11 Illinois

Illinois tied for 11th in *The 2017 State Energy Efficiency Scorecard*, rising two positions compared to 2016. The state earned 27 points out of 50, a half-point more than last year. In late 2016, the state passed comprehensive clean energy legislation including an update to its energy efficiency resource standard that significantly increases energy reduction goals among major utilities and expands efficiency funding for programs serving low-income customers. The state's legislative requirement for building code updates positions the it well to achieve significant savings in the buildings sector. Illinois utilities continue to achieve high levels of energy savings for their customers; however it remains to be seen whether four-year efficiency plans currently under development will put the state on a path toward meeting 2030 goals.

UTILITIES (9.5 OUT OF 20)

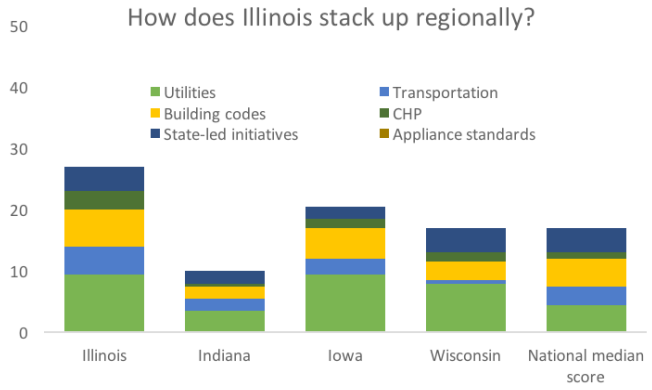
Illinois continued to report above-average levels of savings in 2016 and took significant steps to reinvigorate efficiency efforts in late 2016 by passing the Future Energy Jobs bill. The legislation increases energy savings targets for utilities and raises a cost cap that had previously limited program offerings. The bill also increases funding for low-income energy efficiency measures, helping to expand savings benefits to traditionally underserved customers, and allows for utility performance incentives for meeting and exceeding savings goals. However much work remains to be done to formulate programs that put utilities on a trajectory to meet these ambitious targets.

TRANSPORTATION (4.5 OUT OF 10)

The state allocated a notable amount of funding to transportation efficiency and has complete streets legislation. Illinois has realized a reduction in per capita vehicle miles traveled in recent years; the state offers incentives for high efficiency vehicles, and has a significant number of electric vehicles on the road.

BUILDING ENERGY EFFICIENCY POLICIES (6 OUT OF 8)

Illinois has shown a strong commitment to efficiency in its building stock through regular updates to building energy codes and efforts to strengthen compliance. The 2015



IECC went into effect in early 2016 for both residential and commercial buildings. The state has implemented many activities to ensure code compliance, including convening a stakeholder advisory group and offering code trainings. Evaluation of code compliance and energy savings has been built into evaluation, measurement, and verification processes under the state's energy efficiency resource standard.

COMBINED HEAT AND POWER (3 OUT OF 4)

The state has taken several steps to foster combined heat and power technologies, including establishing an interconnection standard, as well as a three-year CHP production target. CHP is included as an eligible resource in the state's energy efficiency resource standard, and the Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity offers technical assistance for CHP projects. Two new CHP installations came online in 2016.

STATE GOVERNMENT-LED INITIATIVES (4 OUT OF 6)

Illinois scored 4 out of 7 points for state-led energy efficiency initiatives. The state offers loan and bond programs to encourage energy efficiency, and leads by example by requiring efficient fleets and public buildings. The state has several ongoing energy performance contracts. Research focused on energy efficiency occurs at several research centers in Illinois.

APPLIANCE STANDARDS (0 OUT OF 2)

Illinois has not set appliance standards beyond those required by the federal government.

PUBLIC SECTOR COMBINED HEAT AND POWER PILOT PROGRAM

Illinois's Public Sector Combined Heat and Power pilot program helped bring three CHP projects online in 2016. These plants are projected to save an annual total of more than 57 GWh and 1 million therms. In eight months, the Glenbard Wastewater Treatment Plant has produced 2,652,456 kWh of electricity and saved approximately $240,620. This project also promotes responsible resource management by taking advantage of the methane naturally produced by the treatment process rather than flaring the gas as waste. At the Argonne National Lab, a 6.3-megawatt natural gas-powered plant will supply 20% of the lab's electric needs and 80% of the steam heat, saving $3 million in 1 year and more than $52.3 million over 15 years. This plant replaced a 50-year-old coal and natural gas plant, and it provides a secure power supply for sensitive experiments that would be disrupted by electricity interruptions. This project reduces the lab's footprint by 33,044 tons of carbon dioxide a year—the emissions equivalent of 6,000 cars.