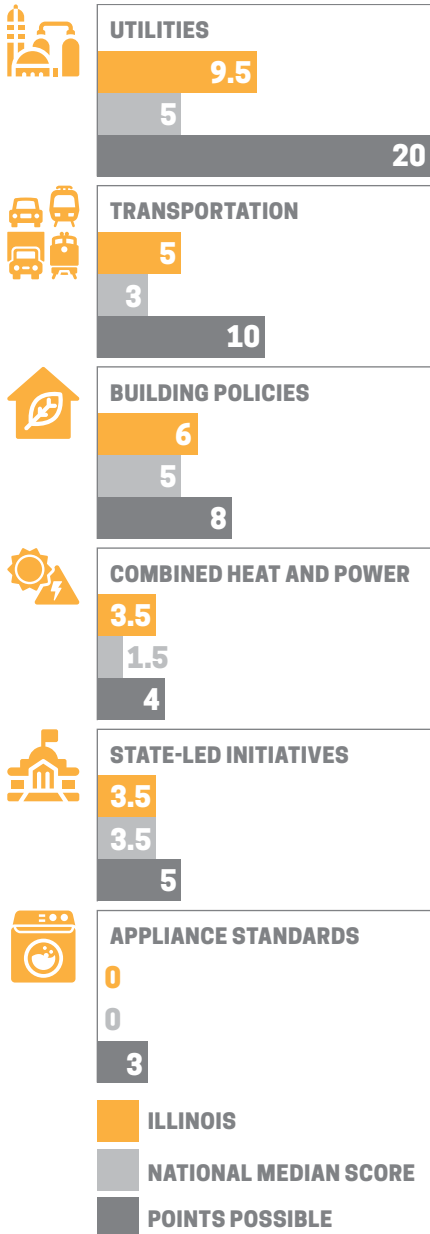




# Illinois

Illinois tied for 12th in the 2018 State Energy Efficiency Scorecard, falling one position compared to 2017, despite increasing its score a half-point to 27.5 out of 50.

The state spent much of 2018 working through the implementation phase of the Future Energy Jobs Act (FEJA), a comprehensive suite of clean energy legislation signed in 2016. In accordance with new energy savings goals established under FEJA, utilities filed plans in late 2017, greatly ramping up investment in demand-side management programs. The state also continues to maintain efficiency in the buildings sector, thanks to a legislative requirement that mandates regular updates of its building energy codes to keep pace with national standards.



## UTILITIES

Reported savings from Illinois utilities continue to rise in response to new long-range savings targets established under the Future Energy Jobs Act. In addition to strengthening energy savings goals for utilities, the legislation also raised a cost cap that had previously limited program offerings, set performance incentives for achieving savings goals, and increased funding for low-income energy efficiency programs. However the bill also exempted large customers, removing an estimated 10% of ComEd's load and 25% of Ameren's load from programs.

## TRANSPORTATION

The state allocates 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

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

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.

## STATE GOVERNMENT-LED 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. Several research centers in Illinois conduct research focused on energy efficiency. While the state signed legislation in 2017 enabling property-assessed clean energy financing, active programs have yet to be developed.

## APPLIANCE STANDARDS

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