

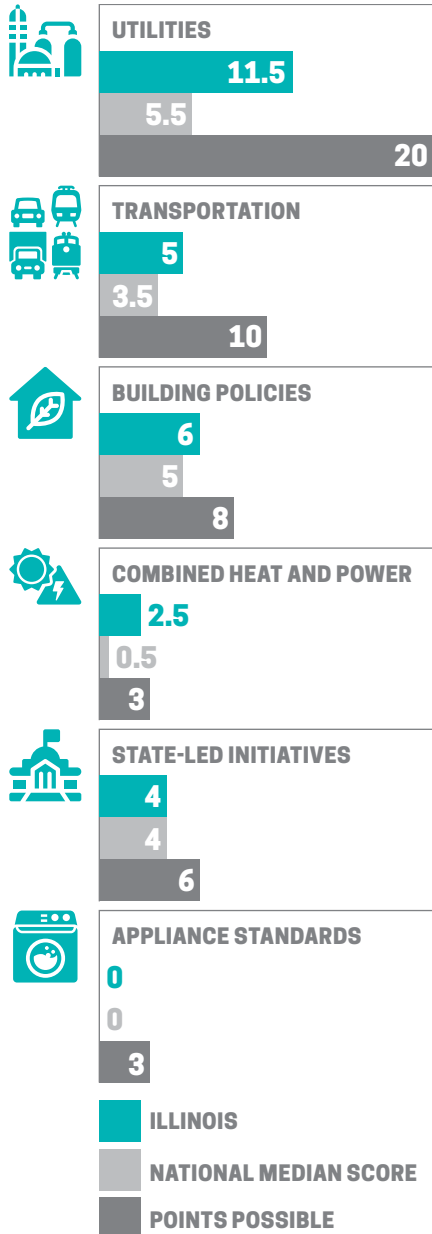


2019 STATE ENERGY EFFICIENCY SCORECARD

Illinois

Illinois tied for 11th in the 2019 State Energy Efficiency Scorecard, rising one position compared to 2018. The state earned 29 points out of 50, 1.5 points more than last year.

The state's 2016 Future Energy Jobs Act (FEJA) ushered in a new era of energy efficiency for Illinois by setting ambitious 2030 savings goals for the state's two largest utilities, ComEd and Ameren. The state also signed legislation this year setting minimum efficiency standards for cannabis cultivation facilities and passed a \$45 billion capital plan including significant investment in energy efficiency at state facilities. Illinois 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 (11.5 OF 20 POINTS)

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 and 25% of Ameren's load from programs.

TRANSPORTATION (5 OF 10 POINTS)

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. Illinois also considers the proximity of transit facilities when distributing federal Low-Income Housing Tax Credits to qualifying property owners.

BUILDING ENERGY EFFICIENCY POLICIES (6 OF 8 POINTS)

Illinois has shown a strong commitment to efficiency in its building stock through regular updates to building energy codes and efforts to strengthen compliance. In mid-2019 the 2018 International Energy Conservation Code (IECC) went into effect 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 (2.5 OF 3 POINTS)

The state has taken several steps to foster combined heat and power (CHP) 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 (4 OF 6 POINTS)

The state offers loan and bond programs to encourage energy efficiency and has developed a commercial property assessed clean energy (PACE) bond financing service for all counties and municipalities. The state government leads by example by requiring efficient fleets and public buildings and encouraging energy performance contracts. Several research centers in Illinois conduct research focused on energy efficiency.

APPLIANCE STANDARDS (0 OF 3 POINTS)

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