



Illinois is a regional leader in energy efficiency (EE), spending the most on energy efficiency programming and achieving the most energy savings in the Midwest region. Two laws govern the state's energy efficiency framework: the Future Energy Jobs Act of 2016 (FEJA) and the Climate and Equitable Jobs Act of 2021 (CEJA). Collectively these laws outline targets for the state's utilities, enabling financial mechanisms for utilities to capitalize on efficiency and outline cost-effectiveness requirements. Despite these strengths, natural gas was EE was untouched in CEJA, and Illinois industrial customers can opt out of electric efficiency. This leaves potential savings on the line.

**ILLINOIS EE QUICK FACTS**

**Illinois is a leader in energy efficiency.  
Here's what's in the cards:**

**Energy Savings Target**



**Electric**  
Electric cumulative persisting annual savings by 2030, with additional targets through 2040 designated by the ICC.

**Gas**  
1.5% every year


**EE Spend per Capita**



**2023 electric EE spend per customer: \$68.16**


**2021 gas EE \$ per residential customer: \$20.93**

**Building Energy Codes**



**Commercial and Residential:**  
2018 IECC with Amendments, 2021 IECC with Illinois Amendments is expected to become effective in 2023.

**Stakeholder Collaboration**



Illinois is a national leader in EE collaboration with its Stakeholder Advisory Group and its several subcommittees.

**Energy Efficiency Financing**



CEJA tasks the state with setting up an on-bill financing program and two green banks.

**Fuel-Switching**



CEJA allows electric utilities to incentivize and claim savings for electrification programs—measures that result in a fuel-switch from fossil fuel to electricity—as part of their energy efficiency portfolios.

## JOBS AND ECONOMICS

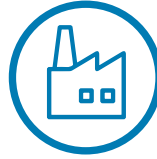
**Strong EE policies lead to utility investment and job growth** throughout the Illinois economy. The Illinois EE industry employs more state residents than any other energy sector; most employers are small businesses providing local jobs.



**86,728** EE jobs, out of **197,802** total energy jobs or **125,780** clean energy jobs



**Veterans** comprise **9%** of the EE workforce



**15,556** EE businesses



of those are **small** businesses (fewer than **100** employees)

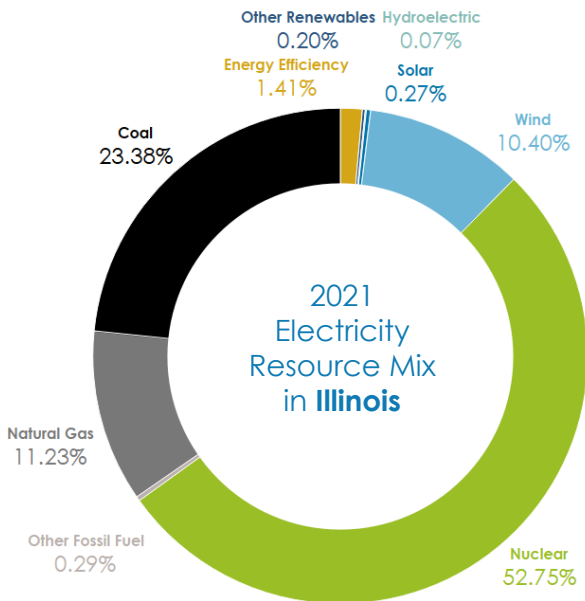
## STATE ENERGY PLANNING

Unlike many other Midwestern states, Illinois does not have a formalized integrated resource planning process, though the state's utilities do submit plans to the Illinois Power Agency. Those planning documents include an assessment on cost-effective energy efficiency that could be included in procurement. In addition, utilities submit four-year EE plans to the ICC that outline EE spending, energy savings and program design. Energy efficiency remains the lowest-cost resource that utilities rely upon to increase flexibility in making supply-side resource decisions. The state's energy and climate goals are laid out in FEJA and CEJA. Amongst other goals, CEJA lays out a policy to get the state to 100% clean energy by 2050. Illinois does not have a formal state energy plan, making the state a national outlier.

**Utility Cost Range of Electricity Resources**  
\$ per megawatt-hour, 2023

Energy Efficiency (Midwest Avg)	15 ●
Solar PV - Utility Scale	24 — 96
Wind - Onshore	24 — 75
Gas Combined Cycle	39 — 101
Coal	68 — 166
Gas Peaking	115 — 221
Nuclear	141 — 221

Source: Lazard, 2023; LBNL, 2018



## INCLUSIVITY: INCREASING ACCESS TO EE

Whether in affordable housing or rural communities, under-resourced customers need comprehensive program options to reduce their energy burdens. Illinois has the Income Qualified Energy Efficiency Advisory Committee, which offers customers an avenue to influence the design, implementation, and evaluation of the low-income and public-housing energy efficiency programs. As a result, EE programs are increasingly designed to address barriers and leverage community partnerships to benefit customers through energy bill savings and increased health and safety. CEJA dramatically increases the minimum spending for low-income customers, requires utilities to implement a health and safety fund and requires bundling of low-income EE programs with other programs that serve low-income households.

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