Consumers and Climate First Act

Governor Pritzker believes it is past time to combat climate change, hold utility companies accountable to the ratepayers they serve, and rapidly begin the transition to renewable energy. A clean energy future must be an equitable future built by a diverse workforce and good-paying jobs, a future with clean air and water, a future where utility bills no longer burden Illinoisans, and a future where utility companies deliver electricity without corrupt practices. Illinois can and must lead on clean energy, and it must lead in the light of day — ethically, honestly, and toward the collective goal of empowering Illinoisans to lead the United States in transitioning to a clean energy economy.

Governor Pritzker's energy bill includes the following proposals:

Ethics and accountability

a. **Sunset formula rates immediately.** Ends the practice of utility companies being able to spend ratepayer money with little oversight, meaning ComEd and Ameren will no longer be able to dramatically increase their profits by loading up the rate base with little cost control. The legislation that gave formula rates to the utilities is the subject of the ongoing federal investigation.

b. **Prohibit the recovery of charitable contributions.** Specifies that ICC shall disallow by rule, as an operating expense, any portion of a donation for public welfare or charitable purposes. ComEd and Ameren should not be able to charge ratepayers for their charitable contributions.

c. **Require an annual Exelon audit.** Amends the Procurement Code to exempt IEPA for expenditures necessary to contract with a firm to audit. Requires IEPA to contract with a firm annually to audit the finances of Illinois nuclear plants and assess the same information that Synapse assessed (operating costs and risk of plants, amount of state support needed, overall financial health).

d. **Sunset the Illinois Science and Energy Innovation Trust.** Sunset the trust along with formula rates. Through statute, ComEd and Ameren contribute $5M per year to the trust, $2.7M of which is recoverable from ratepayers. The trust has no governmental oversight, transparency, or clear charge.

e. **Authorize ICC to begin a process on Performance Incentive Mechanisms (PIMs).** Authorizes ICC to establish PIMs to better tie utility revenues to performance and customer benefits and hold utilities accountable to the public.

f. **Require a third-party, independent audit of utility infrastructure expenditures.** Requires ICC to order an audit of ComEd and Ameren examining its distribution grid, its management of the grid, and its capital projects in the preceding 10 years.

g. **Require expanded ethics filings for legislators, executive branch holders, and lobbyists.** Expands statement of economic interest requirements to include any spouse or immediate family member employed by a public utility in Illinois.

h. **Implement an integrated distribution planning (IDP) requirement through the ICC.** Requires utilities to file a distribution system investment plan every other year, beginning on July 1, 2022, that includes information on planning processes, baseline distribution system data, financial data, distributed energy resources deployment, hosting capacity and interconnection requirements, scenario analysis and forecasting, non-wires alternatives analysis, cybersecurity, grid-related innovation, and proposed distribution system investments.

i. **Eliminate the filed rate doctrine defense in cases involving fraud under the Consumer Fraud Act,** which allows a defense to charges against a regulated entity for overbilling.

j. **Restitution for ComEd consumers.** Requires the ICC to initiate an investigation as to whether ComEd collected, spent, allocated, transferred, remitted, or caused to be expended ratepayer funds in connection with the DPA conduct. Provides the ICC with authority to initiate refunds to ratepayers upon a guilty finding.

k. **Citizens Utility Board (CUB) reforms.** Provides that CUB is subject to FOIA and prohibits CUB from accepting funds from foundations affiliated with a public utility.

l. **Accelerated tax windfall repayment timeline.** Requires the ICC to initiate a docket to provide that ComEd refund the excess tax windfall it received from the 2017 Tax Cut and Jobs Act ($200M) over a faster timeline (by the end of 2025 instead of over 39.5 years).

Consumer protections

a. **Mandate an increased Exelon shareholder dollar contribution for the state's Percentage of Income Payment Program (PIPP) coffers.** Increases the contribution to $23.5M instead of $10M (10% of the $235M Exelon receives to subsidize Quad Cities and Clinton).

b. **Increase ComEd's and Ameren's annual commitment to low-income energy efficiency programs.** Requires ComEd and Ameren to spend no less than 25% of their total portfolio budgets on low-income energy efficiency programs.

c. **Prohibit natural gas companies from assessing automatic natural gas surcharges for infrastructure investments.** Prohibits the surcharges beginning on January 1, 2022.

d. **Eliminate the customer deposit requirement and late fees for low-income utility residential customers.**

e. **Eliminate the online payment fee for all customers' utility bills.**

f. **Require utility companies to accurately report to the ICC on the number of shutoffs and reconnections on a monthly basis.** Requires utilities to report electronically, by zip code, the number of customers, by utility service, receiving disconnection notices, disconnected for nonpayment during each month, reconnected, taking service under deferred payment arrangements, assessed late fees, enrolling in medical payment arrangements, and requiring deposits.

g. **Investigate how utility customers' data is used.** Requires the ICC to open a docket on customer data, concluding by June 30, 2022, that considers the scope of data currently available, how data is stored and disseminated, customer rights associated with data, enhancements to pricing methods and grid optimization, and consumer protections necessary.

h. **Low-income tiered discount rates.** Provides that the ICC must require utilities to provide low-income discount rates for customers whose income falls at or below 80% of area median income and file tariffs to reflect said discounts with the discounts tiered and decreased as income increases.

i. **Improvements to the Energy Assistance Act.** Requires DCEO to ensure that households with children under the age of 6 years old are offered a priority application period. Contains provisions concerning certain unspent funds being utilized for weatherization expenses and provides that all energy assistance programs shall be available to eligible residents regardless of immigration status.

j. **Expand LIHEAP eligibility.** Changes eligibility to 60% of state median income.

k. **Intervenor compensation.** Provides utility-funded compensation to non-profit representatives of consumer interests that intervene in ICC proceedings in order to increase public engagement and transparency, expand information available to the ICC, and improve decision-making.

Renewable energy and labor standards

a. **Put the State on a path toward 100% clean energy by 2050.** Provides that it is the policy of the State to move toward 100% clean energy by 2050.

b. **Requires project labor agreements on utility-scale wind and solar projects** (projects greater than 10 MW in size).

c. **Requires prevailing wage on large distributed generation and large community solar projects** (projects greater than 2 MW but less than 10 MW in size).

d. **Rewrite the Illinois Power Agency Act to make structural changes to IPA's programs and procurement processes and more than double the state's annual investment in renewable energy.** Significant changes include:

    i. Updates Illinois Solar for All allocations, which are used to purchase RECs from projects for low-income households and communities, as follows:

        1. Low-income distributed generation incentive (for residential projects): 40% (up from 22.5%)

            a. Maintains 25% to EJ communities

            b. 40% allocated to projects in 1-4 unit buildings facilities (no previous requirement)

2. Low-income community solar: 40% (up from 37.5%)
3. Non-profit and public facilities: 20% (up from 15%)
    a. Clarifies eligibility of projects to be at facilities that primarily serve low-income customers
4. Low-income community solar pilot projects: $20M (instead of 25%)
    a. Caps pilot procurement to funds already contracted allowing Renewable Energy Resources Fund dollars to be allocated to the other sub-programs of Solar for All.

ii. Increases annual support of Illinois Solar for All from utility-collected funds to $50 million (up from approximately $10 million)

iii. Increases RPS goals to 40% renewable energy by 2030 (increasing 2.5% per year between 2025 and 2030), continuing at no less than 40% every delivery year thereafter.

iv. Increases rate cap for utility RPS fund collections to 3.75% (and then 4% after 2026) of 2009 average retail rates (up from 2.015% of 2007 rates)

v. Provides that all procurements must be designed to encourage participating projects to use a diverse and equitable workforce and a diverse set of contractors, including minority owned businesses, disadvantaged businesses, trade unions, graduates of any workforce training programs administered under this statute, and small businesses.

vi. Provides that procurement of RECs shall target 50% wind and 50% solar, with opportunities for participation from other renewable energy generating technologies, and sets procurement goals as follows:
1. 10,000,000 by the end of delivery year 2021
2. Increasing to reach 45,000,000 annually from new RE projects by the end of delivery year 2031

vii. Changes the program split:
1. At least 50% Adjustable Block Program (distributed generation or community solar)
2. 40% utility-scale solar
3. 8% brownfield solar (covers coal to solar through a change in the brownfield project definition)

viii. Allows IPA to propose and the ICC to consider requirements associated with the physical location of new wind and solar projects that reflect needs specific to the area of the state, including known or anticipated plant retirements and imports of energy from other states into that utility's service territory.

ix. Provides additional flexibility in the delivery timeline for previously conducted utility-scale procurements and extends the delivery deadline for utility-scale wind and solar projects procured through the initial forward procurements to June 1, 2023.

x. Provides that IPA must utilize a new indexed REC price structure for utility-scale procurements, and within 240 days of the effective date, conduct at least one subsequent forward procurement for utility-scale wind and solar RECs.
1. Provides that the value of the indexed REC payments shall be calculated for each settlement period and outlines specific requirements for that payment.
2. Provides IPA with a "price collar" option where they can establish, through their procurement plan, floor and ceiling REC prices to protect consumers from any skyrocketing costs.

xi. Provides that IPA must open capacity for each category in the Adjustable Block Program (ABP) within 90 days of the effective date and that blocks must be sized as necessary to meet requirements. Provides that ABP blocks be opened according to the following price requirements:
1. Price of RECs for small DG: 6% less than the price of the last open block. Projects on a waitlist shall be awarded contracts first in the order in which they appear on the waitlist.
2. Price of RECs for large DG: 12% less than the price of the last open block. Projects on a waitlist shall be awarded contracts first in the order in which they appear on the waitlist.

3. Price of RECs for Community Solar: 20% less than the price of the last open block. Capacity shall be allocated to waitlisted projects in a manner consistent with ordinal waitlists established by IPA.

xii. Revises the ABP split:
1. Small distributed generation (no more than 25 kW, changed from 10 kW): at least 25%
2. Large distributed generation (more than 25 kW): at least 30%
3. Community Solar: at least 40%
    a. 75%: projects selected to maximize cost efficiencies in CS project development and provide cost-effective subscription costs. No greater than 2,000 kW for the first 3 years; up to 10,000 kW in size for all delivery years thereafter. May be subject to competitive procurement for pricing.
    b. 25%: projects intended to increase the variety of CS solar locations, models, and options in Illinois, where those programs benefit the communities in which they operate. Projects must be no greater than 500 kW in size.
4. 5%: IPA's discretionary capacity
5. Provides IPA with the authority to redistribute capacity if there is uncontracted capacity from any block at the end of a delivery year
6. Requires ABP to be designed to ensure that RECs are procured from projects in diverse locations and not concentrated in a few regional areas.

xiii. Requires IPA's plan to provide $30M from utility-collected RPS funds to DCEO to implement workforce development programs.

xiv. Improves IPA reporting by requiring additional information from program and procurement participants.

e. **Pursue statewide backstop standards to speed up wind and solar energy development while maintaining local authority over permitting and final project approval.** Allows a county to establish standards for and regulate the siting of commercial wind and solar energy facilities. Requires at least one public hearing no more than 75 days after the filing of an application for siting approval, during which public comment shall be taken. The final public hearing must conclude no more than 90 days following submission. The county board or its designee must make its siting decision no more than 45 days after the conclusion of the final public hearing.
    i. If a county has an existing zoning ordinance in conflict with the new siting provisions, it must amend the ordinance to be in compliance.
    ii. Allows a county to require setback distances measured from the center of the base of the wind tower and prescribes suggested setback descriptions and distances.
    iii. Prohibits counties from establishing standards that are less restrictive and those included in IDOA's standard agricultural impact mitigation agreement.
    iv. Provides IDOA with the authority to halt the construction or deconstruction of a portion of a project if it does not meet or exceed the terms and conditions included in its AIMA.

f. **Transmission investigation.** Requires the ICC to open an investigation to develop and adopt a renewable energy access plan to designate renewable energy access plan zones that are sufficient for developing generating capacity from new renewable energy technologies, develop a plan to achieve transmission capacity necessary to deliver electric output from renewable energy technologies, and use this state's position as an electricity generation and power transmission hub to create new investment

g. **Allow new entrants to become a public utility for transmission purposes.** Allows new entrants to apply with the ICC to become a public utility for transmission purposes.

h. **Energy storage.** Requires the ICC, in consultation with IPA, to initiate a proceeding to examine specific programs, mechanisms, and policies that could support the deployment of energy storage systems. Requires the ICC to submit a report to the Governor and the General Assembly by May 31, 2022 with recommendations for legislative, regulatory, or executive actions based on the findings of the proceeding.

i. **Right to self-generation.** Provides that municipal utility and electric cooperative customers can self-generate without discriminatory repercussions from a public utility, electric cooperative, or municipal utility, such as fees or excessive compliance requirements.

Clean power and air

a. **Phase out coal by 2030 and natural gas by 2045** through declining caps on greenhouse gas emissions and an $8 per ton carbon price, with a 3% escalator each year, on carbon emissions from fossil fuel-fired units (coal-fired, coal-derived, oil-fired, natural gas-fired, and cogeneration units) greater than 25 MW in nameplate capacity.

b. **Dedicate funds to programs that benefit equity investment eligible communities** — communities with a high poverty rate and disproportionate health impacts that are attributable at least in part to emissions from dirty power plants.

c. **Provide measured, short-term state support for the Byron and Dresden nuclear plants to ensure the viability of Illinois' largest source of zero-carbon power.** From 2021 through 2025, subject to an independent study demonstrating ongoing financial need, provides compensation to Exelon to keep Byron and Dresden financially viable at $1.0/MWh ($19M/year) for Byron and $3.50/MWh ($52M/year) for Dresden. Note that these estimated needs from Synapse were without a carbon price: as a carbon price is present here, the audited financial need for the fleet should be reduced.

d. **Require nuclear plants that accept subsidies to return those subsidies to the State if they close unless they attempt to sell a nuclear plant before closing it.** If an owner receives assistance for nuclear plant retention and retires the plant, the owner must reimburse the state for any funds received up to the date of retirement, unless the ICC has determined that the owner of the facility made a good faith effort to sell the facility to another entity prior to its retirement and did not refuse a reasonable offer to purchase the facility, or if a reasonable offer was received, the sale was not completed for a reason beyond the reasonable control of the utility.

e. **Create a climate bank.** Designates the Illinois Finance Authority as the climate bank and allows the Authority to aid clean energy efforts by providing financial products and programs to finance and otherwise develop and implement clean energy and the provision of clean water, drinking water, and wastewater treatment in the State. Clarifies the Authority's powers to issue bonds, make loans, provide guarantees and make equity investments to support clean energy projects and investment in the State.

f. **Municipal non-home rule natural gas tax.** Allows non-home rule communities the authority to assess a natural gas use tax.

Transportation electrification

a. **Increase the adoption of electric vehicles in the state to 1,000,000 by 2030.**

b. **Incentivize the buildout of electric vehicle charging stations through make-ready charging that calls for reimbursement of up to 90% of the costs of installation.** Requires IEPA to issue EV charging rebates, funded by $70M from Rebuild Illinois, to organizations and companies who have built charging stations. The rebates must be up to 90% of the cost of the charging station, up to $4,000 for Level 2 chargers and up to $5,000 for Level 3 chargers. Requires IEPA to award an additional $500 per port for every charging station installed in an equity eligible community.

c. **Require electric utilities to file transportation electrification plans with the ICC.** Requires electric utilities, within 90 days, to file a proposal with the ICC to establish a commercial tariff to facilitate charging for light duty, heavy duty, and fleet EVs and charging that supports integrate of renewable energy resources.

   i. No later than one year after the effective date, electric utilities must file a transportation electrification plan with the ICC for programs to address:

      1. Investments and incentives to facilitate the deployment of charging equipment

      2. How the deployment of charging equipment in equity investment eligible communities can provide those communities with greater economic investment and transportation opportunities, investments and incentives to facilitate the electrification of public transit and other vehicle fleets in the light duty, medium duty, and heavy duty sectors
      3. Additional rate designs to support public and private electric vehicle charging
      4. Other considerations to support rapid deployment of EV charging infrastructure
   ii. Requires the ICC to open an investigation into each plan to determine if it is in the public interest and to determine appropriate levels of cost recovery.

d. **Appoint an EV Coordinator at IEPA to oversee all electric vehicle-related policies and activities.**
e. **Reconvene the EV Advisory Council through IEPA.**
f. **Offer $4,000 rebates for consumers who buy an electric vehicle.** Revamps the Alternative Fuels Rebate Program and requires IEPA to offer EV rebates of $4,000 starting July 1, 2022, $2,000 rebates starting July 1, 2026, and $1,000 rebates starting July 1, 2028. To be eligible for the rebate, the individual must be the owner of the vehicle at the time the rebate is issued and provide proof of residence.
g. **Decarbonize fuels during the transition to electrification.** Establishes minimum biodiesel standards (B20) for diesel fuel sold in Illinois to smooth the transition to an electrified transportation sector.

Just transition and workforce development

a. **Engage local governments in community energy and climate planning.** Creates a Community Energy and Climate Planning Act that allows a local unit of government to establish Community Energy and Climate Plans, which are intended to aid local governments in developing a comprehensive approach to combining different energy and climate program and funding resources to achieve complementary impact.
b. **Create a displaced worker bill of rights to provide state support to transitioning energy sector workers.**
   i. Requires DCEO, in collaboration with IDES, to implement a displaced worker bill of rights that provides the following benefits to displaced energy workers:
      1. Engagement with employer and energy workers no later than within 30 days of a closure or deactivation notice being filed by the plant owner to the RTO, or within 30 days of a WARN notice being filed with DCEO, whichever is first
      2. Education to displaced energy workers on the various programs available through DCEO to assist with the energy transition
      3. DCEO must develop an outreach strategy, workforce toolkit, and quick action plan to deploy when closures are announced and subsequently provide information and consultation to displaced energy workers on various employment and educational opportunities available to them, supportive services, and opportunities that meet their skills, needs, and preferences.
   ii. Requires plant owners of coal plants and mines to provide:
      1. Written notice of deactivation or closure filing with the RTO to DCEO within 48 hours
      2. Alternative employment information to energy workers
      3. 90 days prior to closure, a final closure report to DCEO that specifies timeline, number of employees impacted, and other opportunities available. Make the report available to the chief elected official of each municipal and county government where the mass layoff is occurring.
      4. Job descriptions for each employee at the plant or mine
      5. Industry-related certifications and on-the-job training to the employee earned to allow union training programs
   iii. Displaced energy worker dependent transition scholarship

1. Requires DCEO to administer a transition scholarship program to any natural child, legally adopted child, or step-child of an eligible dislocated energy worker who possesses all necessary entrance requirements but would be deterred, due to financial considerations, from attending or completing an educational program at an Illinois institution of higher education because of his or her parent's layoff from a retiring power plant
2. Upon application and proper proof, the child must be awarded a transition scholarship consisting of the equivalent of 1 year of full-time enrollment (12 or more quarter hours or courses per quarter), including summer terms, to the state-supported IL institution of higher learning of his or her choice

c. **Provide additional transition planning support to communities expecting closures and direct a portion of carbon pricing revenue to transitioning communities.**

i. **Requires DCEO to select 3 regional administrators (community-based organizations representing northern, central, and southern Illinois) to administer the Clean Jobs Workforce Network Hubs Program**, a network of 16 program delivery hub sites geographically distributed across the state, with 3 additional hub sites in northern, central, and southern Illinois, available to members of the public who live in an equity eligible community.
   1. DCEO must select a community-based organization every 3 years to deliver program elements, including administrative soft and hard skills for program participants, delivery of specific training in the core curriculum, or provision of other support functions for program delivery compliance.
   2. The hubs network must coordinate with energy transition navigators to increase participation in the network, coordinate recruitment, leverage community-based organizations to ensure members of equity focused populations have dedicated and sustained support to enter and complete the career pipeline for clean energy and related sector jobs, and develop formal partnerships between community-based organizations and trades, labor unions, and entities providing clean energy jobs.
   3. The hubs network must also implement the clean jobs curriculum, which includes but is not limited to training, preapprenticeships, certification preparation, and job readiness.
   4. DCEO must require quarterly reports from each hub side regarding program performance metrics.

ii. **Creates a clean jobs curriculum** to identify core curriculum competency areas, identify a set of certifications for clean energy and related sector job types, identify a set of required cross-training competencies, include approaches to integrate broad occupational training, identify career pathways for clean energy jobs, and identify on-the-job training formats.
   1. Requires DCEO to convene a comprehensive stakeholder process that includes representatives from ISBE, ICCB, IDOL, community-based organizations, workforce development providers, labor unions, building trades, educational institutions, residents of low-income and EJ communities, clean energy businesses, nonprofits, and other relevant groups.
   2. DCEO must publish a report that includes findings, recommendations, and core curriculum identified by the stakeholder group.
   3. Organizations that receive funding to provide training under the workforce hubs program must use this core curriculum.

iii. **Creates an energy transition barrier reduction program** to provide supportive services for individuals impacted by the energy transition. Services allowed must be intended to help equity focused populations overcome financial and other barriers to participation in the program. Community-based organizations must be selected by DCEO to provide supportive services to equity focused populations, and those organizations must coordinate with the navigators to ensure access to services.

iv. **Requires DCEO to contract with community-based providers as energy transition navigators** who are charged with conducting education, outreach, and recruitment services to equity focused populations to ensure they are aware of and engaged in statewide and local workforce development programs.
   1. Requires the navigators to connect individuals who are interested in entrepreneurial pursuits with their area SBDC, Procurement Technical Assistance Centers, and/or economic development organization to engage in relevant services.

2. Requires the navigators to build strong relationships with equity focused populations and organizations working with these populations, and local workforce innovation boards.
3. Targets community education and outreach to the equity focused populations, and community-based providers must partner with organizations working with those populations who are unable to advance their careers. Community-based providers must provide information and consultation to these populations.
4. Requires community-based providers to establish partnerships with employers, educational institutions, local economic development organizations, and other groups as necessary to target the skill needs of local industry.
5. Requires that priority in awarding grants must be given to organizations that also have experience serving equity investment eligible communities.

v. **Requires DCEO to establish a grant program to award grants to promote economic development in eligible communities.** Creates the Energy Transition Assistance Fund. In order to be eligible for grants, communities must contain a fossil fuel, nuclear plant, or coal mine that was retired or will be retired or contains a nuclear plant that was decommissioned but continued storing nuclear waste.

1. Local units of governments in eligible areas may join with other local units of government to apply for a transition grant.
2. Grants must be used to plan for or address the economic and social impact on the community and/or region of plant retirement or transition.
3. Requires project applications to include community input and consultation with a diverse set of stakeholders.

vi. **Creates a State Energy Transition Council** to develop transition plans, align local, state, and federal resources, perform an assessment of existing tools and support offered through federal and state programs, explore ways to support communities and energy workers as the state transitions to a clean energy economy, and guide, inform, and provide recommendations of policy proposals offered by stakeholders.

vii. **Creates an Energy Transition Advisory Council** consisting of external stakeholders to coordinate and inform on worker and community support priorities beyond current federal, state, local, and private programs and resources, advise and produce recommendations for further federal, state, and local programs and activities, and conduct other duties as needed.

viii. **Amends the Illinois Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notification (WARN) Act**, which requires employers to give notice to DCEO and affected employees before ordering a mass layoff, relocation, or employment loss. Adds a requirement that an employer of an investor-owned electric generating plant or coal mining operation may not order a mass layoff, relocation, or employment loss unless, two years before the order takes effect, the employer gives written notice of the order to DCEO, affected employees, representatives of affected employees, and the chief elected official of each municipal and county government within which the employment loss, relocation, or mass layoff occurs.

Equity in the clean energy economy

a. **Modify IPA's procurement process to include equity actions.** Creates an equity points system that rewards developers for meeting specified equity actions.

i. **Utility-scale wind and solar:** IPA will award equity action points for the evaluation of bids in competitive procurements of RECs based upon committing to have a project labor agreement, achieve a percentage of the entity's workforce living from Equity Eligible Communities, employ workers who participated in DCEO's Clean Jobs Workforce Hubs Network, and contract with diverse suppliers. Bids will be placed into tiers based upon the number of equity action points awarded. Bids will first be selected from the top tier based upon price, subject to a confidential benchmark, and then the process will be repeated for the next tier until the procurement target is met or all bids under the benchmark are selected. Tier sizes and allocations are established in IPA's long-term plan.

ii. **Adjustable Block Program (small distributed generation, large distributed generation, and Community Solar):** Requires IPA to maintain a 40% set-aside for projects that score highly. IPA must score applications for RECs similar to the utility-scale process, but with slightly different equity action points that are more appropriate for smaller projects: committing to pay a living wage, committing to achieve a percentage of the entity's workforce living from Equity Eligible Communities. If applications scoring the minimum number of points for the set-aside block does not fill the block, IPA will award RECs based upon price.

b. **Incentivize renewable energy developers to diversify their corporate teams and set bold goals for diversity in ownership.** Requires reporting entities who are corporations to list the number of minority persons, women, and persons with a disability who are directors or offices of the corporation, and the percentage of total number of directors and officers that minority persons, women, and persons with a disability constitute.

c. **Require renewable energy developers doing business in our state and electric, gas, and water utilities to report on their diversity efforts to the ICC and the GA.** Requires utility-scale generators of wind energy, solar energy, hydroelectricity, and nuclear energy to submit an annual report to the ICC specifying procurement goals, actual spending, and plans for the next year to expand participation, increase goals, and identify areas of procurement for more participation. Failure to submit a report results in a penalty of $100/day per day for each day the entity fails to submit its report, and if the entity fails to submit the report for 120 days, the ICC may suspend or revoke any license, certificate, or other authority issued by the ICC that the entity holds or possesses.

Energy efficiency

a. **Additional support for energy efficiency programs.** Establishes a process for setting cumulative annual savings goals for utilities through 2040. Recognizes potential additional savings from voltage optimization. Adds additional measures that can be utilized to meet efficiency goals. Increases spending on efficiency measures, with additional requirements for spending on programs to benefit low-income residents.

b. **Additional support for weatherization.** Dedicates 5% of carbon pricing revenue to weatherization efforts through IEPA's Energy Efficiency Trust Fund.

c. **Support Combined Heat and Power (CHP) and other industrial decarbonization programs.** Includes CHP and waste heat to power (WHP) in the definition of distributed renewable energy generation device and renewable energy resources.

d. **Incentivize electrification of appliances.** Requires IEPA to adopt rules establishing minimum efficiency standards for types of new products and provides specified dates for the implementation of efficiency standards relating to particular products.

e. **Work with communities on enhanced building codes and investigate statewide building codes.** Requires CDB, in consultation with DCEO, to create and adopt a stretch energy code to allow municipalities and projects authorized or funded by CDB to achieve more energy efficiency in buildings than the Illinois Energy Conservation Code.

f. **Large energy users opt-out:** Allows large private energy customers to apply to opt out of energy efficiency programs, reporting on a description of its plans to reallocate funds toward internal energy efficiency efforts.