In any given state, there are a range of stakeholders well-positioned to contribute to the design and delivery of effective energy efficiency programming. This factsheet provides an overview of relevant entities in the state of Illinois, along with highlights of state policies and practices related to energy efficiency. The entity types described and highlighted below are typically involved in electricity and/or energy efficiency related matters in states. Other important stakeholders such as trade associations, industry, and local businesses are not included as they vary significantly from state to state.

** Electric Market Overview

**Electric Utilities**
Privately and publicly owned electric utilities generate, transmit, distribute, and/or sell electricity primarily for use by the public. These include investor-owned electric utilities, municipal and state utilities, Federal electric utilities, and rural electric cooperatives.¹ The following summarizes electric utilities in Illinois by type:

- **Investor-Owned Electric Utilities:**
  - Ameren Illinois: [https://www.ameren.com/illinois](https://www.ameren.com/illinois)
  - Exelon Corp (Commonwealth Edison): [www.comed.com](http://www.comed.com)

- **Member-Owned (Electric Cooperative):** Illinois has 20 electric cooperatives in the state.

- **Municipally-Owned/Publicly-Owned Utilities:** Illinois represents the 12 municipally- or publicly-owned electric systems in the state.

- **Other:** 3 Retail Power Marketer; 1 Municipal Marketing Authority; 1 Transmission Organization²

*Electric utility service areas (as available):*
[http://www.ilenergyassn.org/electric-utilities-illinois-map/](http://www.ilenergyassn.org/electric-utilities-illinois-map/)

**Status of Electric Industry Restructuring**
Vertically integrated utilities are responsible for generation, transmission and distribution of power to customers. In the 1990’s, many states began to unbundle the electricity supply and distribution functions of investor-owned utilities on the theory that only the wires (the fixed network system) constituted a natural monopoly, while the generation of power did not. In states that have undergone restructuring, individual retail customers can choose their supplier but still receive delivery over the power lines of the local utility.³

- Illinois has a restructured electric industry. [http://www.eia.gov/electricity/policies/restructuring/illinois.html](http://www.eia.gov/electricity/policies/restructuring/illinois.html)

**Regional Transmission Organization (RTO)/Independent System Operator(ISO)**
About 60% of U.S. electric power supply is managed by RTOs or ISOs: independent, membership-based organizations that ensure reliability and usually manage the regional electric supply market for wholesale electric power. In the rest of the country, electricity

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¹ Source: EIA
² Sources: EIA 2013 Form EIA-861 Utility Data ([http://www.eia.gov/electricity/data/eia861/](http://www.eia.gov/electricity/data/eia861/) ) and Illinois Public Utilities Commission ([https://www.icc.illinois.gov/publicutility/](https://www.icc.illinois.gov/publicutility/))
³ Source: The Regulatory Assistance Project (RAP)
systems are operated by individual utilities or utility holding companies. RTOs/ISOs engage in long-term planning that involves identifying effective, cost-efficient ways to ensure grid reliability and system-wide benefits. Coordination and cooperation between utilities, state PUCs and RTOs/ISOs is often required to advance energy efficiency goals.4

- Illinois (ComEd) is part of PJM: www.pjm.com
- Illinois (Ameren & MidAmerican) is part of the Midcontinent Independent System Operator (MISO): http://www.misoenergy.org/

Utility Oversight and Planning

Utility Oversight
Public utility commissions (PUCs) oversee goals, investments, and ratemaking for investor-owned electric utilities. Most of this oversight is conducted via specific regulatory proceedings. Municipally-owned utilities are governed by a local city council or an elected commission, and member-owned/cooperative utilities are governed by a board elected by members. In a few states, PUCs have oversight over some aspects of municipally and member-owned utility performance such as energy efficiency resource standards.5

- Illinois Commerce Commission (ICC) provides analysis, policy development, public safety, and enforcement activities related to electric, natural gas, water, sewer, and telecommunications companies. http://www.icc.il.gov/Electricity/

Integrated Resource/Procurement Planning
Integrated resource plans (IRPs) are utility plans for meeting forecasted annual peak and energy demand through a portfolio of supply-side and demand-side resources over a specified future period. As of early 2015, integrated resource planning is required or present in more than 30 states, including most vertically integrated/non restructured states. In states that are restructured, regulated distribution only utilities may be required to develop procurement plans to service customers that do not choose a competitive retail supplier. Energy efficiency is considered as a demand-side resource but the degree to which it is included in resource/procurement planning is influenced by other factors including policies such as energy efficiency resource standards or requirements that all cost effective energy efficiency be considered.6

Illinois' energy procurement process serves essentially the same function as Integrated Resource Planning (IRP) though it isn't strictly a traditional IRP process. Authorized by 220 ILCS 5/16-111.5B, each Illinois utility procuring power must provide the Illinois Power Agency (IPA) with an annual assessment of cost-effective energy efficiency programs or measures that could be included in the procurement plan, which must include an energy efficiency potential study for the utility's service territory. http://www.mwalliance.org/node/1859


Statewide Planning Process
States sometimes undertake executive or legislatively driven statewide energy planning processes. These plans may be completely independent of utilities or may explicitly engage utilities.

- Illinois does not have a statewide energy efficiency plan.

Energy Efficiency Potential Studies
Energy efficiency potential studies determine the amount of technical, economic, and achievable potential for energy efficiency in a region, state, or utility service territory. Energy efficiency potential studies may be undertaken by state agencies or energy efficiency advocacy organizations, or by utilities as part of or to inform compliance with a regulatory requirement. The following are recent energy efficiency potential studies:

4 Source: EPA Energy and Environment Guide to Action
5 Sources: EPA Energy and Environment Guide to Action and RAP
6 Source: EPA Energy and Environment Guide to Action
Energy Efficiency Policies/Activities

Statewide Clean Energy Policy/Energy Efficiency Energy Resource Standard(s)
Energy efficiency resource standards (EERSs) require obligated parties—usually regulated retail distributors of electricity—to meet a specific portion of their electricity demand through energy efficiency. As of March 2015, 27 states have some type of energy efficiency requirement or goal.7

- Illinois has a mandatory energy efficiency policy for both electric and natural gas utilities. The standard requires a 2% electricity energy savings by 2015 and a 1.5% natural gas energy savings by 2019.

Current Utility-Administered Energy Efficiency Programs
Energy efficiency is regarded as an important utility resource with co-benefits that include reducing air pollution, saving customers on utility bills, and creating local jobs. While the majority of large-scale energy efficiency programs are funded by utility ratepayers, program administration may be managed by the utility, the state, an independently awarded program administrator or a combination of entities. Below are available links related to ratepayer-funded energy efficiency programs offered in the state8:

- **Program Administrator:** Commonwealth Edison: https://www.comed.com/home-savings/Pages/default.aspx
  ENERGY STAR Partner since 2000

- **Program Administrator:** MidAmerican Energy: http://www.midamericanenergy.com/ee/IL_res.aspx
  ENERGY STAR Partner since 2004

- **Program Administrator:** Ameren Illinois: http://www.actonenergy.com/home/bypass/true
  ENERGY STAR Partner since 2008

- **Program Administrator:** Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity: http://www.illinois.gov/dceo/whyillinois/KeyIndustries/Energy/Pages/EnergyEfficiency.aspx

Other Key Stakeholders

State Air Office:

- Illinois Department of Public Health: http://www.idph.state.il.us/envhealth/factsheets/airquality.htm

State Energy Office:

- Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity: www.illinoisenergy.org

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7 Ibid.
8 For other energy efficiency program offerings in the state, visit: http://programs.dsireusa.org/system/program?state=IL
Consumer Advocate(s)
Most states also have one or more consumer advocacy organizations. Consumer Advocates are often concerned with maintaining low rates and ensuring equitable treatment of all customer classes.9

- Illinois Citizen Utility Board: http://www.citizensutilityboard.org/

Others Public Interest Groups
Groups representing environmental and other public interests are often involved in providing public input or technical expertise during regulatory proceedings or stakeholder processes. The following energy efficiency organizations/nonprofits are active in the state or region:

- Midwest Energy Efficiency Alliance (MEEA): http://www.mwalliance.org/
- Illinois PIRG: http://www.illinoispirg.org
- Sierra Club Illinois: https://illinois2.sierraclub.org/
- Natural Resources Defense Council: http://www.nrdc.org/
- Environmental Law & Policy Center: http://elpc.org/
- Illinois Environmental Council: http://ilenviro.org/

ENERGY STAR is the simple choice for energy efficiency. For more than 20 years, EPA’s ENERGY STAR program has been America’s resource for saving energy and protecting the environment. Join the millions making a difference at energystar.gov

* Revised December 21, 2015. To alert the U.S. EPA of substantial policy changes or program updates, please contact eeaccountmanager@icfi.com

9 Source: EPA Energy and Environment Guide to Action