

4. ILLINOIS

(1999 Utility Statistics from www.eia.doe.gov)

Population (2001 Census Estimate)	12,482,301
Net Summer Capability (MW)	34,338
Electricity Consumption (MWh)	136,874,068

	Investor- Owned	Public	Federal	Coop- erative	Total
Number of Utilities	9	41	0	27	77
Percentage of Retail Sales	92.4	4.5	0	3.1	100.0

Mechanism:	Pro rata share of \$3million, based on prior year's kWh sales
Creation:	Legislative
Duration:	Automatically repealed in 10 years (December 2007)unless renewed by an Act of the General Assembly
Administration:	Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity (formerly Department of Commerce and Community Affairs)
Budget:	\$3million/year
Program Name:	Energy Efficiency Trust Fund
Benefit Cost Measure:	Utility Test
Specific Incentives:	None associated with this program

Survey Questions

1. Process and timeline

1997 deregulation legislation, PA 90-561 (the Act) created the funding mechanism. The first Energy Efficiency Trust Fund contributions were due June 1998. Programs began in 1999.

2. Organizational structure

This \$3million program serves residential customers of the IOUs that contribute to the program. The focus is on low to lower-middle income residents.

Department of Commerce and Community Affairs (DCCA)
(Recently renamed the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity)

The DCCA invoices the utilities, and deposits and disburses the funds. The DCCA determines which projects will promote energy efficiency. DCCA staff members plan, implement and evaluate the programs. About six DCCA staff members contribute part-time effort to program planning, implementation and evaluation resulting in about 1 FTE effort.

Distribution Utilities (DUs)

The Act requires the electric distribution utilities (DUs) to remit energy efficiency contributions to the DCCA. According to DCCA staff, only investor-owned regulated electric utilities contribute at present. As the deregulated market evolves the Illinois Commerce Commission will decide who else this Act applies to.

Advisory Council

Originally DCCA took suggestions from a survey of stakeholders. There is no formal advisory group.

3. Funding mechanisms

The DCCA staff administering these programs are paid with Petroleum Violation funds, and federal funds that support the state's conservation activities.

The DUs annually remit to DCCA their pro rata share of \$3million based on the previous year's kWh sales. This works out to approximately 0.03mills/kWh.

4. Degree of association with a long run resources plan

There is no long range planning required by the State since deregulation. The market is supposed to meet needs.

5. Guidelines for program effectiveness and success

The Act requires a focus on low income households and rental properties. The Act suggests specific proven programs such as appliance, lighting and window replacement. DCCA staff has targeted individual households with low-cost but effective measures like compact fluorescent replacement bulbs. More comprehensive and costly measures must be implemented in demonstration settings.

6. Pre-implementation program evaluation guidance

DCCA staff set goals and evaluate the programs. They use a version of the Utility Test to report benefits of the program. They track the number of households reached, and estimated energy savings and demand savings (assuming measures are installed).

7. Results of program evaluation

There has been no independent evaluation of Illinois' programs. The DCCA is required to submit an annual report to the General Assembly evaluating program effectiveness.

The 2001 report was summarized at www.repp.org/sbf_map.html, and reported the following results:

136 new single family homes built 40% more efficient than code;
3945 refrigerators replaced, saving \$55/unit/year;
23,000 efficient lighting kits distributed, saving 3.5million kWh/year;
21,500 torchiere lamps replaced, saving \$1.3million/year; and
3,000 rebates for efficient air conditioners distributed.

8. Financial or performance incentives

There are no financial incentives related to the Energy Efficiency Trust Fund programs for utilities or the administrative agency (DCCA).

Issues and Special Situations

Illinois Clean Energy Community Trust

Illinois experienced a one-time windfall payment of \$250million from Commonwealth Edison. \$25 million was given to Southern Illinois University for Clean Coal Initiatives. The remainder was used to establish the Trust. The Trust funds are administered by the Illinois Clean Energy Community Foundation. The Foundation supports programs and projects that will improve energy efficiency, develop renewable energy resources and preserve and enhance natural areas and wildlife habitats throughout the state.

Resources

Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity, formerly
Department of Commerce and Community Affairs (DCCA)

www.illinoisbiz.biz

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Illinois Clean Energy Community Foundation

www.illinoiscleanenergy.org

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Text of PA 90-0561

www.legis.state.il.us/legislation/publicacts/pubact90/acts/90-0561.html