

Resilience/Plan Resources

Indiana:

<https://hri.eri.iu.edu/doc/hri-readiness-assessment-20191111.pdf>

ICLEI Local Governments for Sustainability

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ICLEI>

<https://iclei.org>

GHG Counting:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HCqOg6R_Vvk

Cadmus: <https://cadmusgroup.com/papers-reports/pathways-to-100-an-energy-supply-transformation-primer-for-u-s-cities/>

Illinois: <https://futureenergyjobsact.com>

Clean Energy Jobs Act: In order of appearance in the legislative language 2-28-2019

Clean Jobs Workforce Hubs Act

[PAGE 4] Creates Clean Jobs Workforce Hubs to expand equitable access to quality jobs and economic opportunities across the energy sector, particularly for economically disadvantaged communities, environmental justice communities, communities of color, and other underserved communities bearing a disproportionate burden of fossil fuel pollution. Requires partnerships with frontline organizations, trades groups, labor unions, and clean energy employers. Includes provisions for community education and outreach; job training, apprenticeship and skill development; target outreach and partnership development; stipends; and direct assistance to participants. Directs ISBE, ICCB, IDOL, and external stakeholders to develop career pathways and training curriculum to prepare workers to enter the clean energy field.

Expanding Clean Energy Entrepreneurship Act

[PAGE 9] Establishes An Expanding Clean Energy Entrepreneurship and Contractor Incubator Program to support disadvantaged businesses and contractors and provides resources such as access to low-cost capital; support for insurance, bonding and other financial requirements; and business management and development support.

Community Energy and Climate Planning Act

[PAGE 12] Creates Community Energy and Climate Plans to aid local governments develop a comprehensive approach to combining different energy and climate programs and funding resources to achieve complementary impact. Plans shall be designed to result in proposals to promote adoption of distributed energy resources; improvements in building codes, percentage of net zero buildings, bill affordability; expanded transit options; and reduction of harmful pollutants within each community.

Clean Energy Empowerment Zones Act

[PAGE 20] Provides for a just transition to 100% renewable energy use in Illinois by ensuring support for communities and workers impacted by reduced utilization of coal by allocating new State economic development resources for new business tax incentives, workforce training, site clean-up and reuse, and local tax revenue replacement.

Electric Vehicle Act Amendments

[PAGE 23]

- [PAGE 23] Creates an “Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Rebate and Incentive Program” to provide rebates and other incentives to residential and commercial customers to increase the development of electric vehicle charging infrastructure. Program includes residential, commercial, government, and municipal customers, with a focus on medium- and heavy-duty vehicles, and infrastructure at multi-family residential premises. Includes a program to provide rebates for pilot programs incentivizing charging on the public way.
- [PAGE 28] Creates the “Electric Vehicle Access for All” program to address EV access for individuals in communities where car ownership is not an option, affordable, or a preference, particularly in environmental justice communities and low-income communities. Includes EV car sharing and pilot programs providing funding for local governments.
- [PAGE 29] Creates the “Carbon Free Last Mile of Commutes” intended to bridge public transportation gaps between residences and employment locations. Eligible programs may include electric shuttles, electric and non-electric bicycle and scooter sharing, electric vehicle sharing, and other carbon-free alternatives. Emphasizes serving environmental justice and low-income communities.

Illinois Power Agency Act Amendments

- [PAGE 36] Directs the IPA to procure capacity from carbon free resources needed to meet the capacity requirements of the retail customers of electric utilities that serve greater than 3,000,000 retail customers located in the PJM interconnection.
- [PAGE 51-52] Creates the “Energy Sovereignty Distributed Generation Incentive” as part of Illinois Solar for All to increase the participation of low-income households in photovoltaic on-site distributed generation in projects that are 100% low-income subscriber owned, including low-income households, not-for-profit organizations, and affordable housing owners, as well as projects 100% owned by households located in environmental justice communities.
- [PAGE 52-54] Creates the “Energy Sovereignty Community Solar Incentive” as part of Illinois Solar for All to provide incentives to low-income customers, directly or indirectly, to increase participation in community-solar projects.

- Projects must be 100% low-income subscriber owned, and can include households, non-profit organizations, and affordable housing owners.
- [PAGE 59] Expands Illinois Solar for All by requiring the IPA to propose an expansion with the goal of quintupling annual installed capacity.
 - [PAGE 79-80] Increases renewable energy procurement under the Renewable portfolio standard to reach 45% renewable energy by 2030, and 100% renewable energy by 2050. Focuses renewable energy policy on new renewable energy development.
 - [PAGE 101] Amends the Adjustable Block Program to ensure RECs may be purchased from urban and rural areas and no geographic area is excluded from new projects. Also prioritizes REC procurement from new renewable energy projects organized by local communities, sited in the communities they serve, or located in brownfield projects.
 - [PAGE 108] Provides for the procurement of new long-term contracts to achieve 25,000,000 MWh from new Wind projects and 25,000,000 MWh from new Solar projects by 2030, and encouraging stability and steady growth in the solar market and avoiding boom-bust cycles. Directs the IPA to develop bidding criteria that encourages new wind and solar projects to deliver additional land-use benefits, such as pollinator-friendly projects, on brownfield, to address water pollution, and other benefits.
 - [PAGE 110] Directs the IPA to evaluate the budget necessary to fund the RPS and establishes a process by which the IPA can propose an alternative limitation to the existing rate cap with ICC approval.
 - [PAGE 111] Directs electric cooperatives and municipal utilities to develop a plan to ensure their members/customers have access to renewable energy on a reasonably equivalent basis to that with all other Illinois residents, matching the renewable energy and clean capacity targets provided for by the RPS.
 - [PAGE 113] Directs that IPA procurements of renewable energy credits shall preference vendors and companies which meet multiple equity actions.
 - [PAGE 155] Directs procurement of bundled energy, capacity and renewable energy credits beginning with the 2021 delivery year through contracts no less than 15 years.
 - [PAGE 158] Directs the IPA to develop a plan and conduct a procurement of capacity from qualified resources with the goals of reducing pollution from the power sector, lowering consumer costs, and creating investment opportunities for new renewable resources. Qualified resources are defined as energy efficiency measures, renewable energy resources, zero emission facilities, and resources as part of a clean peak program. Creates a “carbon free supply” requirement for Illinois to lower carbon dioxide emissions on a per-MWh basis.
 - [PAGE 160] Creates a “clean peak program” which directs the IPA to develop a plan to reduce capacity and peak load contribution in northern Illinois through energy storage, demand response, energy efficiency, rate structures, and other programs.

School Code Amendments

- [PAGE 164] Directs the State Board of Education to participate in the development of the clean jobs curriculum described in the Clean Jobs Workforce Act.

Public Utility Act Amendments

- [PAGE 167-227] Amends the electric energy efficiency standard to extend the goals by proposing a planning process and methodology to ensure the utilities always have goals at least 11 years in the future, and amends incentives to match. Directs coordination with clean energy programs and income assistance programs whenever practicable. Creates a health and safety fund of 0.5% minimum to address building work necessary to enable greater low-income household participation. Amends the existing rate cap to allow flexibility in spending from year to year within a plan period but maintains the overall rate cap as exists. Amends provisions related to low-income programs, community engagement and development of potential studies.
- [PAGE 228-250] Expands the natural gas energy efficiency programs including specific programs for space heat, low-income and other customers, amending existing planning timelines, plan requirements, and process to match those of the electric utilities. Creates gradual targets from 2020 to 2040 and beyond. Creates a shareholder incentive for effective implementation of the utility's efficiency programs tied to achievement of annual savings goals.
- [PAGE 260] Creates a natural gas distribution system planning process related to the existing program allowing gas utilities to pass through charges related to "qualifying infrastructure projects" targeted to system modernization, repair and metering projects. Directs plan to ensure optimized use of utility assets, enable greater customer engagement and service options, support reductions in greenhouse gases, and goals related to energy efficiency.
- [PAGE 265-296] Amends the net metering and distributed generation rebate programs to ensure a smooth transition from net metering to the use of the distributed generation rebate. Directs the Commission to ensure that customers are fairly compensated and that the distributed generation market will have stable growth for both small and large customers.
- [PAGE 297] Creates a "Time of Use" pricing program to promote use of electricity to minimize system costs and maximize clean energy consumption.
- [PAGE 302] Creates a "beneficial electrification" program to decrease reliance on fossil fuels and ensure EV adoption does not place significant additional burdens on the electric distribution system through a strategic planning process to increase transportation electrification and mandates that the plan should specifically address how environmental justice communities may directly benefit. Connects EV incentives with participation in managed charging programs, pricing programs and renewable generation programs to promote charging at times of low overall system use or when renewable energy generation is high.
- [PAGE 304] Creates a "clean energy empowerment zone" pilot program that allows electric utilities to propose projects to address present and future reliability needs in areas impacted by the closure of large electric generation units. Directs coordination with new wind and solar projects and that investments made provide

employment opportunities for former workers in fossil fuel industries and participants from Clean Jobs Workforce hubs.

- [PAGE 306] Funds the Clean Jobs Workforce Hubs at \$25 million per year.
- [PAGE 308] Creates a distribution system planning process for electric utilities to support cost-effective investment in distributed energy resources, minimize distribution system costs, and promote procurement of non-wires alternatives as opposed to capital investments.
- [PAGE 352] Creates a “carbon free supply” requirement for alternative retail electric suppliers. Beginning with the 2021 delivery year, suppliers shall be required to procure cost-effective electricity that has annual carbon dioxide emissions rate no greater than the annual targets established in the IPA Act.
- [PAGE 355] Amends the requirements for qualified energy efficiency installers by directing the Commission to give preference to installers who meet multiple workforce equity actions.

Environmental Protection Act Amendments

- [PAGE 357] Directs the IEPA to conduct a study regarding the ability solar and wind projects to deliver additional benefits for Illinois such as agriculture and pollinator-friendly projects, brownfield redevelopment, water pollution buggers, and other land-use or environmental benefits.
- [PAGE 360] Directs the Agency to undertake a rulemaking to establish annual greenhouse gas pollution caps and further co-pollutant reductions beginning in 2020 from electric generating units to progressively eliminate all emissions of greenhouse gases, particulate matter, mercury, nitrogen dioxide, and sulfur dioxide from Illinois’ electricity sector by 2030.
- [PAGE 362] Deletes restriction on state regulating carbon dioxide emissions.
- [PAGE 364] Regulates coal ash by directing the Agency to initiate a rulemaking to establish and enforce limits on annual coal ash disposal, including a process by which all sources of contamination from the storage of coal combustion residual waste are eliminated by December 31, 2030.
