

---

# ILLINOIS ENERGY

---





# Illinois Electricity History

- **Early 1900s**  
Regulated (for profit) utility monopolies provide electricity (generation, delivery, pricing bundled)
- **1970s–1980s**  
Major nuclear build-out makes Illinois a national leader in nuclear power and a net electricity exporter with **7 nuclear plant sites and 13 reactors**
- **1997**  
Illinois passes the *Electric Service Customer Choice and Rate Relief Law*, beginning electricity deregulation (for-profit utilities)
- **2000s**  
Competitive wholesale markets expand; Illinois integrates into **PJM** and **MISO** regional grid systems
- **2010s**  
Coal generation declines; natural gas and wind increase; nuclear remains central to reliability
- **2021**  
*Climate and Equitable Jobs Act (CEJA)* sets path to 100% carbon-free electricity by 2045



# Electricity Distributors vs Power Producers

## Distributors (Utilities)

*Ex: ComEd, Ameren Illinois, MidAmerican*

**Role:** *Delivery & system reliability*

- Own and maintain **poles, wires, substations, meters**
- Responsible for **physical delivery of electricity**
- Rates are **regulated by Illinois Commerce Commission (ICC)**
- Do **not** choose generation resources
- Do **not** control wholesale energy or capacity prices
- Required to serve all customers in their territory

## Producers (Generation)

*Ex: Constellation, Vistra, Invenergy, Earthrise, NRG*

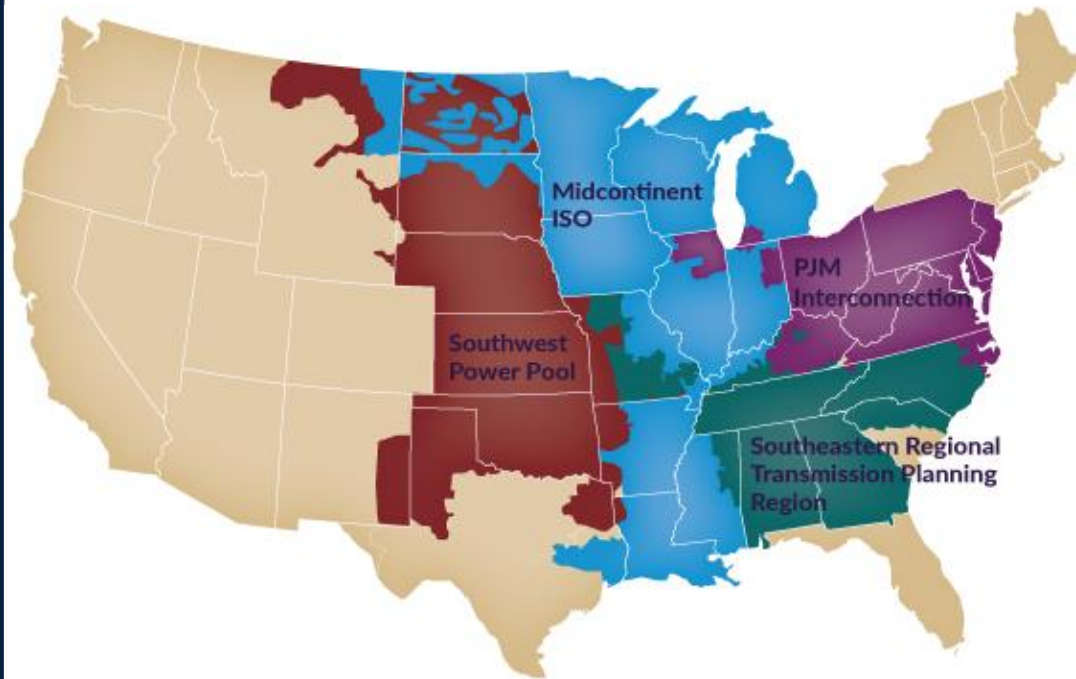
**Role:** *Electricity production and pricing*

- Own or contract with **power plants**
- Sell electricity into **PJM and MISO wholesale markets**
- **Prices set by**
  - Energy markets
  - Capacity auctions
  - Transmission congestion



# What is PJM and MISO?

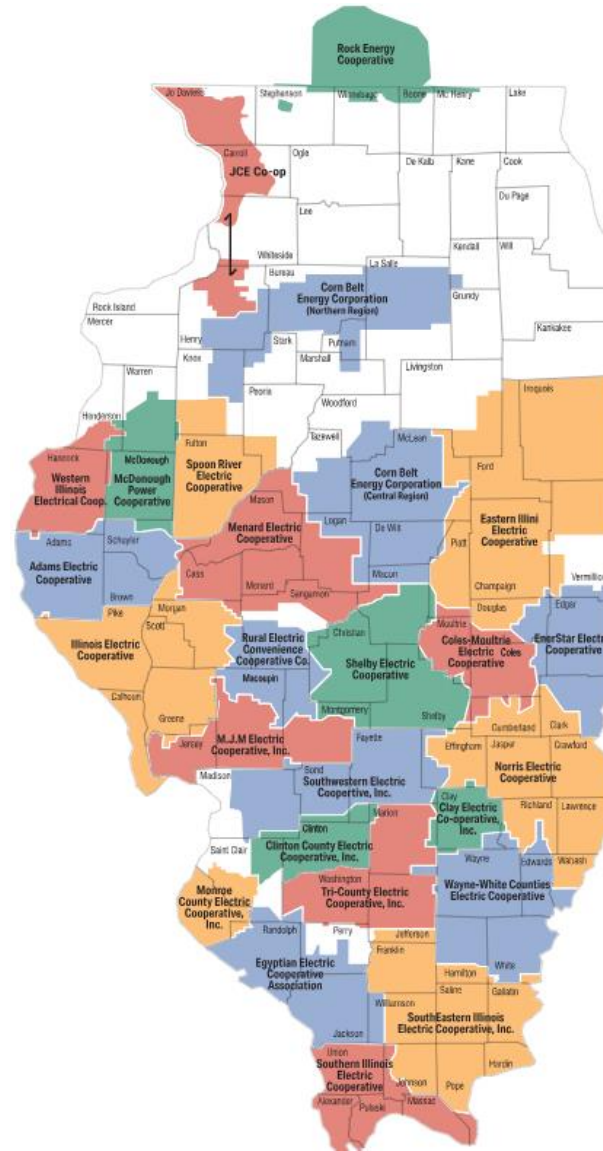
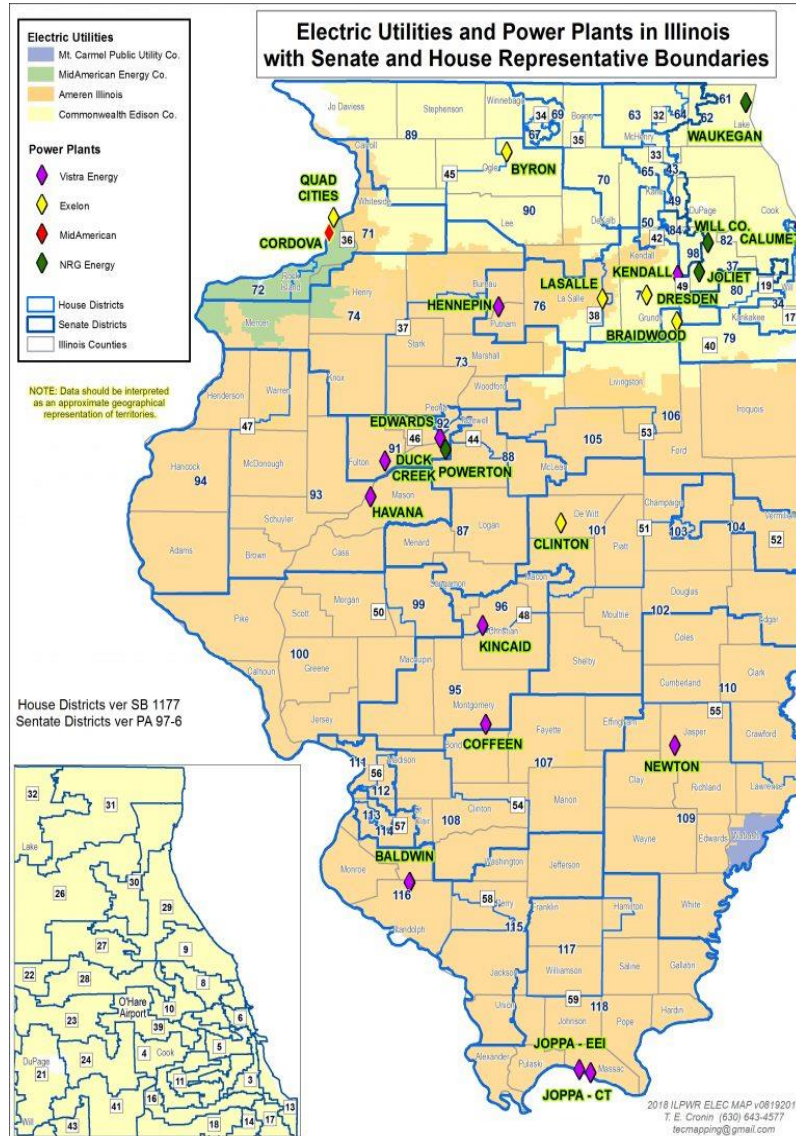
*Illinois participates in two regional transmission markets that ensure reliability in different strategies: MISO emphasizes grid operations and planning, while PJM relies heavily on forward capacity markets.*



	MISO (Ameren Territory)	PJM (ComEd Territory)
<b>What it is:</b>	Regional Transmission Organization (RTO)	Regional Transmission Organization (RTO)
<b>Primary role:</b>	Operates the grid, transmission coordination and energy markets	Operates the grid, reliability and transmission planning, energy markets, and <b>capacity markets</b>
<b>Market emphasis:</b>	<b>Energy markets &amp; transmission coordination</b>	<b>Energy markets and forward capacity auctions</b>
<b>Illinois zone:</b>	<b>LRZ 4 (Ameren)</b>	<b>ComEd</b>



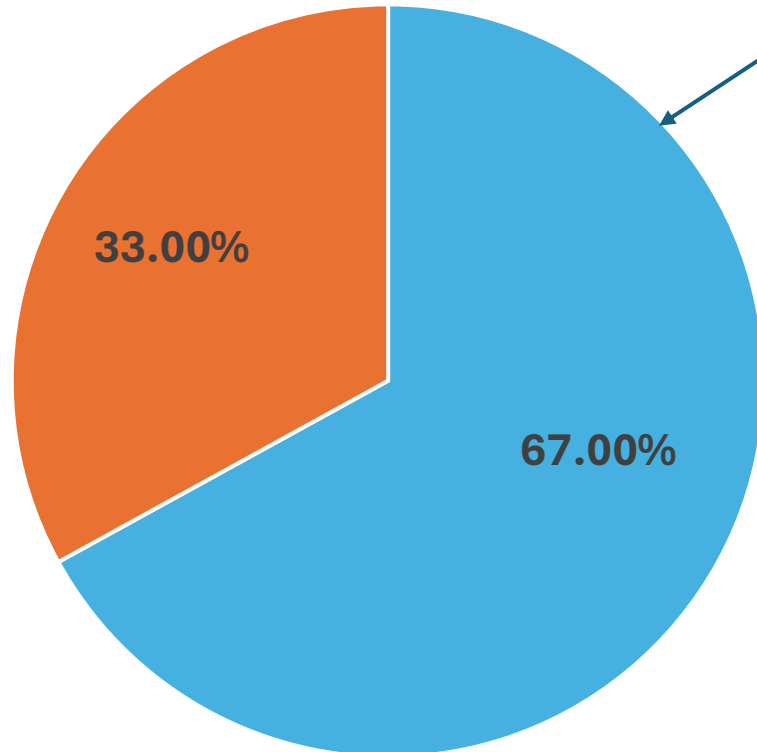
# Utility Territories and Electric Co-ops





# Understanding Your Bill

## Electric Bill



■ Supply Costs   ■ Transmission Costs

Your electric bill is composed of **supply costs (2/3)** and **transmission costs (1/3)**.

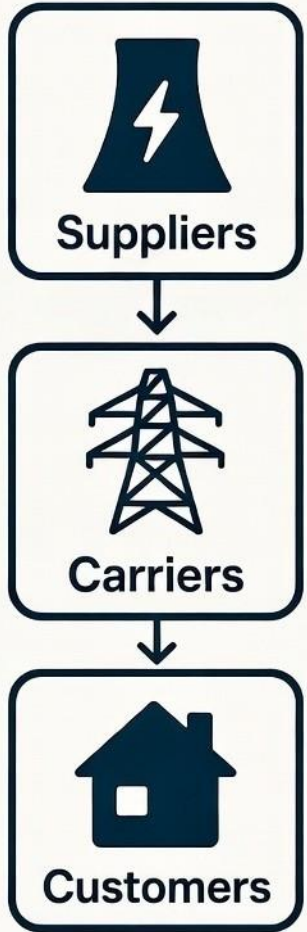
## Key Information on Electricity Supply

- Default supply provided by IPA is often procured **lower than** retail offers
- Alternative suppliers market savings to solicit new customers; this has **led misinformed** customers into paying over \$2B above default rates since 2015
- Municipal utilities like CWLP in **Springfield control their own supply**, avoiding retail supplier costs



# Deregulated Illinois Energy Over Last 30 Years

- **Carriers do not control electricity supply prices**  
In deregulated states, carriers do not generate or price electricity for customers.
- **Utilities required to join RTOs/ISOs** ComEd joined PJM for wide territory including deregulated states, Ameren Illinois joined Ameren Missouri in MISO
- **Customers get to choose their electricity supplier**  
Competitive suppliers sell electricity at market-based prices, while customers continue to receive delivery service from their local utility.
- **Carriers remain responsible for delivery and reliability**  
Local carriers still own and maintain poles, wires, substations, meters, and respond to outages.
- **Electricity supply prices are set through competition**  
Suppliers compete in wholesale markets and retail offerings, which can lead to price variation over time.
- **The physical delivery of electricity does not change**  
Even if a customer switches suppliers, electricity is delivered over the same utility infrastructure.



\*only applies to for-profit utilities



# Public Utilities Act

The Public Utilities Act (220 ILCS 5) consists of compiled statutes that govern Illinois Utilities infrastructure going back to the 1980s

- **Creation and Authority of the Illinois Commerce Commission**
- **The Act defines essential terms such as** public utility, electric utility, retail customer, and electric cooperative
- **Utilities are required to provide adequate, efficient, just, and reasonable service** to their customers, maintain infrastructure, and operate without discrimination.
- **Retail customer choice** for electric supply and rate structures, allowing customers to select Alternative Retail Electric Suppliers (ARES)
- **Electric Utilities cannot profit from wholesale prices**, only earn profit on distribution charges



# CEJA

The Climate and Equitable Jobs Act (CEJA), Public Act 102-0662, was passed by the General Assembly and signed into law by Governor Pritzker on September 15, 2021

- Requires phased **decarbonization of fossil-fuel electric generation**, including:
  - Closure of **private coal and oil plants by 2030**
  - Tiered emissions reductions for **natural gas plants**, including peaker-only operation for higher-emitting units
  - A **45% emissions reduction by 2035** for municipal and cooperative coal plants
  - **Full repowering or closure of all remaining fossil-fuel plants by 2045**
- Establishes a formal **reliability review process**
- Defines **nuclear energy as zero-emission** and necessary to achieving Illinois' clean-energy goals
- Funds a statewide **clean-energy workforce development system**, including:
  - 13 regional workforce hubs
  - Training and grant programs to prepare workers for clean-energy jobs



# CRGA

The Clean and Reliable Grid Affordability Act (CRGA), Public Act 104-0458, was passed by the General Assembly and signed into law by Governor Pritzker on January 8, 2026

- Grants ICC new authority to review utility plans and direct state energy investments, requires greater access to utility system data, and increases reporting requirements
- Creates a large, state-directed and subsidized battery storage build out and directs state agencies to integrate storage into electricity planning for 20 years
  - Texas has driven the fastest growing battery-storage market in the country through federal incentives and private investment, not state subsidies
- Lifts prohibition on new large-scale nuclear generation
- Integrated Resource Plans and Studies will give ICC/IPA tools to extend the closure dates, if necessary, due to study data and power shortages. Takes the power generation issue out of the General Assembly.  
**(IRP study in November 2026)**



# Energy Authorities in Illinois...

Illinois energy authorities have expanding power over the energy market because of CEJA and CRGA legislation, moving Illinois towards re-regulation...

## Mission Statements



*"The ICC's mission is to balance the interests of consumers and public utilities to ensure adequate, efficient, reliable, safe, and least-cost utility services, while promoting the development of an effectively competitive energy supplier market." - ICC Mission Statement*



*"The Illinois Power Agency is committed to the planning and procurement of reliable, efficient, and cost-effective electricity for residents and businesses in an ethical and objective manner, insulated from improper influence. The IPA also administers incentive programs and procurements to promote renewable and zero-carbon energy generation, while building an equitable clean energy future for all Illinoisans." - IPA Mission Statement*



# Re-Regulating Energy in IL

*Illinois formally deregulated electricity supply in the late 1990s, recent legislation reflects a clear shift toward **greater state control, centralized planning, and utility regulation***

## **What changed?**

*SB25 – Clean and Reliable Grid Affordability Act*

- *Expands ICC authority over utility planning*
- *Establishes subsidized **state-directed battery storage build out***
- *Integrates storage and reliability planning into state energy policy*

## **What this signals...**

- *Movement away from market-only outcomes*
- *Increased **state-directed safeguards***
- *Regulated planning on top of wholesale markets (PJM & MISO)*



# Capacity vs Generation

*Generation measures energy produced over time, while capacity measures the maximum power available at any given moment. Both are necessary to understand electricity supply and reliability. Fossil fuel and nuclear plants have higher capacity factors/ELCCs than most renewable power plants (think instantly on-demand power).*

	<b>Capacity (Amount of Reliable Energy)</b>	<b>Generation (Total Supply)</b>
<b>What it is:</b>	Maximum power output at full power	Total electricity produced over time
<b>Unit of Measure:</b>	Megawatt (MW)	Kilowatt Hour (KWh) Megawatt Hour (MWh) Terawatt Hour (TWh)
<b>Time Scope:</b>	Instantly	Hours, Days, or Years
<b>What it answers:</b>	<b>How much could be produced under ideal conditions?</b>	<b>How much was produced?</b>
<b>Policy focus:</b>	Reliability, Resource adequacy, peak demand,	Annual supply, emissions, clean-energy share



# Accreditation Rates

*PJM and MISO have different methodology for assessing accreditation rates for electricity resources. Renewable like wind and solar tend to have much lower accreditation rates because they are not as reliable during peak load times based on historical performance. The chart below shows the accreditation rates by both RTOs in 2026.*

Resource Type	MISO Accreditation Rate (2026)	PJM Accreditation Rate (2026)
Coal	88%	83%
Oil	76%	78%
Nuclear	93%	95%
Gas	89%	70%
Other	86%	50%
Hydro	89%	40%
Pumped Hydro	98%	74%
Battery Storage	61%	50%
Wind	8%	41%
Solar	33%	11%

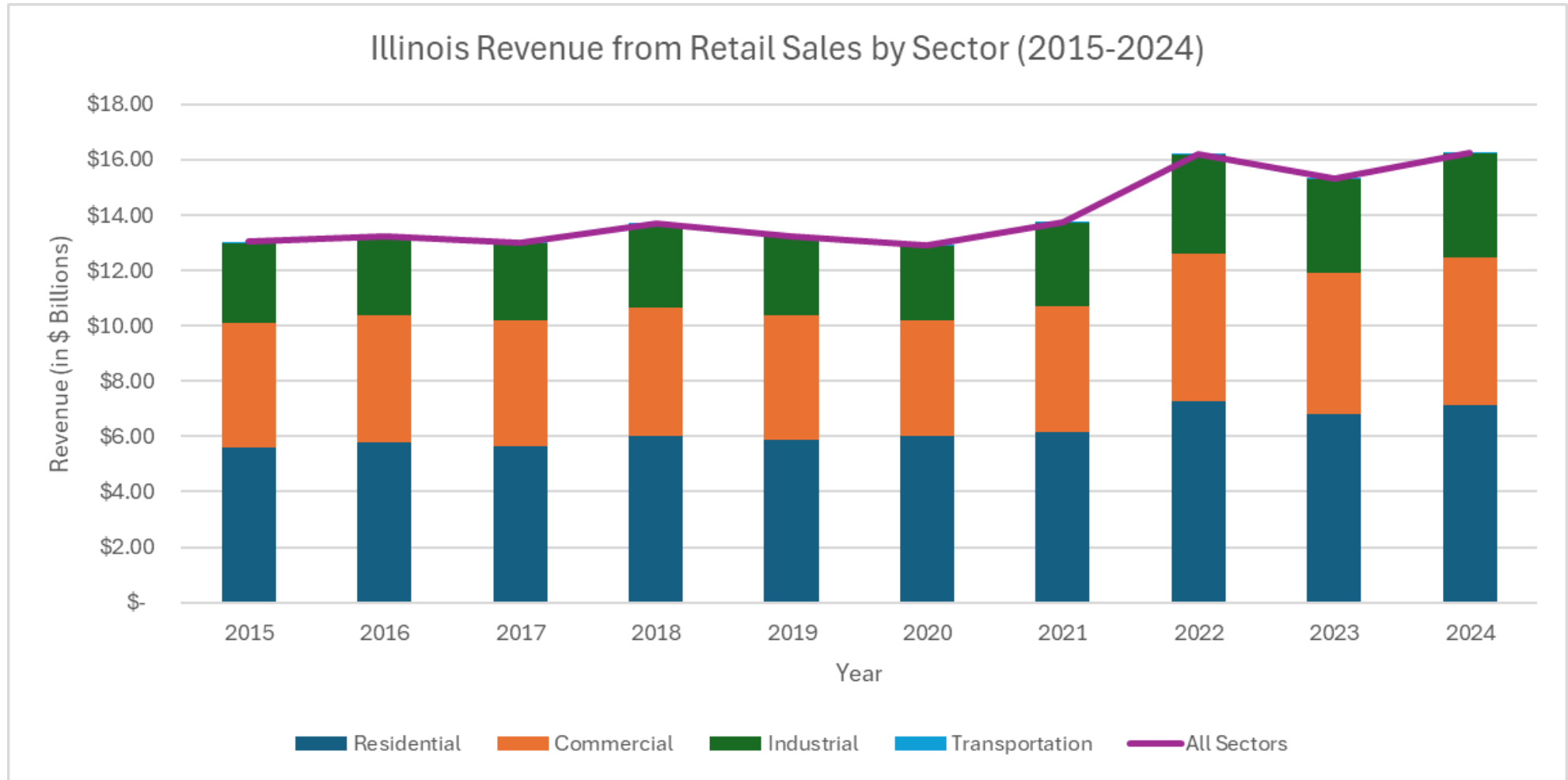
Because renewable resources have **low and variable accreditation**, especially in winter, data centers would need to significantly overbuild nameplate capacity and storage to meet clean energy requirements and reliability needs.

A 100 MW data center load could require **400-1000MW** of renewable capacity



# Revenue from Retail Sales (2015-2024)

*Illinois has historically earned between \$13-17 billion in revenue from retail sales (in state consumption) of its electricity generation.*





# 2025 Resource Adequacy Study



Section 9.15(o) of the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) Act directs the IEPA, the Illinois Power Agency (IPA), and the Illinois Commerce Commission (ICC) to “jointly prepare, and release publicly, a report to the General Assembly” that examines the State’s progress toward its renewable energy resource development goals, the status of CO<sub>2</sub>e and co-pollutant emissions reductions, the current status and progress toward developing and implementing green hydrogen technologies, the current and projected status of electric resource adequacy and reliability throughout the State for the period 5 years ahead, and provide proposed solutions predicated upon any findings (the “Resource Adequacy Study”).



# 2025 Resource Adequacy Study

Modeling Cases	New Illinois Gas Allowed	CEJA Retirement Extension	Illinois Net Zero Emissions	Battery Costs
Base Case	Yes	No	No	Base
CEJA Extension	Yes	Yes	No	Base
No New Illinois Gas	No	No	No	Base
CEJA Extension, No New Illinois Gas	No	Yes	No	Base
Illinois Net Zero	Yes <sup>13</sup>	Yes	Yes	Base
Low Battery Costs	Yes	Yes	No	Low

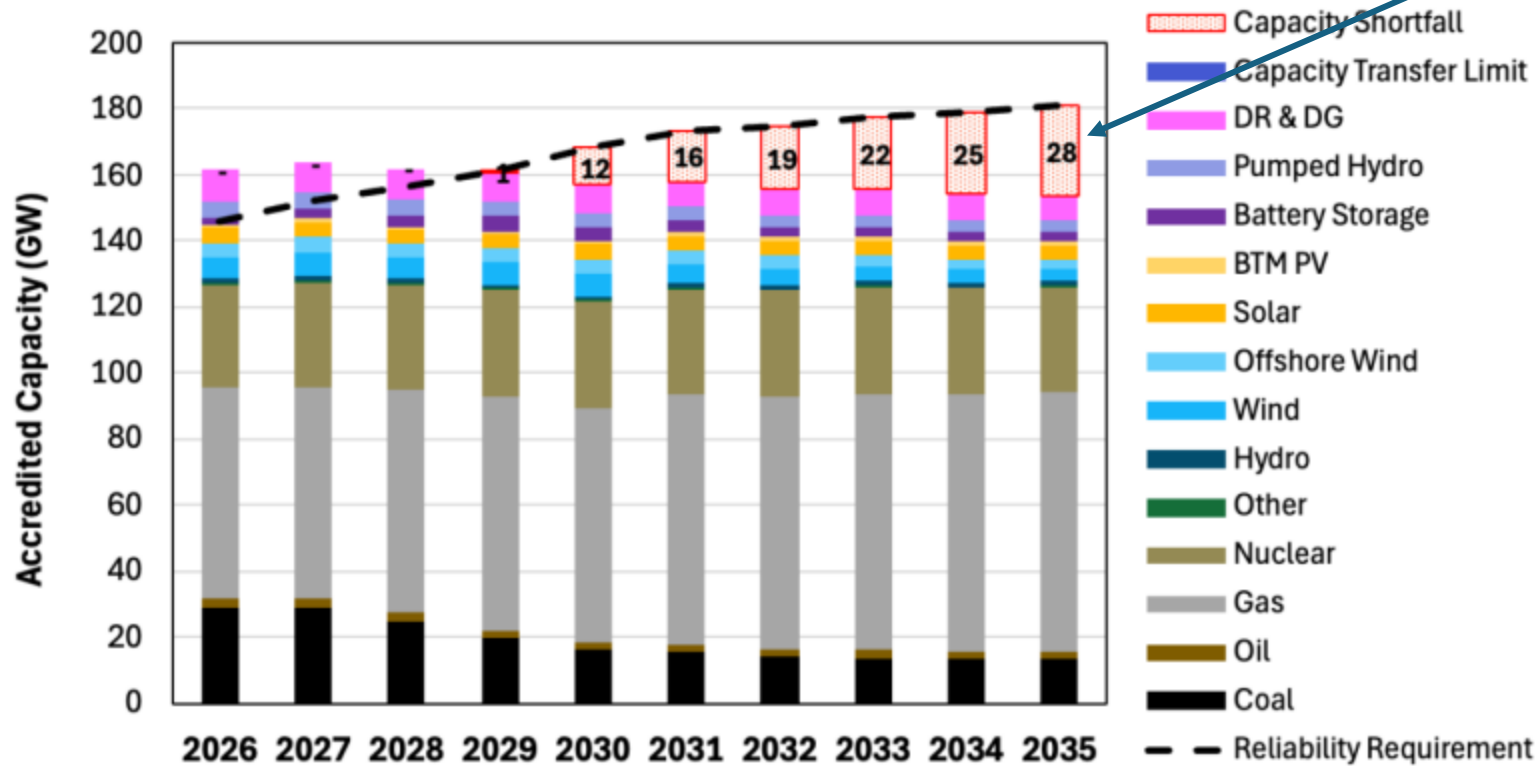
*Figures on slides 17-23 illustrate the "Base Case" in IPAs Resource Adequacy study and their data (includes local municipalities and co-ops for generation and load data). This scenario reflects continuation of current laws, policy, and development trends. "Data inputs included existing generation resources and characteristics, load shapes, renewable generation profiles, generator retirements, new resources in development, new resource costs, load projections, and transmission limits by modeled zone."*



# PJM 2025-2035 Capacity

*PJM is expected to experience a capacity shortfall beginning in 2029, with the deficit projected to widen in subsequent years if left unabated. Limited retirements do not meaningfully change outcomes.*

**Figure 1: PJM RA Balance (2026-2035) | Resource Additions and Retirements**  
"As-Reported"



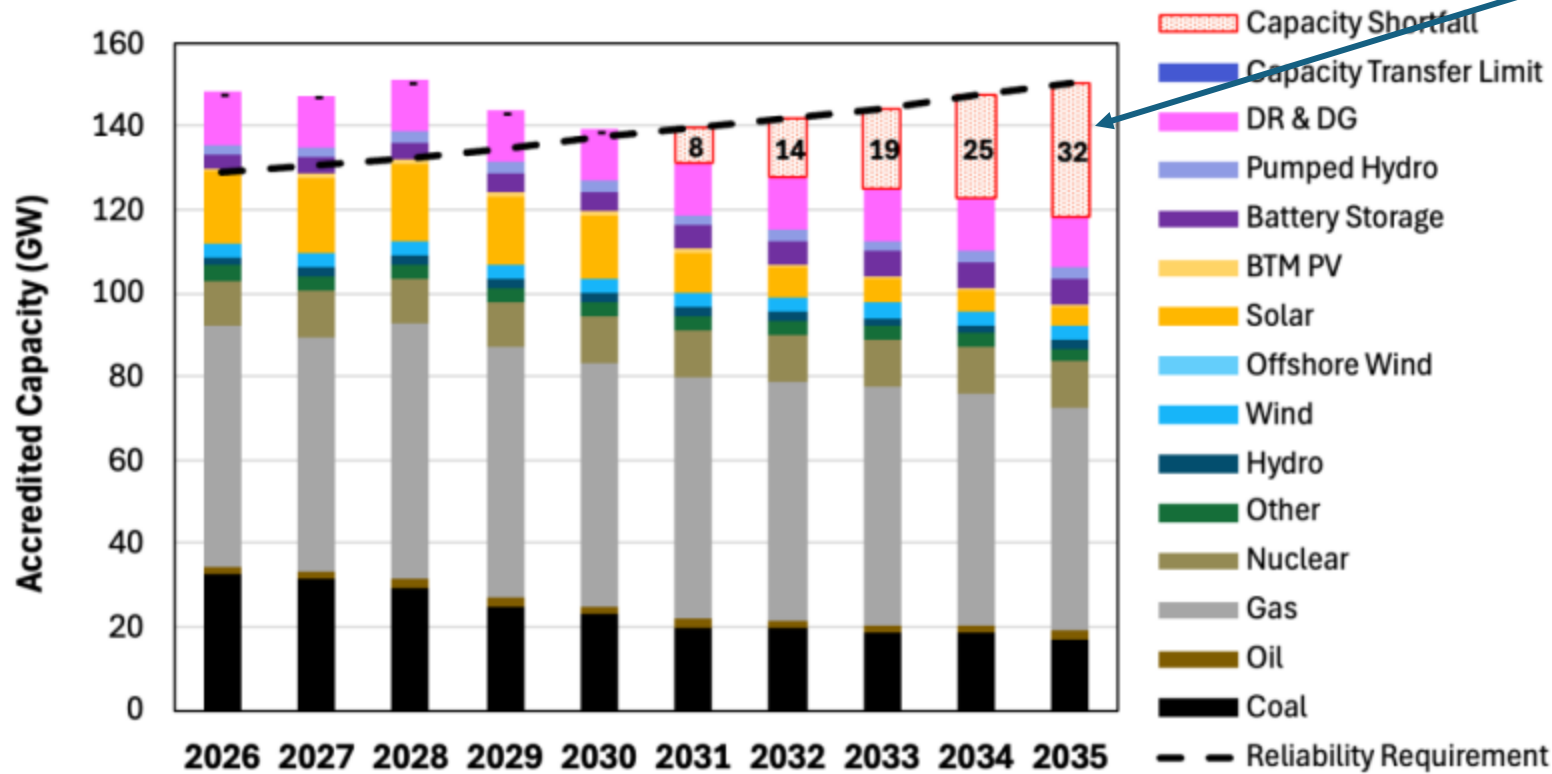
Electricity Shortage



# MISO 2025-2035 Capacity

The 2025 Resource Adequacy Report from IPA found that MISO remains resource adequate through 2030, but a shortfall is projected to emerge in 2031 and grow thereafter. Resource adequacy "fundamentally constrained by capacity scarcity"

Figure 2: MISO RA Balance (2026-2035) | Resource Additions and Retirements  
"As-Reported"



Electricity Shortage (GW)



# 2025 Resource Adequacy Study

Figure 4-24: Planned Resource Nameplate Capacity Additions in ComEd Zone—Delay Scenario

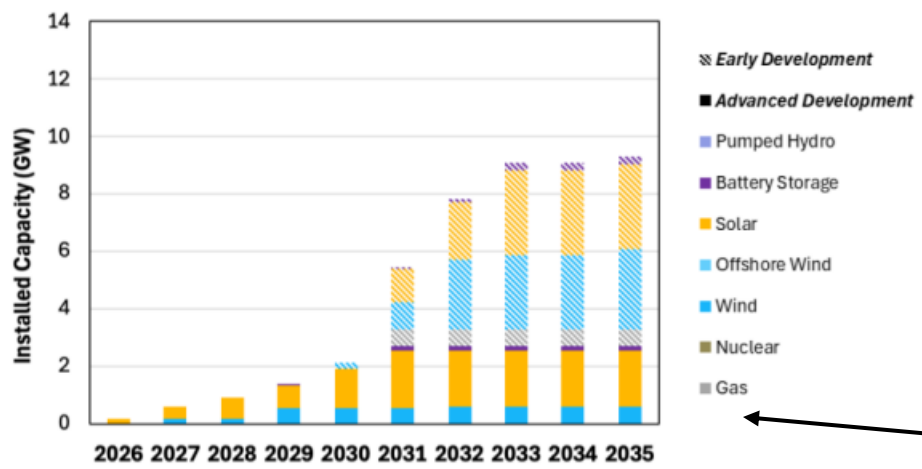
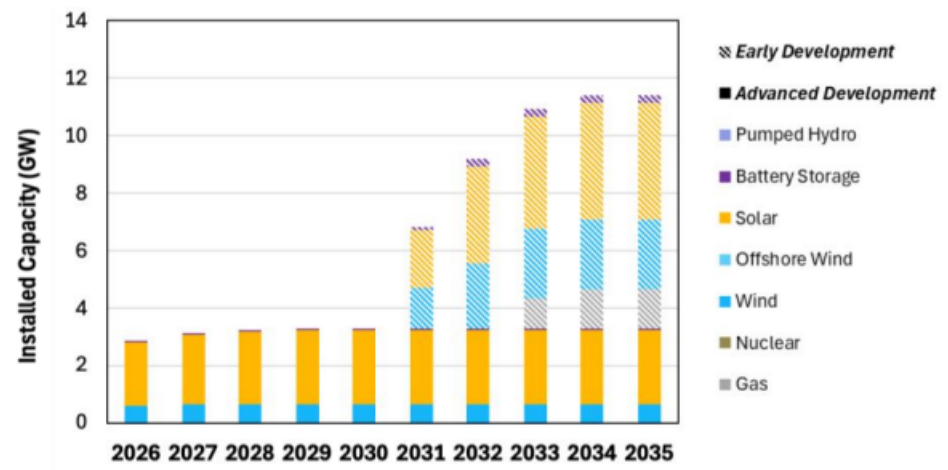


Figure 4-25: Planned Resource Nameplate Capacity Additions in MISO LRZ 4—Delay Scenario



When accounting for realistic interconnection delays, the ComEd zone is projected to bring on **2 GW of nameplate capacity by 2030**, reaching its full 9 GW planned in 2033

The MISO LRZ 4 (Ameren) region sees **3 GW of nameplate capacity by 2030**, reaching 11 GW by 2033



# Illinois Capacity 2025-2035

Figure 4-42: Illinois ComEd Zone RA Balance (2026-2035) | Delayed Resource Additions

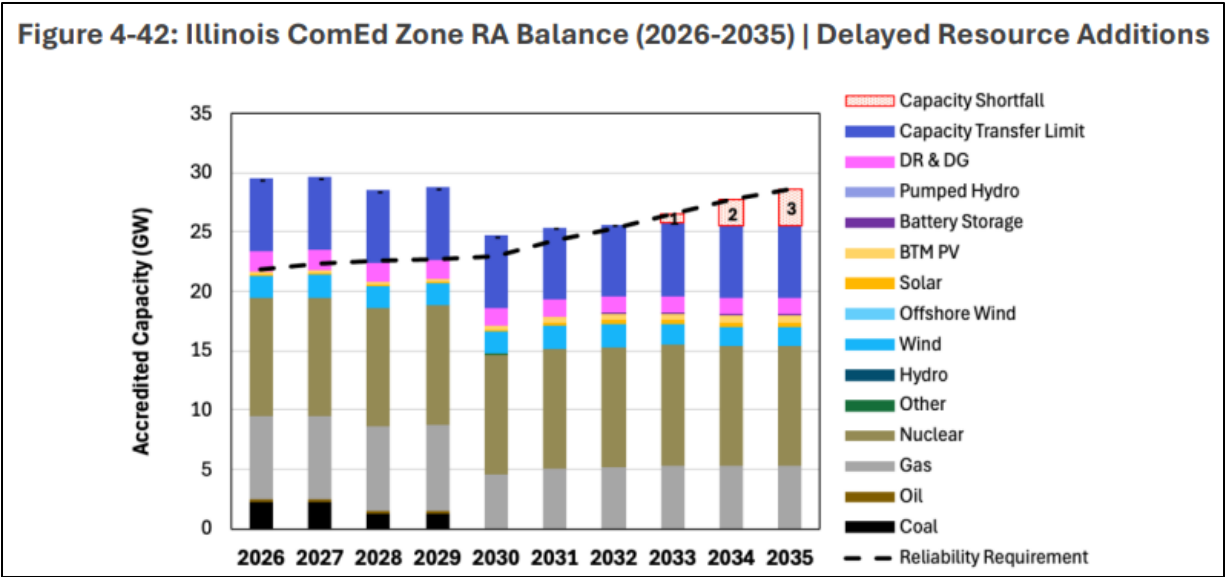
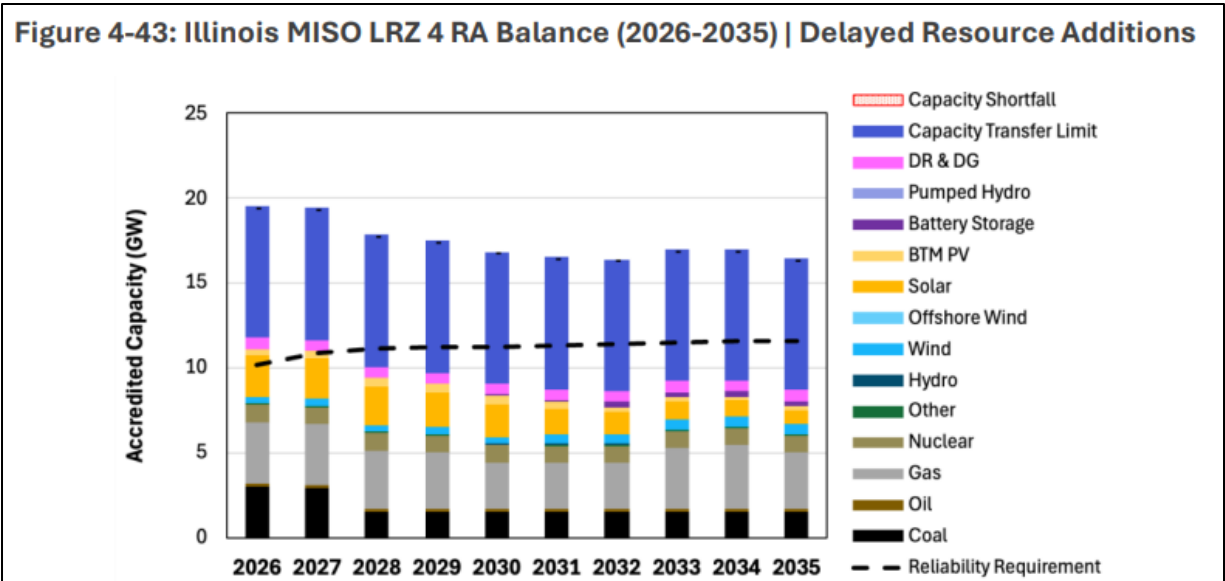


Figure 4-43: Illinois MISO LRZ 4 RA Balance (2026-2035) | Delayed Resource Additions

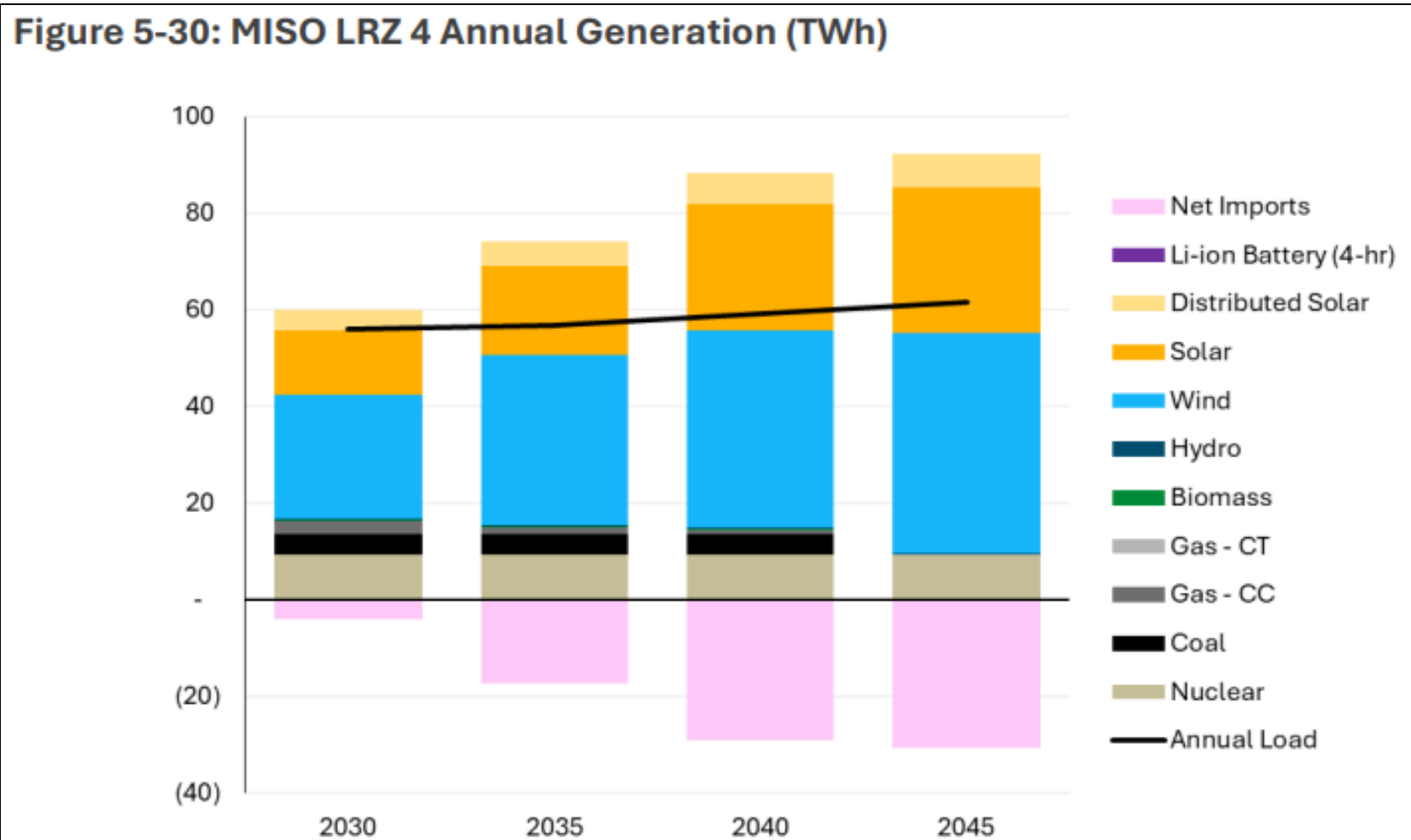


After adjusting for interconnection delays and narrowing to Illinois specific RTO regions, **both regions become reliant on imported capacity by 2030**. The capacity transfer limit shows the amount of imported capacity that the regional grids can withstand based on current or projected infrastructure. The data clearly shows that **Illinois will become heavily reliant on imported energy and the ComEd zone will outpace its import capability by 2033**, leading to reliability issues and capacity shortfalls.



# Projected Generation (Ameren)

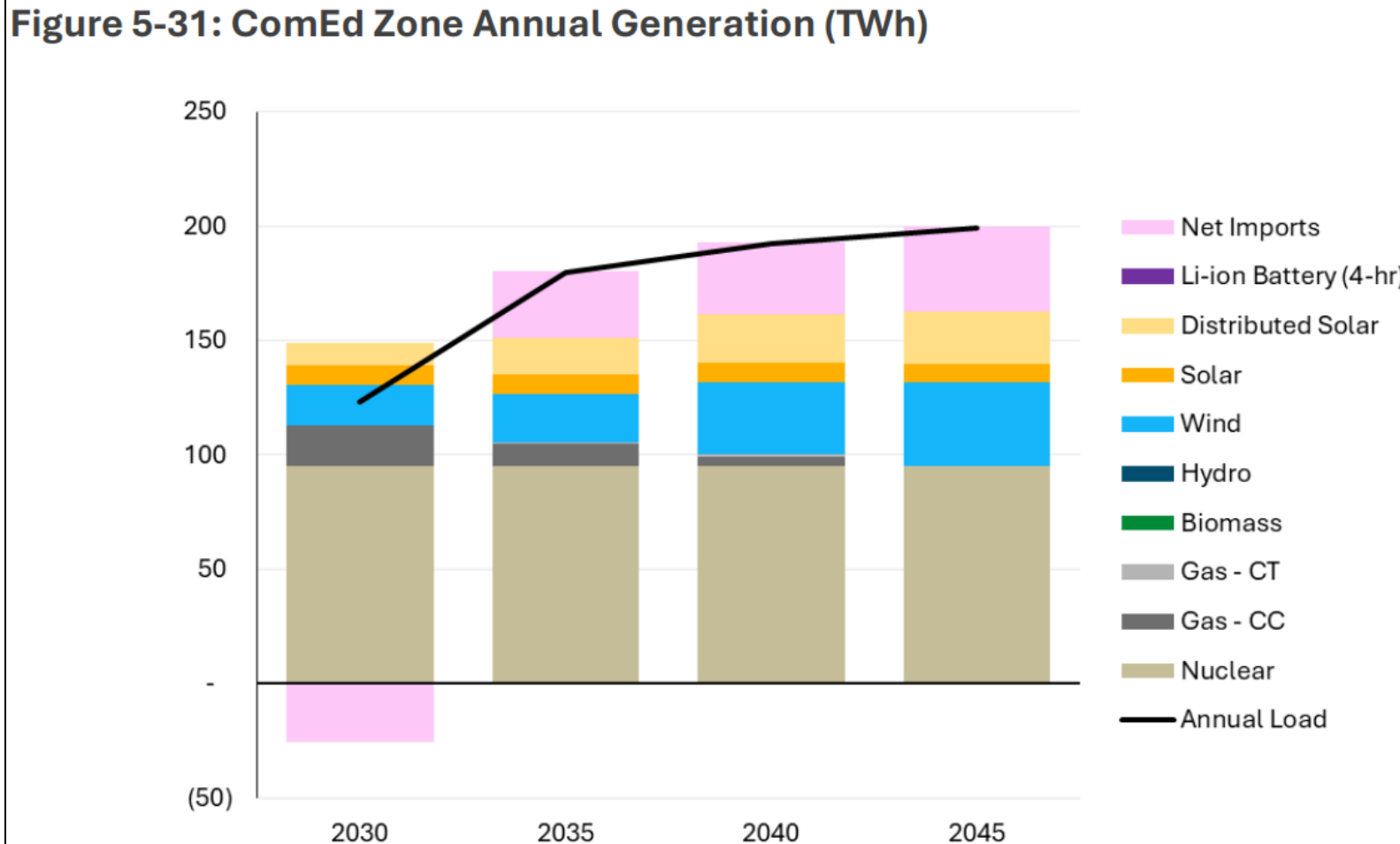
*In generation, the MISO-Ameren region can replace its coal and gas resources with wind and solar development, even to the point of net exports. This does not account for capacity which measures reliability requirements and shows a significant shortfall.*





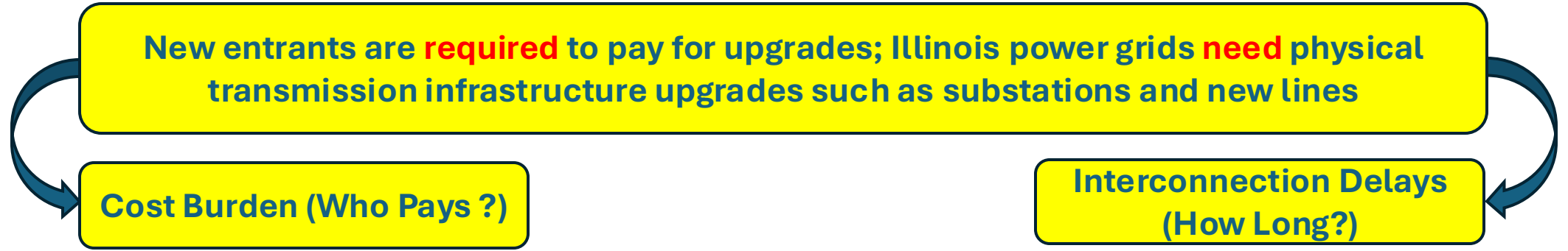
# Projected Generation (ComEd)

*In the ComEd region, demand grows tremendously as the region hosts the largest data-center growth in the world. The region only slightly grows its renewable resources and becomes a net importer of electricity by 2035.*





# Interconnection Problem



**Generators** as well as **consumers** must pay for upgrades

- Large consumers like manufacturers and data centers are only allowed to consume so much power before being required to build new transmission infrastructure and/or generation
- Small producers like commercial solar panels also must pay for transmission upgrades
- This is like forcing the first car in a new lane on the highway to pay for its construction

Interconnection queues average **wait time of 2-5 years** with ~80% of projects withdrawing before reaching operation

- Approximately 95% of MISO queue consists of wind, solar, and battery storage
- Generator construction, transmission upgrades, consumer project construction, all require years of planning, large investments, and reliability studies

## Ameren

Interconnection studies in batches by bundling generators and consumers for reliability assessment

## ComEd

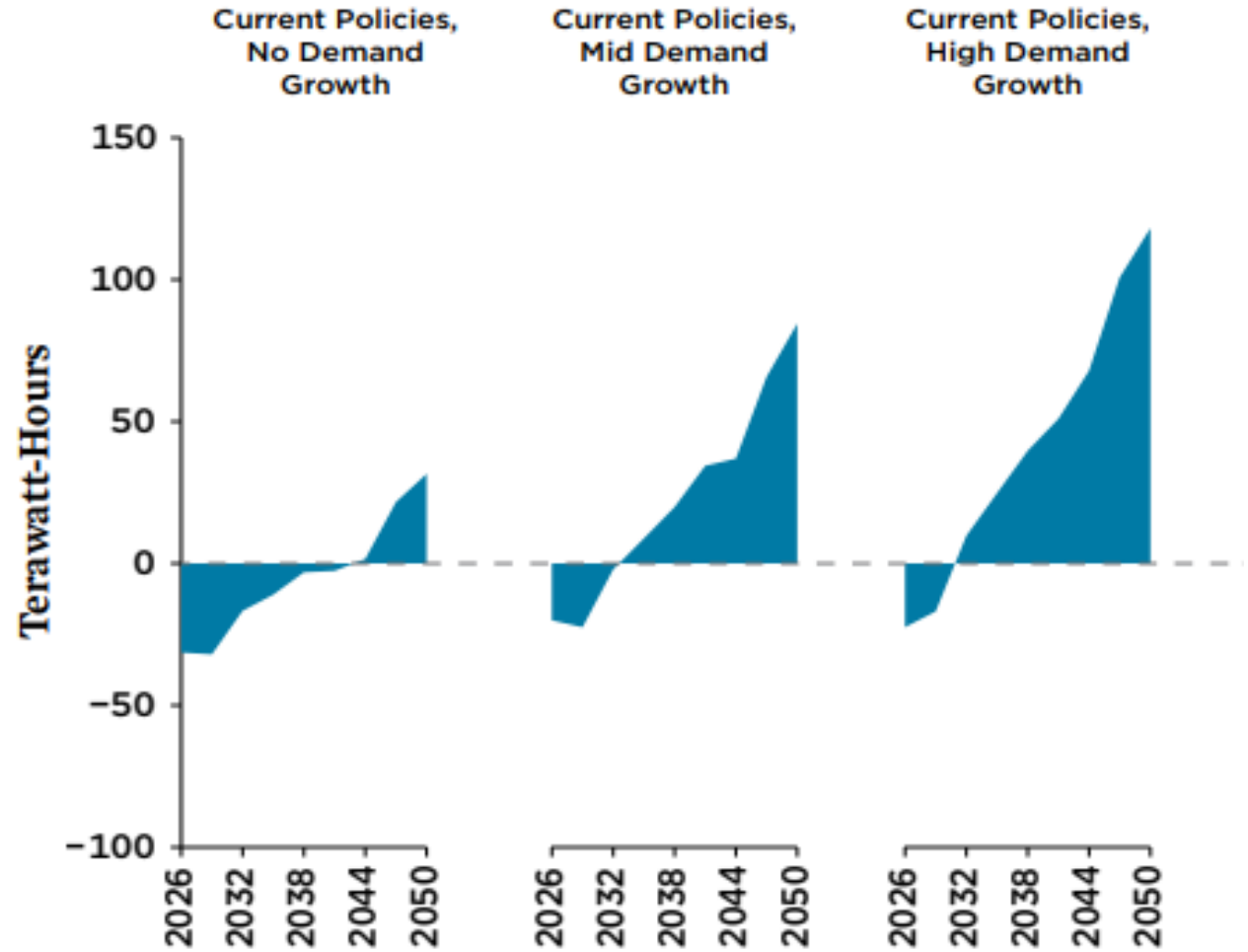
Larger concurrent interconnection studies



# Net Electricity Import Scenarios

*Although Illinois has historically been a net exporter of electricity, modeling indicates that plant retirements under existing policies would gradually push the state toward net imports by the 2040s even without substantial demand growth.*

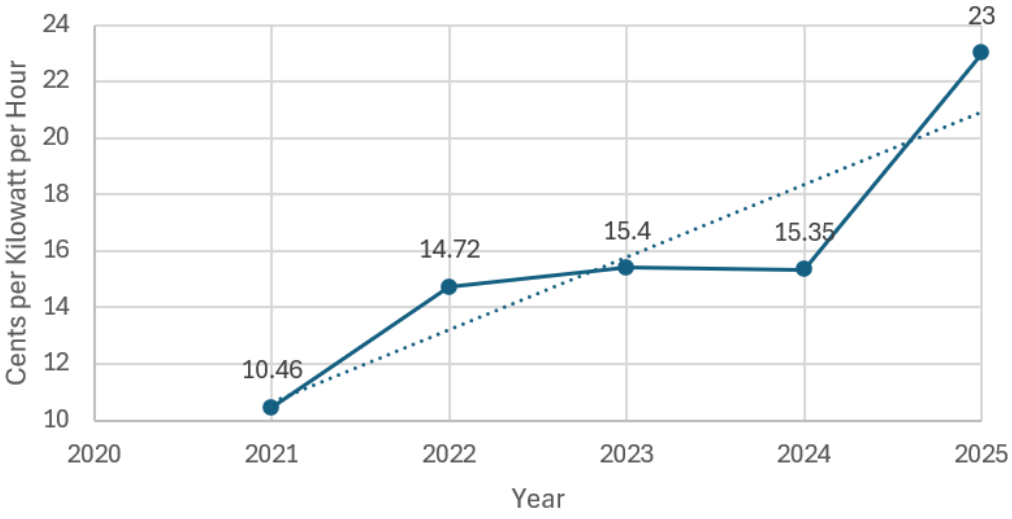
*Capacity prices rise (especially in the ComEd region) as Illinois loses its status as a net exporter and instead begins to rely on imports.*



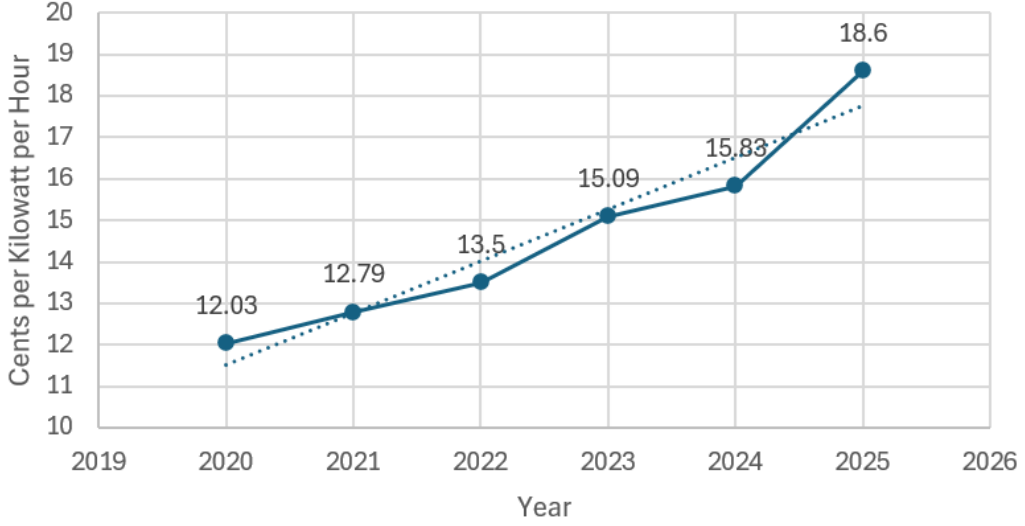


# Historical Electricity Rates

Ameren Illinois Energy Prices

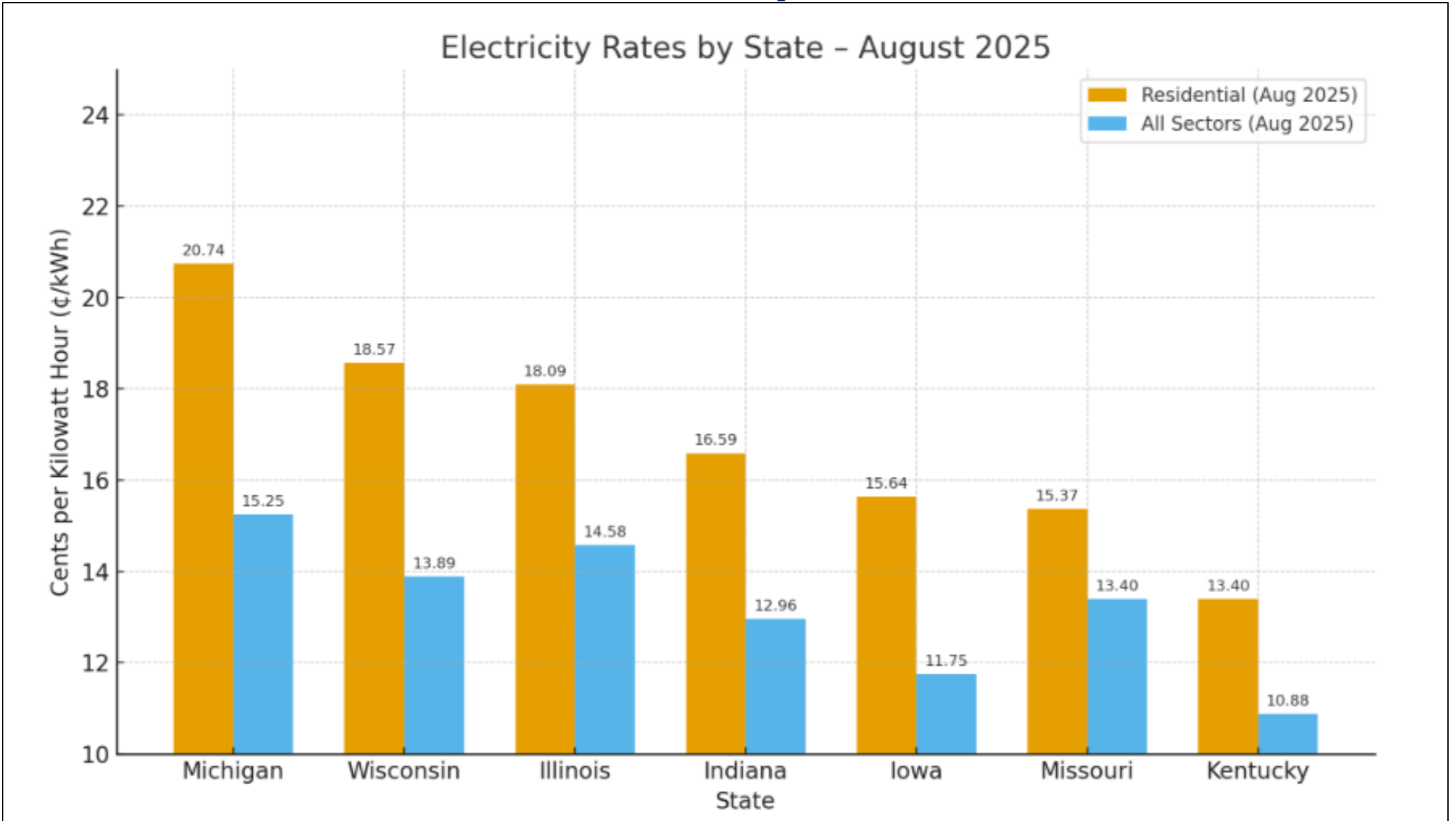


ComEd All Rates Total per ICC 2024 Report





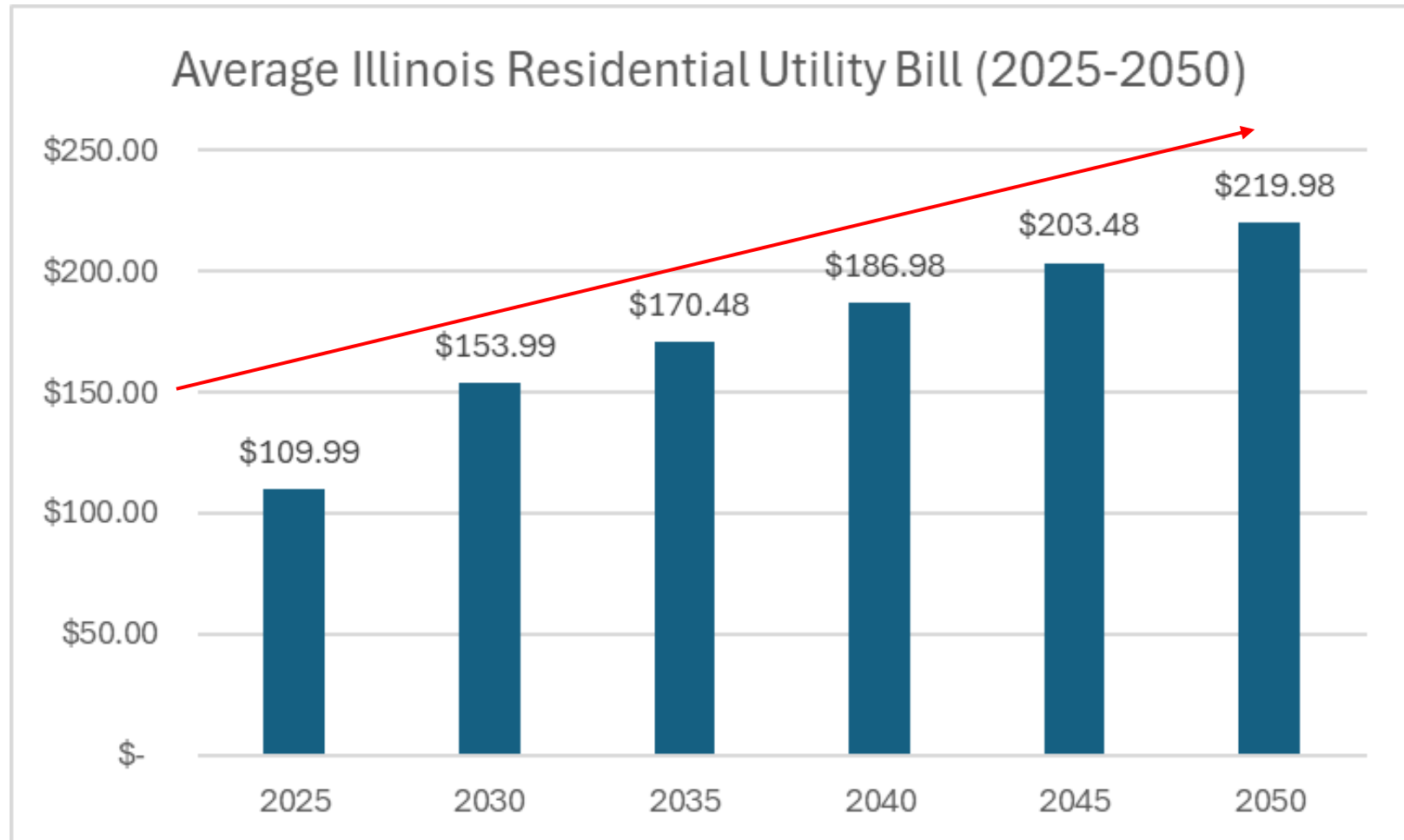
# Midwestern State Rate Comparison





# Utility Bill Scenario

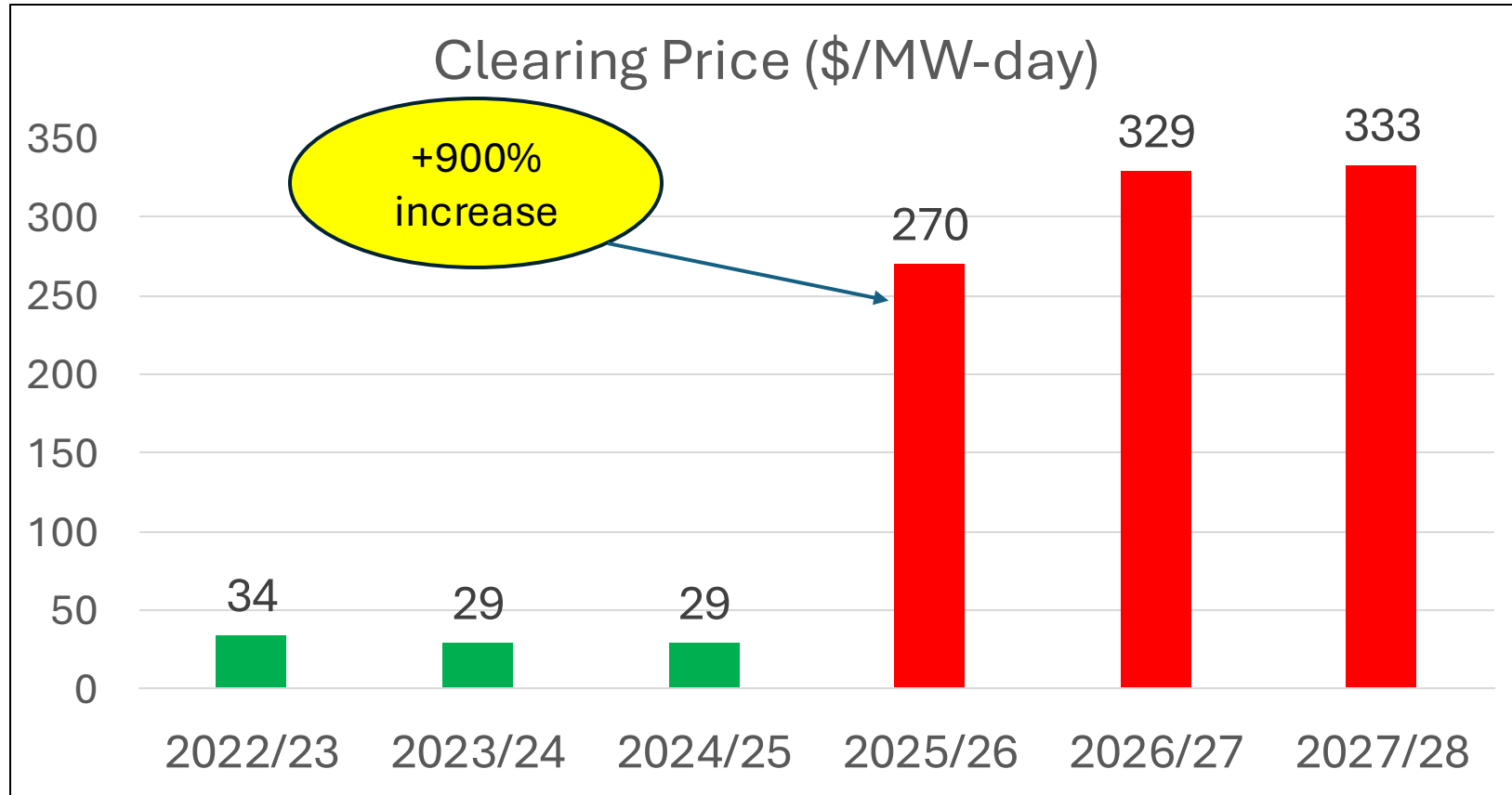
*According to EIA, the average residential utility bill in Illinois in 2025 was \$109.99, this is projected to increase up to 40% by 2030 and 100% by 2050 under current conditions according to national ICF analysts*





# PJM Capacity Price Surge

*Illinois ComEd ratepayers are paying record high-capacity costs set by PJM's annual auction. Three consecutive record auctions reflect accelerating panic as supply tightens and demand grows. These costs directly affect customers through supply rates.*



*PJM blamed the massive price spike on “a large number of generator retirements, combined with increased electricity demand and implementation of FERC-approved market reforms”*



# Rising Energy Rates



Drivers of Rising Energy Rates



Demand Growth

Electricity demand growth has **sharply accelerated**, with U.S. demand now projected to **increase 25% by 2030** and **78% by 2050**

Price Impact

Rapid demand growth is expected to push up wholesale and capacity prices, which utilities **pass through to customers**

Consumer Impact

Residential rates projected to **rise 15–40%** by 2030, with potential to **double by 2050**.

Reliability Pressure

Falling reserve margins **require** significant new generation and grid investment to maintain reliability.

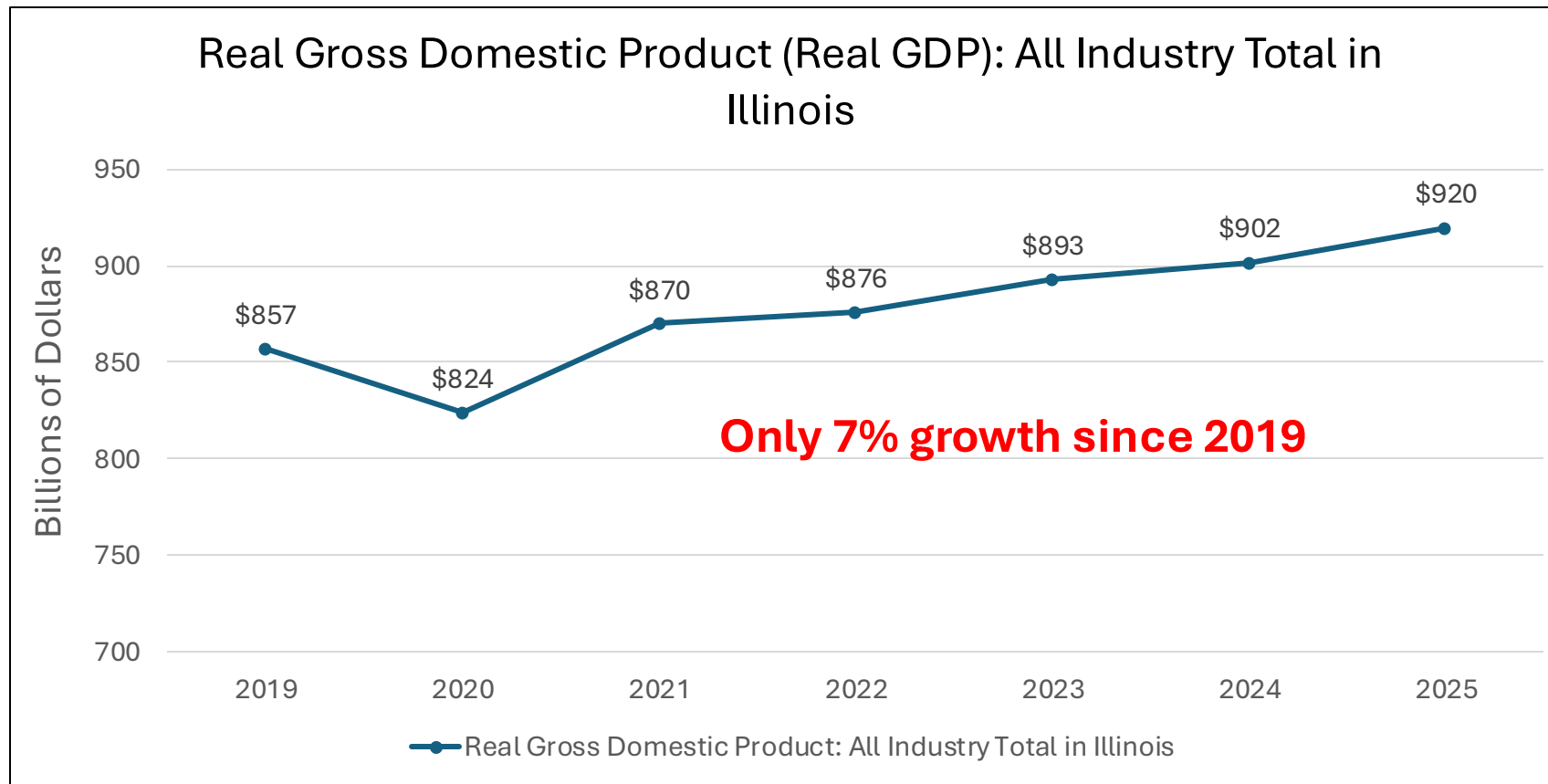
Investment Barrier

Needed infrastructure is **delayed** due to unclear cost responsibility and lack of investment coordination.



# Real Gross Domestic Product

## (Without Inflation)



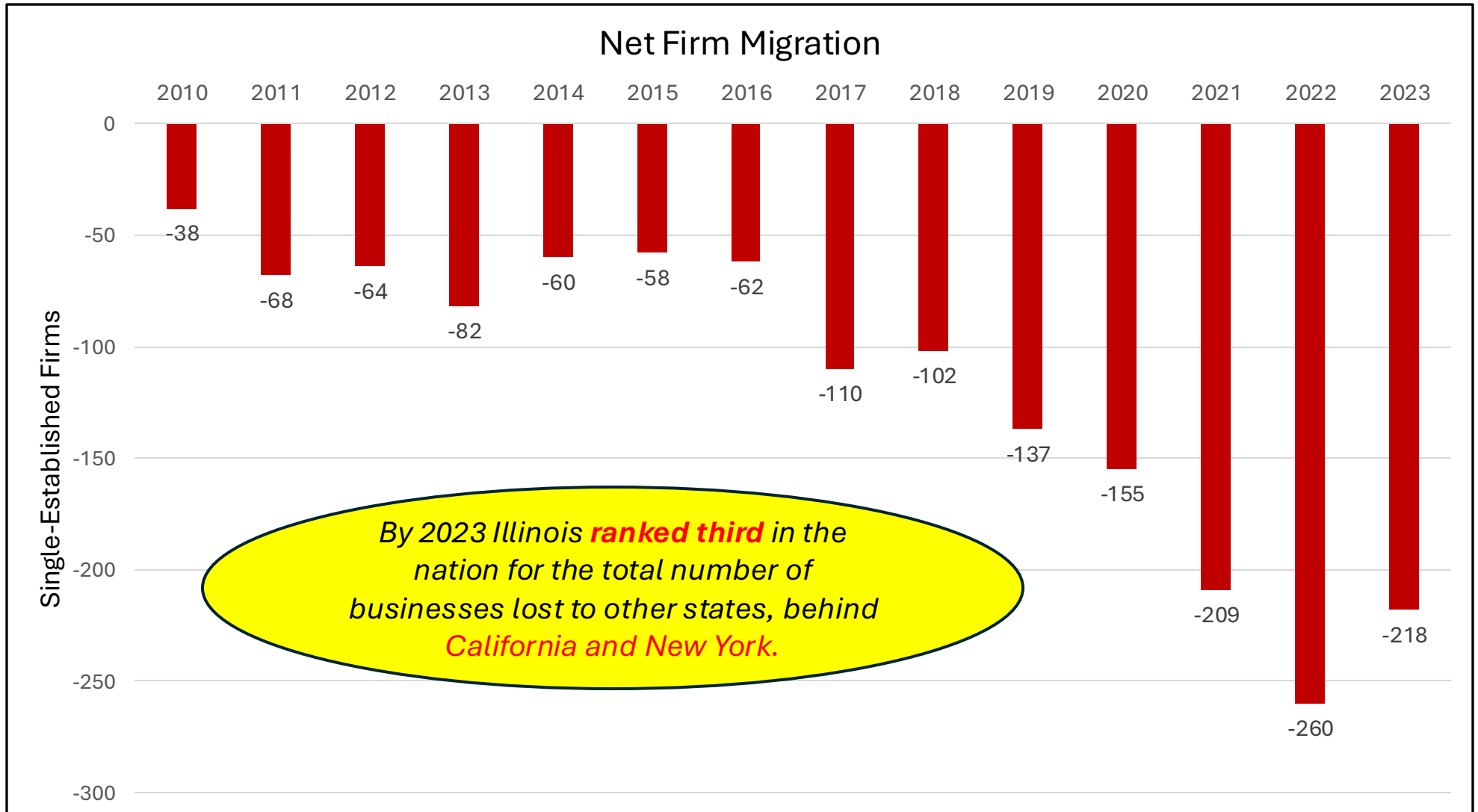
Other States' Performance	Percent Change since 2019
Florida	32%
Texas	30%
Indiana	15%
Missouri	14%
Iowa	13%
Ohio	12%
Michigan	11%
Wisconsin	10%
Illinois	7%

**Source:** U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis. Real Gross Domestic Product (Real GDP) measures the total value of all goods and services produced, adjusted for inflation. It shows how much the economy is actually growing, not just rising prices. **Note:** 2025\* data reported through the third quarter (Q3) only.



# Business Migration Trends in Illinois

The trend of businesses leaving Illinois has **steadily increased** since about 2017.

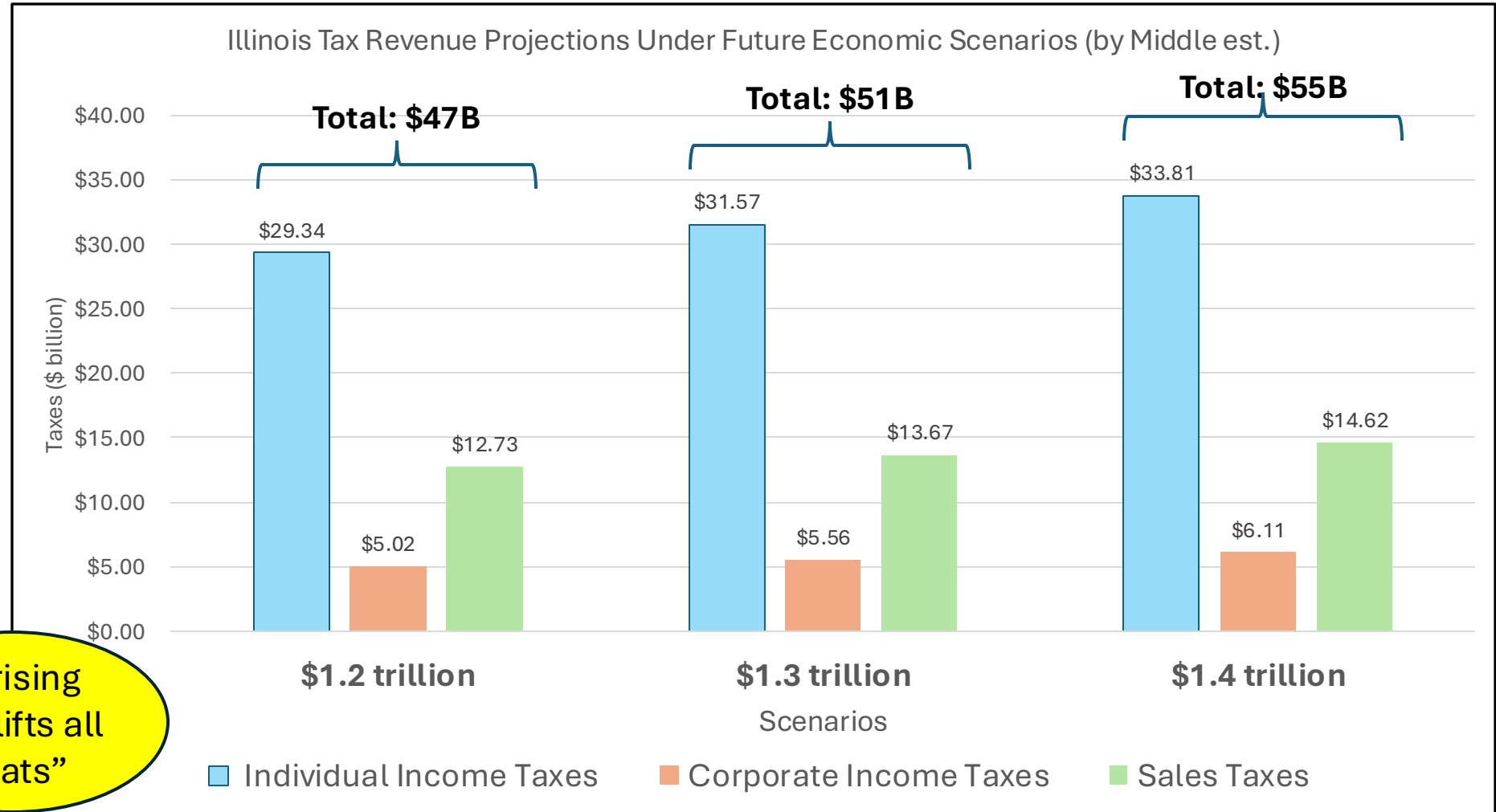


Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics



# Forecasting Illinois Tax Revenue Under Different Scenarios

The projections show **middle** estimates for key revenue sources such as individual income taxes, corporate income taxes, and sales taxes as the state economy **grows from \$1.2 trillion to \$1.4 trillion**.



“A rising tide lifts all boats”

Source: Made by Professor David Merriman, Professor Richard Funderburg



# Bipartisan Legislation to Open Capacity

[Senate Bill 2727](#), 104th General Assembly, filed October 28, 2025

- Directly addresses reliability risks created by CEJA constraints and insufficient storage deployment
- Requires **IEPA to establish rules** to implement CEJA decarbonization
- Delays emission compliance enforcement when battery storage falls **below 10% of the total installed capacity**
- Provides reliability exemptions for peak shaving gas units during emergency, pre-emergency, conservative operations, or reliability-critical run hours



# Nuclear Executive Order

Issued by Governor Pritzker during 2026 State of the State Address

Directs the Illinois Power Agency and Illinois Commerce Commission to initiate a formal inquiry into new nuclear development in Illinois

- Illinois Power Agency & Commerce Commission to lead inquiry
- Evaluates sites, financing, and cost to ratepayers
- Includes small and large reactor options
- **Does not authorize any new construction or procurement of nuclear energy**



# POWER Act

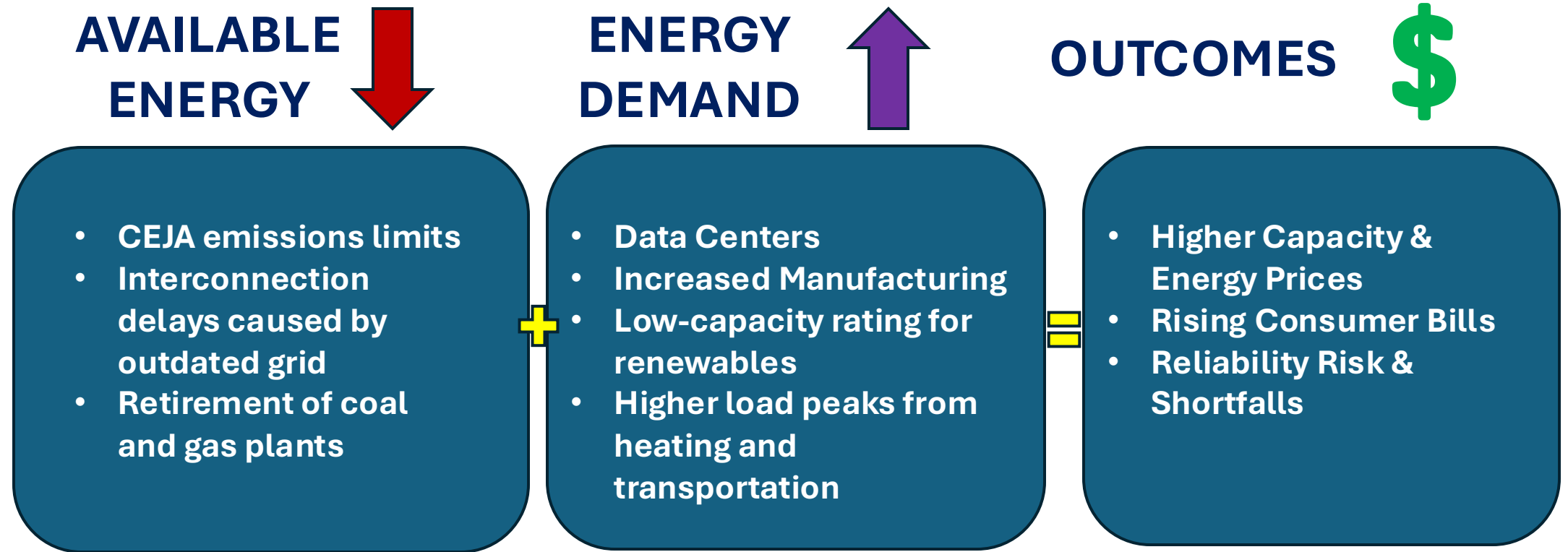
**HB5513 – Filed by Rep. Robyn Gabel on 2/6/2026**

**Aims to persuade data centers to pay to build new clean energy for sustaining their operations**

- **BYONCCE** – Bring your own new clean capacity and energy
- Requires **data centers to pay for grid upgrades**, procure clean energy for 80% of its annual power demand by 2030 and 100% by 2045
- Data centers with procured renewable energy and grid upgrades can **skip to front of the line in interconnection** and are studied as a bundled project
  - *Unclear whether this requires physical renewable generation construction or if REC procurements would count*



# How This Affects Illinoisans



*Illinois is mixing plant shutdowns, a global AI tech race which promises massive investment in competitive states, a messy plan for renewable development, a grid infrastructure problem shifting upgrade costs onto generators and customers, and legislation that promises solutions before studies are completed. This is creating a cliff for Illinoisans who are already feeling the costs.*



# Additional Illinois Legislation (cont)...

Bill Title	Description
SB1234	SB1234 creates the Illinois Regional Generation Reliability Task Force to monitor and report on the reliability of the State's electric power grid and amends the Illinois Power Agency Act accordingly.
SB1277	SB1277 amends the Illinois Power Agency Act to require companies that install solar projects or facilities in Illinois to post and maintain a surety bond (initially \$2 million) with the Illinois Power Agency and establishes a Solar Installation Fund for forfeited bond moneys to ensure rebate and warranty obligations are met.
SB1365	SB1365 amends the Counties Code to allow counties to establish siting standards for commercial wind and solar energy facilities and requires facility owners to compensate landowners for adverse impacts on water flow and drainage on their property.
SB1457	SB1457 restricts counties from approving the siting of commercial wind or solar energy facilities in unincorporated areas within a 3-mile radius of a municipality unless the municipality approves the siting and certain land and environmental criteria are met.
SB1527	SB1527 amends the Public Utilities Act to repeal the existing moratorium on construction of new nuclear power reactors above 300 MW in Illinois by removing the prohibition tied to federal high-level nuclear waste disposal determinations.
SB160	SB160 amends the Township Code to expressly authorize townships to use zoning powers to regulate or prohibit commercial wind and solar energy facilities and makes related adjustments to the Agricultural Impact Mitigation Act, with township regulations prevailing over county but not municipal rules.



# Additional Illinois Legislation (cont)...

Bill Title	Description
SB195	SB195 amends the Counties Code to require that, beginning June 1, 2027 (and subject to FAA approval), commercial wind energy facilities constructed on or after January 1, 2021 install FAA-approved light-mitigating technology on at least 30 % of their wind towers, and allows counties to impose civil penalties for noncompliance.
SB2196	SB2196 creates the Powering Up Illinois Act, requiring electric utilities in the State to upgrade and plan electrical distribution systems to meet decarbonization goals, improve service energization timelines and workforce readiness, and adopt flexible connection agreements to support timely customer service and grid capacity expansion.
SB2687	SB2687 creates the Home Utility Relief Act, establishing a Home Utility Rebate Program through the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity to provide electricity bill rebates to households with incomes between 100 % and 500 % of federal poverty guidelines and appropriating funds to a dedicated rebate relief fund.
SB38	SB38 would allow counties to regulate or prohibit the siting of commercial wind and solar energy facilities within their jurisdictions, giving local governments greater control over renewable energy facility siting.
SB23	SB23 requires the Auditor General to conduct periodic performance audits (in 2025, 2030, 2035, 2040, and 2045) of the Illinois Power Agency's Renewable Portfolio Standard programs and the Adjustable Block solar incentive program, including physical inspections and assessments of solar vendor performance and related issues.
SB160	SB160 amends the Township Code to expressly authorize townships to use zoning powers to regulate or prohibit commercial wind and solar energy facilities and makes related adjustments to the Agricultural Impact Mitigation Act, with township regulations prevailing over county but not municipal rules.



# Additional Illinois Legislation (cont)...

Bill Title	Description
SB23	SB23 requires the Auditor General to conduct periodic performance audits (in 2025, 2030, 2035, 2040, and 2045) of the Illinois Power Agency’s Renewable Portfolio Standard programs and the Adjustable Block solar incentive program, including physical inspections and assessments of solar vendor performance and related issues.
SB1648	SB1648 amends the Illinois Enterprise Zone Act to allow the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity to designate a business intending to establish a new wind power or utility-scale solar facility as a high-impact business only if the municipality (or county for unincorporated areas) where the facility will be located approves the designation in writing, and makes conforming changes including to the Prevailing Wage Act.
SB 1235	Repeals CEJA’s mandatory 2030 and 2045 coal and natural-gas plant closure dates and authorizes construction of new natural-gas peak plants to bolster reliability and reduce price pressures.
SB 2681 / SB 2686	Streamlines and enforces timelines for permitting new and repowered generation facilities, including nuclear, by requiring state agencies and local governments to approve or automatically grant permits if deadlines are missed. (Wisconsin implemented this)
SB 2687	(Home Utility Relief Act) – Establishes a \$500 million fund in FY2026–FY2027 to provide energy bill rebates to lower- and middle-income households to offset rising electricity costs.



# Sources

- **Illinois Power Agency (IPA)**  
*Electric Choice Basics*  
*Illinois Power Agency*  
<https://plugin.illinois.gov/electric-choice-basics.html>
- **Constellation Energy**  
*What Is Energy Deregulation?*  
*Constellation Energy*  
<https://www.constellation.com/energy-101/energy-choice/what-is-energy-deregulation.html>
- **Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA)**  
*Climate and Equitable Jobs Act (CEJA)*  
*Illinois EPA*  
<https://epa.illinois.gov/topics/ceja.html>
- **U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA)**  
*State Electricity Profiles and Data (Illinois)*  
*U.S. Department of Energy*  
<https://www.eia.gov/electricity/state/>
- **Illinois Commerce Commission (ICC)**  
*Citizens Guide to the Illinois Commerce Commission*  
*Illinois Commerce Commission*  
<https://icc.illinois.gov/api/web-management/documents/downloads/public/Citizens%20Guide%20to%20ICC.pdf>
- **Synapse Energy Economics, Inc. (2025)**, *A Snapshot of the Energy Landscape in Illinois, Report 24-134, prepared for Illinois Manufacturers' Association.*  
<https://www.synapse-energy.com/sites/default/files/A%20Snapshot%20of%20the%20>
- **Congressional Research Service (CRS)**  
*Electricity Markets and Regional Transmission Organizations (RTOs)*  
*CRS Report R48553*  
<https://www.congress.gov/crs-product/R48553>
- **Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC)**  
*Participation in Midcontinent Independent System Operator (MISO) Processes*  
*Federal Energy Regulatory Commission*  
<https://www.ferc.gov/participation-midcontinent-independent-system-operator-miso-processes>
- **Illinois Power Agency (IPA)**  
*Resource Adequacy and Electricity Procurement*  
*Illinois Power Agency*  
<https://ipa.illinois.gov/electricity-procurement/resource-adequacy.html>
- **Illinois Power Agency (IPA)**  
*About the Illinois Power Agency*  
*Illinois Power Agency*  
<https://ipa.illinois.gov/about-ipa.html>
- **National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners (NARUC)**  
*Electric Industry Restructuring and Regulation Overview*  
*National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners*  
<https://pubs.naruc.org/pub.cfm?id=53760ED6-2354-D714-5156-21B8483CB08B>



# Sources

- **U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA)**  
*Electricity Retail Sales by Sector (Illinois, Monthly Data Browser)*  
U.S. Department of Energy  
<https://www.eia.gov/electricity/data/browser/#/topic/5>
- **U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA)**  
*Electricity Net Generation by Energy Source (Illinois, Monthly Data Browser)*  
U.S. Department of Energy  
<https://www.eia.gov/electricity/data/browser/#/topic/0>
- **Synapse Energy Economics**  
*Illinois Data Center Load Growth Results (Report 25-033, 2025)*  
Synapse Energy Economics, Inc.  
[https://www.synapse-energy.com/sites/default/files/IL%20Data%20Center%20results\\_2025.05.05%20Edits%20FINAL%2025-033.pdf](https://www.synapse-energy.com/sites/default/files/IL%20Data%20Center%20results_2025.05.05%20Edits%20FINAL%2025-033.pdf)
- **Associated Press**  
*Electricity Prices Rise as Data Centers and Artificial Intelligence Drive Demand*  
Associated Press  
<https://apnews.com/article/electricity-prices-data-centers-artificial-intelligence-fbf213a915fb574a4f3e5baaa7041c3a>
- **Monitoring Analytics**  
*Analysis of the 2025/2026 RPM Base Residual Auction, Part G (Revised)*  
Independent Market Monitor for PJM  
[https://www.monitoringanalytics.com/reports/reports/2025/IMM\\_Analysis\\_of\\_the\\_20252026\\_RPM\\_Base\\_Residual\\_Auction\\_Part\\_G\\_20250603\\_Revised.pdf](https://www.monitoringanalytics.com/reports/reports/2025/IMM_Analysis_of_the_20252026_RPM_Base_Residual_Auction_Part_G_20250603_Revised.pdf)
- **Citizens Utility Board of Illinois (CUB)**  
*How Data Centers Are Raising Our Bills in Illinois — and What We Should Do About It*  
Citizens Utility Board of Illinois  
<https://www.citizensutilityboard.org/blog/2025/08/19/how-data-centers-are-raising-our-bills-in-illinois-and-what-we-should-do-about-it/>
- **U.S. Department of Energy**  
*What Is Generation Capacity?*  
U.S. Department of Energy  
<https://www.energy.gov/ne/articles/what-generation-capacity>
- **U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA)**  
*Frequently Asked Questions: Electricity Generation Capacity*  
U.S. Department of Energy  
<https://www.eia.gov/tools/faqs/faq.php?id=101&t=3>



# Sources

- **Illinois General Assembly**  
*SB 25 — Clean and Reliable Grid Affordability Act (Bill Status)*  
  
<https://www.ilga.gov/Legislation/BillStatus?DocTypeID=SB&DocNum=25>
- **Illinois General Assembly**  
*SB 2727 — Bill Status (Legislation Summary)*  
  
<https://www.ilga.gov/Legislation/BillStatus?DocNum=2727&GAID=18&DocTypeID=SB&LegId=164485&SessionID=114>
- **Illinois General Assembly**  
*SB 2408 — Climate and Equitable Jobs Act (Bill Status)*  
  
<https://www.ilga.gov/Legislation/BillStatus?DocNum=2408&GAID=16&DocTypeID=SB>
- **Illinois Power Agency (IPA) – 2025 Resource Adequacy Study – Data and Materials – State of Illinois**  
<https://ipa.illinois.gov/electricity-procurement/resource-adequacy/2025-resource-adequacy-study-data.html>
- **Congressional Research Service (CRS) – Electricity Transmission Permitting and Siting: Background and Recent Developments (R48553) – U.S. Congress**  
<https://www.congress.gov/crs-product/R48553>
- **Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) – Participation in Midcontinent Independent System Operator (MISO) Processes – Federal Energy Regulatory Commission**  
<https://www.ferc.gov/participation-midcontinent-independent-system-operator-miso-processes>
- **Midcontinent Independent System Operator (MISO) – Interregional Coordination – MISO**  
<https://www.misoenergy.org/planning/interregional-coordination/>
- **Illinois Power Agency (IPA) – Electric Choice Basics – State of Illinois**  
<https://plugin.illinois.gov/electric-choice-basics.html>
- **Illinois Office of Broadband (CNGIS / ArcGIS Hub) – Electric Utility Boundaries – State of Illinois**  
<https://illinois-broadband-cngis.hub.arcgis.com/datasets/electric-utility-boundaries-1/explore>



# Sources

- **Midcontinent Independent System Operator (MISO)** – *Planning Year 2025–2026 Loss of Load Expectation (LOLE) Study Report* – MISO  
<https://cdn.misoenergy.org/PY%202025-2026%20LOLE%20Study%20Report685316.pdf>
- **PJM Interconnection** – *Updated 20-Year Forecast Continues to See Significant Long-Term Load Growth* – PJM Inside Lines  
<https://insidelines.pjm.com/pjms-updated-20-year-forecast-continues-to-see-significant-long-term-load-growth/>
- **Monitoring Analytics** – *Components of the Total Cost of PJM Wholesale Power* – PJM Independent Market Monitor  
[https://www.monitoringanalytics.com/data/pjm\\_cost.shtml](https://www.monitoringanalytics.com/data/pjm_cost.shtml)
- **U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA)** – *Illinois State Electricity Profile and Energy Estimates* – U.S. Department of Energy  
<https://www.eia.gov/states/IL/analysis>
- **Union of Concerned Scientists (UCS)** – *Data Center Power Play: Illinois* – Union of Concerned Scientists  
[https://www.ucs.org/sites/default/files/2026-01/Data-Center-Power-Play-Illinois\\_0.pdf](https://www.ucs.org/sites/default/files/2026-01/Data-Center-Power-Play-Illinois_0.pdf)
- **ICF** – *The Impact of Rapid Demand Growth on the U.S. Power System* – ICF  
<https://www.icf.com/insights/energy/impact-rapid-demand-growth-us>
- **U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA)** – *Electric Power Annual: Average Price of Electricity to Ultimate Customers (Table 2.10)* – U.S. Department of Energy  
[https://www.eia.gov/electricity/annual/html/epa\\_02\\_10.html](https://www.eia.gov/electricity/annual/html/epa_02_10.html)
- **U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA)** – *Electric Sales, Revenue, and Average Price: Residential Average Monthly Bill (Table 5A)* – U.S. Department of Energy  
[https://www.eia.gov/electricity/sales\\_revenue\\_price/pdf/table\\_5A.pdf](https://www.eia.gov/electricity/sales_revenue_price/pdf/table_5A.pdf)

Note: These documents contain projections and assumptions on future trends and price issues. No one can confidently predict outcomes.

---

**THANK YOU!**

