
ILLINOIS ENERGY





IL Energy Basics

- Illinois Energy Overview
- Understanding your bill
- Utilities, PJM & MISO
- Public Utilities Act
- Energy Authorities

Table of Contents



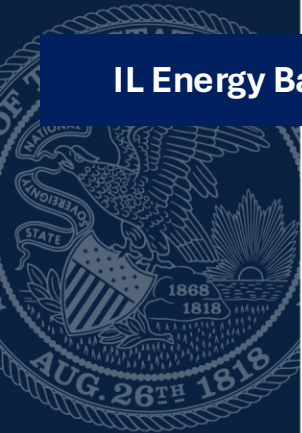
Why Costs are Rising

- Resource Adequacy
- Capacity & Generation
- Interconnection Challenges
- Electricity Prices & Bills
- Data Centers & Demand
- Rate Comparisons



Solutions and Policy

- Nuclear Energy
- Kairos Power & Hermes 2
- POWER Act
- Nuclear Executive Order
- SB 3273 & Metamora
- Illinois Energy Legislation
- Looking Ahead



Illinois Electricity History

EARLY 1900s	1970s–1980s	1997	2000s	2010s	2021	2025 – SB25 (CRGA)
Regulated (for profit) utility monopolies provide electricity (generation, delivery, pricing bundled)	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.	Illinois passes the <i>Electric Service Choice and Rate Relief Law</i> , beginning electricity deregulation (for-profit utilities).	Competitive wholesale markets expand; Illinois integrates into PJM and MISO regional grid systems.	Coal generation declines; natural gas and wind increase; nuclear remains central to reliability.	Climate and Equitable Jobs Act (CEJA) sets path to 100% carbon-free electricity by 2045.	New legislation advances reliability, grid planning, and clean energy with the Clean and Reliable Grid Affordability Act.

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)

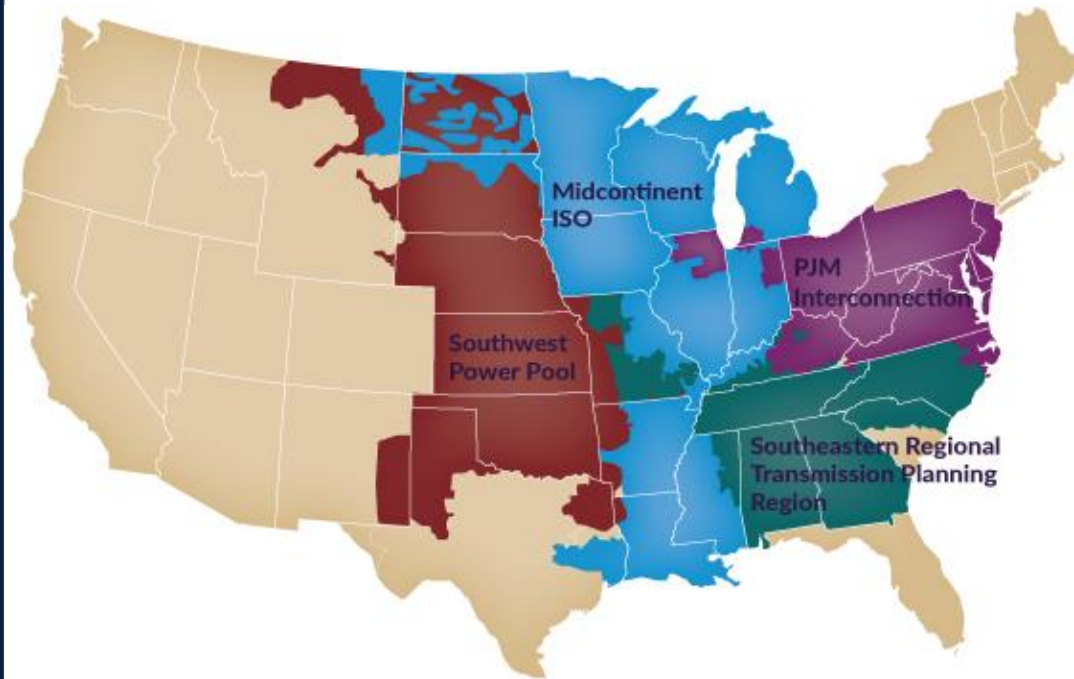
Ex: Constellation, Vistra, Invenergy, Earthrise, NRG

Role: *Electricity production and pricing*

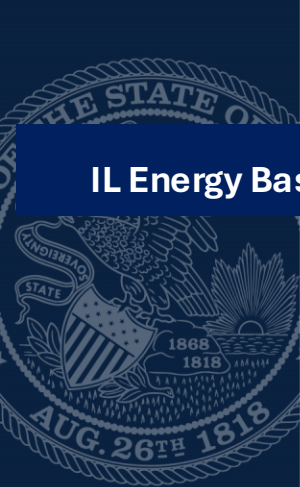
- Own or contract with **power plants**
- Sell electricity into **PJM and MISO wholesale markets**
- **Prices set by**
 - Energy markets
 - Capacity auctions
 - Transmission congestion

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.

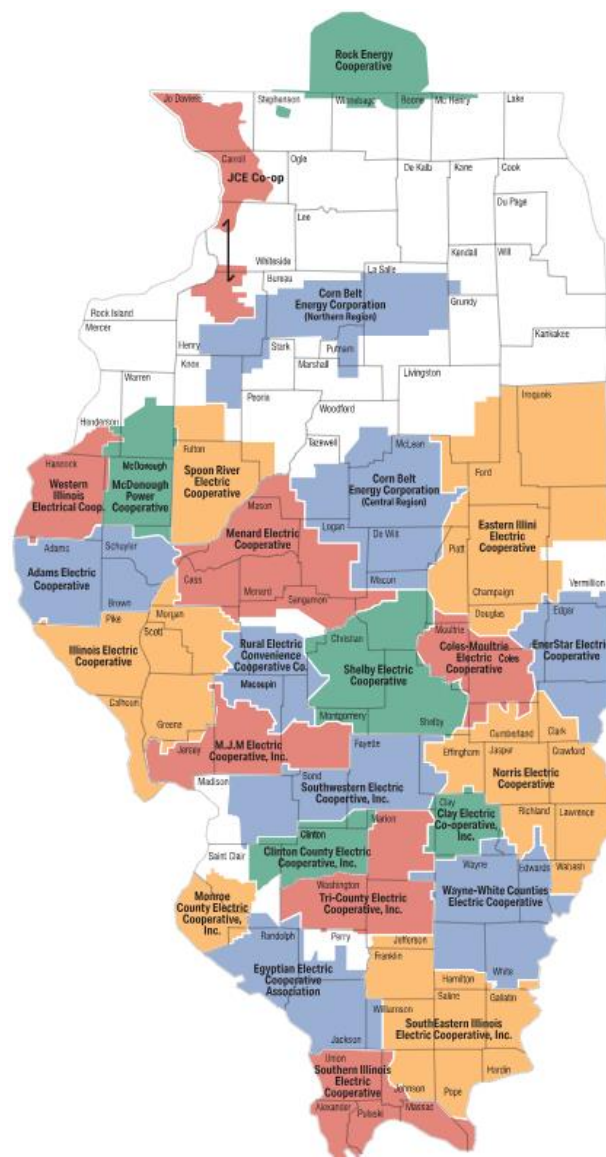
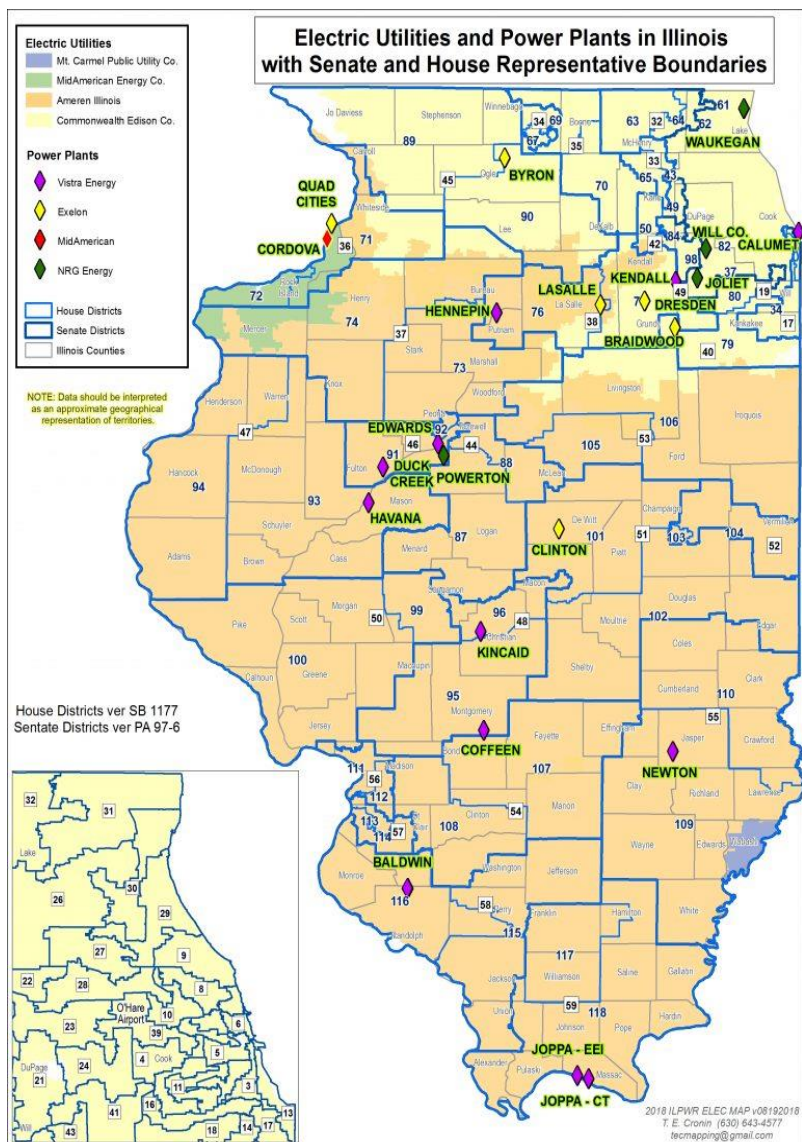


	MISO (Ameren Territory)	PJM (ComEd Territory)
What it is:	Regional Transmission Organization (RTO)	Regional Transmission Organization (RTO)
Primary role:	Operates the grid, transmission coordination and energy markets	Operates the grid, reliability and transmission planning, energy markets, and capacity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



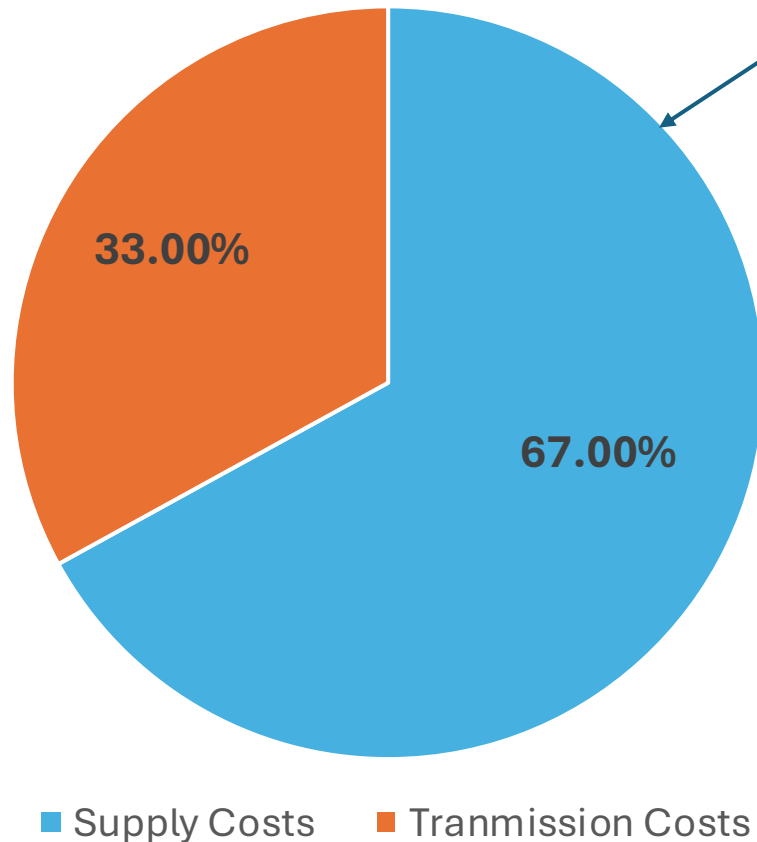
IL Energy Basics

Utility Territories and Electric Co-ops



Understanding Your Bill

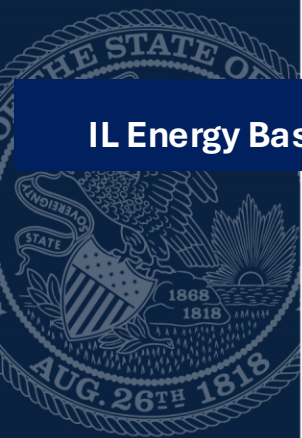
Electric Bill



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



IL Energy Basics

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. *Up to 43% of customers use third-party suppliers and often pay more**
- **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

Re-Regulating Energy in Illinois

*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)

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 and CRGA

CEJA

Climate and Equitable Jobs Act
(Public Act 102-0662, 2021)



OVERVIEW

- Enacted in 2021.
- Established Illinois' long-term clean energy transition.
- Expanded renewable energy, workforce programs, and emissions reduction requirements.



KEY CONCERNS

- Accelerates retirement of coal and natural gas power plants.
- Raises concerns about long-term grid reliability.
- May contribute to higher electricity costs as demand increases.



ILLINOIS IMPACT

Critics argue CEJA has accelerated the retirement of reliable power generation without ensuring enough replacement capacity to meet Illinois' growing electricity demand.

CRGA

Clean and Reliable Grid Affordability Act
(Public Act 104-0458, 2025)



OVERVIEW

- Enacted in 2025.
- Created to address reliability and affordability concerns.
- Increased grid planning, oversight, and transparency.



KEY CONCERNS

- Does not add new generation or address immediate supply shortfalls.
- Benefits for reliability and affordability may take years to see.
- Ratepayers may see limited near-term relief.



ILLINOIS IMPACT

Critics argue CRGA focuses on planning and oversight rather than increasing dispatchable electricity generation needed to meet rising demand.



KEY TAKEAWAY: CEJA and CRGA were intended to improve Illinois' energy future, but critics argue the policies have contributed to higher electricity costs, reduced grid reliability, and growing concerns about meeting future electricity demand.

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



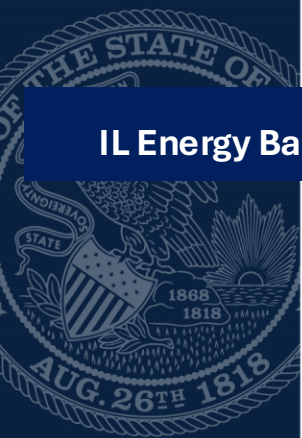
"The Illinois Power Agency is committed to the planning and procurement of reliable, efficient, and cost-effective electricity for residents and businesses in an ethical and objective manner, insulated from improper influence. The IPA also administers incentive programs and procurements to promote renewable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



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).

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

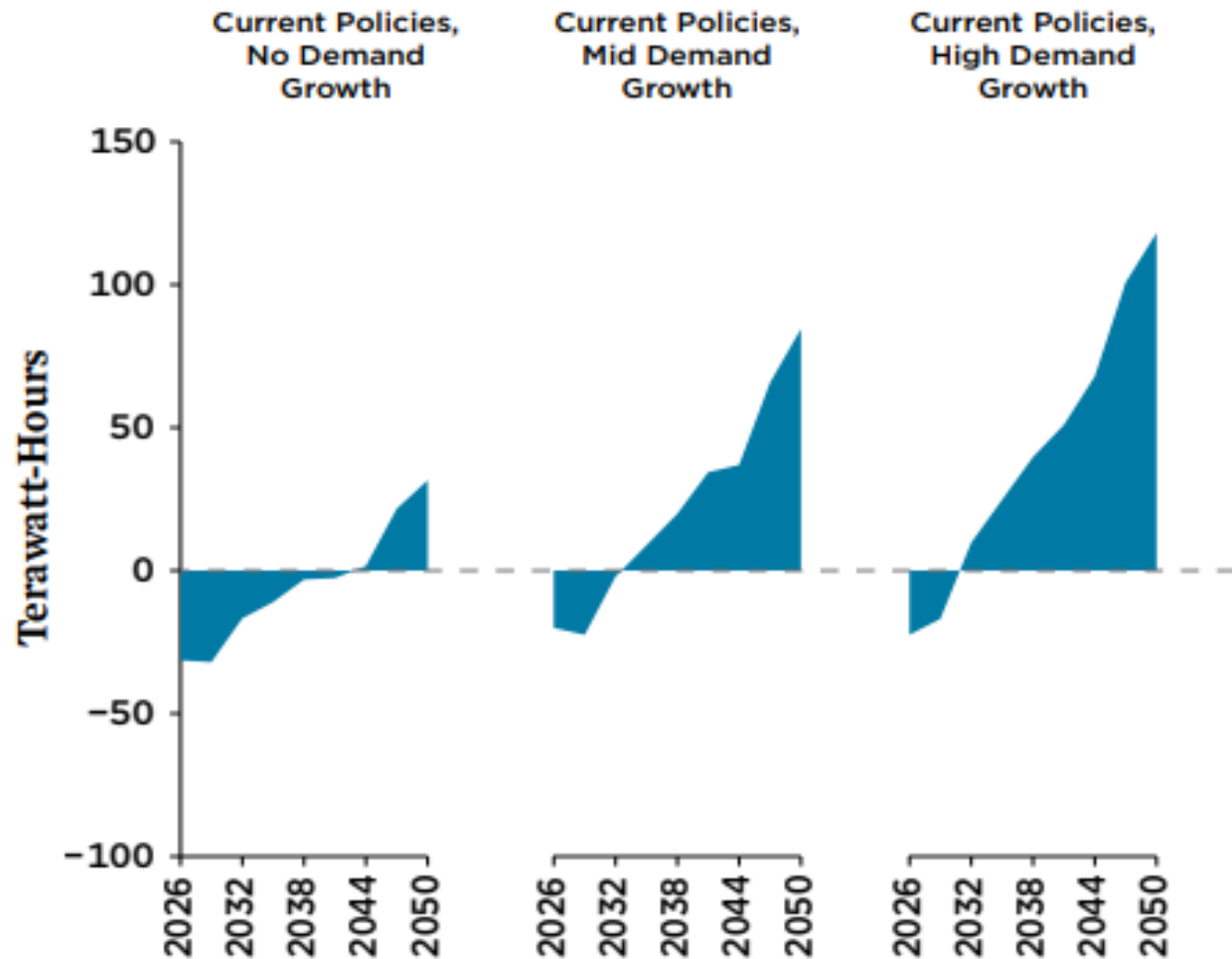


IL Energy Basics

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.



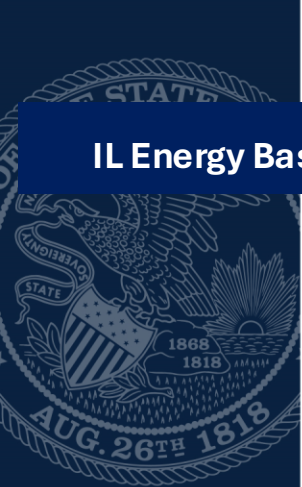
Accreditation Rates

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%

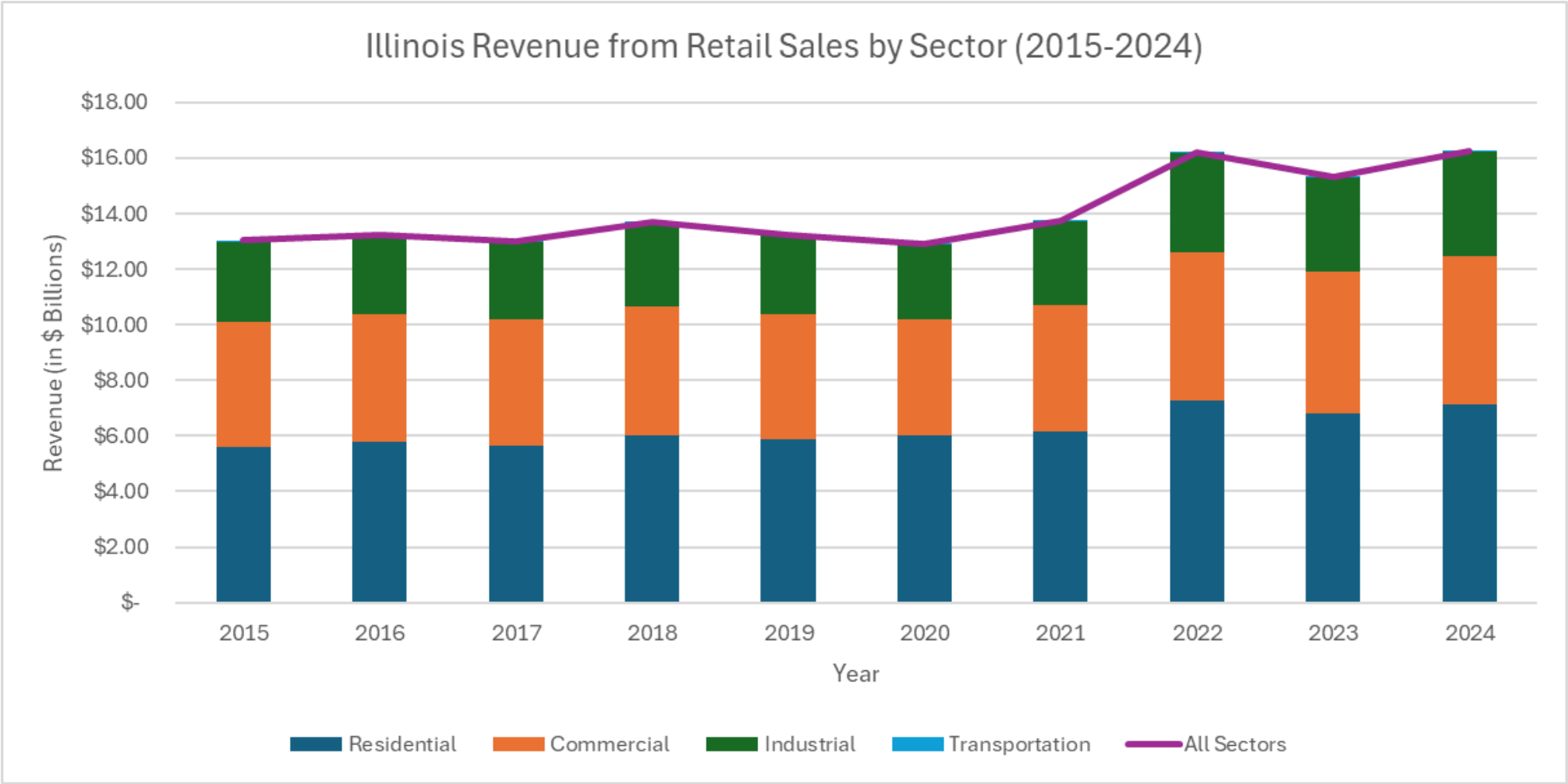
Because renewable resources have **low and variable accreditation**, especially in winter, data centers would need to significantly overbuild nameplate capacity and storage to meet clean energy requirements and reliability needs.

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.



Interconnection Problem

New entrants are **required** to pay for upgrades; Illinois power grids **need** physical transmission infrastructure upgrades such as substations and new lines

Cost Burden (Who Pays ?)

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 Delays
(How Long?)

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

2025 Resource Adequacy Study

Why Costs are Rising



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 CO₂e 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 ¹³	Yes	Yes	Base
Low Battery Costs	Yes	Yes	No	Low

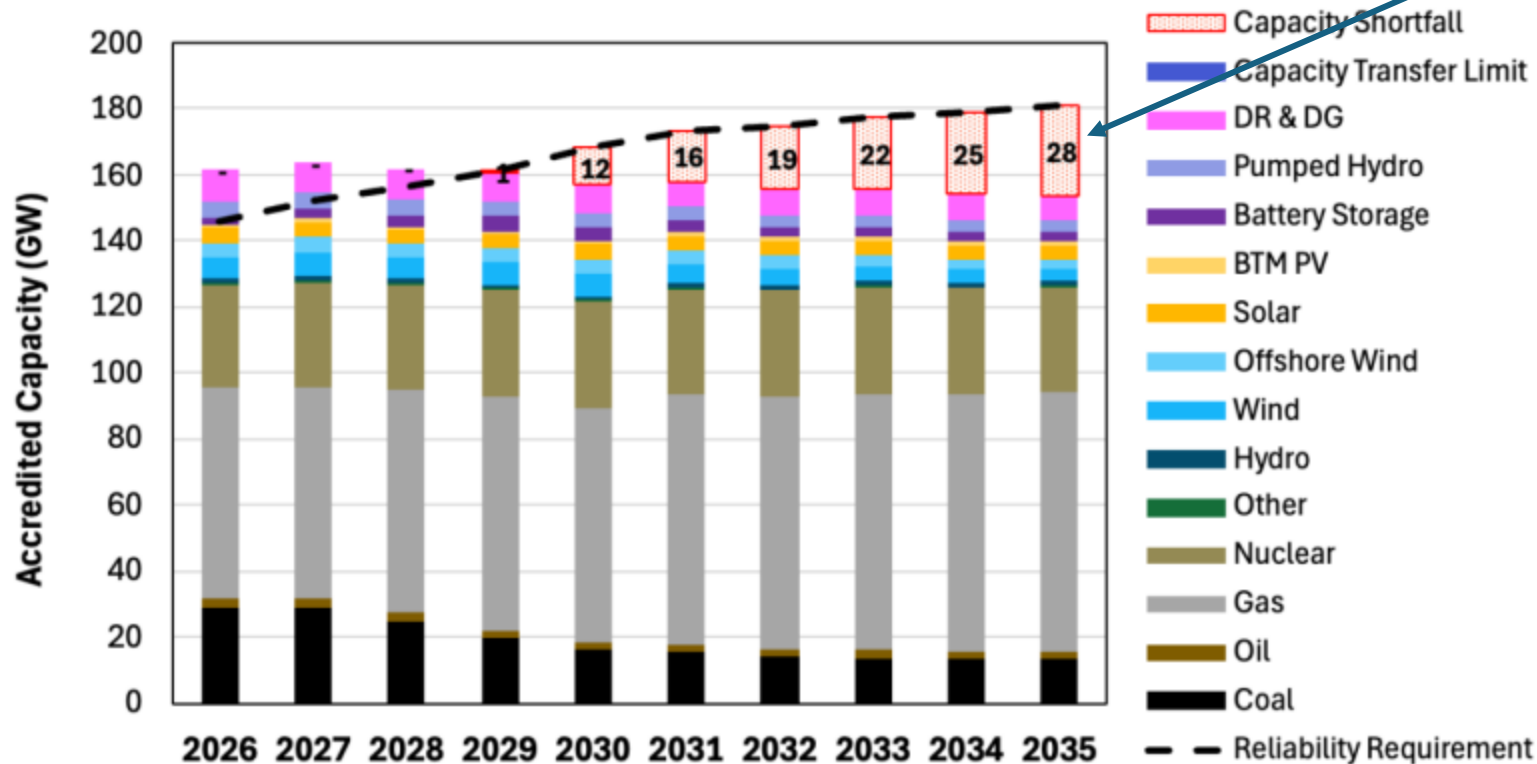
Figures on slides 17-23 illustrate the "Base Case" in IPAs Resource Adequacy study and their data (includes local municipalities and co-ops for generation and load data). This scenario reflects continuation of current laws, policy, and development trends. "Data inputs included existing generation resources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

Why Costs are Rising

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"

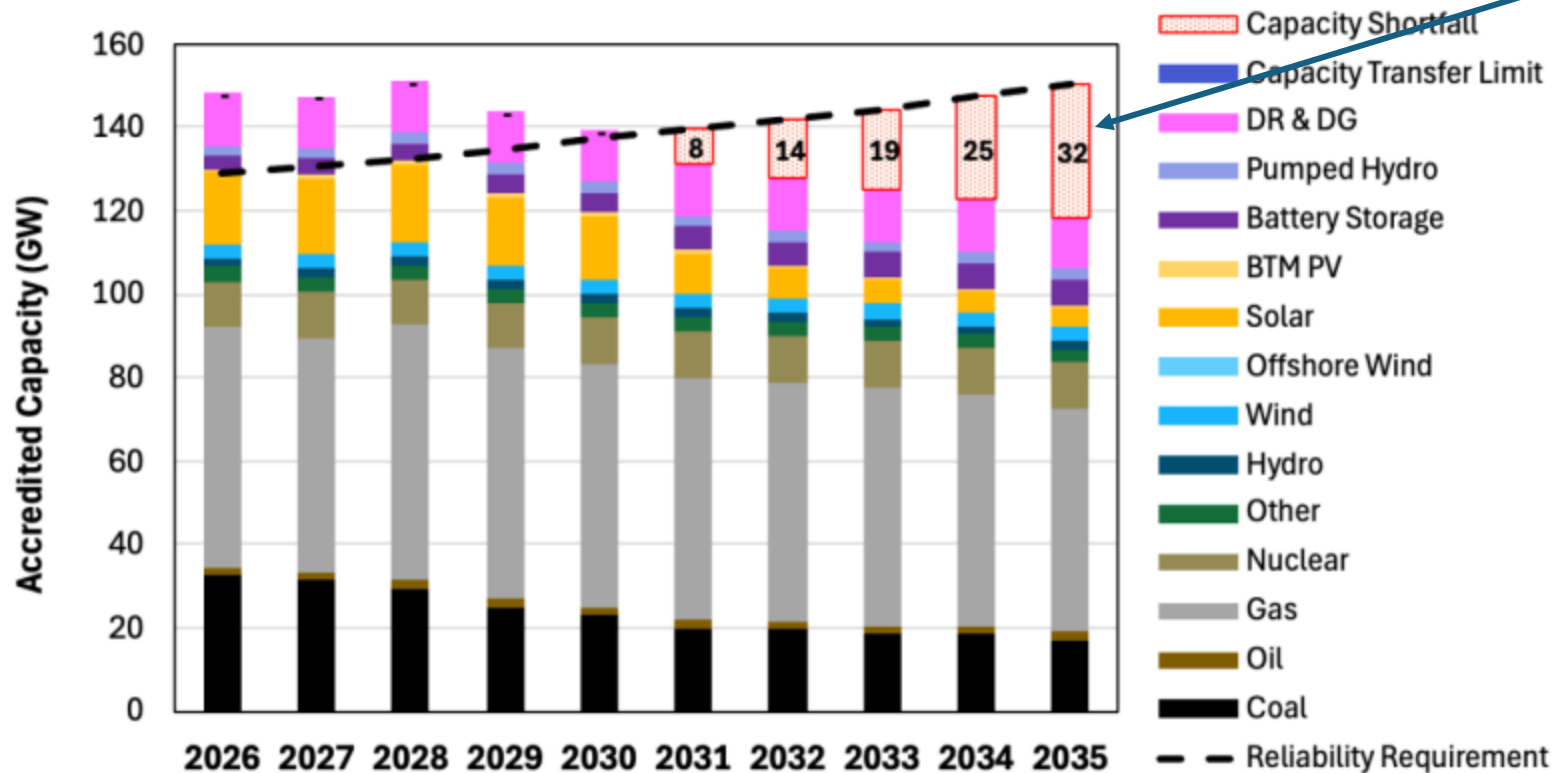


Electricity Shortage

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

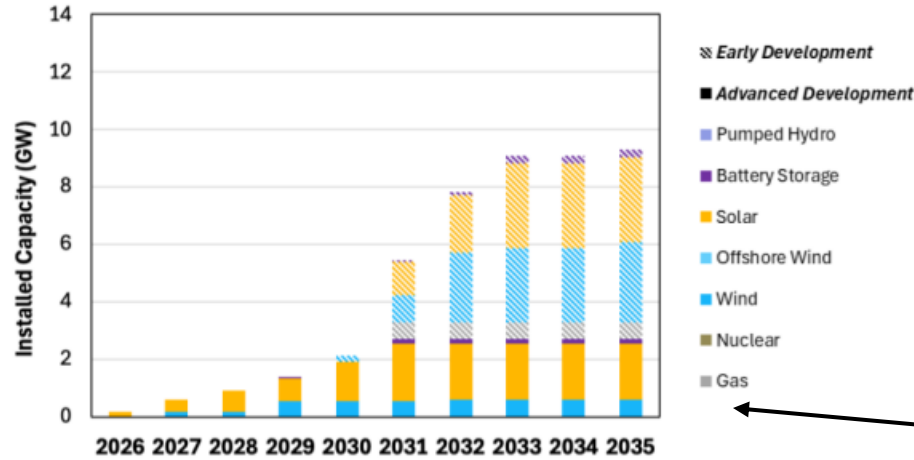
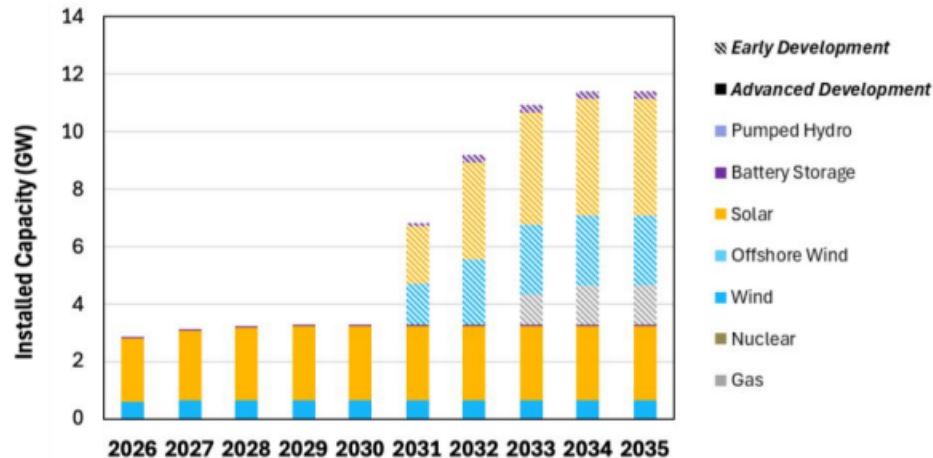


Figure 4-25: Planned Resource Nameplate Capacity Additions in MISO LRZ 4—Delay Scenario



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

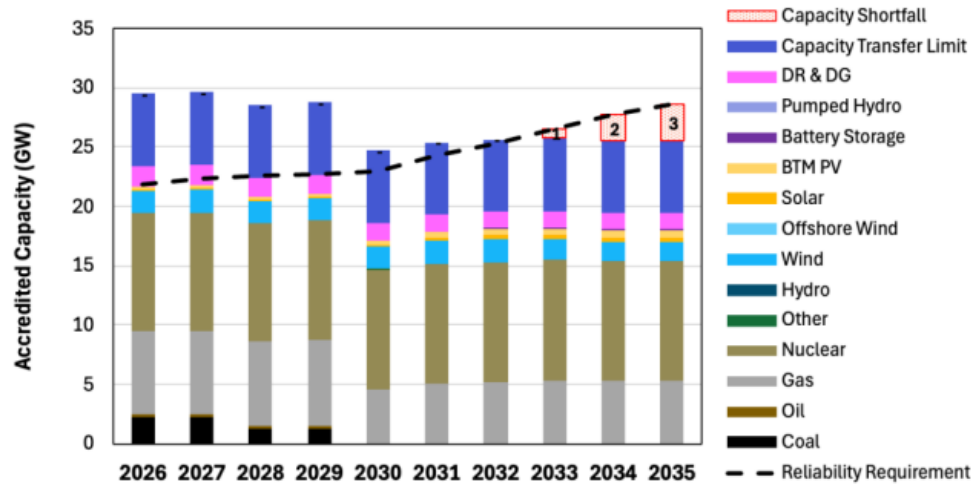
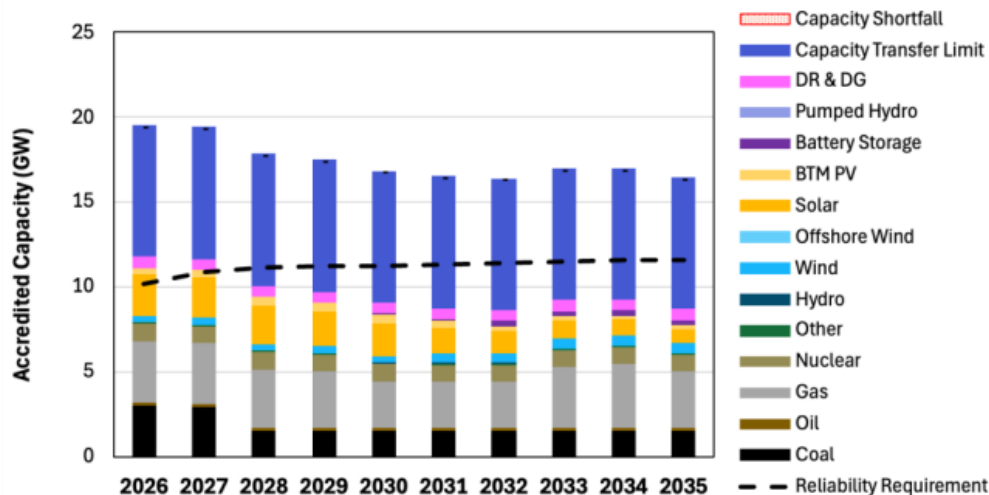


Figure 4-43: Illinois MISO LRZ 4 RA Balance (2026-2035) | Delayed Resource Additions

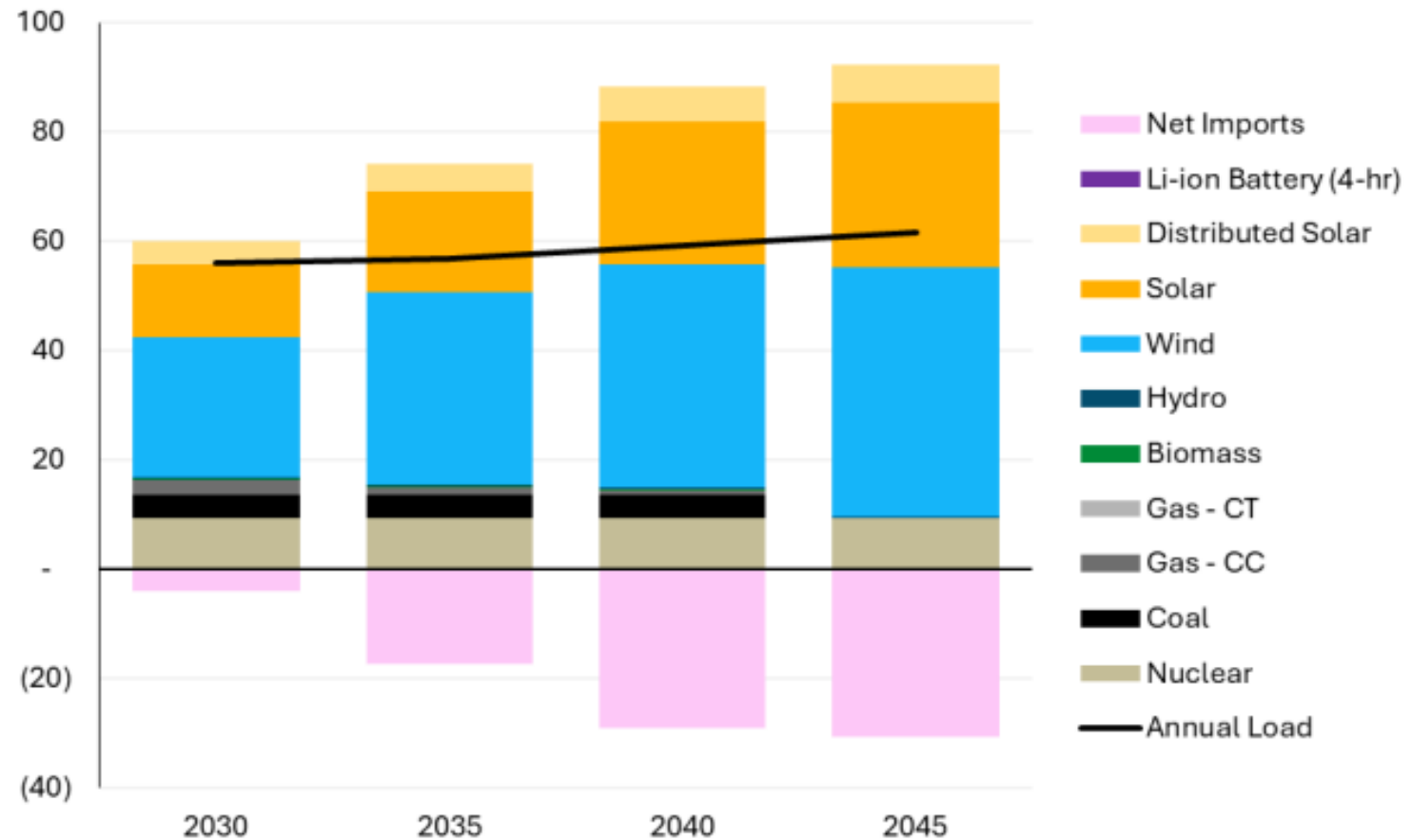


After adjusting for interconnection delays and narrowing to Illinois specific RTO regions, **both regions become reliant on imported capacity by 2030**. The capacity transfer limit shows the amount of imported capacity that the regional grids can withstand based on current or projected infrastructure. 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.

Figure 5-30: MISO LRZ 4 Annual Generation (TWh)

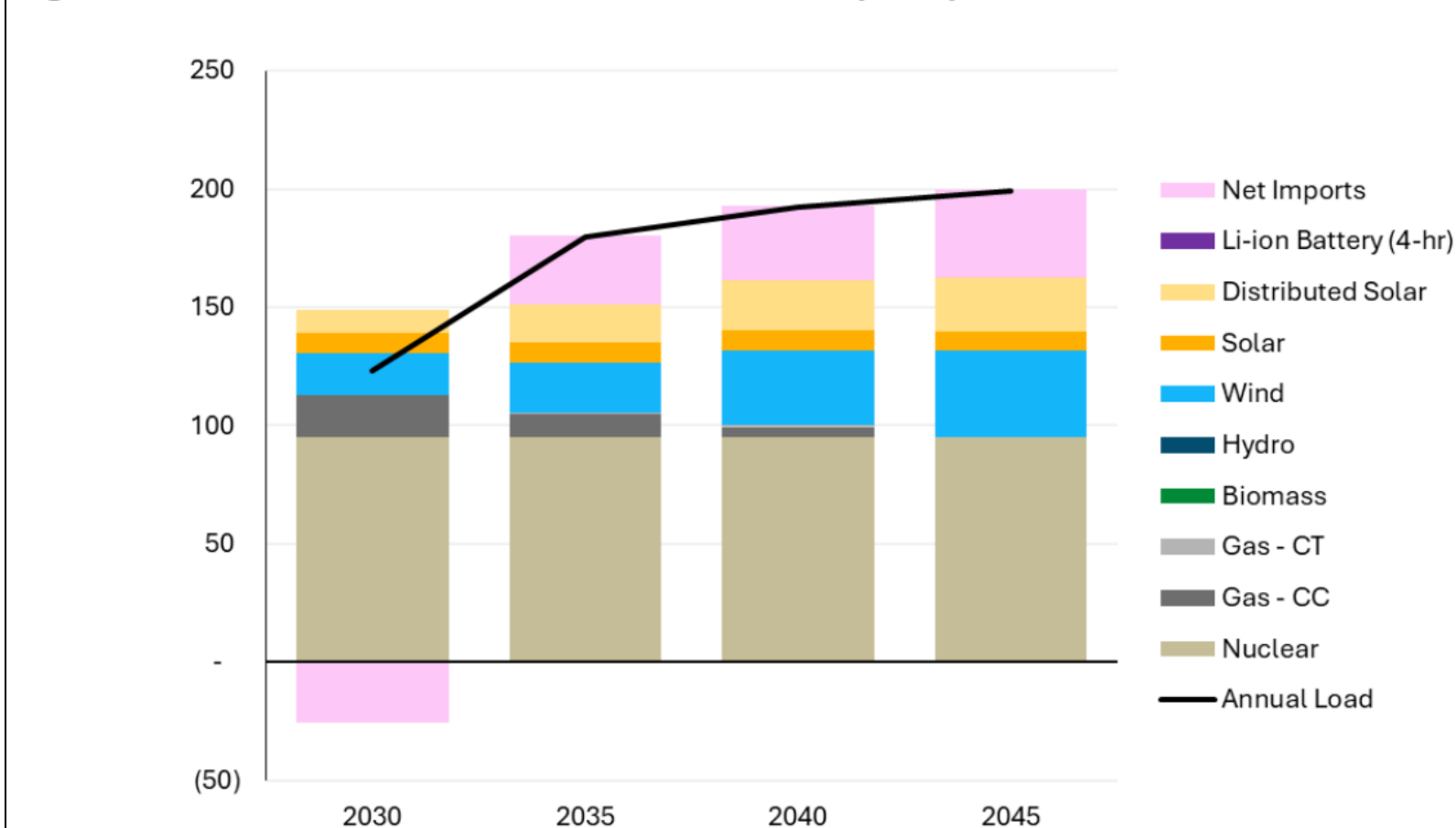


Why Costs are Rising

Projected Generation (ComEd)

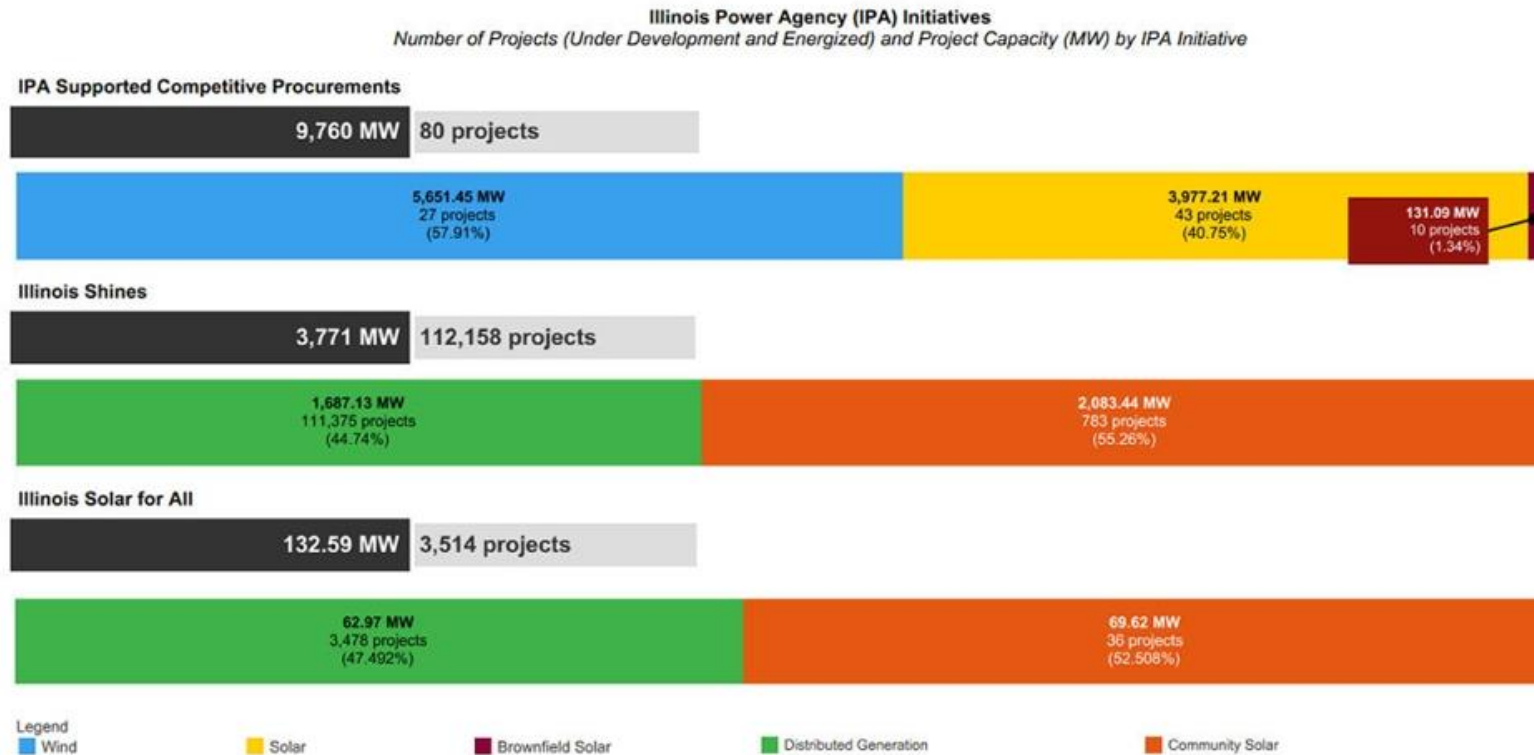
In the ComEd region, demand grows tremendously as the region hosts the largest data-center growth in the world. The region only slightly grows its renewable resources and becomes a net importer of electricity by 2035.

Figure 5-31: ComEd Zone Annual Generation (TWh)



RPS Progress

Illinois has added nearly 13,700 MW of renewable energy capacity to the interconnection queue. Most of the growth has come from wind and solar projects across the state.

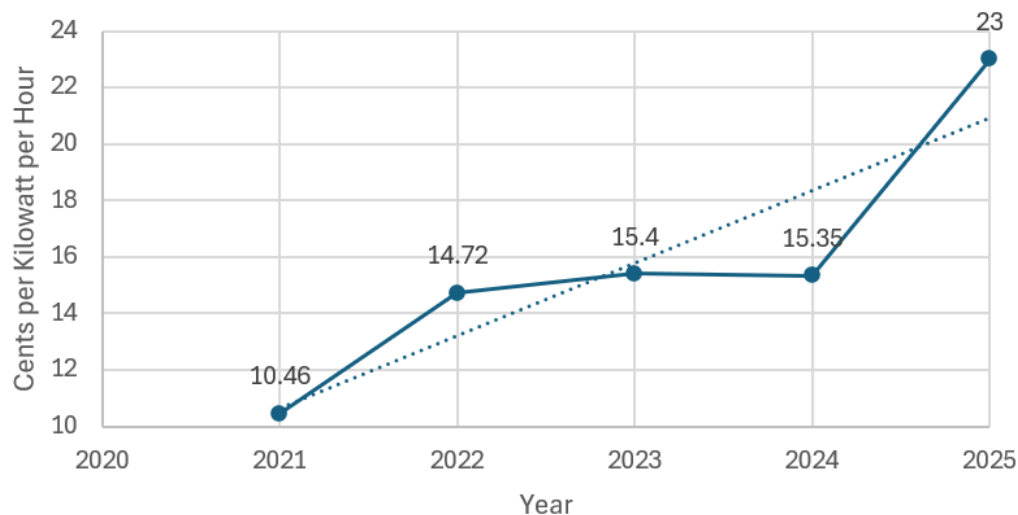


Source: Illinois Power Agency (April 2026)

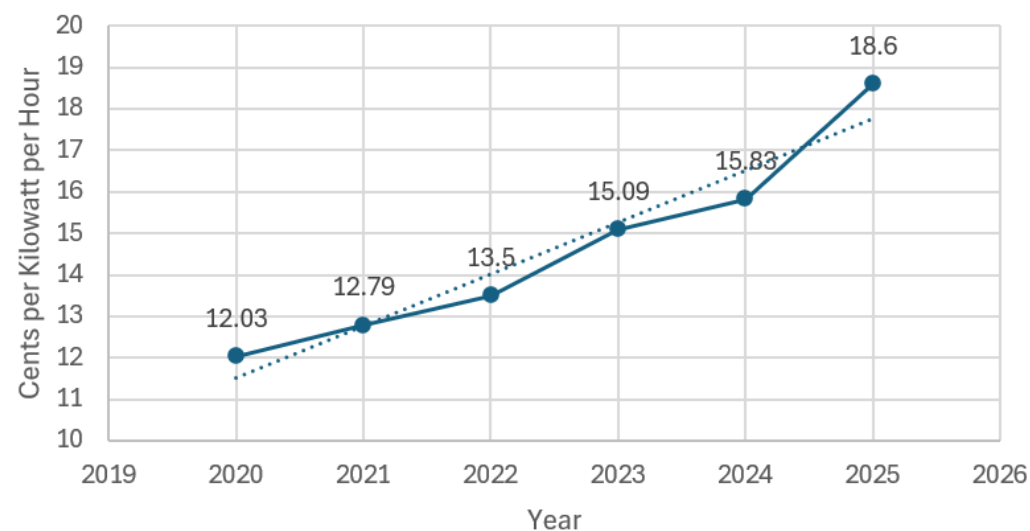
Note: Energized refers to completed projects currently producing RECs. Under Development refers to projects that have been awarded REC contracts but are not yet energized. Project attrition is not represented in this visualization. These may include projects that were not ultimately developed, projects that then participated in subsequent procurements, or projects that found other offtakers for the RECs. The percentage reported is the percent of whole capacity (MW). To explore any of the IPA Initiatives further, see their individual webpages.

Historical Electricity Rates

Ameren Illinois Energy Prices

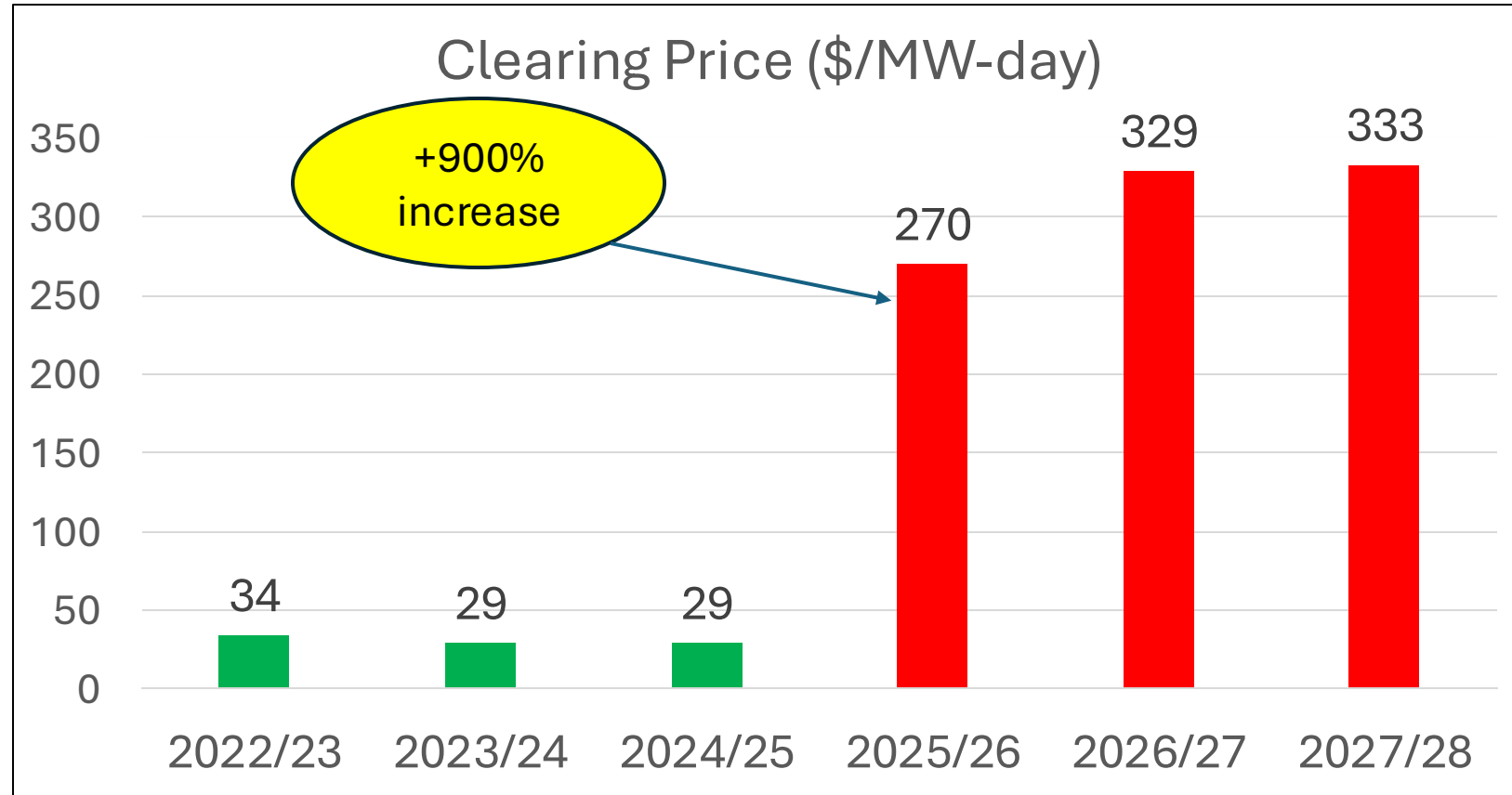


ComEd All Rates Total per ICC 2024 Report



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.

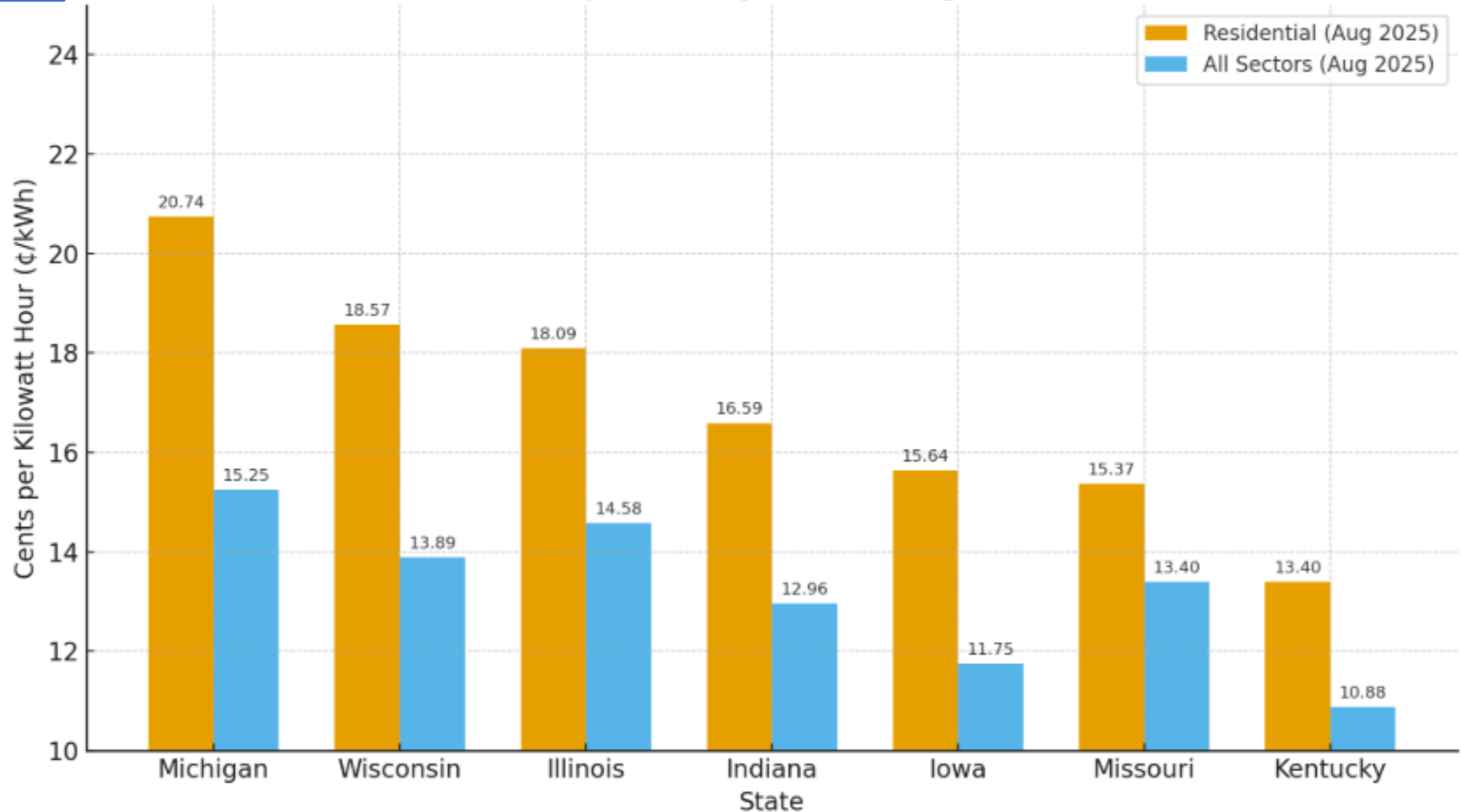


PJM blamed the massive price spike on “a large number of generator retirements, combined with increased electricity demand and implementation of FERC-approved market reforms”

Midwestern State Rate Comparison

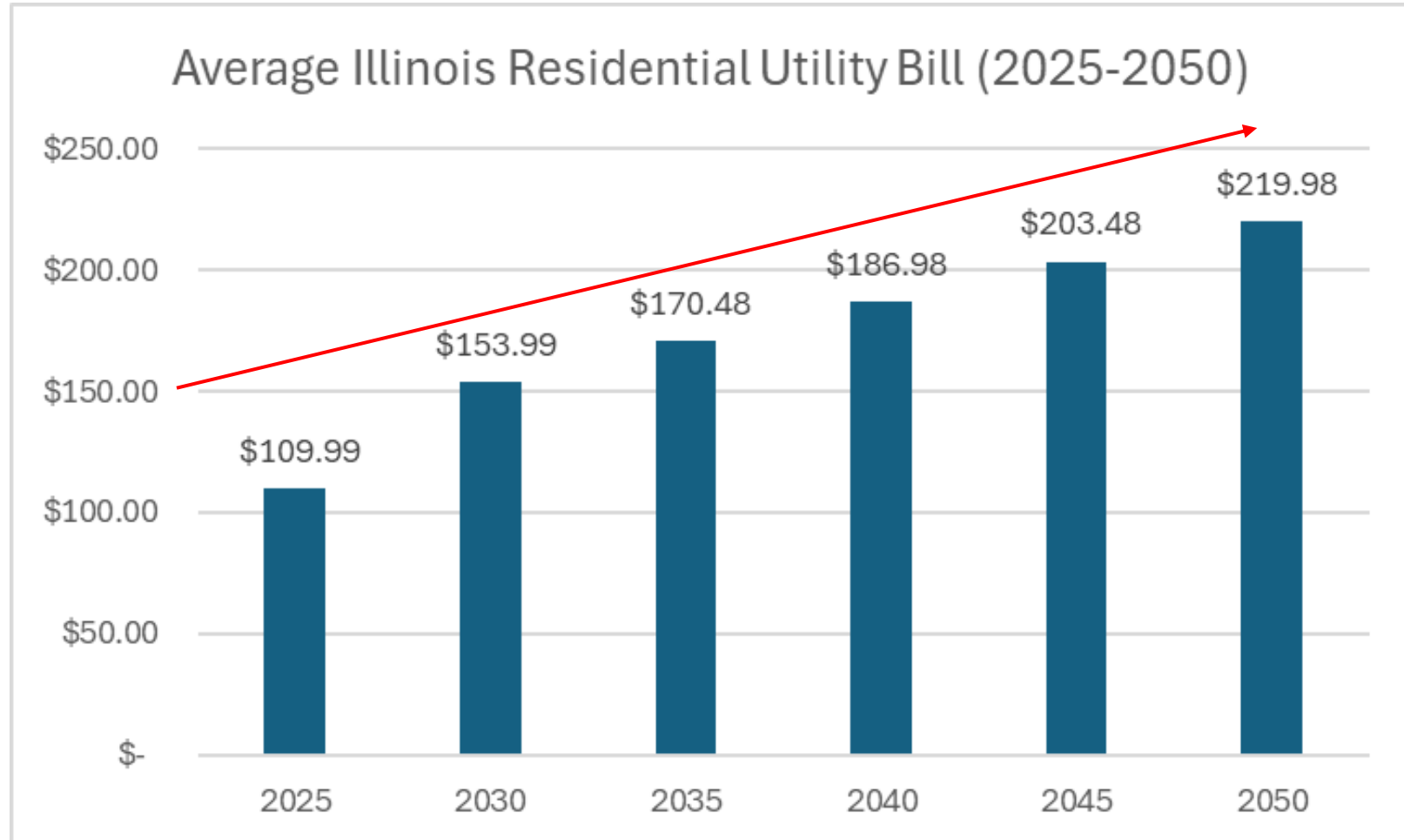
Why Costs are Rising

Electricity Rates by State - August 2025



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



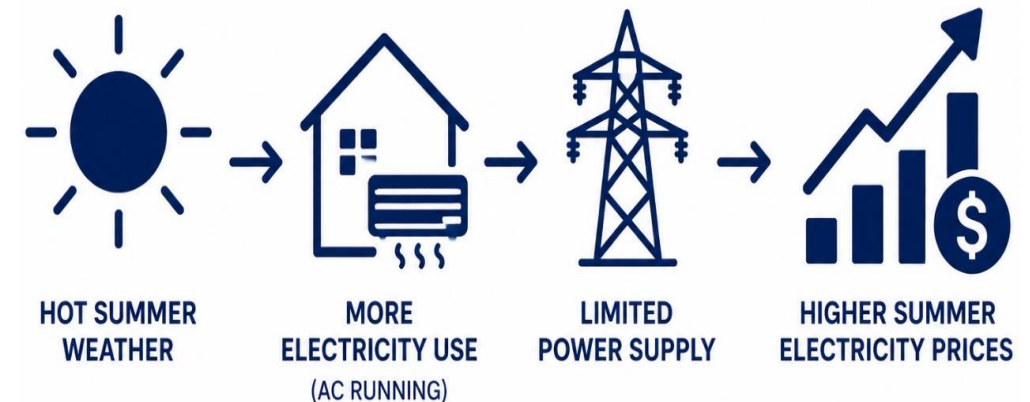
Why Summer Electricity Prices Are Rising

Electricity prices have been high due to limited power supply during periods of high demand

- From June through September, the default supply rate will increase from about 8¢ to 11¢ per unit of electricity used
- Prices are expected to decrease beginning October 1, 2026

Key Takeaway

- Summer electricity prices are rising because available power is limited during periods of high demand.



The Growing Impact of Data Centers

Illinois Data Centers & Responsible Energy Use

- AI, streaming, and online services are increasing electricity demand
- Data centers use large amounts of electricity 24/7
- Data centers help pay for new power lines and grid upgrades
- Tech companies are investing in cleaner energy and new technologies
- Illinois is planning for future electricity demand as more large users connect to the grid

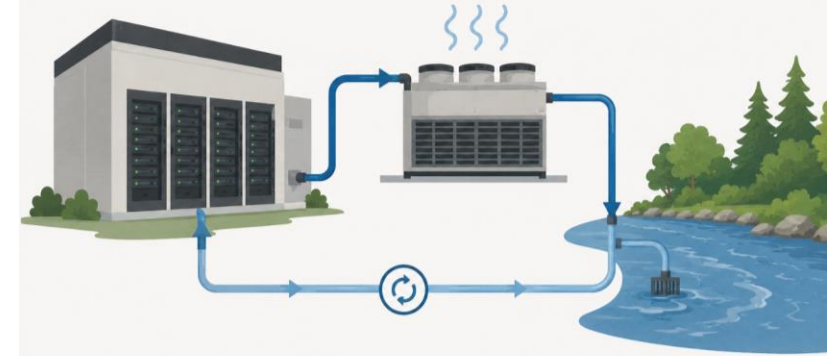
Key Takeaways

- Data centers driving higher electricity demand, but they are also helping fund grid improvements
- They drive investment in technologies like nuclear energy and energy storage

Data Center Water Use

- Most data centers use the same amount of water or less than a large office building
- Data centers use less water than many industries, including food and beverage and semiconductor manufacturing
- A newer data center in Elk Grove Village uses less water than a local laundromat or car wash
- A planned Grayslake data center would increase water demand by only 4%, which local officials say the system can support
- Companies are using water-saving technologies, including recycling systems and advanced cooling methods
- Data centers make up a small share of overall water use and are designed to use water efficiently

Data centers use water to cool servers.



Key Takeaway

- While data centers require water for cooling, studies cited in the report suggest they use relatively small amounts compared with many other industries
- They are adopting technologies to reduce water use and protect local water supplies

Texas & Illinois Energy Differences

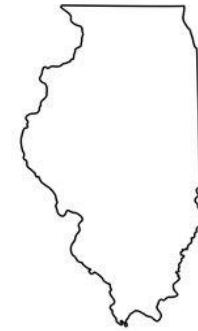
Texas



- Texas has lower taxes and fewer energy regulations
- Companies can often build energy projects faster
- Texas has become a major location for AI companies and data centers because of its large energy supply
- Texas is fast-tracking gas power plants to meet demand.

*Texas and Illinois have
very different energy grid
infrastructure*

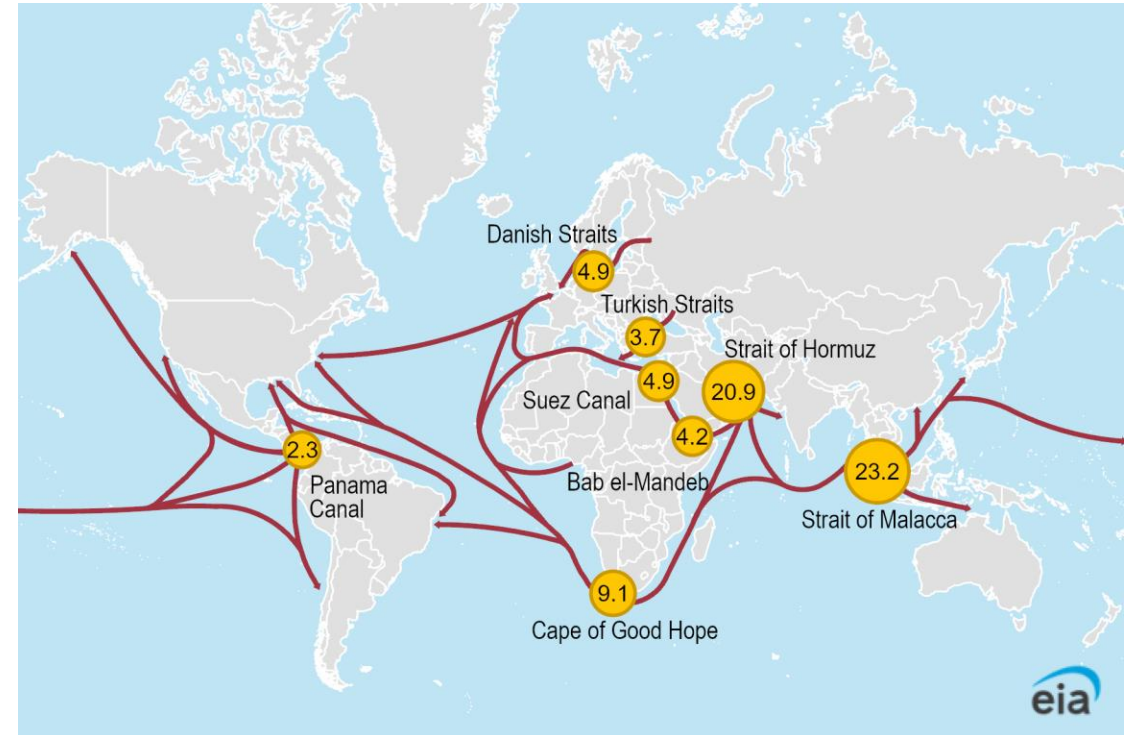
Illinois



- Illinois passed the Climate and Equitable Jobs Act which implemented strict regulations
- The state is trying to reduce dependence on fossil fuels like natural gas and coal
- Some businesses believe stricter environmental policies make it harder or more expensive to operate power facilities in Illinois

How the Global Supply Affects Oil Prices & Supply Chains

- A large amount of the world's oil and natural gas passes through contested trade routes every day
- If supplies are disrupted, oil and natural gas prices usually go up
- Higher energy prices make it more expensive to transport goods and manufacture products
- Supply chains can slow down because companies depend on fuel to move products
- Problems with liquefied natural gas shipments can create natural gas shortages and increase electricity and heating costs
- Rising energy prices can also raise prices on everyday goods for consumers



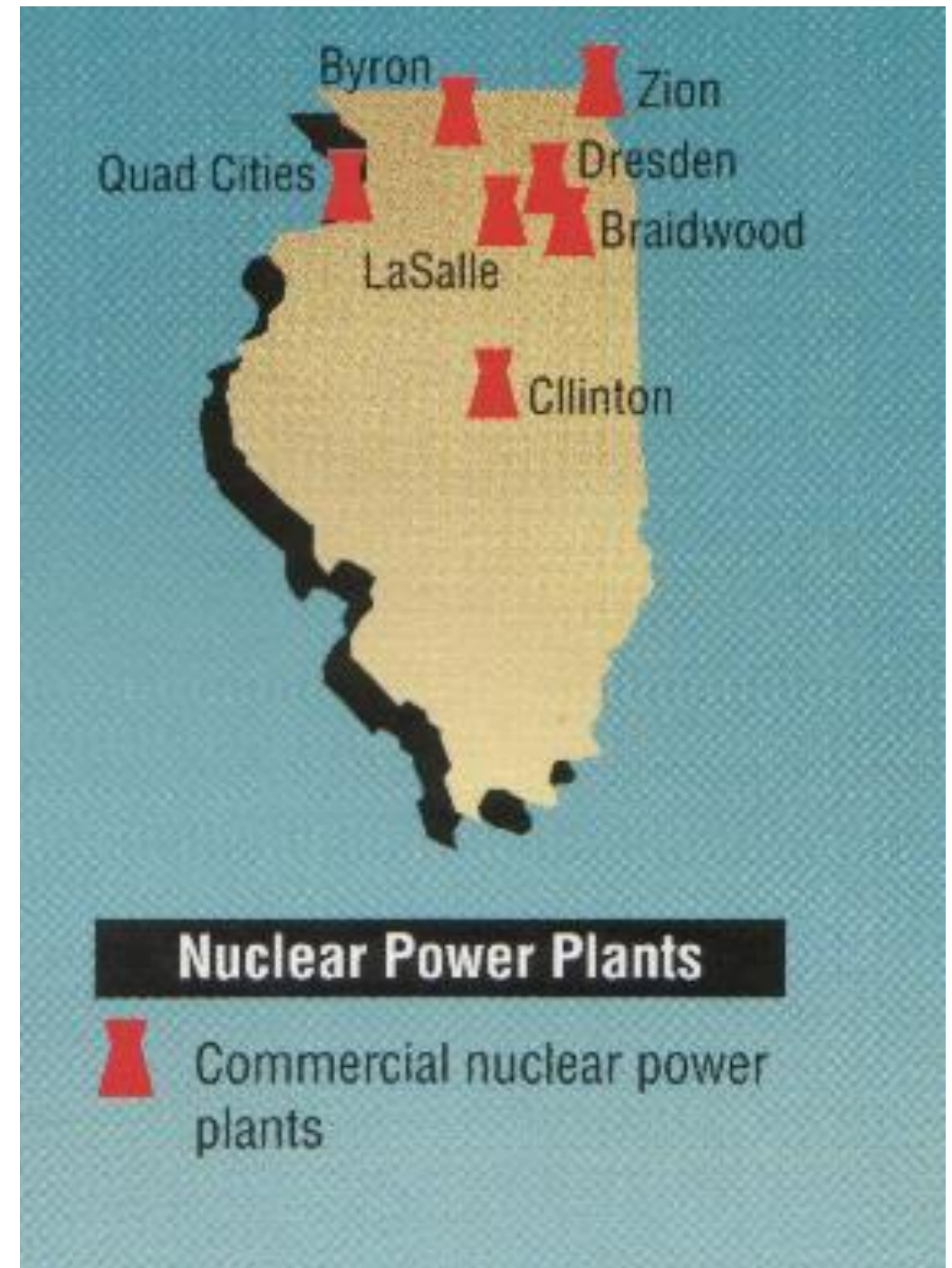
Why Nuclear Energy?

Strengths:

- Nuclear energy is becoming more important because it can provide steady electricity with lower carbon emissions and higher capacity ratings than fossil fuels
- Many experts believe nuclear energy could help support future electricity demand while reducing dependence on foreign energy sources
- 70–80-year lifespan for nuclear plants

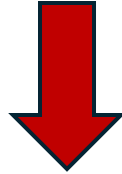
Concerns:

- Expensive to build
- Construction can take many years
- Nuclear waste must be stored safely
- Past accidents like Chernobyl and Fukushima still raise concerns



How This Affects Illinoisans

AVAILABLE ENERGY



- CEJA emissions limits
- Interconnection delays caused by outdated grid
- Retirement of coal and gas plants due to state laws

ENERGY DEMAND



- Data Centers
- Increased Manufacturing
- Low-capacity rating for renewables
- Higher load peaks from heating and transportation

OUTCOMES



- Higher Capacity & Energy Prices
- Rising Consumer Bills
- Reliability Risk & Shortfalls

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.

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*

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



Additional Illinois Legislation (cont)

Bill Title	Description
HB1640	This bill updates the bidding requirements for underground storage tank cleanup projects by requiring public notices to be posted on an EPA-approved electronic procurement website at least 14 days before bids are opened, replacing the current requirement to publish notices only in a local newspaper.
SB0038	This bill allows counties to keep their existing wind and solar energy zoning ordinances that were in place before January 27, 2023, despite changes made by recent state laws. It also allows older wind farm zoning rules adopted before August 16, 2007 to remain in effect.
SB0160	This bill gives townships the authority to regulate or prohibit commercial wind and solar energy facilities using their zoning powers. Township regulations would take precedence over county rules, but not municipal regulations. The bill also makes related updates to state law and takes effect immediately.
SB0195	This bill requires certain wind farms built in 2019 or later to install FAA-approved light mitigation technology by June 1, 2027. Counties may grant extensions, and operators that fail to comply could face fines of up to \$1,000 per day. Research and test wind towers are exempt.
SB3580	This would create a task force to study Illinois' electric grid and recommend ways to keep electricity reliable and affordable. Its purpose is to help prevent future energy shortages and rising costs as the state's energy system changes.
SB 3581	This would roll back parts of Illinois' environmental laws related to greenhouse gas regulations by restoring language that existed before changes made under a previous law. It also removes the statutory definition of "clean energy."
SB3409	This bill streamlines interconnection procedures for renewable energy projects on public school property, requires utilities to issue eligible net metering credits within 90 days, and limits interconnection fees charged by electric cooperatives and municipal utilities for these projects.

Additional Illinois Legislation (cont)

Bill Title	Description
SB1276	This bill allows counties to continue enforcing local wind and solar energy zoning ordinances that were in place before January 27, 2023, as well as certain wind farm regulations adopted before August 16, 2007, despite changes made by later state laws.
SB1277	Requires solar installation companies to maintain a \$2 million surety bond with the Illinois Power Agency to cover unmet rebate and warranty obligations, with the Agency overseeing enforcement and annual bond adjustments.
SB1365	Amends the Counties Code. Provides that the owner of a commercial wind energy facility or commercial solar energy facility must compensate landowners if the facility adversely affects the flow of water within the landowner's land, including, but not limited to, by affecting a drainage tile.
SB1457	Limits county approval of wind or solar projects within 3 miles of a municipality, adds farmland protections, establishes fire hydrant requirements for solar facilities, and allows 500-foot setbacks from nonparticipating residential properties. Effective immediately.
SB1648	This bill requires local government approval before a new wind or utility-scale solar project can be designated as a high-impact business and receive related state incentives. It also makes corresponding updates to other state laws.
SR0215	Declares April 18, 2025 as Lineworker Appreciation Day in the State of Illinois. Urges all Illinoisans to join the Senate in applauding the hard work, dedication, and bravery of the State's lineworkers.
SB 3273	Makes it easier and faster for public schools and community renewable energy projects in Illinois to connect to the electric grid and receive their energy credits. The bill also requires utilities to provide those credits within a set time frame so schools and customers are paid more quickly for the electricity they generate.

Additional Illinois Legislation (cont)

Bill Title	Description
SB2180	This bill requires pipeline companies to submit federal pipeline permits to the Illinois Commerce Commission within two weeks of approval and provide notice before constructing a pipeline. Both the permits and construction notices must be made publicly available on the Commission's website.
SB2687	Creates a Home Utility Rebate Program, transferring \$500 million to provide electricity cost rebates for moderate-income households in FY2026–2027, with remaining funds potentially available to qualifying first-time small business owners. Administered by the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity.
SB2690	Allows Grundy County or a municipality with planning jurisdiction to prohibit or regulate wind and solar energy facilities on the Brisbin Road commercial or industrial site. Effective immediately.
SB2727	This bill ties certain greenhouse gas emission requirements to the amount of battery storage available in Illinois. If battery storage capacity is too low, enforcement of some emissions limits may be delayed, and certain natural gas power plants may temporarily exceed emissions limits when needed to maintain grid reliability during emergencies.
SB2736	This bill allows Illinois natural gas peaker power plants to operate continuously, despite existing state restrictions, until at least 21,000 megawatts of new utility-scale renewable energy capacity is online in the state. The Illinois EPA would update rules and permits as needed to implement the change.
SB2842	This bill prohibits carbon dioxide pipeline companies from using eminent domain to acquire private property for pipeline construction, maintenance, or operation, even if they receive state approval to operate the pipeline.
SB2958	Defines an agrivoltaic system as a solar project that simultaneously supports energy generation and active agricultural production on the same land throughout the project's life. Pollinator-only habitat does not qualify.

Additional Illinois Legislation (cont)

Bill Title	Description
SB3450	This bill allows municipalities to regulate or prohibit solar energy systems and low-voltage solar-powered devices, provided those regulations are consistent with local comprehensive plans and zoning authority.
SB3664	Amends the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity Law of the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois. Creates the Illinois Future of Energy Choice and Economic Impact Commission. Sets forth the membership of the Commission. Provides that the Commission has certain duties with respect to energy policy.
SB3665	This bill creates a state income tax credit equal to 20% of wages paid to eligible Illinois energy workers by certain utilities and power generation companies. To qualify, companies must show that clean energy transition deadlines have caused a significant impact on their workforce or operations in Illinois.
SB3929	Extends Illinois' 100% clean energy goal from 2050 to 2060, delays related clean energy and emissions-reduction deadlines by 10 years, and gives coal, oil, and large power plants additional time to meet greenhouse gas reduction requirements.
SB3970	Requires the Illinois Commerce Commission to conduct a cost-benefit analysis before approving natural gas decarbonization programs, ensuring projects demonstrate net benefits across costs, reliability, equity, jobs, and ratepayer impact using transparent market data.
SB3979	Requires independent regulatory takings assessments for all natural gas decarbonization pilots and infrastructure plans before approval, with projects rejected if they risk significant uncompensated property takings. The Illinois Commerce Commission must align rules with environmental standards and complete rulemaking by June 1, 2026.
SB4028	Requires the Illinois Commerce Commission to update interconnection rules within 180 days to reduce barriers for mid-sized solar, battery storage, and hybrid energy projects, aligned with gas decarbonization planning. Rules must take effect by July 1, 2026.



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



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THANK YOU!

