



VILLAGE OF RIVER FOREST SUSTAINABILITY COMMISSION

Tuesday, March 8, 2022 – 7:00 PM
Village Hall – 400 Park Ave.,
River Forest, IL

You may submit your written public comments via email in advance of the meeting to: sphyfer@vrf.us

You may listen to the meeting by participating in a Zoom conference call as follows: dial-in number: 312-626-6799 with meeting ID: 830 0690 9804 or by clicking here:

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/83006909804>. If you would like to speak during public comment, please email sphyfer@vrf.us by 4:00 PM on Tuesday, March 8, 2022.

AGENDA

1. Call to Order/Roll Call
2. Public Comment
3. Adoption of Meeting Minutes
4. Commissioner Reports
5. Discussion Regarding Single-Use Plastics in Places of Eating Ordinance (Draft)
6. Discussion Regarding Community Solar and Benchmark Enrollment
7. Discussion Regarding CEJA
8. Communications
9. Other Business
10. Schedule Next Meeting – April 12, 2022
11. Adjournment

**VILLAGE OF RIVER FOREST
SUSTAINABILITY COMMISSION
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 2022**

A regular meeting of the Village of River Forest Sustainability Commission was held on Tuesday, February 8, 2022 at 7:00 p.m. in the Community Room of Village Hall, 400 Park Avenue – River Forest, IL.

1. CALL TO ORDER/ROLL CALL

The meeting was called to order at 7:03p.m. Upon roll call, the following persons were:

Present: Chairperson Simon, Commissioners Charrette, Cheng, Veazie, Student Commissioners Meyer, Raidt

Absent: Commissioners Clancy, McLean, Roberts

Also Present: Trustee Lisa Gillis, Management Analyst Sara Phyfer

2. PUBLIC COMMENT

None.

3. APPROVAL OF MEETING MINUTES

Commissioner Charrette made a motion, seconded by Commissioner Cheng, to approve the January 11, 2022 meeting minutes, as amended.

Commissioner Charrette suggested adding SolSmart to the statement about the silver designation in item 6.

Commissioner Cheng suggested clarifying the statement in item 4 about community solar.

Roll Call:

Ayes: Chairperson Simon, Commissioners Charrette, Cheng, Veazie, Student Commissioners Meyer, Raidt

Absent: Commissioners Clancy, McLean, Roberts

Nays: None

Motion Passes.

4. COMMISSIONER REPORTS

Student Commissioner Meyer stated she had no updates yet regarding the OPRF climate policy but they will be meeting tomorrow and monthly. She stated an Oak Park commission member spoke at Enviro Club and discussed reaching out as much as possible. She also reported the Oak Park was created with Wix.

Commissioner Charrette reported on the PlanItGreen meeting and shared that the Illinois Secretary of State website is a source for electric vehicle numbers by zip code. She reviewed the growth in EV numbers. The Commissioners also briefly discussed geo-thermal installations. Commissioner Charrette stated the Park District of Oak Park hosts Sustainable Saturdays on the second Saturday of the month at Austin Garden Environmental Centers. She noted the Oak Park Sustainably marketing campaign and stated she would follow up with their marketing company. She reported she attended Commissioner Roberts' meeting with the UIC Department of Urban Planning. She stated she and Student Commissioner Raidt met with Cory Kadlec and David Hoyt to discuss Community Wildlife Habitat, and that Ms. Raidt would be following up with residents who have Parkway for Pollinator gardens to see if they are interested in becoming certified wildlife habitats.

Trustee Gillis reported on the Village Board meeting and noted that all alleys will be upgraded with permeable pavers by 2023. She also noted that a new State law goes into effect on January 1, 2023 regarding upgraded smoke detectors and that the Fire Chief is working on a plan to sustainably recycle old smoke detectors.

Ms. Phyfer stated SolSmart did not accept the Village's zoning designation letter and that Staff will be working on modifying the letter to resubmit it for consideration. She also noted she had two complimentary tickets for the One Earth Film Festival Launch Party. The Commission briefly discussed the film festival, and it was noted the Village is sponsoring the Plastic Bag Store film.

Student Commissioner Raidt reported she presented VegOut to the Veggie Club at OPRF and that she is trying to advocate for community solar to families she knows.

5. DISCUSSION REGARDING SINGLE USE PLASTIC ORDINANCE

Ms. Phyfer reviewed the single-use plastic ordinances, stating it would require places for eating to only hand out single-use plastics for take-out and delivery orders at the customer's request, meaning they would "opt in" to receive them. She noted this was brought forward by the elected officials and that it has been a topic at PlanItGreen meetings. She also noted the City of Chicago recently adopted a similar ordinance, and the Village can do what Chicago has done.

The Commission discussed the need for the ordinance. Trustee Gillis noted it could save restaurants money, and Commissioner Charrette suggested comparing to Oak Park's proposed ordinance. The Commission reviewed the approximate timeline for the process.

Commissioner Cheng stated she is in favor of the outcome and suggested having broader conversations with local businesses to think sustainably.

Trustee Gillis reviewed the plastic bag day meeting the Commission held with the business community. She noted compostable containers cost more money but they could pick that dialogue back up.

Chairperson Simon stated the Commission could provide businesses a one-page resource on ways to be more sustainable.

Commissioner Veazie stated he supports it and asked for clarification about containers.

Chairperson Simon stated he thought the Chicago ordinance was created with the restaurant community to not add additional costs or administrative burdens to them. He reiterated that this would save restaurants money and that many online ordering platforms already have this in place.

In discussing the need for an ordinance, Trustee Gillis the Village governs through ordinance and that having an ordinance in place would give restaurants an out if someone complains they did not receive utensils.

Commissioner Charrette concurred and stated the only reason anyone would object is if they are not in compliance. She asked whether it should be extended to the colleges.

The Commission discussed the idea of this ordinance being a first step towards restaurants being more sustainable while noting the cost burden of doing so.

Student Commissioner Meyer concurred that they have to look out for businesses.

Ms. Phyfer stated the Commission may be able to carve out college cafeterias.

6. DISCUSSION REGARDING COMMUNITY SOLAR AND BENCHMARK ENROLLMENT

Ms. Phyfer stated MCSquared shared enrollment numbers. The Commission discussed the numbers and requested to get these regularly and to ask for context comparing to other municipalities of the same size.

The Commission also discussed clarifying the “subscription” fee and bills, and how to communicate the program to get more enrollment.

7. UPDATE ON EV NUMBERS

Commissioner Charrette stated she would check these numbers quarterly and report if something interesting happens.

8. COMMUNICATIONS

Commissioner Cheng thanked everyone for participating with the communications process. The Commission discussed the communications calendar and content options.

9. OTHER BUSINESS

Student Commissioner Meyer stated she could reach out to the Wednesday Journal to provide an update on community solar and help promote the program.

Commissioner Charrette stated she spoke with Mr. Kadlec and that he could set up Student Commissioner Meyer to present about the Enviro Club to his 8th grade classes.

10. SCHEDULE NEXT MEETING - MARCH 8

The Committee reached a consensus to hold its next meeting Tuesday, March 8, 2022.

9. ADJOURNMENT

Commissioner Veazie made a motion, seconded by Chairperson Simon, to adjourn the meeting at 8:16 PM.

Roll Call:

Ayes: Chairperson Simon, Commissioners Charrette, Cheng, Veazie, Student Commissioners Meyer, Raidt

Absent: Commissioners Clancy, McLean, Roberts

Nays: None

Motion Passes.

Sara Phyfer, Secretary



Village of River Forest
Public Works and Development Services
400 Park Avenue
River Forest, IL 60305
Tel: 708-366-8500

MEMORANDUM

Date: March 2, 2022

To: Sustainability Commission

From: Sara Phyfer, Management Analyst

Subj: Opt-In Single Use Plastic Ordinance

At the February 8, 2022 Sustainability Commission meeting, the Commission discussed a proposed ordinance that would require places for eating only hand out single-use plastics for take-out and delivery orders at the customer's request, meaning customers would "opt-in" to receive them. The Village Attorney has prepared a draft ordinance for the Commission's consideration. Once Commissioners are comfortable with the draft, a meeting date can be set to hear public input. Staff will notify affected businesses through a direct mailing, inviting them to provide input for the Commission's consideration. Staff will also provide public notice via the Village's communication channels.

Commissioners are asked to identify scientific studies that have found negative impacts from single-use plastics to support the ordinance, and to summarize the key findings from those studies in the highlighted section of the ordinance. The Dropbox link below contains several scientific studies the Commission may wish to consider. This language can be finalized after the Commission has heard public input, but should be included for the Village Board's consideration of the ordinance.

Commissioners are asked to be prepared to discuss any changes to the draft at this meeting.

Attachments:

Draft Ordinance
[Dropbox Link Containing Scientific Studies](#)

ORDINANCE NO. _____

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING THE RIVER FOREST VILLAGE CODE REGARDING SINGLE-USE PLASTICS IN PLACES OF EATING

WHEREAS, the Village of River Forest (“Village”), is a non-home rule unit of local government as provided by Article VII, Section 7 of the Illinois Constitution of 1970; and

WHEREAS, the Village’s Comprehensive Plan declares that “[e]nvironmental sustainability is a multi-faceted principle that aims to reduce negative impacts on the environment and preserve natural resources to ensure quality of life for future generations. Often sought through dedicated initiatives, sustainability informs every component of a municipality by emphasizing that we are conscious of how we affect the world around us;” and

WHEREAS, single-use foodware, meaning items designed and intended for only one usage before being discarded, including forks, spoons, sporks, knives, chopsticks, other eating utensils, stirrers, drink stoppers, splash sticks, cocktail sticks, toothpicks, napkins, wet-wipes, cup sleeves, beverage trays, disposable plates, and condiment packets, but excluding straws, beverage lids, or items used to contain or package food or beverages for delivery or take-out orders, unnecessarily distributed in the Village generates a significant amount of waste; and

WHEREAS, [recite key findings from scientific / government studies regarding problems associated with single-use plastics from places of eating]; and

WHEREAS, the Village’s Sustainability Commission considered the regulation of single-use foodware set forth in this Ordinance at several meetings, on March __, 2022, _____ __, 2022 and _____ __, 2022; and

WHEREAS, the Sustainability Commission sought input from Village business owners potentially affected by the regulation of single-use foodware set forth in this Ordinance, and the business owners were invited to share their comments and attend a Sustainability Commission meeting to voice their opinions; and

WHEREAS, after considering a variety of materials available to it, including the scientific studies set forth above, the Sustainability Commission recommended that the President and Board of Trustees regulation single-use foodware as proposed in this Ordinance in order to better protect the public’s health, safety and welfare, by reducing waste occurring from the distribution of single-use foodware except when allowed by this Ordinance; and

WHEREAS, the Village has the authority to “regulate the places where and the manner in which any beverage or food for human consumption is sold,” pursuant to 65 ILCS 5/11-20-2; and

WHEREAS, the Village has the obligation to “regulate and inspect retail food establishments in the municipality” in accordance with local ordinances and regulations, pursuant to 65 ILCS 5/11-20-16(a); and

WHEREAS, the Village has the authority to “define, prevent and abate nuisances,” pursuant to 65 ILCS 5/11-60-2; and

WHEREAS, the Village has determined that limiting the distribution of single-use foodware in the Village would reduce the amount of waste generated by single-use foodware, thereby reducing the environmental impact from such waste; and

WHEREAS, the President and Board of Trustees of the Village have determined that limiting the distribution of single-use foodware is a reasonable and necessary regulation of places where beverage or food for human consumption are sold; and

WHEREAS, the President and Board of Trustees of the Village finds and declares that the unnecessary distribution of single-use foodware is a nuisance and a significant detriment to the public’s health, safety and welfare; and

WHEREAS, in order to best serve the public’s health, safety and welfare, the President and Board of Trustees of the Village desire to make certain amendments to the Village of River Forest Village Code (“Village Code”) regarding the use of single-use plastics in places of eating, as set forth below;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED by the President and Board of Trustees of the Village of River Forest, Cook County, Illinois, as follows:

SECTION 1: Incorporation. That the recitals above shall be and are hereby incorporated in this Section 1 as if restated herein.

SECTION 2: Amendment. That the Village Code is hereby amended as follows, with additions underlined:

Amendment One:

Section 6-5-1 of the Village Code, titled “Definitions,” is amended as follows by adding the following definitions:

“ * * *

SELF-SERVICE STATION: An area dedicated to customers taking away single-use foodware and condiments.

* * *

SINGLE-USE FOODWARE: Any eating utensil or other item to be used as part of food or beverage service that is designed and intended by the manufacturer for only one usage before being discarded, including forks, spoons, sporks, knives, chopsticks, other eating utensils, stirrers, drink stoppers, splash sticks, cocktail sticks, toothpicks, napkins, wet-wipes, cup sleeves, beverage trays, disposable plates, and condiment packets. "Single-use foodware" does not include straws, beverage lids, or items used to contain or package food or beverages for delivery or take-out orders.

* * *

Amendment Two:

Section 6-5-2.Q. of the Village Code, titled "Single-Use Foodware," is added as follows:

"1. Requirements. In connection with any delivery or take-out order of food or beverage, a food establishment may only provide single-use foodware upon request from the customer or at a self-service station. Food establishments shall provide options for customers to affirmatively request single-use foodware when ordering food and beverages for delivery or take-out across all ordering or point of sale platforms, including internet enabled applications, digital platforms, phone orders, and in-person ordering. The Village Administrator is authorized to establish, by rule, a standard sign for use by food establishments in connection with this Subsection.

2. Exceptions. This Section shall not apply to:

a. Single-use foodware necessary to address safety concerns, such as lids, drink stoppers, beverage trays and cup sleeves for beverages served at an average temperature in excess of 170 degrees Fahrenheit;

b. A food vending machine, as defined in Section 6-6-1 of the Village Code;

c. Any single-use foodware that is prepackaged with or attached to any food or beverage products by the manufacturer prior to receipt by the food establishment;

d. Any charitable food establishment;

e. Single-use foodware provided in connection with any food or beverage order fulfilled at a drive-through facility;

f. A food establishment granted a waiver by the Village Administrator. Any waiver granted by the Village Administrator shall be reported, in writing, to the Village President and Board of Trustees.”

SECTION 3: Continuing Effect. That all parts of the Village Code not amended herein shall remain in effect.

SECTION 4: Severability. That if any Section, paragraph or provision of this Ordinance shall be held to be invalid or unenforceable for any reason, the invalidity or unenforceability of such Section, paragraph or provision shall not affect any of the remaining provisions of this Ordinance.

SECTION 5: Repeal. That all ordinances, resolutions, motions or parts thereof in conflict with this Ordinance shall be and the same are hereby repealed.

SECTION 6: Effectiveness. That this Ordinance shall be in full force and effect upon its passage and approval according to law.

PASSED this ____ day of _____, 2022 by the Village President and Board of Trustees pursuant to a roll call vote as follows:

AYES: _____

NAYS: _____

ABSENT: _____

APPROVED by me this ____ day of _____, 2022.

Catherine Adduci, Village President

ATTEST:

Jonathan Keller, Village Clerk

The Climate and Equitable Jobs Act of 2021 is the most sweeping legislation to be passed in over a decade. With its passage, Illinois will have some of the most significant clean energy and decarbonization commitments in the nation.

CLIMATE AND EQUITABLE JOBS ACT OF 2021

Overview and Summary



Analysis by:

Mark Pruitt, Principle, The Power Bureau

Michael Munson, Energy Counsel, BOMA/Chicago

CLIMATE AND EQUITABLE JOBS ACT OF 2021

(SB 2408 HARMON/EVANS)

OVERVIEW AND SUMMARY

It took an extraordinary extension of the 2021 legislative session but in September, the Illinois House and Senate finally agreed and passed an omnibus energy bill that was signed by the Governor. The Climate and Equitable Jobs Act of 2021 is the most sweeping legislation to be passed in over a decade. With its passage, Illinois will have some of the most significant clean energy and decarbonization commitments in the nation. It will require Illinois to be reliant on 100% renewable energy by 2050. It also provides \$694 million in subsidies for nuclear power; expands aid programs for renewable energy; and takes steps to provide jobs and clean communities.

The Act is the result of over three years of legislative negotiations in Springfield. Those legislative negotiations were influenced by incumbent energy interest (e.g., Exelon, ComEd and Ameren Illinois), the Clean Jobs Coalition (environmental organizations, social and equity advocates), Climate Jobs Illinois (organized labor), and the Path to 100 (developers of renewable energy generation assets). Truly little time or consideration were granted to consumer groups (AARP, PIRG) or business interests (BOMA/Chicago, IMA, IRMA, Illinois Chamber).

In the end, the 958 pages of the Act establishes a range of new programs, requirements, and costs intended to support clean energy (existing nuclear, proposed renewable energy assets) electric vehicles and infrastructure, energy efficiency programs, and social justice and job training programs.

The legislation does end the formula rate making that was created under IEMA, which virtually amounted to automatic rate increases. The new legislation introduces “performance based rate making” that will go into effect January 1, 2024. The ICC will begin holding workshops to discuss what metrics will be used to determine whether the utility is performing well.

There is still no agreement about what the cost of the legislation will be to consumers, with much of the costs difficult to determine until the Illinois Commerce Commission (ICC) begins to adopt rule-making for many of the programs and policies in the new law.

Analysis done for BOMA/Chicago estimates that for all customers in the ComEd Service Area, the total cost increase will be about \$9.5B over the next 10 years and will represent a major rate increase that will be borne by Illinois businesses. For BOMA/Chicago members, that translates into a cumulative increase of about \$1.2 million for a large office building; and as much as \$7.8 million for those that fall into the Extra Large Commercial Customer rate.

The total cost of this legislation is more than \$800 million annually that will be paid by Illinois families and businesses. Annual program costs include (but are not limited to) nuclear (\$140 million), energy transition fund or social programs (\$185 million), Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) rate cap doubled (\$230 million), RPS base year change (\$115 million), and Coal to Solar (\$37 million). This does not include market-based changes or the ROE in rate cases at the Illinois Commerce Commission.

According to industry estimates, the average annual cost increases for all ratepayers will be \$1.2B, or approximately \$14.6B over the first 10 years. This equates to a levelized average increase of over \$12/MWh for all Illinois utility customers.

SUMMARY OF MAJOR CHANGES

- **Nuclear Subsidies:** The legislation will provide \$694 million in subsidies over five years for the Braidwood, Byron, and Dresden plants. If federal funds are provided through the infrastructure bill, funds will be returned to Illinois ratepayers, so they do not receive double funding.
- **Renewable Portfolio Standard:** The bill more than doubles funding for the RPS program and revises the policy target to require procurement of 100 percent clean energy by 2050. It requires the Illinois Power Authority to procure 40 percent renewable energy by the year 2030 and 50 percent by 2040. Utility-scale wind and solar projects must have project labor agreements and the prevailing wage shall be paid on all non-residential wind and solar projects.
 - **Renewable Self-Direct Program:** Creates a new **self-direct market** to provide RECs that equal 40% of customer load to customers that use 10MW and up (including C&I customers that can aggregate to 10MW and up). Self-direct program includes projects that generate renewable energy (not just REC purchases); however, RPS credit is based on REC compliance only.
- **Power Sector Decarbonization:** All private coal and gas plants must cease operating by 2045 and reduce emissions by 45 percent by the year 2035. Municipal coal plants (CWLP and Prairie State Generating Campus) must reduce emissions by 45 percent by 2035. If they miss that goal, they have three more years to hit the target or close one of their generating plants. All private-fired coal and oil-fired electric generating units must be closed by January 1, 2030. Additional decarbonization initiatives include:
 - **Coal-to-Solar Program:** Creates a coal to solar program to support the transition of five coal plants to renewable energy/battery storage facilities. Program set to begin March 31, 2022.
 - **Co-Generation:** Requires the closure of all combined heat-power or co-generation plants by 2045 unless those facilities are converted to green hydrogen or other technology that can reduce emissions to zero.
 - **CHP and WHP:** Allows Combined Heat-Power and Waste Heat-Power to operate in Illinois until 2045.
- **Rate Formula:** Replaces current “formula rate” structure with “performance-based” rate cases at the Illinois Commerce Commission that provides a guaranteed return on investment (ROI). Utilities will be required to file multi-year plans with rates based on performance metrics including demand response, supplier diversity, reliability, affordability, customer service, and interconnection response time.

- **Electric Vehicles:** Illinois is creating a goal of 1 million electric vehicles on the road by 2030 through a new \$4,000 electric vehicle purchasing incentive that will take effect in July 2022. Authorizes the ICC to initiate a workshop process for the purpose of soliciting input on the design of beneficial electrification programs that a utility shall offer. No later than July 1, 2022, electric utilities serving more than 500,000 customers in the state shall file a Beneficial Electrification Plan with the ICC. Such plan will implement programs that start by January 1, 2023.

SUMMARY OF DETAILED CHANGES

Ethics

- Expands statement of economic interest requirements to include any spouse or immediate family member employed by a public utility in Illinois.
- Subjects the Illinois Power Agency to ex-parte communication requirements.
- Creates a Public Utility Ethics and Compliance Monitor to ensure utility companies are meeting the highest level of ethical standards.
- Requires the ICC to initiate an investigation into how ratepayer funds were used in connection with the conduct outlined in ComEd's Deferred Prosecution Agreement, potentially putting refunds back into residential ratepayers' pockets.
- Requires each utility to establish the position of a Chief Ethics and Compliance Officer who must submit annual reports to the ICC.

Consumer Protections

- Eliminates the customer deposit requirement and late fees for low-income utility residential customers.
- Eliminates the online payment fee for all customers' utility bills.
- Requires utility companies to accurately report to the ICC on the number of shutoffs and reconnections monthly.
- Provides utility-funded compensation to non-profit representatives of consumer interests that intervene in ICC proceedings to increase public engagement and transparency, expand information available to the ICC, and improve decision-making.
- Requires the ICC to conduct a comprehensive study to assess whether low-income discount rates for residential customers are appropriate and consider the design and implementation of such rates.
- Requires the ICC to initiate a docket to provide for the refunding of excess deferred income taxes by the end of 2025.

Decarbonization

- Requires the closure of all private coal-fired and oil-fired electric generating units by January 1, 2030.
- Requires municipal coal, including Prairie State and CWLP Dallman, to be 100% carbon-free by December 31, 2045, with an interim emissions reductions goal of 45% from existing emissions by no later than January 1, 2035.
- Requires the closure of all private natural gas-fired units by 2045, prioritizing those with higher rates of emissions and those in and near environmental justice communities.
- Requires the closure of all municipal natural gas-fired units by 2045, unless companies convert units to green hydrogen or similar technology that can achieve zero carbon emissions.
- Requires the closure of all units that utilize combined heat and power or cogeneration technology by 2045, unless companies convert units to green hydrogen or similar technology that can achieve zero carbon emissions.
- Allows a unit to stay open if it is determined that ongoing operation is necessary to maintain power grid supply and reliability.
- Requires every 5 years, starting in 2025, IEPA, IPA, and ICC to jointly conduct a study on the State's progress toward its renewable energy resources development goals and the current and projected status of electric resource adequacy and reliability throughout the state.
- Provides \$694 million in financial support over 5 years for the Byron, Dresden, and Braidwood nuclear plants, which will also keep the LaSalle nuclear plant viable and cost the average residential ratepayer an estimated \$0.80/month.
- Creates a coal to solar program to support the transition of coal plants to renewable energy facilities. Sets timeline of coal-to-solar to begin on March 31, 2022 – allowing the Illinois Power Agency (IPA) adequate time to prepare to conduct its initial procurement.
- Authorizes the Governor to create a commission on market-based carbon pricing solutions.
- Creates a Nonprofit Electric Generation Task Force to investigate carbon capture and sequestration and debt financing options for Prairie State.

Renewable Energy and Labor Standards

- Provides that it is the policy of the State to move toward 100% clean energy by 2050.
- Makes changes to the Illinois Power Agency Act to double the state's investment in renewable energy, put the state on a path to 40% renewable energy by 2030 and 50% by 2040, and shift to indexed Renewable Energy Credits, costing residential ratepayers around \$1.22/month.
- Requires project labor agreements on all utility-scale wind and solar projects.
- Requires prevailing wage on all non-residential wind and solar projects (except for projects up to 100 kw on houses of worship).

- Requires the ICC to initiate an energy storage proceeding.
- Expands clean energy transmission by allowing the ICC to grant a certificate of public convenience and necessity to construct, operate, and maintain a qualifying direct current project.
- Requires the ICC to open an investigation to develop and adopt a renewable energy access plan to achieve transmission capacity to support renewable energy expansion.
- Permits Ameren to establish up to 2 utility-scale solar pilot projects.
- Permits schools to lease property more than 25 years to support renewable energy projects.
- Prevents municipal and cooperative electric providers from imposing discriminatory financial repercussions on customers who self-generate electricity.
- Requires the IPA to issue upfront REC payments to equity eligible contractors that need assistance in paying the prevailing wage.
- Requires renewable industry reporting on diversity and inclusion efforts.
- Establishes a self-direct program for large commercial and industrial users to offset a portion of their RPS payments through the procurement of RECs from utility-scale renewable projects.

Ratemaking

- Ends formula rates and transitions to performance-based ratemaking.
- Requires an independent audit of the current state of the grid and expenditures made since 2012.
- Requires utilities to file a Multi-Year Rate Plan where they will be rewarded and penalized based on achievement of ICC-approved performance metrics, which will be based on reliability and resiliency, peak load reductions attributable to demand response programs, supplier diversity expansion, affordability, interconnection response time, and customer service performance.
- Requires annual performance evaluations to evaluate utilities' performance on their metric targets during the previous year.
- Requires utilities to file a Multi-Year Integrated Grid Plan to support the state's clean energy goals and comprehensive grid planning.
- Creates a new Division of Integrated Distribution Planning at the ICC.

Workforce Development

- Creates the Energy Transition Assistance Fund to allocate funding from ratepayers to support \$180 million in state clean energy programs.
- Allows local governments to engage in community energy and climate planning.
- Creates a displaced energy workers bill of rights, administered by DCEO and IDES, to provide state support to transitioning energy sector workers.

- Creates a Clean Jobs Workforce Network Hubs Program, establishing 13 program delivery hub sites that leverage community-based organizations to ensure members of equity-focused populations have dedicated and sustained support to enter and complete the career pipeline for clean energy and related sector jobs.
- Establishes Energy Transition Navigators to provide education, outreach, and recruitment to equity-focused populations to ensure they are aware of workforce development programs.
- Requires DCEO to develop a Climate Works Pre-apprenticeship Program and provide funding to three Climate Works Hubs throughout the state which will recruit, prescreen, and provide pre-apprenticeship training to equity focused populations.
- Creates a clean energy contractor incubator program to provide access to low-cost capital and financial support for small clean energy businesses and contractors.
- Creates a returning residents clean jobs training program to provide training for careers in the clean energy sector to individuals who are currently incarcerated.
- Creates a clean energy primes contractor accelerator program to mentor and support businesses and contractors through business coaching and operational support.
- Creates a jobs and environmental justice grant program to provide upfront and seed capital to support community ownership and development of renewable energy projects.
- Establishes the Energy Workforce Advisory Council within DCEO to make recommendations to the state on clean energy workforce programs.

Social Justice and Equity for Workforce and Community Transition

- Creates an Energy Transition Workforce Commission to report on the anticipated impact of the energy transition and recommend changes to the workforce through 2050.
- Requires plant owners to provide written notice of a plant closure to DCEO and community leaders and aid impacted communities through displaced energy worker dependent transition scholarships, an energy transition barrier reduction program, and just transition grants to promote economic development in eligible communities.
- Requires DCEO to establish a grant program to award grants to promote economic development in eligible, transitioning communities.
- Requires DCEO, in collaboration with IDES, to implement a displaced worker bill of rights that provides benefits to displaced energy workers, including notice of a plant closure.
- Requires DCEO to administer a transition scholarship program to support youth who are deterred from attending or completing an educational program at an Illinois institution of higher education because of his or her parent's layoff from a retiring power plant.
- Requires DCEO to create or commission a report on the energy worker and transition programs.

- Allows a local unit of government to establish Community Energy and Climate Plans, which are intended to aid local governments in developing a comprehensive approach to combining different energy and climate programs and funding resources.
- Requires plant owners to notify employees and public officials of a plant closure two years in advance.

Climate Financing

- Designates the Illinois Finance Authority as the climate bank and allows the Authority to aid clean energy efforts by providing financial products and programs to finance and otherwise develop and implement clean energy.
- Creates a clean energy jobs and justice fund and board to finance and support clean energy investments.

Transportation

- Establishes a goal of adopting 1,000,000 electric vehicles in Illinois by 2030.
- Authorizes the ICC to initiate a workshop process for the purpose of soliciting input on the design of beneficial electrification programs that a utility shall offer.
- No later than July 1, 2022, electric utilities serving more than 500,000 customers in the state shall file a Beneficial Electrification Plan with the ICC.
- Requires electric utilities to file beneficial electrification plans with the ICC to support the rapid deployment of electric vehicles and make-ready infrastructure statewide. Such plan will include the following:
 - Make-ready investments to facilitate the rapid deployment of charging equipment throughout the state, facilitate the electrification of public transit and other vehicle fleets.
 - Development and implementation of beneficial electrification programs, such as time-of-use rates, optimized charging programs (signals allow EV charging to respond to local system conditions and manage critical peak periods).
 - Optional commercial tariffs utilizing alternatives to traditional demand-based rate structures to facilitate charging for light duty, heavy duty, and fleet electric vehicles.
 - Financial and other challenges to EV usage in low-income communities.
 - Methods of minimizing ratepayer impacts and exempting/minimizing low-income ratepayers from the costs associated with facilitating the expansion of EV charging.
 - Plans to increase access to Level 3 Public Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure.
 - Whether to establish charging standards for type of plugs eligible for investment or incentive programs.

- Opportunities for coordination and cohesion with EV and EV charging equipment incentives established by the state or federal programs.
- Ideas for development of online tools, applications, and data sharing for essential information to charging EVs and price signals; and
- Customer education, outreach, and incentive programs to increase awareness of programs and benefits of transportation electrification.
- Requires IEPA to award rebates to help fund up to 80% of the cost of the installation of charging stations and requires recipients to pay prevailing wage on installation projects.
- Creates an Electric Vehicle Coordinator within IEPA.
- Requires IDOT to conduct a study to consider how the adoption of EVs will adversely affect resources needed for transportation infrastructure.
- Creates an up to \$4,000 rebate for consumers who purchase an electric vehicle.

Energy Efficiency

- Requires CDB, in consultation with DCEO, to create and adopt a stretch energy code to allow municipalities and projects authorized or funded by CDB to achieve more energy efficiency in buildings than the Illinois Energy Conservation Code.
- Extends electric energy efficiency goals until 2040, expands low-income weatherization, and permits large energy consumers to opt out and develop their own energy efficiency efforts with demonstrated compliance.
- Establishes a Public Schools Carbon-Free Assessment program to analyze the infrastructure necessary for energy efficiency and solar energy installation in public schools, especially those in Tier 1 and Tier 2 districts.
- Requires public utilities to adopt an Equitable Energy Upgrade Program to permit customers to finance the construction of energy projects through tariffs on their bills.

CLIMATE AND EQUITABLE JOBS ACT OF 2021 COST CENTER ANALYSIS

COMED SERVICE REGION COST IMPACTS											
2021 Energy Bill Cost Centers	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	TOTAL
Coal to Solar	\$28,035,000	\$32,760,000	\$32,760,000	\$32,760,000	\$32,760,000	\$32,760,000	\$32,760,000	\$32,760,000	\$32,760,000	\$32,760,000	\$322,875,000
Credit Card Socialization	\$9,000,000	\$9,000,000	\$9,000,000	\$9,000,000	\$9,000,000	\$9,000,000	\$9,000,000	\$9,000,000	\$9,000,000	\$9,000,000	\$90,000,000
Distributed Generation Incentive	\$33,969,986	\$46,062,137	\$60,361,466	\$74,138,875	\$87,394,365	\$100,127,935	\$112,339,586	\$124,029,318	\$135,197,130	\$145,843,023	\$919,463,821
DG Storage Incentive	\$30,572,987	\$41,455,923	\$51,947,420	\$62,047,477	\$71,756,095	\$81,073,273	\$89,999,012	\$98,533,311	\$106,676,170	\$114,427,590	\$748,489,259
Energy Assistance	-\$16,750,800	\$6,913,052	\$30,576,904	\$54,240,756	\$54,240,756	\$54,240,756	\$54,240,756	\$54,240,756	\$54,240,756	\$54,240,756	\$400,424,452
Energy Efficiency Programs	\$18,099,234	\$35,623,929	\$52,512,657	\$68,590,973	\$81,749,584	\$95,760,797	\$110,875,031	\$127,211,867	\$144,303,460	\$162,129,116	\$896,856,647
Electric Integrated Grid Planning	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$30,000,000
Electric Vehicle Incentives											
Incentives paid from Existing Alternative Fuels Fund Collections											
Beneficial Electrification	\$7,301,382	\$14,544,914	\$21,729,150	\$28,852,608	\$35,913,767	\$42,911,071	\$49,842,923	\$56,707,688	\$63,503,686	\$70,229,201	\$391,536,390
Equitable Energy Upgrade Program	\$786,667	\$786,667	\$786,667	\$786,667	\$786,667	\$786,667	\$786,667	\$786,667	\$786,667	\$786,667	\$7,866,667
Equity Programs	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Exelon Incentive	\$138,800,000	\$138,800,000	\$138,800,000	\$138,800,000	\$138,800,000	\$138,800,000	\$138,800,000	\$138,800,000	\$138,800,000	\$138,800,000	\$694,000,000
ICC Division of Int Dist Planning	\$5,200,000	\$5,200,000	\$5,200,000	\$5,200,000	\$5,200,000	\$5,200,000	\$5,200,000	\$5,200,000	\$5,200,000	\$5,200,000	\$52,000,000
Intervenor Compensation	\$450,000	\$450,000	\$450,000	\$450,000	\$450,000	\$450,000	\$450,000	\$450,000	\$450,000	\$450,000	\$4,500,000
Performance Based Rates	\$0	\$0	\$97,240,000	\$144,716,000	\$194,565,800	\$246,908,090	\$301,867,495	\$359,574,869	\$420,167,613	\$483,789,993	\$2,248,829,860
Renewable Portfolio Standard	\$265,170,737	\$265,416,758	\$265,432,884	\$264,772,074	\$263,615,497	\$263,696,304	\$264,770,458	\$266,345,938	\$266,345,938	\$266,352,625	\$2,651,919,215
Utility-Scale Pilot Projects (Storage)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL COST CENTERS	\$523,635,193	\$600,013,381	\$769,797,148	\$887,355,430	\$979,232,532	\$935,914,894	\$1,035,131,928	\$1,137,840,414	\$1,241,631,421	\$1,348,208,971	\$9,458,761,311
Annual Consumption (MWh)	84,670,393	84,748,949	84,754,098	84,543,098	84,173,797	84,199,599	84,542,582	85,045,641	85,045,641	85,047,776	846,771,574
Average Rate Impact (\$/MWh)	\$6.18	\$7.08	\$9.08	\$10.50	\$11.63	\$11.12	\$12.24	\$13.38	\$14.60	\$15.85	\$11.17

CLIMATE AND EQUITABLE JOBS ACT OF 2021 PROJECTED COST INCREASE BY RATE CLASS AND PROPERTY TYPE ANALYSIS

Energy Bill Cost Increases (ComEd)													
Account Types / Examples	PLC (kW)	Annual kWh	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	10-Year Total
Large Commercial (400 - 1,000 kW Peak Demand)													
Medium Office Building													
Annual Cost Increase	500	2,759,400	\$17,065.22	\$19,536.25	\$25,062.84	\$28,962.37	\$32,101.37	\$30,671.92	\$33,785.85	\$36,918.49	\$40,286.11	\$43,743.03	\$308,133.46
Average Monthly Charge Increases			\$1,422.10	\$1,628.02	\$2,088.57	\$2,413.53	\$2,675.11	\$2,555.99	\$2,815.49	\$3,076.54	\$3,357.18	\$3,645.25	\$2,567.78
Volumetric Charge Increases (\$/MWh)			\$6.18	\$7.08	\$9.08	\$10.50	\$11.63	\$11.12	\$12.24	\$13.38	\$14.60	\$15.85	\$11.17
Walmart													
Annual Cost Increase	650	3,701,100	\$22,889.07	\$26,203.39	\$33,616.03	\$38,846.35	\$43,056.60	\$41,139.32	\$45,315.94	\$49,517.66	\$54,034.54	\$58,671.21	\$413,290.12
Average Monthly Charge Increases			\$1,907.42	\$2,183.62	\$2,801.34	\$3,237.20	\$3,588.05	\$3,428.28	\$3,776.33	\$4,126.47	\$4,502.88	\$4,889.27	\$3,444.08
Volumetric Charge Increases (\$/MWh)			\$6.18	\$7.08	\$9.08	\$10.50	\$11.63	\$11.12	\$12.24	\$13.38	\$14.60	\$15.85	\$11.17
Very Large (<1,000 kW Peak Demand)													
Large Downtown Office Building													
Annual Cost Increase	2500	10,950,000	\$67,719.13	\$77,524.81	\$99,455.71	\$114,930.04	\$127,386.39	\$121,713.98	\$134,070.84	\$146,501.95	\$159,865.50	\$173,583.47	\$1,222,751.83
Average Monthly Charge Increases			\$5,643.26	\$6,460.40	\$8,287.98	\$9,577.50	\$10,615.53	\$10,142.83	\$11,172.57	\$12,208.50	\$13,322.13	\$14,465.29	\$1,018.60
Volumetric Charge Increases (\$/MWh)			\$6.18	\$7.08	\$9.08	\$10.50	\$11.63	\$11.12	\$12.24	\$13.38	\$14.60	\$15.85	\$11.17
College Campus													
Annual Cost Increase	9000	47,304,000	\$292,546.64	\$334,907.20	\$429,648.66	\$496,497.79	\$550,309.21	\$525,804.38	\$579,186.01	\$632,888.44	\$690,618.97	\$749,880.60	\$5,282,287.89
Average Monthly Charge Increases			\$24,378.89	\$27,908.93	\$35,804.05	\$41,374.82	\$45,859.10	\$43,817.03	\$48,265.50	\$52,740.70	\$57,551.58	\$62,490.05	\$4,409.07
Volumetric Charge Increases (\$/MWh)			\$6.18	\$7.08	\$9.08	\$10.50	\$11.63	\$11.12	\$12.24	\$13.38	\$14.60	\$15.85	\$11.17
Extra Large (>10,000 kW Peak Demand)													
Very Large Office Complex													
Annual Cost Increase	12000	70,430,400	\$435,569.44	\$498,639.60	\$639,699.11	\$739,230.04	\$819,349.27	\$782,864.30	\$862,343.61	\$942,300.56	\$1,028,254.91	\$1,116,488.89	\$7,864,739.75
Average Monthly Charge Increases			\$36,297.45	\$41,553.30	\$53,308.26	\$61,602.50	\$68,279.11	\$65,238.69	\$71,861.97	\$78,525.05	\$85,687.91	\$93,040.74	\$65,539.50
Volumetric Charge Increases (\$/MWh)			\$6.18	\$7.08	\$9.08	\$10.50	\$11.63	\$11.12	\$12.24	\$13.38	\$14.60	\$15.85	\$11.17
University Campus													
Annual Cost Increase	50000	284,700,000	\$1,760,697.38	\$2,015,645.17	\$2,585,848.39	\$2,988,181.14	\$3,312,046.17	\$3,164,563.41	\$3,485,841.72	\$3,809,050.79	\$4,156,503.04	\$4,513,170.27	\$31,791,547.49
Average Monthly Charge Increases			\$146,724.78	\$167,970.43	\$215,487.37	\$249,015.09	\$276,003.85	\$263,713.62	\$290,486.81	\$317,420.90	\$346,375.25	\$376,097.52	\$264,929.56
Volumetric Charge Increases (\$/MWh)			\$6.18	\$7.08	\$9.08	\$10.50	\$11.63	\$11.12	\$12.24	\$13.38	\$14.60	\$15.85	\$11.17