

Help Fix the Illinois RPS

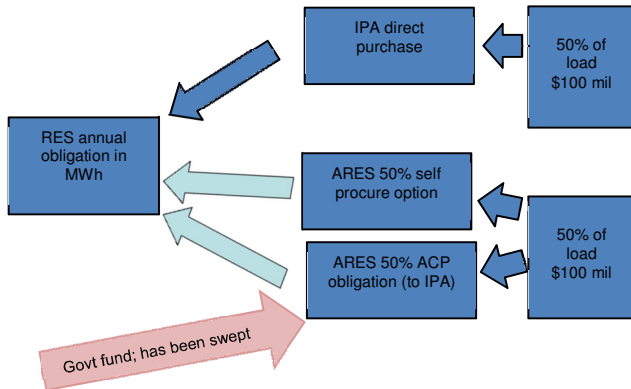
Illinois' renewable portfolio standard (RPS) is one of the strongest in the nation, and requires 25% of our energy to come from renewable sources by 2025. Development in Illinois has brought the following benefits:

- \$4.16 billion over the life of the projects
- \$22.2 million in new, annual property taxes (70% of which goes to local school districts)
- \$10.23 million annually in lease payments for Illinois farmers & landowners
- Approximately 13,323 full-time equivalent jobs during construction periods with a total payroll of over \$762 million
- Approximately 598 permanent jobs in rural Illinois areas with a total annual payroll of over \$35 million

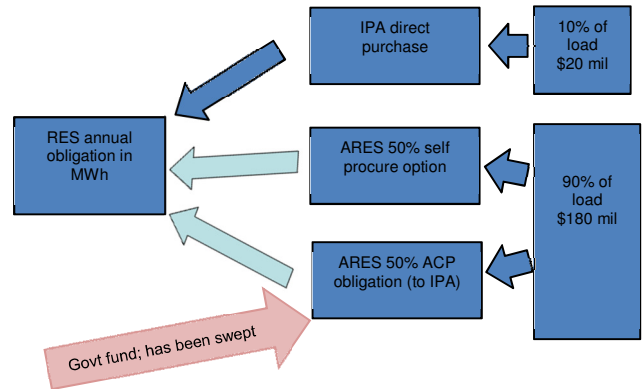
RPS Structural Complexity – Three Buckets of Money

The RPS is implemented with three separate buckets of money that are constantly changing: the utility/IPA direct purchase bucket, the ARES self procure bucket and the ARES Alternative Compliance (ACP) bucket. Implementation of the RPS has been made more difficult because of the acceleration of municipal aggregation, which has moved customers from bucket to bucket and back.

Pre-Municipal Aggregation

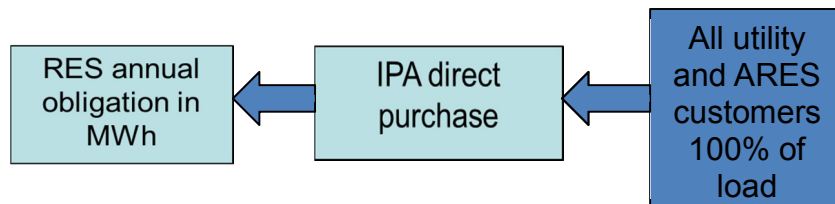


Post-Municipal Aggregation



The above situation creates incredible uncertainty for developers because customers can move from one bucket to another, and if it continues Illinois will stop seeing development and the associated jobs.

The Solution



Combine all the buckets into one bucket. All customers, whether the electricity supplier is the utility or an ARES, have their electricity delivered by the utility, the costs associated with this procurement could be collected as part of the distribution portion of each customer's bill.

- Does NOT increase the % of renewable energy required by statute
- Does NOT change the 2% cost cap

For more information, contact the Environmental Law & Policy Center: Barry Matchett (bmatchett@elpc.org) or Sarah Wochos (swochos@elpc.org)