

State and Federal Programs to Support
Illinois Workers and Communities Experiencing Energy Transition

Most of these programs were enacted through new state or federal legislation during the 12 months beginning September 2021. There has never been a more promising time for real public support of workers, local governments, and communities undergoing change along with changes in the energy sector.

Program name	Statutory authority	Responsible agency	Website	Eligible beneficiaries	Description
STATE PROGRAMS					
Clean Jobs Workforce Network Program	20 ILCS 730/5-20, 5-25; 20 ILCS 605/605-1075(b)(1)	Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity (DCEO)	https://www.illinois.gov/news/press-release.25571.html ; https://smartenergy.illinois.edu/clean-energy-workforce	<p>One-third of placements reserved for applicants residing in an area that is both an R3 Area and an environmental justice community.</p> <p>Two-thirds of placements reserved for applicants residing in either an R3 Area or an environmental justice community. Within this pool, priority given to applicants who face barriers to employment (low educational attainment, prior criminal legal system involvement, language barriers), and persons who are graduates of or currently enrolled in the foster care system.</p> <p>For any remaining slots, priority given to applicants (regardless of place of residence) who are displaced energy workers, persons who face barriers to employment (low educational attainment, prior criminal legal system involvement, language barriers), and persons who are graduates of or currently enrolled in the foster care system.</p>	<p>Budget: \$24,333,333 annually (after June 1, 2023)</p> <p>At 13 Hub sites across the state, provide clean energy training and coordinate with potential employers. Based on a “Clean Jobs Curriculum” to be developed through a comprehensive stakeholder process convened by DCEO. Hub services shall be directly provided by community organizations. This program must coordinate with Energy Transition Navigators, including to coordinate with potential employers and with community organizations.</p> <p>DCEO released a Request for Information (RFI) on December 8, 2022, with responses due by January 6, 2023. The RFI is at https://dceo.illinois.gov/content/dam/soi/en/web/dceo/ceja/rfi-ceja-workforcehubs.pdf and responses can be found at https://app.smartsheet.com/b/publish?EQBCT=a7f35c3dec824ed290f34f925a23edc5.</p> <p>DCEO posted a draft Illinois Clean Energy Jobs and Training Program Inventory report in January 2023 (https://dceo.illinois.gov/content/dam/soi/en/web/dceo/ceja/training-program-inventory_1128.pdf)</p>

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					<p>with the report intended to ultimately inform the Clean Jobs Curriculum. DCEO requested public comment (https://dceo.illinois.gov/content/dam/soi/en/web/dceo/ceja/rfi-ceja-traininginventoryreport.pdf) on the draft report, due by February 10, 2023, submittable at https://app.smartsheet.com/b/form/b76dfb2ab31c4e0a82eaeddb473c8da1; and responses can be found at https://app.smartsheet.com/b/publish?EQBCT=5cd5cd09c91d4d2086532b3b82b24d76.</p>
<p>Returning Residents Clean Jobs Training Programs</p>	<p>20 ILCS 730/5-50; 20 ILCS 605/605-1075(b)(6)</p>	<p>DCEO + Illinois Dept. of Corrections (IDOC)</p>	<p>https://www.illinois.gov/news/press-release.25571.html; https://smartenergy.illinois.edu/clean-energy-workforce</p>	<p>Eligible “returning residents” include any US resident who is at least 17 years old; in physical custody of IDOC; and scheduled to re-enter society within 36 months.</p>	<p>Budget: \$6 million annually</p> <p>The Program shall prepare participants to work in the clean energy field and connect them with potential employers. Curriculum shall be similar to the “Clean Jobs Curriculum” used for the Clean Jobs Workforce Network Program. Training shall be delivered by a community-based organization at each facility. IDOC must affirmatively make information about the program known to incarcerated individuals.</p> <p>DCEO released a Request for Information on January 18, 2023 with responses due by February 10, 2023. The RFI is at https://dceo.illinois.gov/content/dam/soi/en/web/dceo/ceja/rfi-ceja-returningresidents.pdf; responses may be submitted at https://app.smartsheet.com/b/form/85770b2873a746788b34b3b5c1a99b0b; and responses can be found at https://app.smartsheet.com/b/publish?EQBCT=386c89181f0d45e6963084d5c4a0f81b.</p>

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Climate Works Pre-apprenticeship Program	20 ILCS 730/5-40; 30 ILCS 559/20-15; 20 ILCS 605/605-1075(b)(8)	DCEO + Illinois Works Review Panel	https://smartenergy.illinois.edu/clean-energy-workforce	Equity investment eligible persons (namely: persons who reside in an R3 Area; persons who reside in an environmental justice community; persons who are graduates of or currently enrolled in the foster care system; or persons who were formerly incarcerated)	Budget: \$10 million annually This program creates a network of hubs throughout the State that will recruit, prescreen, and provide pre-apprenticeship skills training, for which participants may attend free of charge and receive a stipend, to create a qualified, diverse pipeline of workers who are prepared for careers in the construction and building trades and clean energy jobs opportunities therein; graduates will be connected to an actual apprenticeship program upon completion. There are three “hubs” throughout the state, each run by a community-based provider that receives grant funding for up to 3 years. Hubs cover Ill. Dept. of Trans. (IDOT) Region 1, IDOT Regions 2-03, and IDOT Regions 4-5. DCEO released a request for information on November 3, 2022, with responses due by November 30, 2022. The RFI is at https://dceo.illinois.gov/content/dam/soi/en/web/dceo/ceja/rfi-ceja-climateworkspreapprentice.pdf and responses can be found at https://app.smartsheet.com/b/publish?EQBCT=99a55723deca4486b9b18f9772b859c1 .
Clean Energy Contractor Incubator Program	20 ILCS 730/5-45; 20 ILCS 605/605-1075(b)(2)	DCEO	https://smartenergy.illinois.edu/clean-energy-workforce	One-third of placements reserved for business owners residing in an area that is both an R3 Area <i>and</i> an environmental justice community. Two-thirds of placements reserved for business owners residing in either an R3	Budget: \$21 million annually 13 contractor incubators across the state (Chicago (South Side), Chicago (Southwest and West Sides), Waukegan, Rockford, Aurora, Joliet, Peoria, Champaign, Danville, Decatur, Carbondale, East St. Louis, and Alton) provide

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				<p>Area <i>or</i> an environmental justice community. Within this pool, priority given to applicants who face barriers to employment (<i>e.g.</i> low educational attainment, prior criminal legal system involvement, language barriers), and persons who are graduates of or currently enrolled in the foster care system.</p> <p>For any remaining slots, priority given to applicants (regardless of place of residence) who are displaced energy workers, persons who face barriers to employment (low educational attainment, prior criminal legal system involvement, language barriers), and persons who are graduates of or currently enrolled in the foster care system.</p>	<p>training, mentorship, and recruitment opportunities for small clean energy businesses and contractors. Services shall be provided by a local community-based organization at each hub site. The Program shall provide access to low-cost capital; support for obtaining financial assurance; training for building the businesses and accessing opportunities; connection with the Illinois Department of Labor (IDOL) for support on prevailing wage compliance; and engagement with entities that hire contractors and offer incentives.</p> <p>DCEO released a request for information on November 16, 2022, with responses due by December 13, 2022. The RFI is at https://dceo.illinois.gov/content/dam/soi/en/web/dceo/ceja/rfi-ceja-contractorincubator-final.pdf and responses can be found at https://app.smartsheet.com/b/publish?EQBCT=c7447e30f0c64ed5a55217057a0df33d.</p>
<p>Clean Energy Primes Contractor Accelerator Program</p>	<p>20 ILCS 730/5-55; 20 ILCS 605/605-1075(b)(3)</p>	<p>DCEO</p>		<p>Eligible contractors shall be those who best meet the following criteria: (1) ≥ 2 years of experience in clean energy or a related field ; (2) \geq \$5,000 in annual business; (3) substantial and demonstrated commitment of investing in and partnering with individuals and institutions in equity investment eligible communities.</p>	<p>Budget: \$9 million annually (\$3 million per region)</p> <p>To be administered in 3 program delivery areas (Northern IL, Central IL, Southern IL).</p> <p>DCEO shall assess future business growth and job creation potential in choosing participants. Each cohort of participants in a region shall include 3-5 participants. A new cohort shall be selected every 18 months. Energy efficiency contractors shall have no more than 50% of spots and 50% of grants and loans.</p>

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					<p>The Program shall entail: a 5.5-year progressive course of one-on-one coaching to develop a 5-year business plan; operational support grants of up to \$1 million annually; business coaching; 2-year mentorship from other companies; access to Clean Energy Contractor Incubator services; assistance with applying for MBE certification; and assistance with applying to participate in various clean energy programs; and financial development assistance through the Illinois Finance Authority’s (IFA) Climate Bank.</p>
<p>Energy Transition Navigator Program</p>	<p>20 ILCS 730/5-35; 20 ILCS 605/605-1075(b)(7)</p>	<p>DCEO</p>	<p>https://smartenergy.illinois.edu/clean-energy-workforce</p>	<p>Equity focused populations</p>	<p>Budget: \$6 million annually</p> <p>DCEO shall contract with community groups to be Energy Transition Navigators, who shall provide education, outreach, and recruitment services to equity focused populations, prioritizing individuals eligible for the Clean Jobs Workforce Network Program or Illinois Climate Works Pre-apprenticeship Program, to make sure they are aware of and engaged in the statewide and local workforce development systems. The Navigators shall partner with educational institutions, economic development organizations, employers, labor unions, and other entities to help determine eligible individuals’ needs.</p> <p>DCEO released a Request for Information on December 8, 2022, with responses due by January 6, 2023. The RFI is at https://dceo.illinois.gov/content/dam/soi/en/web/dceo/ceja/rfi-ceja-workforcehubs.pdf and responses can be found at https://app.smartsheet.com/b/publish?EQBCT=a7f35c3dec824ed290f34f925a23edc5.</p>

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Energy Transition Barrier Reduction Program	20 ILCS 730/5-30; 20 ILCS 605/605-1075(b)(4)	DCEO	https://smartenergy.illinois.edu/clean-energy-workforce	Any individuals eligible for participation in the Clean Jobs Workforce Network Program or Illinois Climate Works Pre-apprenticeship Program.	<p>Budget: \$21 million annually</p> <p>Services are intended to help eligible individuals overcome financial and other barriers to participation in the Clean Jobs Workforce Network Program and the Illinois Climate Works Pre-apprenticeship Program. DCEO shall determine the terms of the program. Program services shall be directly provided by community organizations.</p> <p>DCEO released a Request for Information on December 8, 2022, with responses due by January 6, 2023. The RFI is at https://dceo.illinois.gov/content/dam/soi/en/web/dceo/ceja/rfi-ceja-workforcehubs.pdf and responses can be found at https://app.smartsheet.com/b/publish?EQBCT=a7f35c3dec824ed290f34f925a23edc5.</p>
Displaced Energy Workers Bill of Rights	20 ILCS 735/10-25	DCEO + Ill. Dept. of Employment Security (IDES)		Workers at power plants or coal mines	<p>The Bill of Rights establishes the following:</p> <p>DCEO shall provide to displaced workers: (1) maximum (as much as possible) advance notice to workers when a power plant or coal mine is slated to close; (2) information on state energy transition programs, plus the IL Dislocated Worker and Rapid Response programs; (3) information and consultation on job training, re-employment services, career counseling, entrepreneurial training, etc.; and (4) financial planning services.</p> <p>Power plant and coal mine owners shall be required to: (1) inform DCEO of closure announcements within 48 hours; (2) provide</p>

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					workers information on any re-employment opportunities within the company, by 90 days before closure; (3) provide annual reports on closure plans to DCEO; (4) provide a final closure report to DCEO by 90 days before closure; (5) provide to DCEO, by 90 days before closure, job descriptions and the entity providing career and training counseling for each employee; and (6) provide to DCEO and the career counselor, by 90 days before closure, any industry-related certifications and on-the-job training earned by each worker.
Jobs and Environmental Justice Grant Program	20 ILCS 730/5-60; 20 ILCS 605/605-1075(b)(5)	DCEO		<p>Subprogram: Equitable Energy Future Grant Program requires that recipients be equity eligible contractors who have a long-term community partnership. Priority will be projects that provide community benefits to low-income households, are located in equity investment eligible communities, provide on-the-job training, contract with contractors who participate in state clean energy training programs; and/or hire 51% of workforce from state clean energy training programs.</p> <p>Subprogram: Community Solar Energy Sovereignty Grant Program requires that the project is located in and supporting an equity investment eligible community, and provides additional benefits for participating low-income households.</p>	<p>Budget: \$34 million annually</p> <p>Grant awards of up to \$1 million per application to provide upfront capital in support of renewable energy and energy efficiency projects. Awards can support project planning and management, site acquisition and permitting, operating costs, marketing, and other cost categories.</p> <p>DCEO released a Request for Information on December 7, 2022, with responses due by December 22, 2023. The RFI is at https://dceo.illinois.gov/content/dam/soi/en/web/dceo/ceja/rfi_jobsenvjusticegrants.pdf and responses can be found at https://app.smartsheet.com/b/publish?EQBCT=74ec495061d8443381d937edd675ea45.</p>

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<p>Energy Transition Community Grants</p>	<p>20 ILCS 735/10-20; 20 ILCS 605/605-1075(b)(9); 20 ILCS 3855/1-75(c)(1)(P)</p>	<p>DCEO + Illinois Power Agency (IPA) + Illinois Commerce Commission (ICC)</p>		<p>Eligible communities include areas where: Fossil fuel, nuclear power plant, or coal mine was closed or had operations significantly reduced within 6 years before the application <i>or</i> will close or have operations significantly reduced within 6 years after the application; <i>or</i> Nuclear power plant was decommissioned but continued storing nuclear waste prior to 2021 (Zion)</p>	<p>Budget: \$40 million annually</p> <p>Local units of government, together with economic development orgs, educational institutions, or community groups, may apply for a grant.</p> <p>DCEO reviews grant applications and awards the grants. Project applications shall show how the grant will be used to plan for or address the economic and social impact on the community or region of plant retirement or transition. Applications shall include community input and consultation with a diverse set of stakeholders.</p> <p>For decommissioned nuclear plant areas (Zion), the grant shall equal \$15 per kilogram of spent nuclear fuel stored on site, minus federal payments for the same and any property tax payments.</p> <p>DCEO released a request for information on August 31, 2022, with responses due by September 30, 2022. The RFI is at https://dceo.illinois.gov/content/dam/soi/en/web/dceo/events/energy-transition-workforce-commission/rfi_energy-transition-community-grants.pdf and responses can be found at https://app.smartsheet.com/b/publish?EQBCT=5144f23105484422a6a0427d6a4528ee.</p> <p>DCEO released a Notice of Funding Opportunity on December 14, 2022, with Phase 1 applications due January 20, 2023 (except for applications eligible due to a power plant or coal mine closure that occurred in 2016, in which case the application is due December 31, 2022). Phase 2</p>

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					<p>applications for selected applicants will be due April 12, 2023. The minimum award is \$50,000, and the anticipated start date for awards is May 1, 2023. See https://dceo.illinois.gov/aboutdceo/grantopportunities/3071-2449.html.</p> <p>Separate from the \$40 million (annual budget) grant program administered by DCEO, IPA is to develop a method to optimize procurement of renewable energy credits from proposed utility-scale projects that are located in communities eligible to receive Energy Transition Community Grants (or propose alternative approaches to achieve renewable energy development in those communities, or else seek an exemption from ICC).</p>
<p>Displaced Energy Worker Dependent Scholarship</p>	<p>20 ILCS 735/10-30; 20 ILCS 605/605-1075(b)(10); 23 IAC Part 2746</p>	<p>Illinois Student Assistance Commission (ISAC)</p>	<p>https://www.isac.org/students/during-college/types-of-financial-aid/scholarships/DEWDTSP.html</p>	<p>Children of displaced energy workers (defined as any energy worker who has lost employment due to the reduced operation or closure of a fossil fuel power plant or coal mine)</p>	<p>Budget: \$1.1 million annually</p> <p>Children of displaced energy workers may be awarded (by ISAC) a scholarship equaling 1 calendar year of enrollment at an Illinois higher learning institution.</p>
<p>Clean Energy Jobs and Justice Fund</p>	<p>805 ILCS 155/20-1 <i>et seq.</i>; 20 ILCS 605/605-1075(b)(13)</p>	<p>The Fund, to be managed by a Board (members appointed by the Governor), is a private</p>	<p>https://www2.illinois.gov/sites/bac/SitePages/AppointmentsDetails.aspx?BCID=1278</p>	<p>Projects to be prioritized include projects serving low-income, environmental justice, and BIPOC communities, and projects developed by support project development by MBE and other contractors of color.</p>	<p>Budget: \$1 million annually.</p> <p>Fund may make various types of investments (including grants and loans) to finance and support clean energy projects, with prioritization as indicated in the previous column.</p>

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		nonprofit entity, not a state agency.			
Energy Workforce Advisory Council	20 ILCS 730/5-65	DCEO	https://www2.illinois.gov/sites/bac/SitePages/AppointmentsDetail.aspx?BCID=1280		<p>Council consists of 22 members appointed by the Governor, plus 8 nonvoting members appointed by state legislative leaders.</p> <p>Council provides evaluations and recommendations on state energy transition programs and coordination thereof (and with federal programs).</p>
Coal-to-Solar REC Procurement	20 ILCS 3855/1-75(c-5)(1) – (8)	IPA + ICC	https://www.ipa-energyrfp.com/coal-to-solar/final-materials https://www.ipa-energyrfp.com/coal-to-solar/results	<p>Owners of coal power plants (\geq 150 MW) that primarily burned coal as of Jan. 1, 2016, and either retired since then or are still active. Owner cannot be a rural electric cooperative or municipal utility; and the coal plant was at one time owned, in whole or in part, by a public utility.</p>	<p>IPA administers the procurement (on behalf of Ameren Illinois and ComEd, using ratepayer-collected funds) of Renewable Energy Credits (RECs) from new utility-scale solar facilities at the site of coal power plants.</p> <p>In the first procurement event (spring 2022), proposals must (at the coal plant site) include solar projects of 20-100 MW and storage of 2-10 MW. In the second procurement (fall 2022), proposals must include solar projects of 5-20 MW and storage of 0.5-1 MW. Selected proposals receive a 20-year REC contract at \$30/REC.</p> <p>Projects already selected in April 2022 are shown in the second link in the Website column. No proposals were submitted in October 2022.</p>
Coal-to-Solar Energy Storage Grant Initiative	20 ILCS 3855/1-75(c-5)(9), (10)	DCEO	https://www.illinois.gov/news/press-release.24987.html	<p>Project developers at locations of any coal power plant (\geq 150 MW) that either retired after Jan. 1, 2016, or is still active, and was originally owned by a public utility, and is not now owned by a</p>	<p>Budget: \$28.5 million annually for 10 years</p> <p>Program provides grants (in the form of 10-year contracts) for new energy storage facilities at up to 3 locations in MISO territory of Illinois and up to</p>

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				rural electric cooperative or municipal utility.	2 locations in PJM territory of Illinois. Payments shall be \$110,000 per MW per year. Five recipients were already selected by DCEO as of June 2022 (see Website column).
Brownfield Solar REC Procurement	20 ILCS 3855/1-75 (c)(1)(C)(i)	IPA + ICC	https://www.ipa-energyrfp.com/indexed-wind-solar-and-brownfield	Solar project developers at a brownfield site, which is defined for this purpose as: (1) U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) CERCLA site, USEPA RCRA Corrective Action Program site, Ill. Env'tl. Protection Agency (IEPA) Site Remediation Program site, <i>or</i> IEPA Solid Waste Program site; <i>or</i> (2) coal mine site that has permanently ceased coal production, permanently halted any re-mining operations, and is no longer accepting any coal combustion residues; has both completed all clean-up and remediation obligations under the federal Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1977 and all applicable Illinois rules and any other clean-up, remediation, or ongoing monitoring to safeguard health and well-being, as well as demonstrated compliance with all applicable federal and State environmental rules and regulations, including for coal ash waste.	IPA shall coordinate the procurement of Renewable Energy Credits (RECs), via 20-year contracts, on behalf of ComEd, Ameren Illinois, and MidAmerican, from new solar facilities at brownfield sites. Under state law, brownfield solar RECs (excluding any brownfield community solar) shall be 3% of all new solar RECs to be procured over the next several years. The first such brownfield REC procurement after the Climate and Equitable Jobs Act resulted in one brownfield site solar project, 4.95 MW in Ottawa, IL, selected in the May 2022 procurement event. https://www.icc.illinois.gov/downloads/public/electric-procurement-2022/5-12-22%20Public%20Notice%20of%20May%202022%20Wind%20Solar%20and%20Brownfield%20Indexed%20REC%20Procurement%20Results.pdf The IPA's next brownfield site solar REC procurement (targeting 65,000 RECs or megawatt-hours annually under 20-year contracts) occurred on December 9, 2022 and was approved by the ICC on December 15, 2022. Four brownfield solar projects totaling around 28 MW were selected, including one at the site of the retired Duck Creek Power Station in Canton, IL. See https://www.icc.illinois.gov/downloads/public/electric-procurement-2022/Public%20Notice%20of%20December%202022%20Wind%20Solar%20and%20Brownfield%

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					<p>20Indexed%20REC%20Procurement%20Results%202022-12-15.pdf.</p> <p>Additionally, in July 2019 (before coal mines were legislatively added to the definition of brownfield for this purpose), the IPA’s brownfield REC procurement resulted in selection of two projects. https://www.icc.illinois.gov/downloads/public/PublicNoticeOfJuly2019BrownfieldRECProcurementResults2019-08-01.pdf</p>
Climate Bank	20 ILCS 3501/850-10	IFA		The only specified beneficiaries (though not necessarily the exclusive beneficiaries) are developers of projects (1) in R3 Areas and environmental justice communities or (2) owned by eligible persons, which includes residents of R3 Areas or environmental justice communities, persons who are graduates of or currently enrolled in the foster care system, and persons who were formerly incarcerated.	The IFA, acting as Climate Bank, may enter into joint ventures; extend grants and loans; assist in investment of equity by another source; or use other financing instruments to support clean energy projects.
Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) Dislocated Workers Services	29 U.S.C. §§ 3171 - 3174	DCEO	<p>http://illinoisworknet.com/layoffrecovery</p> <p>https://www.illinoisworknet.com/LayoffRecovery/Pages/RapidResponseServices.aspx</p>	Workers who lose their jobs in the case of a permanent closure or mass layoff at a plant, facility, or enterprise, or a natural or other disaster, that results in mass job dislocation.	Rapid Response Services are available to employers in the case of a permanent closure or mass layoff at a plant, facility, or enterprise, or a natural or other disaster, that results in mass job dislocation. The State Dislocated Worker Unit coordinates with employers to provide on-site information to workers and employers about employment and retraining services designed to help participants retain employment when feasible, or obtain re-employment as soon as possible.

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Illinois Unemployment Benefits	820 ILCS 405/100 <i>et seq.</i>	IDES	https://ides.illinois.gov/unemployment/file-a-claim.html https://ides.illinois.gov/unemployment/resources/benefits-rights.html	Generally speaking (although there may be additional requirements), an involuntarily unemployed worker who earned at least \$1,600 during a recent 12-month period, and is able and available to work and is seeking work, may collect unemployment benefits.	See https://ides.illinois.gov/content/dam/soi/en/web/ides/ides_forms_and_publications/cli105L.pdf and https://ides.illinois.gov/content/dam/soi/en/web/ides/ides_forms_and_publications/CLII10L.pdf for guidance as to the amounts and terms of benefits.
Illinois Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notification (WARN) Act	820 ILCS 65/1 <i>et seq.</i> ; see also 56 IAC Part 230	IDOL	https://www2.illinois.gov/idol/Laws-Rules/CONMED/Pages/warn.aspx	Workers at investor-owned coal power plants or coal mines where the employer has at least 75 employees	<p>According to the law, “An owner of an investor-owned electric generating plant or coal mining operation may not order a mass layoff, relocation, or employment loss unless, 2 years before the order takes effect, the employer gives written notice of the order” to affected employees, their representatives, DCEO, and local governments.</p> <p>It’s important to note that in this law, “mass layoff” is defined to exclude layoffs due to permanent or temporary plant closure. “Mass layoff” could mean laying off at least 33% of full-time employees, if the number of affected employees is at least 25 full-time employees. “Employment loss” could mean a layoff exceeding 6 months, or a reduction of hours of 50% during each month of a 6-month period.</p> <p>The notice of layoffs shall include the elements found in the federal WARN Act.</p> <p>An employee, representative of employees, DCEO, or local governments may file a complaint (within IDOL) against an employer for violating this law. In case of a violation, the employer shall be liable for back pay to all affected employees who were entitled to notice, at a final pay rate +</p>

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					<p>value of benefits, for the period of violation, capped at 60 days.</p> <p>IDOL has the power to investigate alleged noncompliance and levy civil penalties of up to \$500/day upon an employer found to have violated the notice requirement with respect to DCEO and local government.</p> <p>A list of Illinois power plants that have recently (as of Sep. 2022) provided WARN Act notices can be found at https://dceo.illinois.gov/content/dam/soi/en/web/dceo/documents/energy-community-reinvestment-report2022.pdf.</p>
Clean Energy Sector Annual Workforce Report	20 ILCS 1505-215	IDOL			<p>IDOL is to produce an annual report on the racial, ethnic, and gender diversity of workers on clean energy projects in the State. The report shall also break this down by union vs. non-union employers; in-state vs. out-of-state residence status of workers; and by prevailing wage classification.</p> <p>IDOL published its first such annual report on April 15, 2022: https://www2.illinois.gov/idol/Laws-Rules/CONMED/Documents/CTP/4-15-22%20Energy%20Transition%20Report.pdf</p>
FEJA Job Training Programs	220 ILCS 5/16-108.12; 20 ILCS 3855/1-75(c)(1)(O)	DCEO	https://www.illinoisfaa.com/job-training/?org_category=feja-job-training-programs#organizations	Solar Training Pipeline (one of the three programs here) prioritizes targeting persons who were or are in the foster care system, and persons with a criminal record.	<p>Budget: \$10 million every 3 years.</p> <p>For several years, ComEd administered and funded (with ratepayer-collected funds) certain solar job training programs defined in Public Act 99-0906, the “Future Energy Jobs Act” (FEJA) of</p>

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				<p>The Multi-Cultural Job Training Program is to be carried out by diversity-focused sub-administrators.</p>	<p>2016. Pursuant to Public Act 102-0662, the Climate and Equitable Jobs Act, and a subsequent stipulation approved by the ICC in March 2022 in Docket No. 17-0332, DCEO has taken over responsibility for administering these programs.</p> <p>The programs include the Solar Training Pipeline (\$3 million out of total \$10 million budget); the Craft Apprenticeship Program (\$3 million); and the Multi-Cultural Job Training Program (\$4 million). The programs are contracted out to private administrators.</p> <p>The most recent annual report (for 2021) on these programs (based on ComEd’s administration before transferring to DCEO) can be found here: https://www.icc.illinois.gov/docket/P2017-0332/documents/325755/files/567094.pdf</p>
FEDERAL PROGRAMS					
<p>Energy Infrastructure Reinvestment Program</p>	<p>42 U.S.C. § 16517; Pub. Law 117-169 (Inflation Reduction Act or IRA), § 50144</p>	<p>U.S. Dept. of Energy (USDOE) Loan Programs Office</p>	<p>https://www.energy.gov/lpo/energy-infrastructure-reinvestment; https://www.energy.gov/lpo/articles/deploydeploy-2-energy-infrastructure-</p>	<p>Projects eligible for loan guarantees include projects that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) retool, repower, repurpose, or replace energy infrastructure that has ceased operations [including the remediation of environmental damage associated with energy infrastructure]; or (2) enable operating energy infrastructure to avoid, reduce, utilize, or 	<p>Budget: \$5 billion through FY2026 to support \$250 billion of loan guarantees (with a term not to exceed 30 years).</p> <p>Any project under the “retool, repower [etc.]” prong that involves electricity generation through the use of fossil fuels shall be required to have controls or technologies to avoid, reduce, utilize, or sequester air pollutants and anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases.</p>

Program name	Statutory authority	Responsible agency	Website	Eligible beneficiaries	Description
			reinvestment-eir-program	sequester air pollutants or anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases	
Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation Program	30 U.S.C. § 1231a; Pub. Law 117-58 (Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act or IJA), §§ 40701-40703	Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSMRE)	https://www.osmre.gov/programs/reclaiming-abandoned-mine-lands ; https://revenue.data.doi.gov/how-revenue-works/aml-reclamation-program	Grants may be made to States and Tribes for abandoned mine land and water reclamation projects.	<p>Budget: \$725 million annually for 15 years, beginning in FY2022.</p> <p>Eligible uses include: Cleaning up abandoned coal mine sites and related problems, as specified in the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law, that pose a threat to public health and safety, and restoring land and water resources degraded by the effects of past coal mining, and addressing emergency projects. Those sites and related problems must be entered into the OSMRE’s abandoned mine land inventory system and be associated with a coal mine that was abandoned prior to August 3, 1977. Unlike traditional Abandoned Mine Land funding that has been distributed in the past, and will continue to be distributed annually through at least Fiscal Year 2035, funding under the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law may be used to design, build, operate, maintain, and rehabilitate acid mine drainage facilities that are not in conjunction with a Priority 1 or Priority 2 site. However, States and Tribes may not place a portion of their Bipartisan Infrastructure Law funding into acid mine drainage set-aside accounts.</p> <p>Priority may also be given to reclamation projects that provide employment for current and former employees of the coal industry.</p> <p>OSMRE announced in November 2022 that Illinois is receiving \$75.8 million under this program for FY2022.</p>

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					https://www.doi.gov/pressreleases/biden-harris-administration-announces-more-109-million-create-good-paying-union-jobs
Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund	42 U.S.C. § 7434; Pub. Law 117-169 (IRA), § 60103	USEPA	https://www.epa.gov/inflation-reduction-act/greenhouse-gas-reduction-fund	States, municipalities, Tribal governments, and nonprofit organizations	<p>Budget: \$27 billion in FY2022, available to award grants through FY2024</p> <p>The program includes (1) \$7 billion for competitive grants to enable low-income and disadvantaged communities to deploy or benefit from zero-emission technologies, including distributed technologies on residential rooftops, and to carry out other greenhouse gas emission reduction activities; (2) nearly \$12 billion for competitive grants to nonprofit nondepository finance entities to support direct and indirect financial and technical assistance to projects that reduce or avoid greenhouse gas emissions; and (3) \$8 billion for competitive grants to nonprofit recipients for the provision of financial and technical assistance to projects that reduce or avoid greenhouse gas emissions in low-income and disadvantaged communities.</p> <p>Nonprofit recipients of funds under this program shall use the funds to either directly support qualified projects, or provide indirect support in the form of establishing new or supporting existing public/nonprofit entities that provide financial assistance to qualified projects.</p> <p>USEPA issued a request for public comment on October 20, 2022, with responses due by December 5, 2022. The request is at https://downloads.regulations.gov/EPA-HQ-OA-2022-0859-0002/content.pdf and responses can be</p>

Program name	Statutory authority	Responsible agency	Website	Eligible beneficiaries	Description
					found at https://www.regulations.gov/docket/EPA-HQ-OA-2022-0859/comments .
Interagency Working Group on Coal and Power Plant Communities and Economic Revitalization (IWG)	Executive Order 14008, § 218 (not statutory)	USDOE National Energy Tech. Lab	https://energycommunities.gov		<p>The IWG shall “coordinate the identification and delivery of Federal resources to revitalize the economies of coal, oil and gas, and power plant communities; develop strategies to implement the policy set forth in section 217 of this order [revitalization of former mining and well localities] and for economic and social recovery; assess opportunities to ensure benefits and protections for coal and power plant workers; and submit reports to the National Climate Advisor and the Assistant to the President for Economic Policy on a regular basis on the progress of the revitalization effort.”</p> <p>The IWG’s Initial Report to the President (April 2021) identifies 6 regions with high dependence on coal-related jobs, including the Illinois Basin. https://netl.doe.gov/sites/default/files/2021-04/Initial%20Report%20on%20Energy%20Communities_Apr2021.pdf</p> <p>The IWG announced (Sep. 2022) a Rapid Response Team for the Illinois Basin to support the region’s transition to a clean energy economy. https://www.rd.usda.gov/newsroom/news-release/biden-harris-administration-launches-rapid-response-team-support-illinois-basin-energy-communities</p>
National Dislocated Worker Grants, Technical	29 U.S.C. §§ 3225, 3102(15);	US Dept. of Labor (USDOL)	https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/dislocated-workers ;	Workers affected by major economic dislocations, such as plant closures, mass layoffs, or closures and realignments of military installations	Grants may be awarded to a State WIOA program agency, a local workforce development board, a tribal or native organization, or other entities determined to be eligible by the state Governor or

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Assistance, and Projects	Pub. Law 113-128, § 170; 20 C.F.R. Part 687				by the U.S. Secretary of Labor. The recipient entity shall provide employment and training assistance to affected workers. According to USDOL, “the purpose of a Layoff [Dislocated Worker Grant] is to provide assistance to a State or local board that has expended formula funding and can demonstrate the need for additional funds to provide employment and training assistance to workers affected by major economic dislocations. Layoff DWGs provide direct services and assistance to dislocated workers. Major dislocation events generally are defined as layoffs of 50 or more individuals.”
Assistance to Coal Communities / Economic Adjustment Assistance	42 U.S.C. § 3149; Pub. Law 117-2 (American Rescue Plan Act), § 6001; Pub. Law 116-136 (CARES Act), Div. B., Title II	U.S. Economic Development Admin. (EDA)	https://www.eda.gov/coal	Coal communities, defined as “communities and regions that can reasonably demonstrate how changes in the coal economy have resulted or are anticipated to result in job losses and layoffs in any coal-reliant commercial sector”	As part of a \$3 billion appropriation through the American Rescue Plan (2021), the U.S. EDA made a “Coal Communities Commitment” to allocate \$300 million (via Economic Adjustment Assistance and other programs) to coal communities that may be affected by job losses or layoffs. EDA states that “EDA will consider applications for projects in communities and regions where the primary coal economy contraction “event” [...] took place within 15 years prior to the application submission date.” EDA further states that “coal communities can apply for investment assistance on a wide range of technical, planning, workforce development, entrepreneurship, and public works and infrastructure projects.” Several Illinois local entities received EDA Economic Adjustment Assistance funding during FY2021 (although these may not be coal-focused):

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					<p>see https://www.eda.gov/files/annual-reports/fy2021/FY2021-Approved-EDA-Annual-Report.pdf at 83.</p> <p>Assistance to Coal Communities funding under the CARES Act of 2020 is still available, see https://energycommunities.gov/funding-opportunity/assistance-to-coal-communities-acc.</p>
<p>Energy Improvements in Rural or Remote Areas</p>	<p>Pub. Law 117-58 (IIJA), § 40103(c)</p>	<p>USDOE Office of Clean Energy Demonstrations</p>	<p>https://www.energy.gov/oced/energy-improvements-rural-or-remote-areas-0</p>	<p>Cities, towns, or unincorporated areas with no more than 10,000 inhabitants</p>	<p>Budget: \$1 billion for FY2022 through FY2026</p> <p>Eligible uses include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall cost-effectiveness of energy generation, transmission, or distribution systems; • Siting or upgrading transmission and distribution lines; • Reducing greenhouse gas emissions from energy generation by rural or remote areas; • Providing or modernizing electric generation facilities; • Developing microgrids; and • Increasing energy efficiency <p>USDOE issued a Request for Information on October 4, 2022, with responses due by December 5, 2022. The RFI is at https://oced-exchange.energy.gov/Default.aspx#FoaId4fa22789-a7f5-462d-97a6-d6b4433c4627.</p>
<p>USDA Assistance for Rural Electric Cooperatives</p>	<p>7 U.S.C. § 8103; Pub. Law 117-169</p>	<p>U.S. Dept. of Agriculture</p>	<p>https://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/electric-programs</p>	<p>Any rural electric cooperative, assuming it is or has been a Rural Utilities Service electric loan borrower pursuant to the Rural Electrification Act of 1936</p>	<p>Budget: \$9.7 billion (to remain available through FY2031)</p> <p>Provides loans, grants, and other financial assistance to “achieve the greatest reduction in</p>

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	(IRA), § 22004				carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide emissions associated with rural electric [cooperative] systems through the purchase of renewable energy, renewable energy systems, zero-emission systems, and carbon capture and storage systems, to deploy such systems, or to make energy efficiency improvements to electric generation and transmission systems of the eligible entity.”
Clean Energy Demonstration Program on Current and Former Mine Land	42 U.S.C. § 18761; Pub. Law 117-58 (IIJA), § 40342	USDOE Office of Clean Energy Demonstrations	https://www.energy.gov/oced/clean-energy-demonstration-program-current-and-former-mine-land	Due to the selection criteria (see next column), dislocated coal workers may indirectly benefit.	Budget: \$500 million for FY2022 through FY2026. USDOE shall select not more than 5 clean energy projects (at least 2 solar), to be carried out in geographically diverse regions. Project selection shall prioritize, among other factors, (1) GHG reduction and (2) job creation, particularly in economically distressed areas and with respect to dislocated workers previously employed in manufacturing, coal power plants, or coal mining Project applications have not been taken yet (expected for 2023). USDOE issued a request for information on June 29, 2022, with responses due by August 15, 2022. The RFI is at https://oced-exchange.energy.gov/Default.aspx#FoaIdfc57cda4-4a1d-4680-86c2-e09f4c46169a .
Advanced Energy Manufacturing and Recycling Grant Program	42 U.S.C. § 18742; Pub. Law 117-58	USDOE Office of Manufacturing and Energy	https://www.energy.gov/mesc/advanced-energy-manufacturing-and-recycling-grants	Manufacturing firms with < \$100 MM annual sales, less than 500 employees on site, and annual energy bills over \$100K and under \$2.5 MM. Priority given to minority-owned entities. Project must	Budget: \$750 million for fiscal years 2022 through 2026.

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	(IIJA), § 40209	Supply Chains		be located in, or adjacent to, a census tract where a coal mine closed after 1999 or a coal power plant closed after 2009.	<p>USDOE shall award grants to private entities for the following projects (if they have a reasonable expectation of commercial viability):</p> <p>(1) energy projects that re-equip, expand, or establish a manufacturing or recycling facility for the production or recycling of: solar power; wind power; hydropower; geothermal power; hydrothermal power; fuel cells, microturbines; energy storage; grid modernization equipment; carbon sequestration equipment; equipment for refining, electrolyzing, or blending renewable or low-carbon or low-emission fuel or chemicals; energy conservation technology production; electric or fuel cell vehicles (including components, charging infrastructure, or refueling infrastructure thereof); or hybrid vehicles < 14,000 pounds or their components.</p> <p>-or-</p> <p>(2) re-equipping an industrial or manufacturing facility with equipment designed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions substantially under the level of current best practices.</p> <p>USDOE shall prioritize, for selection purposes, projects with higher greenhouse gas reduction impact; higher lifetime domestic job creation; higher job creation in the project vicinity, including in low-income communities and for dislocated workers previously employed in manufacturing, coal power plants, or coal mining; higher potential for technological innovation and commercial deployment; lower levelized cost of energy creation, energy storage, energy reduction, or greenhouse gas reduction.</p>

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[Federal] WARN Act	29 U.S.C. §§ 2101 – 2109; 20 C.F.R. Part 639	USDOL	https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/layoffs/warn	Workers at employers with 100 or more employees	<p>Requires that an employer must give 60 days’ notice before ordering a plant closing or mass layoff. Notice goes to employee representative (or the employees), to the State, and to local government.</p> <p>It’s important to note that in this law, “mass layoff” is defined to exclude layoffs due to permanent or temporary plant closure. “Mass layoff” could mean laying off at least 33% of full-time employees, if the number of affected employees is at least 50 full-time employees. “Employment loss” could mean a layoff exceeding 6 months, or a reduction of hours of 50% during each month of a 6-month period.</p> <p>An employee, representative of employees, or local government may file a complaint (in federal district court) against an employer for violating this law. In case of a violation, the employer shall be liable for back pay to all affected employees who were entitled to notice, at a final pay rate + value of benefits, for the period of violation, capped at 60 days.</p> <p>An employer that violates the notice requirement with respect to a unit of local government shall be subject to a civil penalty of up to \$500/day for each day of the violation.</p> <p>A list of Illinois power plants that have recently (as of Sep. 2022) provided WARN Act notices can be found at https://dceo.illinois.gov/content/dam/soi/en/web/dceo/documents/energy-community-reinvestment-report2022.pdf.</p>

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Energy Communities Tax Credit Adder	26 U.S.C. §§ 45(b)(11), 48(a)(14), 45Y(g)(7), 48E(a)(3)(A) (IRA, §§ 13101(g), 13102(o), 13701(a), 13702(a))	Internal Revenue Service (IRS)		Wind, solar, or storage developers of projects in a location that (1) is a brownfield site under USEPA CERCLA program; <i>or</i> (2) has (a) unemployment rate \geq national average plus (b) at any time after 2009, \geq 0.17 direct employment or \geq 25% local tax revenues related to fossil fuel extraction, processing, transport, or storage; <i>or</i> (3) is a census tract (or adjacent to a census tract) in which a coal mine closed after 1999 or a coal power plant retired after 2009.	Renewable energy projects located in an energy community may receive an increase of 10 percent on the Production Tax Credit (or its successor), <i>or</i> an extra 10 percentage points on the Investment Tax Credit (or its successor) (assuming prevailing wage and apprenticeship requirements under federal tax law are met). The IRS issued Notice 2022-51 (https://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-drop/n-22-51.pdf) on October 5, 2022, requesting comments (with a response date of November 4, 2022) about potential clarifications to the energy communities standard. All comments can be found at https://www.regulations.gov/document/IRS-2022-0025-0001/comment .