



Sen. Napoleon Harris, III

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10200SB1104sam001

LRB102 04897 AMQ 37271 a

1 AMENDMENT TO SENATE BILL 1104

2 AMENDMENT NO. _____. Amend Senate Bill 1104 by replacing
3 everything after the enacting clause with the following:

4 "Section 1. Short title. This Act may be cited as the
5 Illinois Regional Generation Reliability Task Force Act.

6 Section 5. Findings. The General Assembly hereby finds,
7 determines, and declares the following:

8 (1) The reliability of the Illinois electricity grid
9 is critically important to the consumers, businesses, and
10 all residents of Illinois and should not be compromised.

11 (2) Illinois has taken definitive steps toward
12 redefining the generation mix in Illinois.

13 (3) the Midcontinent Independent System Operator, Inc.
14 ("MISO") is an independent, not-for-profit, member-based
15 organization responsible for operating the power grid
16 across 15 states and the Canadian province of Manitoba,

1 serving 42 million people.

2 (4) The PJM Interconnection LLC ("PJM"), is an
3 independent not-for-profit, member-based Regional
4 Transmission Organization ("RTO") that manages the
5 operations, supply, and movement of power across 13 states
6 and the District of Columbia, serving 65 million people.

7 (5) Illinois is served by both PJM and MISO, which
8 collectively ensure that sufficient electric power
9 generation supply and transmission are available to meet
10 electric demand every minute of every day for over 107
11 million people across 28 states and 2 countries. Wholesale
12 electric power generation is regulated by the Federal
13 Energy Regulatory Commission due to the interstate and
14 international nature of the transmission grid operated by
15 PJM and MISO. As such, Illinois policy changes at the
16 State level can affect the reliability, availability, and
17 cost of power for seniors, families, businesses,
18 municipalities, universities, and hospitals across the
19 region.

20 (6) When natural disasters occur, such as ice storms,
21 blizzards, tornadoes, and hurricanes, states participating
22 in PJM and MISO have provided support to each other
23 through power generation restoration missions. The
24 inability to deliver power generation in critical times
25 can have a huge economic impact and can also result in
26 death across the PJM and MISO Regional Transmission

1 Organizations.

2 (7) PJM and MISO have multiple markets in which power
3 suppliers participate. The Capacity Market, Day-Ahead
4 Energy Market, and Frequency Market are markets that power
5 generators participate in to ensure over 107 million
6 people across 28 states and 2 countries receive the right
7 amount of electricity every minute of every day.

8 (A) Capacity markets are used in wholesale
9 electricity markets to pay resources for being
10 available to meet peak electricity demand. Capacity is
11 not actual electricity, but rather the ability to
12 produce electricity when called upon. Capacity is
13 procured, sometimes multiple years in advance of when
14 it is needed, based on projections of future energy
15 needs using historical demand requirements.

16 (B) The Day-Ahead Energy Market lets market
17 participants commit to buy or sell wholesale
18 electricity one day before the power is needed, to
19 help avoid price volatility. The Real-Time Energy
20 Market balances the differences between day-ahead
21 commitments and the actual real-time demand for and
22 production of electricity.

23 (C) The power grid operates, and shall be
24 maintained, at a constant frequency of 60 hertz.
25 Significant deviation from this level can result in
26 catastrophic damage to the power grid as well as

1 household appliances. Frequency is maintained when
2 electric generators automatically add or remove power
3 from the grid. For example, a large power plant
4 suddenly tripping offline reduces the total amount of
5 available kinetic energy, leading the rotating
6 generators on the system to start rotating less
7 rapidly and thereby decreasing the alternating current
8 frequency across the grid system. Since a generator
9 turbine's rotational velocity is directly coupled to
10 the grid frequency, the generator's control systems
11 can sense this frequency decline as an indicator of
12 insufficient energy provision. The control system
13 within each power plant, which usually has been in the
14 form of a governor, can then automatically increase
15 the plant's power output. This process is autonomous
16 because the governor does not have to wait for a
17 central dispatcher to send a signal, thus bypassing
18 communications system delays.

19 (8) The shifting generation mix in PJM and MISO will
20 require optimum performance and an increased focus on the
21 need to retain reliability as certain existing generators
22 shut down operations and new, intermittent generators are
23 added. Additionally, increased power generation
24 consumption due to increased electric vehicles and
25 charging stations, along with increased electrification of
26 building heating needs will undoubtedly place greater

1 demand on the power system.

2 (9) Illinois has a responsibility to ensure the
3 performance of Illinois and Regional Power Grids are safe,
4 reliable, and maintain the necessary capacity to meet the
5 power demands of Illinois residents. Additionally,
6 Illinois has an obligation to do its part to ensure the
7 regional power grid is safe and reliable for its
8 partnering states. As part of the regional power grid,
9 Illinois should be concerned that shuttered facilities in
10 Illinois will be replaced by higher cost, higher emissions
11 resources from other states.

12 Section 10. Illinois Regional Generation Reliability Task
13 Force.

14 (a) The Illinois Regional Generation Reliability Task
15 Force is created. The Task Force shall monitor the reliability
16 of the Illinois power grid. The Task Force should consider the
17 present and future needs of Illinois consumers while
18 simultaneously addressing any issues related to the
19 performance and reliability of power generation and
20 transmission and being mindful of the ultimate cost to
21 consumers.

22 (b) The duties and responsibilities of the Task Force
23 include the following:

24 (1) Identifying and assessing policies, rules, and
25 laws that have the potential to significantly affect the

1 reliability of the Illinois and regional power grids.

2 (2) Developing a set of standards and conditions that
3 will ensure optimal performance of the Illinois and
4 regional power grids based on new and emerging
5 technologies.

6 (3) Identifying opportunities to improve the Illinois
7 power supply mix through existing and new laws to ensure
8 continued power reliability at affordable rates for
9 Illinois consumers.

10 (4) Compiling research and best practices from other
11 states and countries on how to deploy technology to
12 benefit the performance and reliability of the power grid.

13 (5) Developing tools to assess the impact of proposed
14 policies and evaluate their costs and benefits on
15 families, employers, the public, Illinois, and other
16 states as part of the Illinois and regional power grids.

17 (6) Identifying data, reports, and relevant
18 information on the performance of the power grid to ensure
19 reliability and that pricing of power generation is in the
20 best interest of families, businesses, and communities in
21 Illinois.

22 (7) Providing its findings and recommendations for
23 policy changes and any revisions to policies, rules, and
24 laws that will facilitate the stability and reliability of
25 the Illinois and regional power grids on an annual basis
26 to the General Assembly.

1 (8) Developing and proposing legislative concepts to
2 ensure the future stability and reliability of the power
3 grid.

4 Section 15. Membership; meetings.

5 (a) The members of the Illinois Regional Generation
6 Reliability Task Force shall be composed of the following:

7 (1) three Senators appointed by the President of the
8 Senate, one of whom shall be designated by the President
9 as the co-chair of the Task Force;

10 (2) three Representatives appointed by the Speaker of
11 the House of Representatives, one of whom shall be
12 designated by the Speaker as the co-chair of the Task
13 Force;

14 (3) two Senators appointed by the Minority Leader of
15 the Senate;

16 (4) two Representatives appointed by the Minority
17 Leader of the House of Representatives;

18 (5) one member appointed by the Governor whose sole
19 role is dedicated to energy policy for the State;

20 (6) one member of a State or local labor organization
21 appointed by the President of the Senate;

22 (7) one member of a State or local labor organization
23 appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives;

24 (8) one representative from PJM RTO, designated by
25 PJM;

1 (9) one representative from the PJM Independent Market
2 Monitor organization, designated by the PJM Independent
3 Market Monitor organization;

4 (10) one representative from MISO RTO, designated by
5 MISO;

6 (11) one representative from the MISO Independent
7 Market Monitor organization, designated by the MISO
8 Independent Market Monitor organization;

9 (12) six representatives from 6 different power
10 generation companies that operate in the PJM or MISO
11 regional transmission organization, 2 appointed by the
12 President of the Senate, 2 appointed by the Speaker of the
13 House of Representatives, one appointed by the Minority
14 Leader in the Senate, and one appointed by the Minority
15 Leader in the House of Representatives;

16 (13) one representative from a statewide organization
17 representing retail merchants, appointed by the President
18 of the Senate;

19 (14) one representative from a statewide organization
20 representing manufacturers, appointed by the Speaker of
21 the House of Representatives;

22 (15) one representative from a statewide organization
23 representing retired people, appointed by the Speaker of
24 the House of Representatives;

25 (16) one representative from a minority-owned
26 geothermal group, appointed by the President of the

1 Senate;

2 (17) one representative from a statewide organization
3 representing business, appointed by the Speaker of the
4 House of Representatives;

5 (18) two representatives from environmental law
6 groups, one appointed by the President of the Senate and
7 one appointed by the Speaker of the House of
8 Representatives;

9 (19) the Director of the Illinois Power Agency, or the
10 Director's designee;

11 (20) the Director of the Environmental Protection
12 Agency, or the Director's designee; and

13 (21) the Chair of the Illinois Commerce Commission, or
14 the Chair's designee.

15 (b) Appointments for the Task Force shall be made by July
16 1, 2022. The Task Force shall hold 7 meetings annually, either
17 remotely or in person, and the first meeting shall be held
18 within 30 days after appointments are made.

19 (c) Members of the Task Force shall serve without
20 compensation.

21 (d) The Illinois Commerce Commission shall provide
22 administrative support to the Task Force in conjunction with
23 the Independent Market Monitors for the MISO and PJM Regional
24 Transmission Organizations.

25 Section 20. Annual report.

1 (a) The Illinois Regional Generation Reliability Task
2 Force shall issue an annual report based upon its findings in
3 the course of performing its duties and responsibilities. The
4 report shall be written by the administrative staff of the
5 Task Force and with staff assistance from the Independent
6 Market Monitors from the MISO and PJM Regional Transmission
7 Organizations.

8 (b) The Illinois Regional Generation Reliability Task
9 Force shall submit its first report on February 1, 2023, and
10 each February 1 thereafter to the General Assembly upon the
11 completion of its meeting schedule and shall continue to issue
12 annual reports each year.

13 Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect upon
14 becoming law.".