



FACT SHEET: URGING FEDERAL & STATE CLEAN CARS POLICY

ILLINOIS



→ Currently, there's an active bill in the State General Assembly (H.B. 1634) calling for the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency to adopt rules to implement and maintain consistency with the California emissions standards, including ACCII, ACT, and the heavy-duty low NOx omnibus program.

Latino population

18.3% of state population

Car ownership

89% of households have at least one vehicle

Air quality

- For ozone pollution (smog), Illinois reports data on 23 counties. Of these, 6 got an F, including Cook county, which has the highest population and includes Chicago, the state's largest city.
- The Chicago metro area ranked 17th worst for high ozone days and 23rd worst for annual particle pollution.

Inequitable pollution exposure

Latinos are exposed to 19 percent higher PM 2.5 concentrations from on-road transportation than the average Illinois resident.

Health benefits

Illinois would experience significant public health benefits from implementing zero-emission transportation and electricity resources by 2050:

- \$59.5 billion in health benefits
- 5,410 premature deaths avoided
- 138,000 asthma attacks avoided
- 670,000 lost work days avoided.

Pediatric asthma

Asthma is the leading chronic disease in children across the state.

- 8.9% of children in Illinois have been diagnosed with asthma at some point.
- 16% of families in Chicago reported having a child with asthma.
- In 2021, Chicago was ranked 54th out of the top 100 most challenging places to live with asthma.

Potential consumer savings

- Illinois drivers could save money on fuel by switching from gas-powered vehicles to EVs.
- On average, fueling with electricity cost \$1.12 per "eGallon" compared to \$2.76 per gallon for regular gasoline.
- Charging an EV in Illinois is the equivalent of paying about 60 cents per gallon.
- Rural drivers in Illinois saved an average of \$742 annually by switching from gasoline to electricity.



IJA and IRA funds invested in Arizona

- \$4.8B in public infrastructure and clean energy investments, with \$3.1B for transportation investments, including EV charging
- +\$2B in committed private investments in EVs and batteries