

24 Wisconsin

Wisconsin tied for 24th in the *2017 State Scorecard*, falling two spots from 2016. The state scored 17 points out of a possible 50, 2 points less than it earned last year. Wisconsin savings levels fell to about the national average due to a variety of factors including programmatic changes and budget constraints associated with managing multiyear program cycles. The state contributes significant efficiency funding toward serving low-income customers. While the state is also in the process of updating its commercial building energy code, it could increase the efficiency of new commercial buildings by removing proposed weakening amendments. Wisconsin could further ramp up savings by adopting policies to encourage efficient transportation systems and expanding state-run consumer energy efficiency programs.

UTILITIES (8 OUT OF 20)

Natural gas savings were well above the national average in 2016, although electric savings saw a dip due to budget constraints and lighting programs completeing the transition from CFLs to LEDs. The state has an energy efficiency resource standard (EERS) that includes long-term savings targets for both electricity and natural gas, although targets are based on spending requirements that limit available resources. The state offers performance incentives for successful electric and natural gas programs.

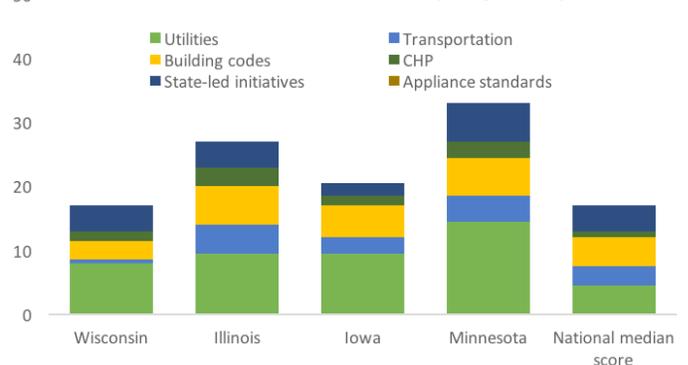
TRANSPORTATION (0.5 OUT OF 10)

The state has a notable number of electric vehicle registrations per capita; however the state has not otherwise pursued policies that encourage efficient transportation systems.

BUILDING ENERGY EFFICIENCY POLICIES (3 OUT OF 8)

The state enforces a residential code based on the 2009 IECC and is reviewing commercial codes similar in stringency to the 2012 IECC. Wisconsin has completed a baseline compliance study and offers code training.

How does Wisconsin stack up regionally?



COMBINED HEAT AND POWER (1.5 OUT OF 4)

The state has an interconnection standard, and installed two new CHP units in 2017. CHP systems that displace electricity use and are fueled by renewable resources are eligible for the state's Renewable Energy Standard.

STATE GOVERNMENT-LED INITIATIVES (4 OUT OF 6)

The state runs a major revolving loan program for manufacturing facilities and has several active PACE programs. The state government leads by example by requiring energy-efficient public buildings and fleets and encouraging energy savings performance contracts. Energy efficiency research is conducted at several institutions around the state.

APPLIANCE STANDARDS (0 OUT OF 2)

Wisconsin has not set appliance standards beyond those required by the federal government.

MITCHELL AIRPORT

The Mitchell Airport near Milwaukee, Wisconsin, worked with Focus on Energy to install 4,000 LED lights in its parking garage, a project that is projected to reduce electricity costs by \$721,315 and electricity usage by 7.1 GWh annually. This is enough energy to power 5,337 houses for a year. County executive Chris Abele said, "Instead of replacing bulbs every four years, the new lights are projected to last 10 years. We thank Focus on Energy for recognizing the Airport's efforts to reduce its environmental footprint and operate at a high level of sustainability."

