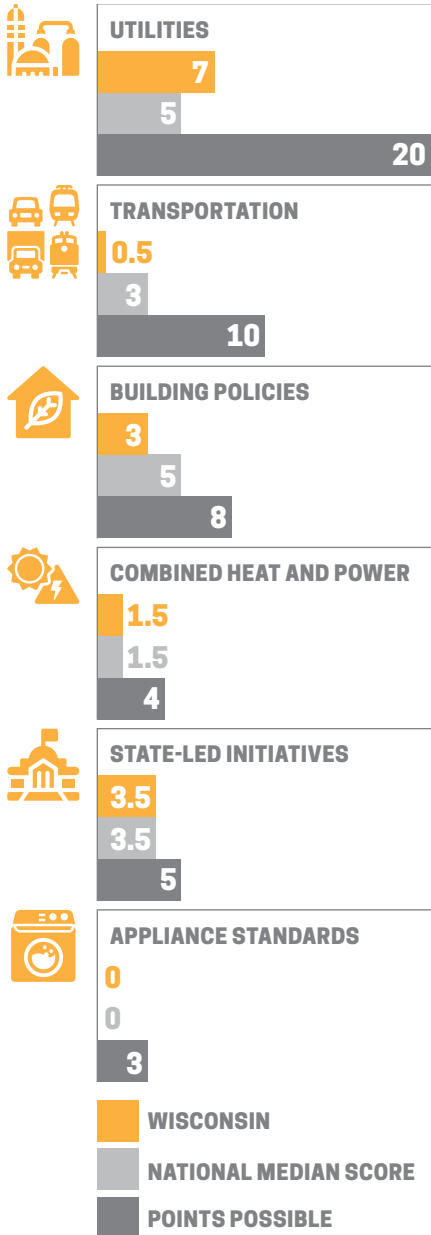




Wisconsin

Wisconsin tied for 29th in the 2018 State Scorecard, falling five positions from 2017. The state scored 15.5 points out of a possible 50, 1.5 fewer points than it earned last year.

Focus on Energy, the statewide administrator of efficiency programs, continues to report savings at around the national median with a fairly consistent level of funding driven by an energy efficiency resource standard. The state contributes significant efficiency funding toward serving low-income customers. Wisconsin strengthened its building energy codes for commercial construction in 2018, however opportunities remain to ramp up savings. Wisconsin could improve its ranking by increasing investment in utility efficiency programs and encouraging sustainability within the transportation sector through smart growth policies and incentives for high-efficiency vehicles.



UTILITIES

Wisconsin continues to report electric savings at or around the national median. While levels of natural gas savings have consistently been above the national average, they did see a dip in 2017. The state has an energy efficiency resource standard (EERS) that includes long-term savings targets for both electricity and natural gas, although the targets are based on spending requirements that limit available resources. The state also offers performance incentives for successful electric and natural gas programs.

TRANSPORTATION

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

BUILDING ENERGY EFFICIENCY POLICIES

Wisconsin enforces a residential code based on the 2009 IECC and in May 2018 adopted commercial codes based on the 2015 IECC, but with significant weakening amendments. The state has completed a baseline compliance study and offers code training.

COMBINED HEAT AND POWER

Wisconsin has an interconnection standard but did not install any 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

The state runs a major revolving loan program for manufacturing facilities and has several active Property Assessed Clean Energy (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

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