

RANK

39/100 ↑

OVERALL SCORE

33.5/100

RECOMMENDATIONS

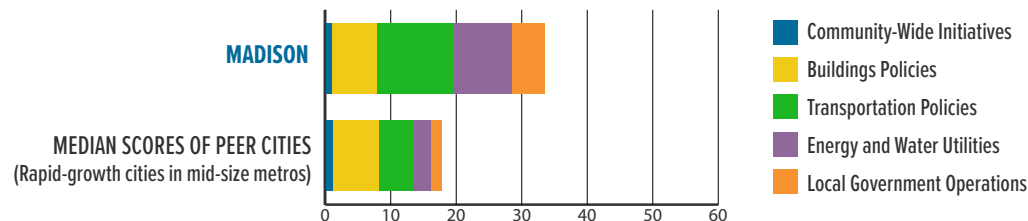
- Incentivize the installation of EV charging infrastructure beyond the city's current requirements.
- Publicize community-wide energy data.
- Establish and track metrics related to energy equity.
- Advocate for more stringent energy codes.
- Adopt and track a goal for reduction in VMT or transportation sector GHG emissions.
- Expand high-quality transit access for low-income residents.
- Develop a city freight plan that increases freight efficiency.

2021 CITY CLEAN ENERGY SCORECARD

MADISON, WI

Madison performed best in energy and water utilities and rose substantially in the rankings from the previous *Scorecard*. However, the city has room for improvement across all categories, particularly in community-wide initiatives.

HOW DOES MADISON STACK UP TO PEER CITIES?



COMMUNITY-WIDE INITIATIVES (1 OF 15 POINTS)

Madison's GHG emissions reduction, energy reduction, and renewable energy goals set the vision for a clean energy future. Based on data from past years, ACEEE projects Madison will not achieve its GHG emissions reduction goal of 80% below 2010 levels by 2050. Madison supported the creation of community solar gardens within the city. To inspire future clean energy efforts, Madison can take an equity-driven approach to clean energy planning and take action to mitigate the urban heat island effect.

BUILDINGS POLICIES (7 OF 30 POINTS)

Wisconsin requires all jurisdictions to comply with the Wisconsin Uniform Dwelling Code and Wisconsin Commercial Building Code (which reference the 2015 and 2009 International Energy Conservation Codes, respectively). Madison has not yet advocated for more stringent state energy codes. The city allows solar in all zones and has enacted an ordinance requiring all new parking structures to include EV charging infrastructure. The city takes an equitable approach to achieving clean energy in existing buildings through its Affordable Housing Fund RFP which gives preference to energy efficiency, renewable energy, and sustainability in building designs. The city also provides a backyard solar grant program serving non-profits and affordable housing providers. Madison offers PACE financing to commercial buildings for energy efficiency and renewable energy projects. The city also administers Green Power, a solar energy workforce training program.

TRANSPORTATION POLICIES (11.5 OF 30 POINTS)

Of low-income households in Madison, 21.7% have access to high-quality transit. With 51.6 per 100,000 people, the city has a low number of EV charging station ports available for public use. Madison has neither a sustainable freight transportation plan in place nor any policies that address freight efficiency, nor has it codified VMT or transportation-related GHG reduction targets. Transportation entities that serve Madison have received roughly \$144.52 per capita on average in local transit funding annually between 2015 and 2019, a moderate funding level.

ENERGY AND WATER UTILITIES (9 OF 15 POINTS)

Compared to other utilities, Madison Gas & Electric (MG&E) shows low savings as a percentage of sales for both electric and natural gas efficiency programs. The utility offers multiple low-income programs, including a partnership with Focus on Energy, the statewide energy efficiency implementer, that offers health and safety measures. MG&E also offers a comprehensive multifamily energy efficiency program. Madison has requested community-wide energy use information for the city's GHG inventories and reports data annually to CDP. The city partners with MG&E on a renewable energy project and has an MOU with the utility which includes a focus on renewable energy. In 2015, MG&E committed to a moderate goal of achieving net-zero-carbon electricity by 2050.

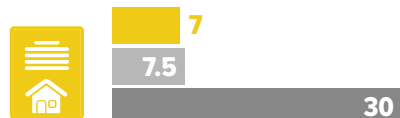
LOCAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS (5 OF 10 POINTS)

Based on emissions data from past years, ACEEE projects the city will not achieve its goal of carbon neutrality by 2030. Madison has instituted policies and actions regarding the procurement of efficient vehicles; its fleet now comprises 11.6% efficient vehicles. Madison also has an ordinance requiring efficient outdoor lighting and is in the process of upgrading streetlights to LEDs. The city has installed 1 MW of solar capacity on municipal facilities. Madison has inclusive procurement and contracting processes that were applied to the recent construction of a LEED Gold certified building. A team of staff members uses benchmarking data to develop projects and plan for municipal building retrofits on a monthly basis.

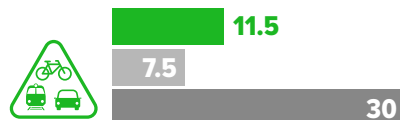
COMMUNITY-WIDE INITIATIVES



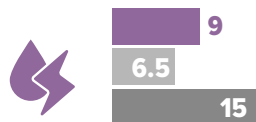
BUILDINGS POLICIES



TRANSPORTATION POLICIES



ENERGY AND WATER UTILITIES



LOCAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS



MEDIAN SCORE OF ALL CITIES
MAXIMUM POINTS POSSIBLE