

RANK

64 / 100

2020 CITY CLEAN ENERGY SCORECARD

Madison

Madison did not have an exemplary performance in any one category but had its best achievements in the energy and water utilities category. Its score was due to several factors, including Madison Gas and Electric's low-income and multifamily energy efficiency program offerings. Madison has room for improvement across all categories, particularly in buildings policies. The state of Wisconsin prevents Madison from taking some actions to increase energy efficiency and renewable energy use in private buildings, but the city can further explore using voluntary programs and incentives. Madison also has significant room for improvement in the local government operations, community-wide initiatives, and transportation policies categories.

OVERALL SCORE

22.5 / 100



LOCAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

2.5

2.5

10



COMMUNITY-WIDE INITIATIVES

2.5

3

15



BUILDINGS POLICIES

2.5

7

30



ENERGY AND WATER UTILITIES

6.5

5.5

15



TRANSPORTATION POLICIES

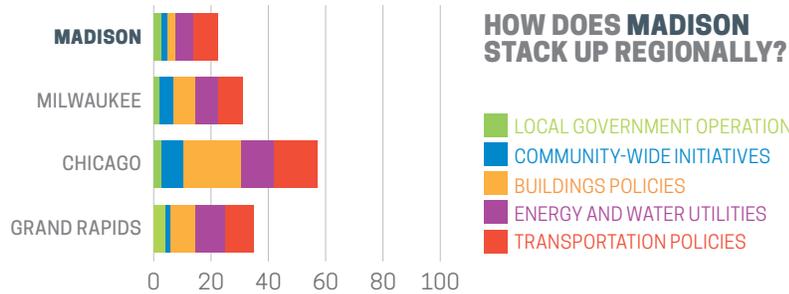
8.5

8.5

30

MEDIAN SCORE

MAXIMUM POINTS POSSIBLE



LOCAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS (2.5 OF 10 POINTS)

Madison has greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction and clean energy goals for local government operations. Based on past years of emissions data, ACEEE projects the city will not achieve its local government operations goal of carbon neutrality by 2030. Madison benchmarks the energy use of all municipal buildings and allows teleworking, which helps reduce emissions related to employee commutes. Madison can further integrate clean energy into procurement and construction strategies and consider developing a comprehensive building energy retrofit strategy.

COMMUNITY-WIDE INITIATIVES (2.5 OF 15 POINTS)

Madison's GHG emissions reduction, energy reduction, and renewable energy goals set the vision for a clean energy future. Based on past years of emissions data, 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 adopt policies and programs to mitigate the urban heat island effect.

BUILDINGS POLICIES (2.5 OF 30 POINTS)

Wisconsin requires all jurisdictions to comply with the Wisconsin Uniform Dwelling Code and Wisconsin Commercial Building Code for residential and commercial buildings, respectively. The codes are not stringent when compared to building energy codes in effect in other cities. Madison has not yet advocated for more stringent state energy codes. Wisconsin prohibits jurisdictions from adopting policies that require building owners to take energy-saving actions. The Green Power Program helps grow the renewable energy workforce. Madison can do more to reduce GHG emissions in its building sectors by using voluntary programs and incentives to spur clean energy investment and further developing an equitable clean energy workforce.

ENERGY AND WATER UTILITIES (6.5 OF 15 POINTS)

Compared to other utilities, Madison Gas and Electric (MGE) shows low savings as a percentage of sales for both electric and natural gas efficiency programs. MGE, in partnership with Focus on Energy, offers multiple low-income programs and multifamily energy efficiency programs. The city has an agreement with MG&E to work together to achieve shared energy goals, including promoting energy efficiency. Madison is working together with MG&E to develop a large-scale solar facility to service city operations. Madison can work to increase the energy and water efficiency of water services and wastewater treatment plants.

TRANSPORTATION POLICIES (8.5 OF 30 POINTS)

Madison aims to increase bus and bicycle mode share to 20% each by 2020. The city's transit-oriented development overlay district encourages location efficiency; the overlay district has no minimum parking requirements. While the Sustainability Plan includes sustainable transportation provisions, Madison has not yet adopted goals to reduce vehicle miles traveled/GHG emissions from transportation. Adopting and tracking progress toward these goals would help lay the groundwork for transportation action. Relative to other city systems, Madison's transit system is moderately funded and accessible. Madison can further promote sustainable transportation within the city by encouraging or requiring the creation of affordable housing units in transit-served areas and subsidizing efficient transportation options for low-income residents.