STATUS	POLICY	POLICY AREA	POLICY CATEGORY	YEAR ENACTED
Enacted	**Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Targets** 26-28% by 2025 Relative to 2005 levels Establishing Policies • Executive Order 38 (2019)	Climate Governance and Equity	**Climate Governance**	2019
Enacted	**Climate Action Plans** Governor's Task Force on Climate Change Report Establishing Policies • Executive Order 52 (2019) • Governor's Task Force on Climate Change Report (2020)	Climate Governance and Equity	**Climate Governance**	2020
Enacted	**State Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory** The 1990-2018 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory was published in December 2021. Establishing Policies • Executive Order 38 (2019) • 1990-2018 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory (2021)	Climate Governance and Equity	**Climate Governance**	2021

STATUS	POLICY	POLICY AREA	POLICY CATEGORY	YEAR ENACTED
Not Enacted	**Climate Bureaucracy** Climate bureaucracy consists of dedicated climate offices and staff, interagency working groups, task forces, and other bodies made up of government staff. These bodies are often responsible for writing a state's climate plan and implementing the policies and strategies identified to meet its climate targets.	Climate Governance and Equity	**Climate Governance**	
Enacted	**Climate Advisory Bodies** Governor's Task Force on Climate Change Establishing Policies • Executive Order 52 (2019) • Governor's Task Force on Climate Change	Climate Governance and Equity	**Climate Governance**	2019
Not Enacted	**Environmental Rights Amendments** An Environmental Rights Amendment is an amendment to a state constitution guaranteeing the citizens of that state a right to a clean and healthy environment. The right to a clean and healthy environment can help to address climate change and provide a key tool to regulate greenhouse gases and achieve environmental justice goals.	Climate Governance and Equity	**Climate Governance**	

STATUS	POLICY	POLICY AREA	POLICY CATEGORY	YEAR ENACTED
Not Enacted	**Environmental Justice Community Definitions** Environmental justice (EJ) community definitions identify the specific, quantifiable thresholds that designate a geographical area as an EJ community. These definitions account for multiple factors, including both environmental and socioeconomic stressors, that may contribute to persistent environmental health disparities.	Climate Governance and Equity	**Environmental Justice and Equity**	
In-Progress	**Environmental Justice Mapping Tools** The Wisconsin Economic Development Corporation (WEDC) and three other state agencies are developing the Wisconsin Environmental Equity Tool (WEET). Establishing Policies • Wisconsin Environmental Equity Tool (WEET)	Climate Governance and Equity	**Environmental Justice and Equity**	
Not Enacted	**Environmental Justice Community Investment Requirements** Environmental justice (EJ) community investment requirements help ensure communities most impacted by environmental burdens are benefitting equitably from public programs by requiring a certain percentage of funds and/or benefits from other policies are allocated to EJ communities.	Climate Governance and Equity	**Environmental Justice and Equity**	

STATUS	POLICY	POLICY AREA	POLICY CATEGORY	YEAR ENACTED
In-Progress	**Environmental Justice Bureaucracy** WI DNR – Environmental Justice Policy Advisor Governor Evers signed an executive order to create the Wisconsin Office of Environmental Justice Establishing Policies • Executive Order 161 (2022)	Climate Governance and Equity	**Environmental Justice and Equity**	2022
Not Enacted	**Environmental Justice Advisory Bodies** Environmental justice (EJ) advisory bodies are responsible for making recommendations on EJ policy, integrating EJ and equity principles into climate policy, and increasing public engagement. These bodies can consist of all non-government members, or be a mix of government and non-government members.	Climate Governance and Equity	**Environmental Justice and Equity**	
Not Enacted	**Cumulative Impact Assessment** Cumulative impact assessments determine the health and environmental impacts of renewing or granting a permit for certain pollution-generating facilities in environmental justice communities. Increased pollution burdens in communities may result in the permit application being denied.	Climate Governance and Equity	**Environmental Justice and Equity**	

STATUS	POLICY	POLICY AREA	POLICY CATEGORY	YEAR ENACTED
Not Enacted	**Just Transition Plans** Just transition plans are documents that outline policies and recommendations aimed at supporting communities, workers, and industries affected by the transition away from fossil fuels. The plans often focus on workforce development and retraining, job creation, and economic diversification.	Climate Governance and Equity	**Just Transition**	
Not Enacted	**Just Transition Offices and Staff** Just transition offices and staff assist workers and communities transitioning away from fossil fuel extraction and use, typically through retraining programs and support with relocation and economic diversification. Offices and staff also coordinate with other state agencies to effectively design policy to achieve a just transition.	Climate Governance and Equity	**Just Transition**	
Not Enacted	**Just Transition Advisory Bodies** Just transition advisory bodies write or advise on a state's just transition plan or report, and make recommendations on ways to support affected workers, communities, and industries. The bodies can consist of all non-government members, or be a mix of government and non-government members.	Climate Governance and Equity	**Just Transition**	

STATUS	POLICY	POLICY AREA	POLICY CATEGORY	YEAR ENACTED
Not Enacted	**Just Transition Funds** Just transition funds support initiatives and investments aimed at facilitating the equitable transition of workers and communities affected by shifts in industries or policies that transition from fossil fuels.	Climate Governance and Equity	**Just Transition**	
In-Progress	**Green Banks** The Green Ribbon Commission on Clean Energy and Environmental Innovation is advising the Wisconsin Economic Development Corporation and Department of Administration on the establishment of a green bank, known as the "Green Innovation Fund" Establishing Policies • Executive Order 195 (2023) • Green Ribbon Commission	Cross-Sector	**Climate Finance**	2023
Not Enacted	**Divestment** State divestment means ending new investment in the fossil fuel industry and phasing out existing fossil fuel investments in public funds, such as state pensions, over time. States can also set greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets for their investment portfolios.	Cross-Sector	**Climate Finance**	

STATUS	POLICY	POLICY AREA	POLICY CATEGORY	YEAR ENACTED
Not Enacted	**Carbon Pollution Pricing** Carbon pollution pricing establishes a pollution fee or cap-and-trade program on the greenhouse gas emissions associated with each sector/source of emissions within the state. Programs typically cover the electricity, buildings, transportation, and/or industrial sectors.	Cross-Sector	**Carbon Valuation**	
Not Enacted	**Social Cost of Carbon** The social cost of carbon is a monetary estimate of the damage of each ton of greenhouse gases emitted. The social cost of carbon is used to quantify and monetize climate damages, representing the net economic cost of climate pollution to society.	Cross-Sector	**Carbon Valuation**	
Enacted	**Clean Energy and Renewable Portfolio Standards** 10% renewable energy by 2015 | 100% carbon-free electricity by 2050 Establishing Policies • Wisconsin Statute § 196.378 (1998) • Executive Order 38 (2019)	Electricity	**Energy Plans and Targets**	2019

STATUS	POLICY	POLICY AREA	POLICY CATEGORY	YEAR ENACTED
Not Enacted	**Electricity Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Targets** Electricity greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction targets are set by a state to limit GHG emissions in the electricity sector. These targets aim to reduce emissions by different amounts over time, often expressed as percentage relative to a baseline year.	Electricity	**Energy Plans and Targets**	
Enacted	**Clean Energy Plans** State of Wisconsin Clean Energy Plan Clean Energy Plan Progress Report Establishing Policies • Executive Order 38 (2019) • State of Wisconsin Clean Energy Plan (2022) • Clean Energy Plan Progress Report (2024)	Electricity	**Energy Plans and Targets**	2024
Not Enacted	**Consolidated State Siting and Permitting Authority** States can establish some form of statewide, consolidated siting and permitting entity — typically a council or board — for renewables and/or transmission to streamline project review and prevent uncertainty in the face of local governments' restrictions or prohibitions of renewable generation or transmission.	Electricity	**Permitting and Grid Integration**	

STATUS	POLICY	POLICY AREA	POLICY CATEGORY	YEAR ENACTED
Enacted	**Interconnection Standards** Wisconsin received a D grade from Freeing the Grid. Establishing Policies • Freeing the Grid Wisconsin Grade (2023)	Electricity	**Permitting and Grid Integration**	2023
Not Enacted	**Enabling ATTs and GETs** Advanced transmission technologies (ATTs) and grid enhancing technologies (GETs) are a family of technologies that can enhance the capacity of the existing electrical transmission and distribution system. State policies that promote ATTs and GETs can be key to unlocking renewable energy development at lower cost and with shorter wait times.	Electricity	**Permitting and Grid Integration**	
Partially Enacted	**Net Metering** The State Policy Opportunity Tracker (SPOT) breaks clean energy policies down into “components”, which are binary questions to evaluate policy quality. Higher quality policies have more of their SPOT components fulfilled. Establishing Policies • SPOT - Net Metering in Wisconsin • SPOT - Aggregate Net Metering in Wisconsin Policy Components  3/11	Electricity	**Permitting and Grid Integration**	

STATUS	POLICY	POLICY AREA	POLICY CATEGORY	YEAR ENACTED
Partially Enacted	**Shared Renewables** The State Policy Opportunity Tracker (SPOT) breaks clean energy policies down into “components”, which are binary questions to evaluate policy quality. Higher quality policies have more of their SPOT components fulfilled. Establishing Policies • SPOT - Shared Renewables in Wisconsin Policy Components 1/6	Electricity	**Incentivizing Clean Energy Resources**	
Not Enacted	**Community Choice Aggregation** Community choice aggregation allows local governments to procure power on behalf of their residents, businesses, and municipal accounts from an alternative supplier while still receiving transmission and distribution service from their existing utility provider.	Electricity	**Incentivizing Clean Energy Resources**	

STATUS	POLICY	POLICY AREA	POLICY CATEGORY	YEAR ENACTED
Not Enacted	**Distributed Generation Carve-out** The State Policy Opportunity Tracker (SPOT) breaks clean energy policies down into “components”, which are binary questions to evaluate policy quality. Higher quality policies have more of their SPOT components fulfilled. Establishing Policies • SPOT – Generation Carve-outs in Wisconsin Policy Components 0/5	Electricity	**Incentivizing Clean Energy Resources**	
Not Enacted	**Energy Storage Targets** Energy storage targets establish procurement targets for energy storage systems by a certain date, often with interim targets. Targets can vary from broad megawatt (MW) requirements to more specific mandates that focus on the adoption of certain storage technologies.	Electricity	**Incentivizing Clean Energy Resources**	
Not Enacted	**Coal Phaseouts** Coal phaseouts establish a target year by which states must end coal-fired power generation.	Electricity	**Coal Retirement**	

STATUS	POLICY	POLICY AREA	POLICY CATEGORY	YEAR ENACTED
Enacted	**Coal Plant Securitization** Securitization is authorized for pollution-control investments, but not for the full cost of a power plant. Establishing Policies • Wis. Stat. § 196.027(2) (2004)	Electricity	**Coal Retirement**	2004
Enacted	**Residential Energy Codes** The statewide energy code for residential construction is 2009 IECC with amendments. Establishing Policies • Wisconsin State Energy Code (2015)	Buildings and Efficiency	**Building Codes**	2015
Enacted	**Commercial Energy Codes** The statewide energy code for commercial building construction is 2015 IECC and ASHRAE 90.1-2013 with amendments. Establishing Policies • Wisconsin State Energy Code (2018)	Buildings and Efficiency	**Building Codes**	2018
Not Enacted	**Stretch Building Energy Codes** Stretch building energy codes are an optional, more stringent building code established by the state that local jurisdictions can adopt to require that newly constructed buildings are more efficient than the baseline state codes.	Buildings and Efficiency	**Building Codes**	

STATUS	POLICY	POLICY AREA	POLICY CATEGORY	YEAR ENACTED
Not Enacted	**Appliance Standards** Appliance standards set minimum energy and water conservation requirements for appliances and equipment.	Buildings and Efficiency	**Building Standards**	
Not Enacted	**Building Performance Standards** Building performance standards establish energy and/or greenhouse gas performance targets for existing buildings in a state. These targets increase in stringency over time, leading to efficiency improvements in buildings to conserve energy and reduce emissions.	Buildings and Efficiency	**Building Standards**	
Not Enacted	**Clean Heat Standards** Clean heat standards establish a performance standard requiring heat providers to deliver a gradually-increasing percentage of low-emission heating services to customers.	Buildings and Efficiency	**Building Standards**	

STATUS	POLICY	POLICY AREA	POLICY CATEGORY	YEAR ENACTED
Enacted	**Energy Efficiency Resource Standards (EERS)** Electric utilities are required to achieve statewide energy savings equivalent to 31,676,270 gross life cycle megawatt-hours (MWh) for 2023-2026. Gas utilities are required to achieve statewide energy savings equivalent to 776,085,000 gross life cycle therms for 2023-2026. Establishing Policies • Wis. Stat. § 196.374 (2011) • 5-FE-104 (2022)	Buildings and Efficiency	**Building Efficiency**	2022
Enacted	**Property Assessed Clean Energy (PACE)** Wisconsin has enacted commercial PACE-enabling legislation and has active programs. Establishing Policies • AB 255 (2009)	Buildings and Efficiency	**Building Efficiency**	2009

STATUS	POLICY	POLICY AREA	POLICY CATEGORY	YEAR ENACTED
Partially Enacted	**Weatherization Funding** The State Policy Opportunity Tracker (SPOT) breaks clean energy policies down into “components”, which are binary questions to evaluate policy quality. Higher quality policies have more of their SPOT components fulfilled. Establishing Policies • SPOT - Weatherization Funding in Wisconsin Policy Components 3/4	Buildings and Efficiency	**Building Efficiency**	
Not Enacted	**All-Electric Buildings** All-electric buildings policies require new buildings to be constructed with all-electric heating, cooling, and cooking systems to transition away from fossil-fuel use in buildings.	Buildings and Efficiency	**Building Electrification**	
Not Enacted	**Thermal Energy Networks** Thermal energy networks are neighborhood-scale energy projects that allow multiple buildings to be connected through a shared network of underground pipes to distribute heating and cooling, often using renewable energy sources like geothermal or waste heat. State policymakers can create an enabling regulatory structure, and may also commission pilots, allow cost recovery, or create mandates to help transition from natural gas.	Buildings and Efficiency	**Building Electrification**	

STATUS	POLICY	POLICY AREA	POLICY CATEGORY	YEAR ENACTED
Not Enacted	**Low-Emission Vehicle (LEV) Standards** Under Section 177 of the Clean Air Act, California has the unique authority to establish vehicle emission standards more stringent than federal standards, and other states may adopt California's standards. These Low-Emission Vehicle (LEV) standards control tailpipe emissions of criteria pollutants and greenhouse gasses from light-duty vehicles.	Transportation	**Light-Duty Vehicles**	
Not Enacted	**Zero-Emission Vehicle (ZEV) Mandates** Zero-Emission Vehicle (ZEV) mandates, also known as "clean car standards," require automakers to produce and sell a certain percentage of zero-emission light-duty vehicles each model year based on total new vehicle sales. The most stringent ZEV mandates require 100% of new vehicle sales to be electric by 2035 and are known as "Advanced Clean Cars II".	Transportation	**Light-Duty Vehicles**	
Not Enacted	**Electric Vehicle Rebates** Electric vehicle rebates offer rebates to make light-duty electric vehicles more affordable to increase their adoption in a state.	Transportation	**Light-Duty Vehicles**	

STATUS	POLICY	POLICY AREA	POLICY CATEGORY	YEAR ENACTED
Not Enacted	**Low NOx Omnibus Rules** Low NOx Omnibus Rules establish stringent tailpipe emission standards for heavy duty vehicles, updated testing procedures, and technology-neutral compliance mechanisms to reduce nitrous oxide (NOx) pollution. The regulation must be adopted first by California, and other states may adopt the regulation under the federal Clean Air Act.	Transportation	**Medium- and Heavy-Duty Vehicles**	
Not Enacted	**Medium- and Heavy-Duty (MHD) Zero-Emission Vehicle (ZEV) Mandates** Medium- and heavy-duty (MHD) zero-emission vehicle mandates, also known as "Advanced Clean Trucks", require automakers to produce and sell a certain number of zero-emission MHD vehicles to fulfill a quota based on a percentage of total sales in states.	Transportation	**Medium- and Heavy-Duty Vehicles**	
Not Enacted	**Medium- and Heavy-Duty Electric Vehicle (EV) Rebates** Medium- and heavy-duty (MHD) electric vehicle rebates consist of programs and policies that offer rebates to make MHD electric vehicles more affordable to increase their adoption in a state.	Transportation	**Medium- and Heavy-Duty Vehicles**	

STATUS	POLICY	POLICY AREA	POLICY CATEGORY	YEAR ENACTED
Not Enacted	**Public Fleet Electric Vehicle (EV) Procurement Targets** Public fleet electric vehicle (EV) procurement targets require that a certain percentage or number of vehicles purchased or leased by the state are zero-emission or electric vehicles. This can apply to passenger cars, light-duty vehicles, and/or medium- and heavy-duty vehicles in a state's public fleet.	Transportation	**Lead by Example**	
Not Enacted	**Electric Bus Procurement Targets** Electric bus procurement targets require that a certain percentage or number of school buses and/or transit buses purchased or leased by the state, transit authorities, and/or school districts must be electric or zero-emissions.	Transportation	**Lead by Example**	
Not Enacted	**Electric Vehicle (EV) Charging Infrastructure Requirements** Electric vehicle (EV) charging infrastructure requirements establish mandates for the installation of EV charging infrastructure in new construction or developments, such as residential or commercial buildings, and public parking lots.	Transportation	**EV Charging Infrastructure**	

STATUS	POLICY	POLICY AREA	POLICY CATEGORY	YEAR ENACTED
Not Enacted	**Electric Vehicle (EV) Charging Infrastructure Rebates** Electric vehicle (EV) charging infrastructure rebates offer rebates to make the purchase and/or installation costs of EV charging infrastructure more affordable.	Transportation	**EV Charging Infrastructure**	
Not Enacted	**Electric Vehicle (EV) and EV Charging Infrastructure Plans** Electric vehicle (EV) and EV charging infrastructure plans are documents that provide a framework to guide the development, coordination, and adoption of EVs and EV charging infrastructure.	Transportation	**Transportation Plans and Targets**	
Not Enacted	**Transportation Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Targets** Transportation greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction targets are set by a state to limit emissions in the transportation sector. These targets aim to reduce emissions by specific amounts over time, often expressed as a percentage reduction from a baseline year.	Transportation	**Transportation Plans and Targets**	
Not Enacted	**Low Carbon Fuel Standards** A low carbon fuel standard (LCFS) is a market-based mechanism to reduce the carbon intensity of transportation fuels and account for the fuel's life cycle greenhouse gas emissions.	Transportation	**Transportation Plans and Targets**	

STATUS	POLICY	POLICY AREA	POLICY CATEGORY	YEAR ENACTED
Partially Enacted	**Bicycle Friendly States** Wisconsin is ranked 27th out of 50 in the 2024 Bicycle Friendly State rankings by the League of American Bicyclists. Establishing Policies • Wisconsin Bicycle Friendly State Scorecard Policy Components 4/5	Transportation	**Public and Active Transportation**	
Not Enacted	**Buy Clean Requirements** Buy clean requirements mandate or incentivize the use of low-carbon construction materials, such as concrete and steel, in public projects to address embodied carbon.	Industry, Materials, and Waste Management	**Industrial Decarbonization**	
Not Enacted	**Hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) Regulations** Hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) regulations include phasedown commitments, rulemakings, disclosure requirements, bans, or other measures that reduce HFC usage and emissions.	Industry, Materials, and Waste Management	**F-gas Regulations**	
Not Enacted	**Sulfur Hexafluoride (SF6) Regulations** Sulfur hexafluoride (SF6) regulations include phasedown commitments, reporting requirements, bans, or other measures that reduce SF6 usage and emissions.	Industry, Materials, and Waste Management	**F-gas Regulations**	

STATUS	POLICY	POLICY AREA	POLICY CATEGORY	YEAR ENACTED
Not Enacted	**Oil and Gas Methane Regulations** Oil and gas methane regulations include phasedown commitments, reporting requirements, leak detection and repair, or other measures that reduce methane emissions from oil and gas production.	Industry, Materials, and Waste Management	**Oil and Gas Regulations**	
Not Enacted	**Fracking Bans** Fracking bans prohibit the practice of hydraulic fracking for the production of oil and/or natural gas by a certain year. Legislation often requires an environmental agency or department to promulgate regulations.	Industry, Materials, and Waste Management	**Oil and Gas Regulations**	
Not Enacted	**Landfill Methane Regulations** Landfill methane regulations include rulemakings, emissions monitoring, emissions control, or other measures that reduce methane emissions from decaying organic waste in landfills.	Industry, Materials, and Waste Management	**Waste Management**	
Not Enacted	**Food Waste Bans and Targets** Food waste bans and targets include policies that prohibit certain entities that generate specified amounts of food waste (typically commercial businesses and larger institutions) from sending this waste to landfills. Targets aim to reduce total food waste by a certain percentage each target year.	Industry, Materials, and Waste Management	**Waste Management**	

STATUS	POLICY	POLICY AREA	POLICY CATEGORY	YEAR ENACTED
Enacted	**Healthy Soils Financial Incentives** Wisconsin passed legislation that provides crop insurance rebates for cover crops. Establishing Policies • AB 727 (2022) • Crop Insurance Premium Rebates for Planting Cover Crops	Natural and Working Lands	**Agriculture**	2022
Not Enacted	**Healthy Soils Technical Assistance Programs** Agriculture technical assistance programs provide state-driven technical assistance, apprenticeship and mentorship programs, and support securing additional funding for farmers to increase uptake of soil health practices.	Natural and Working Lands	**Agriculture**	