



Wisconsin Clean Energy Plan Benefits

Wisconsin faces dire consequences from climate change, including extreme heat, drought, extreme rainfall, and flooding. Federal climate action, including funding from the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) and Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL), is helping Wisconsin minimize these impacts and prepare for a clean energy future. The majority (59%) of Wisconsin voters [support](#) the Clean Energy Plan after learning more about its policies, and as of December 2023, Wisconsin has [received](#) over \$2.6 billion in funding from the Clean Energy Plan. Clean energy investments have already [created](#) 512 good-paying clean energy jobs and expanded opportunities for households to save money in the Badger State. Funding is currently going to local communities across the state to replace toxic lead pipes, promote climate resiliency, reduce pollution, and advance climate-smart agriculture.

[Key Talking Points](#)

[Energy Efficiency](#)

[New Clean Energy Investments](#)

[Sustainable And Resilient Infrastructure](#)

[Pollution Reduction](#)

[Climate Resilience, Conservation, And Equity](#)

[Water Contamination](#)

[Climate-Smart Agriculture](#)

[Stories To Uplift](#)

Key Talking Points:

- New clean energy projects since the Inflation Reduction Act passed have spurred [\\$445 million](#) in new investments in Wisconsin and helped create or move forward 512 new clean energy jobs. The majority of these new clean energy jobs are located in Republican-held districts.
 - Rep. Bryan Steil's (WI-1), Rep. Scott Fitzgerald's (WI-5), and Rep. Glenn Grothman's (WI-6) districts each [benefited](#) from new clean energy projects, yet they [voted against](#) the Inflation Reduction Act in August 2022.
 - Rep. Mike Gallagher's (WI-8) district also benefited from new clean energy projects in his district, yet he said he would have [chosen to vote against](#) the

Inflation Reduction Act and called it “a massive mistake” that would cause “long-term damage to the economy.”

- Rep. Derrick Van Orden’s (WI-3) district [benefited](#) from new clean energy projects, yet he criticized and [called the Inflation Reduction Act “junk”](#) before assuming office in the 118th Congress.
- As part of the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law’s Clean School Bus Rebate Program, 10 Wisconsin school districts have [received](#) over \$12 million in federal funds to purchase low- and zero-emission school buses in 2022.
 - The Palmyra-Eagle Area School District, which is in Wisconsin’s 5th Congressional District, received six electric school buses. This district is represented by Rep. Scott Fitzgerald, who [voted against](#) the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law.
 - In Wisconsin’s 3rd Congressional District, the Mondovi School District received five electric school buses, and the Augusta School District received three. Before assuming office in the 118th Congress to represent this district, Rep. Derrick Van Orden [criticized](#) representatives who voted in favor of the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law.
 - The Wild Rose School District in Wisconsin’s 6th Congressional District received two electric school buses. This district is represented by Rep. Glenn Grothman, who [voted against](#) the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law.
 - In Wisconsin’s 7th Congressional District, the Granton Area School District received five electric school buses, the Winter School District received two, and the Edgar School District received one. This district is represented by Rep. Tom Tiffany, who [voted against](#) the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law.
- As part of the Inflation Reduction Act, the U.S. Department of Commerce [announced](#) its first-ever Climate Resilience Regional Challenge, which will provide \$575 million in funding to help coastal and Great Lakes communities, including tribal communities, become more resilient to extreme weather and other climate impacts.
- As part of the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law, 106 Wisconsin municipalities will [receive](#) \$402 million to build water infrastructure projects, replace lead service lines, and address emerging contaminants such as PFAS.
 - Wausau will [receive](#) \$17 million to help build a treatment system at the city’s water treatment facility to reduce PFAS concentrations. Wausau will also receive nearly \$6 million to replace lead service lines. Wausau is in Wisconsin’s 7th Congressional District, represented by Rep. Tom Tiffany, who [voted against](#) the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law.

- Reedsville is set to [receive](#) \$3 million for additional water treatment to address excess nitrates in its water. Reedsville is in Wisconsin's Sixth Congressional District, represented by Rep. Glenn Grothman, who [voted against](#) the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law.
- In November 2023, over 50 farms and businesses in Wisconsin were [awarded](#) Rural Energy for America Program (REAP) grants, which received a \$2 billion boost through the Inflation Reduction Act.
 - Wisconsin's 1st, 3rd, 7th, and 8th Congressional Districts each benefited from the REAP grants. Each of the congressional districts' representatives, Rep. Bryan Steil, Rep. Derrick Van Orden, Rep. Tom Tiffany, and Rep. Mike Gallagher, either [voted against](#) or [criticized](#) the Inflation Reduction Act.

Wisconsinites Are Benefiting From The Clean Energy Plan's Expanded Funding For Energy Efficiency:

- [New rebates](#) of 50 to 100% on new energy-efficient electric appliances will help Wisconsin families save on their energy bills.
- According to the U.S. Department of Energy, families who install an efficient electric heat pump for heating and cooling can [receive](#) a [tax credit](#) of up to \$2,000 and save [an average of over \\$500](#) per year on energy bills. Families who make other energy efficiency improvements can [receive tax credits](#) worth up to \$500 for doors, \$600 for windows, \$150 for a [home energy audit](#), and up to 30% off the cost of new insulation — a total of up to \$1,200 per year in tax credits.
- In November 2022, the Biden administration [announced](#) Wisconsin would receive over \$149 million for consumer home energy rebate programs under the Inflation Reduction Act. This funding will [help](#) low-income households in Wisconsin save an average of 31% on their home energy bills when they upgrade their appliances and improve energy efficiency.
- The Inflation Reduction Act [includes](#) tax credits covering 30% of the costs to install solar panels and battery storage systems, make home improvements that reduce energy leakage, or upgrade heating and cooling equipment. An estimated additional 90,000 Wisconsin households will install rooftop panels due to the package's tax credits.
- The Inflation Reduction Act includes grants for state and local governments to adopt the latest building energy codes, [saving](#) the average new homeowner in Wisconsin 21.6% on their utility bills, or \$651 annually.
- Through the Grid Resilience and Innovation Partnerships (GRIP) Program, the U.S. Department of Energy selected Kaukauna Utilities (KU) to [receive](#) \$3 million to help KU enhance electric system reliability and resiliency and upgrade infrastructure

while maintaining cost-effective rates for its customers. The GRIP program is funded by the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law.

- As part of the Inflation Reduction Act, the Department of Energy's Office of State and Community Energy Programs has up to \$225 million to grant to Tribal governments and Alaska Native entities for Home Electrification and Appliance Rebates. Through the Tribal Home Electrification and Appliance Rebates Program, 11 tribes in Wisconsin [received](#) over \$6 million in funding for energy efficiency and electrification home upgrades, which will help households reduce energy bills, increase home comfort, and improve indoor air quality.
- As part of the Inflation Reduction Act, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development [awarded](#) \$103.4 million in new loans and grants to significantly renovate the homes of 1,500 low-income households to be zero energy and resilient at 16 HUD-Assisted Multifamily Housing properties under the Green and Resilient Retrofit Program (GRRP). The Greenspire Apartments in Stoughton [received](#) over \$3.7 million in a surplus cash loan for upgrades.
- Drivers who buy qualifying clean vehicles can [receive](#) a tax credit of up to \$7,500 for a new vehicle and up to \$4,000 for a used vehicle.

The Clean Energy Plan Is Spearheading New Clean Energy Investments In Wisconsin:

- The Inflation Reduction Act is projected to bring over [\\$4 billion](#) of new investment in large-scale clean power generation and energy storage to Wisconsin by 2030, supporting the 70,000 clean energy workers in the state.
- New clean energy projects since the Inflation Reduction Act passed have spurred [\\$445 million](#) in investment in the state and helped create or move forward 512 new clean energy jobs.
- WEC Energy Group in Wisconsin added \$2.4 billion to its 5-year capital plan thanks to the Inflation Reduction Act. The company had 2,400 MW of new renewables in its 2022-2026 plan; now, it's targeting approximately 3,300 MW. The company projects long-term [customer savings of approximately \\$2 billion](#) from investment in renewables.

Wisconsinites Are Benefiting From The Clean Energy Plan's Funding In Sustainable And Resilient Infrastructure:

- As part of the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law, the Consolidated Rail Infrastructure and Safety Improvement Grant [awarded](#) \$2.04 million to the Fox River Swing Bridge Improvement and Sustainability Project in 2022.

- Funded by the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law, seven projects in Wisconsin [received](#) over \$63 million from the Rebuilding American Infrastructure with Sustainability and Equity (RAISE) program.
 - In 2023, three projects in Wisconsin [received](#) over \$34 million in funding from the RAISE program.
 - The Wisconsin Department Of Transportation [received](#) \$15 million to rehabilitate pavement and approximately 11 bridges on a 3.67-mile corridor of I-41 from Burleigh Street to Silver Spring Drive.
 - Milwaukee [received](#) \$14.3 million to make complete street improvements on approximately 1.5 miles of W Villard Avenue from N Sherman Boulevard to the Oak Leaf Trail and 20th Street Powerline Trail at N 20th Street. The projects include raised bike lanes, raised intersections, curb extensions, bus bulbs, lighting and signal improvements, a pedestrian plaza, and other streetscaping enhancements.
 - Kenosha [received](#) \$5.5 million to design and construct an extension to the Kenosha County Bicycle Trail from 35th Street to 52nd Street, including two bridges to cross arterial streets.
 - In 2022, four projects in Wisconsin [received](#) \$28 million in funding from the RAISE program.
 - The Bicycle and Pedestrian Swing Bridge Project in Sheboygan [received](#) \$5.3 million to construct a bicycle and pedestrian bridge across the Sheboygan River.
 - The FCPC Pathway to Wellness: Multimodal Safety & Connectivity Project [received](#) \$9.5 million to construct an approximately 4.8-mile walking and biking path along US Highway 8 to link Crandon, the Forest County Potawatomi Community Stone Lake reservation lands, and the Otter Springs Recreation Area.
 - The Gateways to Opportunity Project in Beloit [received](#) \$13.4 million to reconstruct and upgrade roads to improve long-term efficiency and reliability and create greater accessibility to essential, recreational, and tourist destinations.
 - The Oneida Transit Bus Garage Project in Oneida Nation [received](#) \$2.9 million.
- In 2022, the Nationally Significant Multimodal Freight & Highway Projects program (INFRA) [awarded](#) \$80 million to the Wisconsin Department of Transportation to

replace the existing I-39/90/94 Wisconsin River Bridges with two new bridge spans and replace two overcrossing bridges for county roads. The INFRA program [received](#) \$7.2 billion in a five-year total from the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law.

The Clean Energy Plan Is Helping Reduce Pollution In Communities Across Wisconsin:

- In March 2023, the Biden-Harris Administration [announced](#) a \$3 million grant for Wisconsin to develop innovative strategies to cut climate pollution and build its clean energy economy. The funding, which comes from the Climate Pollution Reduction Grant program created by the Inflation Reduction Act, was [allocated](#) to the Wisconsin Office of Sustainability and Clean Energy.
 - The Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission, in close coordination with the City of Milwaukee's Environmental Collaboration Office, [received](#) a \$1 million non-competitive planning grant through the U.S. EPA's Climate Pollution Reduction Grant program. This grant will support efforts to develop and implement greenhouse gas reduction strategies, with an emphasis on accelerating environmental justice efforts.
 - Four tribal governments, the St. Croix Chippewa Tribe of Wisconsin, Sokaogon Chippewa Community, Forest County Potawatomi Community, and Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa, were also [awarded](#) funding from the Climate Pollution Reduction Grant program.
- Wisconsin is [eligible](#) for an additional \$4.6 billion in funding for the Climate Pollution Reduction Grant program, [announced](#) in September 2023, to implement projects and initiatives included in its climate action plans.
 - The state can [use](#) this funding to develop strategies for using the other grant, loan, and tax provisions, including those under the Inflation Reduction Act and Bipartisan Infrastructure Law, to achieve its clean energy, climate, and environmental justice goals.
- Funded by the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law, three projects in Wisconsin [received](#) over \$42 million from the Federal Transit Administration's Low- and No-Emission Vehicle Program.
 - In 2023, Beloit was [awarded](#) \$653,184 to buy a hybrid bus to replace an older diesel bus.
 - In 2023, Madison was [awarded](#) over \$37.9 million to buy battery-electric buses to replace older diesel buses, install charging equipment and solar panels to modernize its bus maintenance facility and develop a workforce training program.

- In 2022, Racine was [awarded](#) over \$3.7 million to replace diesel buses with battery electric buses.
- As part of the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law's Clean School Bus Rebate Program, 16 Wisconsin school districts have [received](#) over \$12 million in federal funds to purchase low- and zero-emission school buses in 2022.
 - The Palmyra-Eagle Area School District [received](#) six electric school buses, the Granton Area School District and the Mondovi School District each received five, the Lomira School District received four, the Augusta School District received three, the Wild Rose School District and the Winter School District each received two, and the Edgar School District, Melrose-Mindoro School District, and Random Lake School District each received one.
- In January 2023, the EPA [announced](#) the selection of 280 school districts nationwide to receive nearly \$1 billion through the first Clean School Bus Program Grants Competition. Two Wisconsin school districts [received](#) over \$81 million in funding.

The Clean Energy Plan Is Advancing Climate Resilience, Conservation, And Equity In Wisconsin:

- In September 2023, Wisconsin [received](#) a total of \$13.5 million from the Urban and Community Forestry Grants to support two projects to combat climate change, expand access to green spaces, and create healthier communities in the City of Milwaukee and Dane County. The Urban and Community Forestry Grants Program is funded by the Inflation Reduction Act.
 - The Department of Agriculture Forest Service [granted](#) \$12 million to Milwaukee for the Growing Milwaukee's Tree Canopy and Community Resilience program.
 - Dane County was [awarded](#) \$1.5 million for the Equitable Forestry Stabilization Management and Forestry Career Pathways Program.
- In March 2023, the Department of the Interior [announced](#) \$10 million for nature-based resiliency and restoration for the Upper Mississippi and Illinois Rivers, which includes Wisconsin. The funding comes from the Inflation Reduction Act.
- The Inflation Reduction Act [includes](#) \$2.6 billion in funding to support coastal communities' resilience to changing climate conditions, including those on the Great Lakes.
 - In June 2023, the U.S. Department of Commerce [announced](#) its first-ever Climate Resilience Regional Challenge, which will provide \$575 million in

funding to help coastal and Great Lakes communities, including tribal communities in those regions, become more resilient to extreme weather and other impacts of the climate crisis.

- As part of the Coastal Storm Risk Management, Hurricane, And Storm Damage Reduction Projects, which is funded by the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law, the Corps of Engineers - Civil Works [awarded](#) the Big Suamico River \$1.2 million to complete sediment sampling, plans, and specifications for dredging.
 - In 2022, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers [invested](#) \$500,000 in funding from the bipartisan infrastructure law for dredging on the Big Suamico River.
- The Inflation Reduction Act [awarded](#) \$30 million to the EPA's Environmental Justice Collaborative Problem Solving (EJCPS) Program. In 2023, Reflo Inc., a non-profit organization in Wisconsin, was [selected](#) to receive \$500,000 to support Milwaukee community-based organizations in delivering environmental internships for high school students as part of the EJCPS Program.
- The Environmental Justice Government-to-Government (EJG2G) program [received](#) a total of \$84.1 million in the Inflation Reduction Act and annual appropriation act funding. In 2023, the Milwaukee Environmental Collaboration Office [received](#) \$1 million for the Healthy Homes & ECO Neighborhoods project, which seeks to expand access to housing improvement programs and federal funding sources through collaborative outreach.
- The Penta Wood Products Superfund site in Daniels was [selected](#) to receive \$1.3 million in cleanup funding under the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law.
- As part of the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law, Wisconsin [received](#) over \$460,000 in funding from the Bureau of Indian Affairs Branch of Tribal Climate Resilience.
 - The Forest County Potawatomi Community [received](#) \$212,079 to help the Tribe implement sustainability and climate change resilience, specifically by establishing the Tribe's Sustainability and Resilience Program.
 - The Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians [received](#) \$250,000 for the Implementation Actions on Treaty Resources and Other Animal Species project.

The Clean Energy Plan Is Helping Wisconsin Address Water Contamination:

- Under the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law, Wisconsin will [receive](#) nearly \$139 million to upgrade drinking water infrastructure across the state – including replacing lead pipes and addressing "forever chemical" concerns.

- In November 2023, the EPA announced a [partnership](#) with Wisconsin to assist ten communities, representing about 30% of the state's lead service lines, with lead service line identification and replacement as part of the agency's Lead Service Line Replacement Accelerators program that [received](#) funding from BIL.
- In October 2023, Governor Evers' administration [announced](#) \$402 million in clean water funding for 106 Wisconsin municipalities. The funding, which comes from the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law, will [help](#) these communities build water infrastructure projects, replace lead service lines, and address emerging contaminants such as PFAS.
 - Milwaukee will [receive](#) \$30 million to replace lead pipes, the most funding out of any Wisconsin city.
 - Wausau will [receive](#) \$17 million to help build a treatment system at the city's water treatment facility to reduce PFAS concentrations. Wausau will also receive nearly \$6 million to replace lead service lines.
 - Reedsville is set to [receive](#) \$3 million for additional water treatment to address excess nitrates in its water.

The Clean Energy Plan Is Investing In Climate-Smart Agriculture – Benefiting Wisconsin Farmers, Ranchers, And Agricultural Businesses:

- The Inflation Reduction Act [invested](#) an additional \$19.5 billion over five years in oversubscribed climate-smart agriculture programs implemented by the USDA's Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). The additional funding will help over 60,000 farms in Wisconsin utilize popular climate solutions, improve efficiencies, and reward good stewardship of Wisconsin farmland.
- The Inflation Reduction Act included an additional \$2 billion for the USDA's Rural Energy for America Program (REAP). In November 2023, over \$6 million in grant funding was [awarded](#) to more than 50 Wisconsin farmers, ranchers, and businesses to invest in renewable energy, upgrade to energy-efficient equipment, and cut their energy costs.
- As part of the 'From Learning to Leading: Cultivating the Next Generation of Diverse Food and Agriculture Professionals Program,' which is funded by the IRA, the College Of Menominee Nation in Keshena [received](#) \$9 million to provide training and support to the next generation of diverse agricultural professionals.
- Two projects located in Wisconsin were [selected](#) to receive funding from the Increasing Land, Capital, and Market Access (Increasing Land Access) Program, which is funded by the IRA.

- The Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin will [work](#) to establish an equity capital fund to provide support for Tribal producers' land, equipment, and operational needs. Additionally, this project will work to provide targeted technical assistance to Tribal producers in developing comprehensive farm and food business plans.
- The University Of Wisconsin System will [work](#) to combine capital source innovation with community-specific technical assistance to both keep disadvantaged farmland owners on their land and help new disadvantaged farmers become landowners for the first time.

Stories To Uplift

Clean Energy Investments Are A Boon To Communities Across Wisconsin:

- Since the passage of the Inflation Reduction Act, over [512 good-paying clean energy jobs](#) were created or moved forward in Wisconsin.
- The clean energy economy is driving [new manufacturing investments](#) in Southeastern Wisconsin, where manufacturing has [declined](#) since March 2021.
 - Ingeteam announced an expansion of its Milwaukee manufacturing facility, which produces fast and ultra-fast chargers for EVs, adding [100 new jobs](#).
 - ABB will invest [\\$100 million](#) to build a new Drives and Services facility in New Berlin. The facility will manufacture drives and controls that reduce energy consumption in buildings and industrial facilities. ABB said the investment will create [100 new jobs](#). ABB said recently passed [federal legislation](#) like the Inflation Reduction Act gave it the confidence to invest in U.S. manufacturing capacity and distribution systems.
 - This is ABB's [second expansion in New Berlin](#) since President Biden took office. In 2021, the company relocated and expanded manufacturing operations in the area, adding 700 new jobs.
 - In August 2023, Siemens announced the opening of a [new facility](#) to manufacture solar components in Kenosha. The facility, which is set to begin production in early 2024, is expected to create up to a [dozen jobs](#) initially. In a press release announcing the move, Siemens' VP of Electrification and Automation Business noted that IRA tax credits will increase the demand for solar.
 - Kenosha was once a [thriving manufacturing hub](#), but the number of manufacturing jobs in the city declined since 1988 when the

Chrysler Assembly Plant closed. Manufacturing jobs were replaced with warehousing jobs, which pay much [lower wages](#).

- New advanced manufacturing investments, including Siemens, are creating [high-paying blue-collar jobs](#) in the city and pushing other local industries to increase wages to attract workers.

Lead Pipe Replacement Is Safeguarding Access To Clean Water For Families Across The Badger State:

- Wisconsin is home to an [estimated](#) 167,000 known lead service lines, impacting at least 92 communities across the state.
- Ten Wisconsin communities, including Beloit, Frederic, Kenosha, Manitowoc, Oshkosh, Racine, Superior, Wausau, West Allis, and Wisconsin Rapids, will [receive](#) funding from the BIL to replace lead water pipes.
- Wausau has 8,000 lead water pipes and hopes to [replace](#) all of them in the next five years.
 - Residents will [not pay](#) anything out of pocket to cover the costs of the projects, which will continue for other homes across the city once the ground thaws in the spring.

The Clean Energy Plan Is Helping Wisconsin Farmers, Ranchers, and Agricultural Businesses:

- The Inflation Reduction Act [almost doubled](#) the money Wisconsin receives for some of its farm conservation programs, meaning more farmers will be able to get help protecting their soil, reducing runoff, and improving water quality.
- In November 2023, over 50 farms and businesses in Wisconsin were [awarded](#) Rural Energy for America Program (REAP) grants. REAP received a \$2 billion boost through the Inflation Reduction Act.
 - LeMere Farms LLC, a farming operation in Oconto, was [awarded](#) \$92,404 to help install a grain drying system. This project will replace 164,830 kilowatt hours per year (90% of the company's energy use), which is enough energy to power 15 homes, and is expected to save \$11,664 per year.
 - I-K-I Manufacturing, an aerosol can manufacturing company in Edgerton, was [awarded](#) \$371,700 to install a 497-kilowatt roof-mounted solar array. This project will replace 600,600 kilowatt hours (73% of the company's energy use) per year, which is enough energy to power 55 homes, and is expected to save \$74,474 per year.

- Nidus Hospitality, a hotel operation in Wausau, was [awarded](#) \$157,500 to help make energy-efficiency improvements to the hotel's elevator system. This project will replace 482,038 kilowatt hours per year (82% of the energy used by the elevator system), which is enough energy to power 44 homes, and is expected to save \$55,675 a year.
- Tomahawk Terminal Company in Tomahawk was [awarded](#) \$106,183 to install a small solar electric array. This rural small business will replace 103,225 kilowatt hours per year (100% of the business's energy use), which is enough energy to power nine homes, and is expected to save \$5,998 per year.
- Tom Saffert & Sons, a farming operation in Rice Lake, was [awarded](#) \$145,440 to install a more energy-efficient grain dryer. This project will save 103,561 kilowatt-hours per year (63% of the farm's energy use), which is enough energy to power nine homes, and is expected to save \$7,422 per year.
- CVG, a farming operation in Eau Claire, was [awarded](#) \$58,400 to install a small solar electric array. The project will replace 62,041 kilowatt-hours per year (87% of the farm's energy use), which is enough energy to power five homes, and is expected to save \$6,364 per year.
- COMWAS, a rural small business in Ettrick, was [awarded](#) \$100,160 to install a small solar electric array. This project will replace 177,802 kilowatt-hours per year (100% of the business's energy use), which is enough energy to power 16 homes, and is expected to save \$19,990 per year.