

EFFICIENT BUILDINGS COULD SAVE WISCONSINITES MONEY

July 2025



\$389 million awarded through IIJA and IRA



57,000 energy efficiency jobs incl. **28,000** in construction



263,000 all electric homes (as of 2020)

Wisconsin Residents Can Save \$651 Annually from Latest Building Codes

Wisconsin adopted the 2015 IECC and ASHRAE 90.1-2013 energy codes for commercial buildings and 2009 IECC for residential buildings in 2018 and 2016, respectively. Upgrading from ASHRAE 2013 to 2016 and from IECC 2006 to 2015 could save consumers:¹



COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS

\$92 saved per 1,000 sq ft per year



RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

\$890 or 30.8% saved per year

Upgrading residential buildings to 2021 IECC could save consumers **\$651 annually**. Adopting 2021 IECC and ASHRAE 90.1-2019 could also create an additional 10,972 jobs over 30 years.²

Energy Efficiency and Heat Pump Jobs are Recovering in Wisconsin

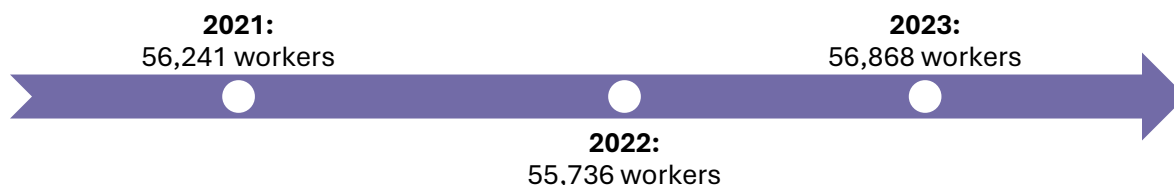
Companies have announced **\$2.9 million** for heat pump manufacturing in Wisconsin.³

¹ IECC is International Energy Conservation Code and ASHRAE is American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers. Sourced from Department of Energy, [State Energy Code, Michigan](#).

² Department of Energy, [Building Energy Codes \(Michigan\)](#), 2021.

³ Data sourced from [Clean Economy Tracker](#). Accessed March 17, 2025.

Wisconsin had **56,868 workers** in the energy efficiency sector in 2023, of whom 27,766 are employed in construction and 6,569 in high efficiency and renewable heating and cooling.⁴



Wisconsin Lags in All-Electric Homes

As of 2020, **11 percent** of Wisconsin homes, or about 262,881, were all-electric. This is well below the national rate of 25 percent and slightly below the rate among Midwestern states of 14 percent. In Wisconsin, there were **30,100 homes with heat pumps**, 942,559 with electric water heaters, and 26,242 with solar power.⁵

\$389 Million Awarded to Wisconsin in Federal Funding

Wisconsin has been awarded **\$389 million** in federal funding for building programs related to electrification, energy efficiency, and pollution reduction from the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) and the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA), excluding loans and tax credits. This funding covers projects and programs that include:

- **\$155 million** to establish state-run rebate programs for energy-saving or efficient appliances, home retrofits, and other home upgrades to save residents and consumers money on utility bills
- **\$95 million** to make homes more energy-efficient to reduce costs and resilient to mitigate impact during natural disasters or other hazardous events
- **\$19 million** to install efficiency upgrades and renewable energy at businesses in rural areas across the state.⁶

⁴ United States Energy & Employment Report, [Energy Employment by State 2024](#), Department of Energy.

⁵ The U.S. Energy Information Administration includes Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wisconsin in the Midwest. Atlas Buildings Hub, [Residential Building Characteristics](#). Accessed April 1, 2025.

⁶ Funding amounts exclude awards that have been confirmed canceled by the Trump Administration but do include awards that are currently in litigation or otherwise on hold. Funding amounts are based on program and a given program may include projects in multiple sectors. These have been disaggregated to the extent possible but some over- and/or undercounting may remain. All funding data sourced from the [Climate Program Portal](#). Accessed June 14, 2025.