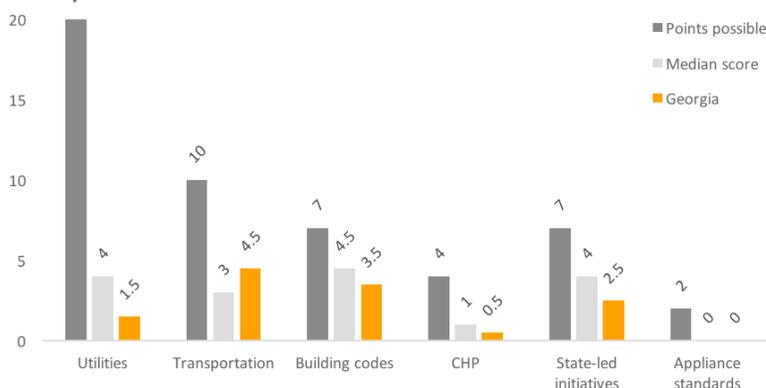


Georgia

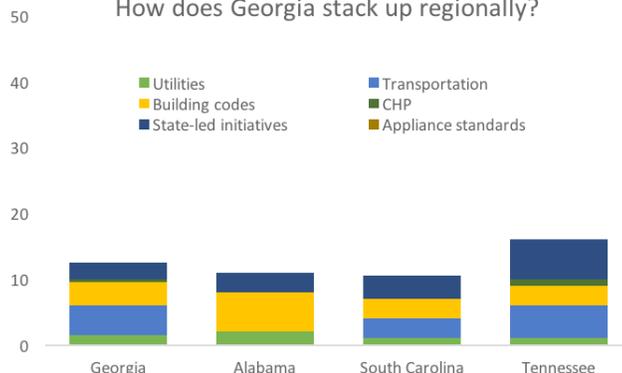


Georgia tied for 35th in the 2016 *State Energy Efficiency Scorecard*, rising two positions compared to 2015. However, the state earned the same number of points as it did last year, totaling 12.5 points out of a possible 50.

Georgia in *The 2016 State Scorecard*



How does Georgia stack up regionally?



UTILITIES

Georgia earned 1.5 points for its utility policies and programs. Though utilities in the state do include efficiency within their integrated resource plans, they devote relatively low amounts of investments in energy efficiency as a utility resource compared to other states. As a result, Georgia reported below-average levels of electricity savings. Performance incentives are in place for utilities, which helps to encourage greater levels of energy efficiency.



STATE GOVERNMENT-LED INITIATIVES

Georgia scored 2.5 out of 7 points for state-led energy efficiency initiatives. The Georgia government leads by example, requiring energy-efficient buildings and encouraging the use of energy savings performance contracts. The state no longer offers consumers financial incentives for energy efficiency investments. Research & development focused on energy efficiency is conducted at two institutions.



TRANSPORTATION

Georgia earned 4.5 points out of a possible 10 points for transportation policies. The state has complete streets legislation in place, and integrates transportation and land use planning. There are a significant number of electric vehicles registered in the state, and Georgia has seen a reduction in vehicle miles traveled in recent years.



APPLIANCE STANDARDS

No new appliance standards have entered in effect in the past three years in Georgia. The state adopted plumbing standards in 2010. No analysis has been completed to estimate energy savings from these standards.



BUILDING ENERGY CODES

Georgia earned 3.5 points out of 7 for its building energy code stringency and compliance efforts. The Georgia residential code is based on the 2009 IECC, and the commercial code references ASHRAE 90.1-2007 standards. The state also offers a green building standard as an optional code. Georgia is participating in the US Department of Energy's Residential Energy Code Field Study. The state has completed a gap analysis and the state government funds code training and outreach.



HIGHLIGHTS AND OPPORTUNITIES

Georgia utilities recognize energy efficiency as a resource, but implementation of efficiency programs and the resulting energy savings lag behind national leaders. Setting concrete energy savings goals could spur utilities to ramp up programs over time. The state has not pursued comprehensive policies to encourage CHP deployment. Focusing on efficiency policies across a variety of sectors could significantly improve Georgia's standing in the *State Scorecard*.



COMBINED HEAT & POWER

Georgia scored 0.5 out of 4 points for its combined heat and power policies. The state has limited policies to encourage CHP. One new CHP installation was completed in 2015.