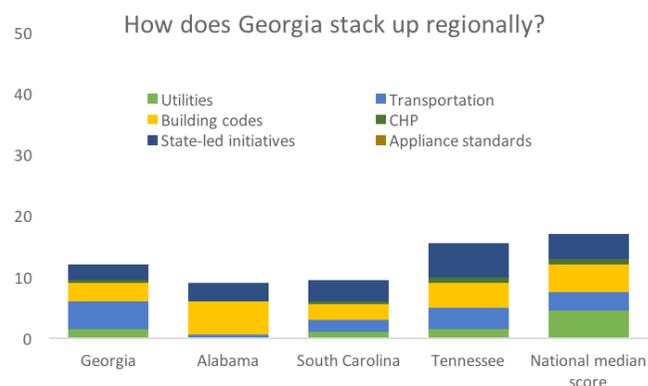
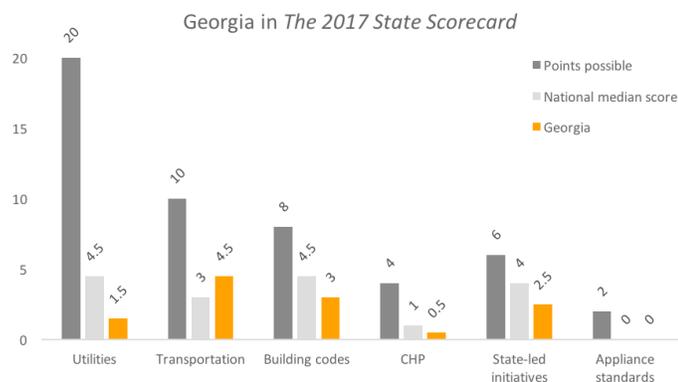


38 Georgia



Georgia tied for 38th in *The 2017 State Energy Efficiency Scorecard*, falling three positions compared to 2016. The state earned 12 points, a half-point less than it earned last year. Georgia utilities offer a variety of residential and commercial efficiency programs, yet savings continue to trail behind the national average. 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*.

UTILITIES (1.5 OUT OF 20)

Georgia earned 1.5 points for its utility policies and programs. Work continued this year on developing utility energy efficiency programs that Georgia Power will include in its 2019 Integrated Resource Plan. Historically, investment in these programs has been relatively low compared to other states. As a result, Georgia reported below-average levels of electricity savings in 2016. Performance incentives are in place for utilities, which helps to encourage some investment in energy efficiency.

TRANSPORTATION (4.5 OUT OF 10)

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.

BUILDING ENERGY EFFICIENCY POLICIES (3 OUT OF 8)

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 aimed at improving code training and technical assistance.

COMBINED HEAT AND POWER (0.5 OUT OF 4)

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 2016.

STATE GOVERNMENT-LED INITIATIVES (2.5 OUT OF 6)

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.

APPLIANCE STANDARDS (0 OUT OF 2)

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