

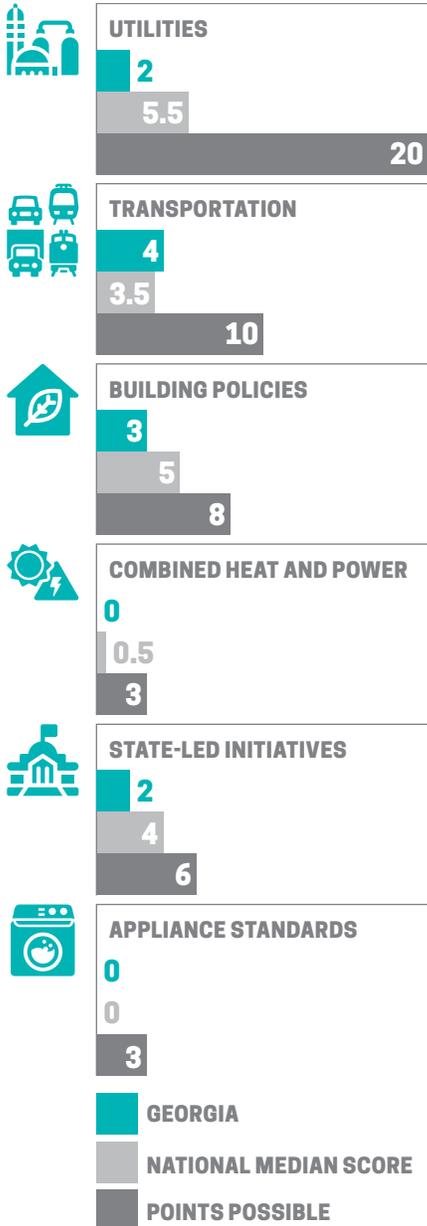
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2019 STATE ENERGY EFFICIENCY SCORECARD

Georgia

Georgia tied for 38th in the 2019 State Energy Efficiency Scorecard, the same rank it earned in 2018. However the state earned 1 point less than last year, scoring 11 out of a possible 50 points.

Savings from Georgia utilities continue to trail behind the national average, though Georgia Power's recently approved Integrated Resource Plan (IRP) calls for a notable increase in efficiency funding in addition to new programs for customers. Setting concrete energy savings goals could spur utilities to ramp up programs over time. Focusing on efficiency policies across a variety of sectors could significantly improve Georgia's standing in the State Scorecard.



UTILITIES (2 OF 20 POINTS)

Although Georgia continues to report below-average levels of electricity savings, energy efficiency is poised to see an uptick following the recent approval of Georgia Power's 2019 IRP. The plan features a 15% increase in energy savings relative to previous IRPs, significantly increasing funding for low-income weatherization and adding new programs for residential and commercial customers. The state has put performance incentives in place for utilities, which help to encourage some investment in energy efficiency.

TRANSPORTATION (4 OF 10 POINTS)

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. The state also considers the proximity of transit facilities when distributing federal Low-Income Housing Tax Credits to qualifying property owners.

BUILDING ENERGY EFFICIENCY POLICIES (3 OF 8 POINTS)

The Georgia residential code is based on the 2009 International Energy Conservation Code (IECC), and the commercial code references American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE) 90.1-2007 standards. The state also offers a green building standard as an optional code. Georgia worked with the Southeast Energy Efficiency Alliance and US Department of Energy to complete a baseline study on energy use in single-family residential buildings in 2017, aimed at improving code training and technical assistance.

COMBINED HEAT AND POWER (0 OF 3 POINTS)

The state has limited policies to encourage combined heat and power (CHP). No new CHP systems were installed in 2018.

STATE GOVERNMENT-LED INITIATIVES (2 OF 6 POINTS)

The Georgia government leads by example, requiring energy-efficient buildings and encouraging the use of energy savings performance contracts. However the state no longer offers consumers financial incentives for energy efficiency investments. Two institutions in the state conduct research and development focused on energy efficiency. The state does not yet have any carbon pricing policies in place.

APPLIANCE STANDARDS (0 OF 3 POINTS)

Georgia has adopted no new appliance standards in the past three years, although the state did adopt plumbing standards in 2010. No analysis has been completed to estimate energy savings from these standards.