

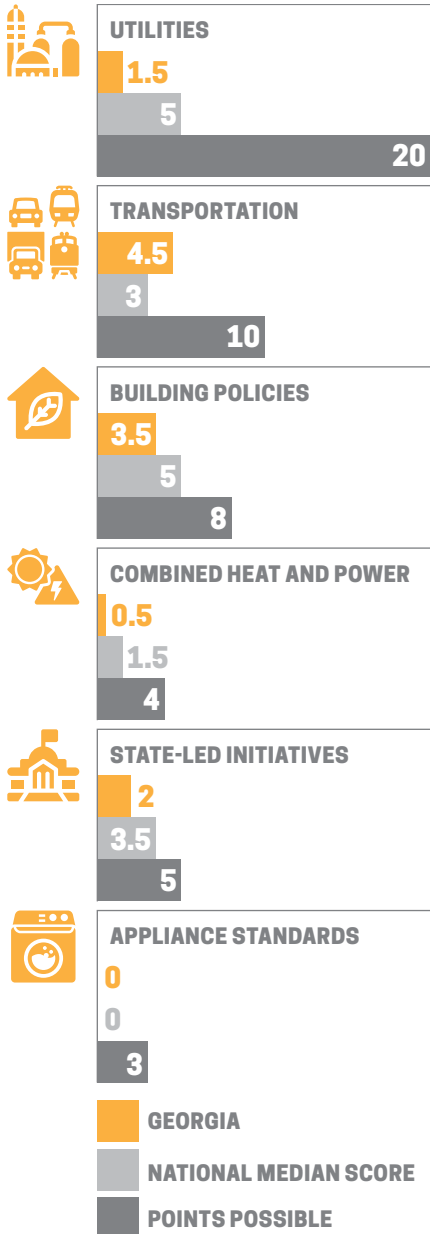


2018 STATE ENERGY EFFICIENCY SCORECARD

Georgia

Georgia ranked 38th in the 2018 State Energy Efficiency Scorecard, earning 12 points, the same score and rank it earned in 2017.

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

Georgia earned 1.5 points for its utility policies and programs. Work continued this year on developing the 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 reports below-average levels of electricity savings. The state has put performance incentives in place for utilities, which help to encourage some investment in energy efficiency.

TRANSPORTATION

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

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 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

Georgia scored 0.5 out of 4 points for its combined heat and power policies. The state has limited policies to encourage CHP. Two new CHP installations were completed in 2017.

STATE GOVERNMENT-LED 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. Two institutions in the state conduct research and development focused on energy efficiency.

APPLIANCE STANDARDS

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