

RANK

15/100



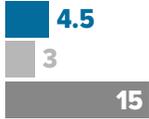
OVERALL SCORE

48/100

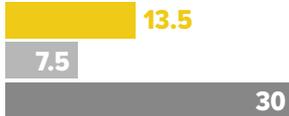
## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Adopt inclusive municipal procurement and contracting policies.
- Advocate for or adopt more stringent energy codes.
- Adopt solar-ready requirements in building codes.
- Take steps to work with local utilities to decarbonize the electric grid.
- Expand high-quality transit access for low-income residents.

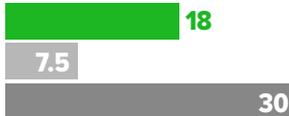
## COMMUNITY-WIDE INITIATIVES



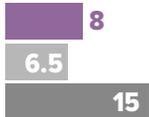
## BUILDINGS POLICIES



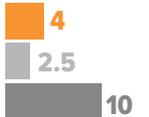
## TRANSPORTATION POLICIES



## ENERGY AND WATER UTILITIES



## LOCAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

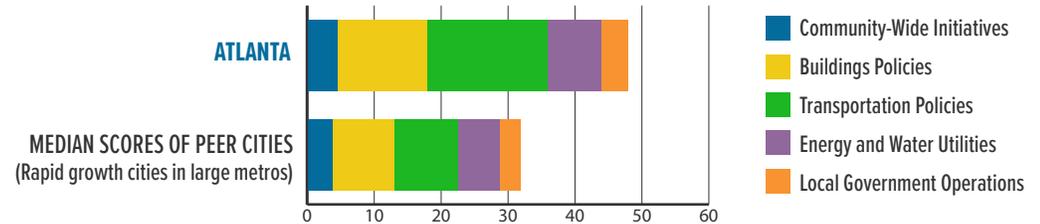


## 2021 CITY CLEAN ENERGY SCORECARD

## ATLANTA, GA

Atlanta had its strongest performance in the energy and water utilities category, but it moved down slightly in the rankings from the previous *Scorecard*. The city has several options for improving its score in the next edition, most notably in the buildings policies category.

## HOW DOES ATLANTA STACK UP TO PEER CITIES?



## COMMUNITY-WIDE INITIATIVES (4.5 OF 15 POINTS)

Atlanta's climate change mitigation and renewable energy goals set the vision for a clean energy future. Based on emissions data from past years, ACEEE projects the city will not achieve its near-term, community-wide GHG emissions reduction goal of 40% below 2009 levels by 2030. The city adopted a goal to reduce energy burdens by 10%, with tracking mechanisms focused on those with low incomes. To mitigate the urban heat island effect, the city aims to increase park land to 10% and to increase half-mile proximity to parks to 45% of the population by 2025.

## BUILDINGS POLICIES (13.5 OF 30 POINTS)

Atlanta requires that buildings comply with the 2015 International Energy Conservation Code with state amendments and adhere to EV-readiness requirements. Atlanta's Solar Energy Procurement Agreement helps grow an equitable renewable energy workforce through its workforce training program. To achieve energy reductions in existing buildings, the city requires large commercial and multifamily buildings to benchmark their annual energy use and conduct energy and water audits if they don't meet efficiency requirements. Atlanta offers incentives, such as PACE financing and density bonuses for buildings meeting green development criteria, to spur clean energy investment. Atlanta also partners with local organizations to run the Solarize Campaign to make solar more affordable and accessible for city residents and businesses.

## TRANSPORTATION POLICIES (18 OF 30 POINTS)

Of low-income households in Atlanta, 35.6% have access to high-quality transit. With 219.6 ports per 100,000 people, the city has a high number of EV charging ports available for public use. Atlanta has a designated freight network with associated roadway design guidelines; it was updated through the 2015 Cargo Atlanta plan. The city has a goal to reduce transportation sector GHG emissions 40% from 2009 levels by 2030. The transportation entities that serve Atlanta have received roughly \$336.16 per capita on average in local transit funding annually between 2015 and 2019, a moderate to high funding level.

## ENERGY AND WATER UTILITIES (8 OF 15 POINTS)

Compared to other utilities, Georgia Power reports very low savings as a percentage of sales for electric efficiency programs. While the utility does offer a low-income energy efficiency program that includes health and safety measures, it does not offer a portfolio of multiple programs for low-income customers. It offers a comprehensive program for multifamily properties. Atlanta provides community-wide energy use information for planning and evaluation purposes through its clean energy plan and has advocated for increased availability of historic data. The city supports efforts to decarbonize the electric grid by testifying before the Public Service Commission. Southern Company, Georgia Power's parent company, set a modest goal to reach net-zero emissions by 2050 compared to 2007 levels.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS (4 OF 10 POINTS)

Atlanta has GHG emissions reduction and clean energy goals for local government operations. ACEEE was unable to project if the city will achieve its near-term climate mitigation goal of 40% below 2009 levels by 2030 because insufficient GHG emissions data were available for our analysis. Atlanta has not developed a comprehensive retrofit strategy. The city has committed to converting 20% of its municipal fleet to electric vehicles and has started to convert streetlights to LEDs. Atlanta has installed 1.5 MW of renewable energy generation capacity on city