

RANK

95/100



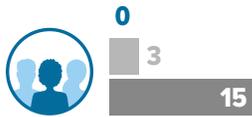
OVERALL SCORE

5.5/100

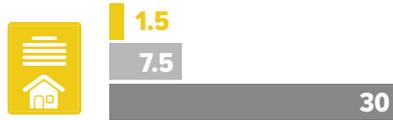
RECOMMENDATIONS

- Improve the energy performance of municipal operations and assets.
- Engage with utilities more to promote clean energy.
- Set and track community-wide goals for GHG emissions.
- Adopt policies and programs targeting energy efficiency in existing buildings, such as retrocommissioning and audit requirements and incentives, particularly targeting low-income housing.
- Adopt more stringent energy codes.
- Expand high-quality transit access for low-income residents.
- Adopt and track a goal for reduction in VMT or transportation sector GHG emissions.

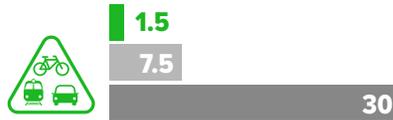
COMMUNITY-WIDE INITIATIVES



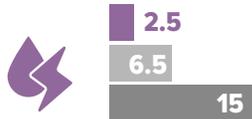
BUILDINGS POLICIES



TRANSPORTATION POLICIES



ENERGY AND WATER UTILITIES



LOCAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS



MEDIAN SCORE OF ALL CITIES

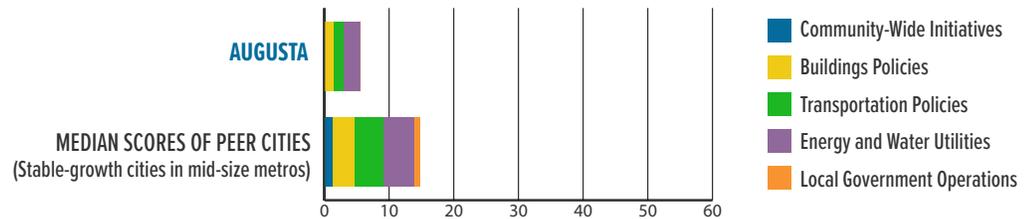
MAXIMUM POINTS POSSIBLE

2021 CITY CLEAN ENERGY SCORECARD

AUGUSTA, GA

Augusta has few clean energy policies, although it moved up in the rankings from the previous *Scorecard*. The city can pursue foundational clean energy policies which could serve as stepping-stones to a clean energy future.

HOW DOES AUGUSTA STACK UP TO PEER CITIES?



COMMUNITY-WIDE INITIATIVES (0 OF 15 POINTS)

Augusta has few community-wide initiatives aimed at reducing GHG emissions. To inspire future clean energy efforts, it can adopt citywide climate and energy goals, take an equity-driven approach to clean energy planning, and adopt a formal policy, rule, or agreement that supports the creation of community solar and the integration of emissions-reducing technology in distributed energy systems within the community.

BUILDINGS POLICIES (1.5 OF 30 POINTS)

Augusta has few initiatives to reduce GHG emissions and energy use in the buildings sector. The city has the authority to adopt energy codes more stringent than those of the state but has not done so. Georgia requires residential buildings to comply with the 2011 Georgia State Minimum Residential Green Building Standard, which references the 2009 International Energy Conservation Code. Commercial buildings must comply with the 2011 Georgia State Minimum Standard Energy Code, which references ASHRAE 90.1-2013. We could not find information on whether Augusta has adopted solar ordinances or policies requiring buildings to include EV charging infrastructure or be EV ready. It does not have programs committed to developing a dedicated energy efficiency or renewable energy workforce, and the city does not have policies that incentivize or require energy efficiency in existing buildings.

TRANSPORTATION POLICIES (1.5 OF 30 POINTS)

Augusta has few initiatives to reduce GHG emissions and energy use in the transportation sector. Of low-income households in Augusta, 0% have access to high-quality transit. With only 5.1 per 100,000 people, the city has a very low number of EV charging station ports available for public use. Augusta has neither a sustainable freight transportation plan in place nor any policies that address freight efficiency, nor has it codified VMT or transportation-related GHG reduction targets. Transportation entities that serve Augusta have received roughly \$19.07 per capita on average in local transit funding annually between 2015 and 2019, a very low funding level.

ENERGY AND WATER UTILITIES (2.5 OF 15 POINTS)

Compared to other utilities, Georgia Power reports very low savings as a percentage of sales for electric efficiency programs, and Atlanta Gas Light did not report savings from natural gas efficiency programs. While Georgia Power offers 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 also offers a comprehensive multifamily program. Augusta neither provides community-wide energy usage information at the aggregative level nor advocates for better ratepayer access to utility data. We were unable to confirm whether the city participates in activities or strategies to encourage more utility-scale or distributed renewable energy generation from its local electric utility. Southern Company, Georgia Power's parent company, has set a modest goal to reach net-zero emissions by 2050 compared to 2007 levels.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS (0 OF 10 POINTS)

Augusta has few initiatives to reduce GHG emissions and energy use in local government operations and has not established goals for municipal operations. We were unable to find information indicating that the city has an efficient fleet procurement or outdoor lighting policy or has converted streetlights to LEDs. Augusta has not installed renewable energy systems on site, established inclusive procurement policies, or developed a comprehensive retrofit strategy.