



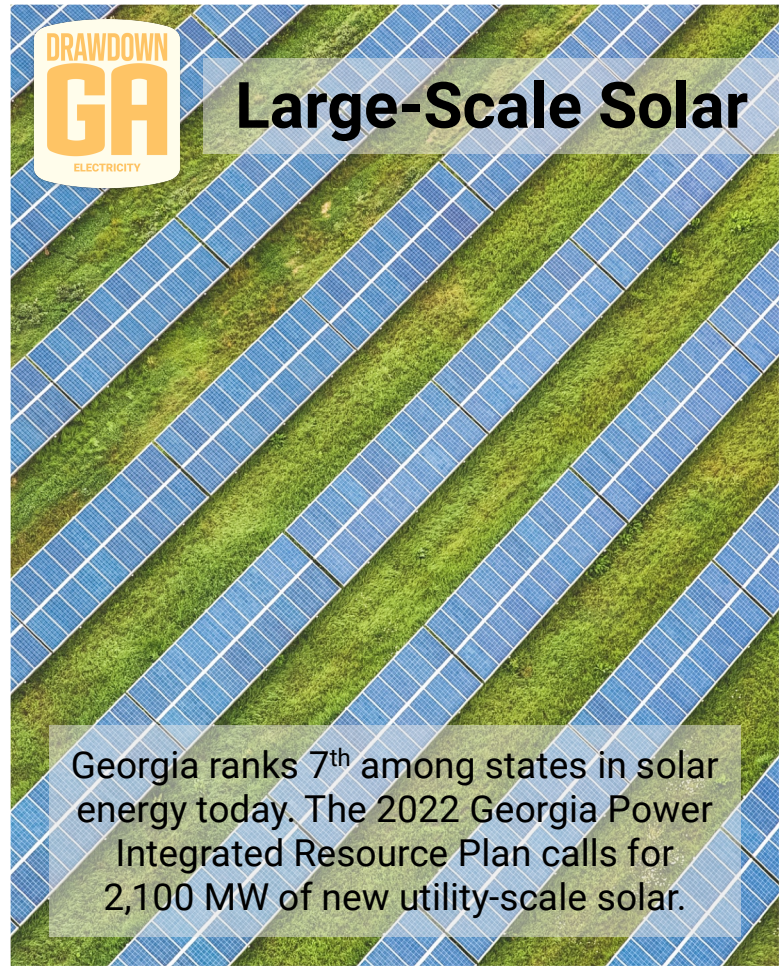
## Demand Response



In Georgia, peak demand is primarily met with natural gas. Smart meter devices and rate designs can reduce peak loads.



## Large-Scale Solar



Georgia ranks 7<sup>th</sup> among states in solar energy today. The 2022 Georgia Power Integrated Resource Plan calls for 2,100 MW of new utility-scale solar.



## Electric Vehicles



The cost of a new EV is expected to be comparable to that of internal combustion engine vehicles over the next decade.



## Rooftop Solar



Georgia ranks 43<sup>rd</sup> in installed rooftop solar systems; less than 0.2% of homes have solar panels.



## Large-Scale Solar

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MT CO<sub>2</sub> Achievable

Net Present Value: \$

Georgia's large-scale solar capacity could surpass coal by 2030. This solution has a technical potential of 21.4 MT CO<sub>2</sub>.

## Demand Response

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MT CO<sub>2</sub> Achievable

Net Present Value: \$

Demand response can save Georgians millions of dollars on their electricity bills over the next decade. It has a technical potential of 1.4 MT CO<sub>2</sub>.

## Rooftop Solar

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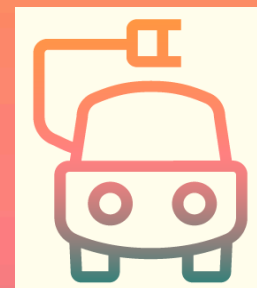
MT CO<sub>2</sub> Achievable

Net Present Value: \$

2,580 GWh of zero-carbon electricity generated by 295,000 5-kW solar rooftops, would reduce 1.0 MT of CO<sub>2</sub> by 2030. This solution has a technical potential of 12.1 MT CO<sub>2</sub>.

## Electric Vehicles

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MT CO<sub>2</sub> Achievable

Net Present Value: \$

EVs comprise about 5% of Georgia's new light-duty vehicle sales. Contributing 1.5MT/yr in reductions compared to baseline. They have a technical potential of 2.3 MT CO<sub>2</sub>.





## Cogeneration



Georgia has more than 40 cogeneration facilities. Because of Georgia's heavy industry, there are ample opportunities for more cogeneration.



## Landfill Methane



Landfills are a major source of methane emissions. Methane can be captured and used to generate electricity or fuel trucks.



## Energy-Efficient Cars



The vast majority of the 8.5 million registered cars in Georgia have traditional internal combustion engines meaning a big opportunity for energy-efficient vehicles.



## Energy-Efficient Trucks



Increasing fuel efficiency for both new and existing trucks can lead to significant emission reductions.



## Landfill Methane

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MT CO<sub>2</sub> Achievable

Net Present Value: \$

Georgia has ~92 landfills producing about 500 million tons of methane-producing waste. This solution has a technical potential of 1.5 MT CO<sub>2</sub>.

## Cogeneration

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MT CO<sub>2</sub> Achievable

Net Present Value: \$

Millions can be saved from using cogeneration in Georgia industries. This solution has a technical potential of 13 MT CO<sub>2</sub>.

## Energy-Efficient Trucks

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MT CO<sub>2</sub> Achievable

Net Present Value: \$

1 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e = net reduction of 100 million gallons of diesel fuel consumption or a 25% reduction in truck fuel consumption. This solution has a technical potential of 4.2 MT CO<sub>2</sub>.

## Energy-Efficient Cars

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MT CO<sub>2</sub> Achievable

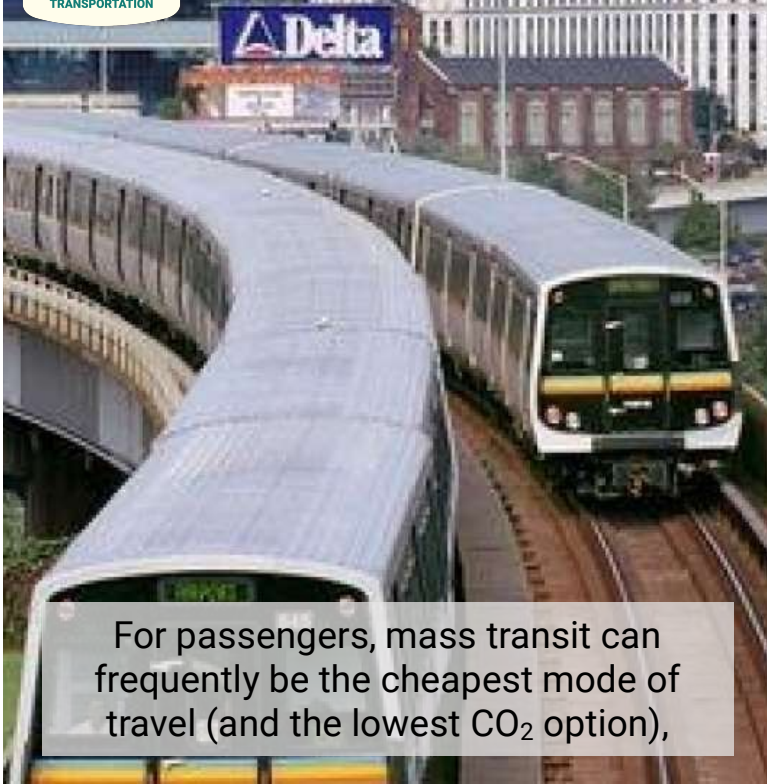
Net Present Value: \$

Fuel-efficient cars offer a relatively low-cost solution for significant GHG reduction. This solution has a technical potential of 4.1 MT CO<sub>2</sub>.





## Mass Transit



For passengers, mass transit can frequently be the cheapest mode of travel (and the lowest CO<sub>2</sub> option),



## Alternative Mobility



87% of trips in the US occur in personal vehicles and prior to the pandemic, adults spent 1 hour driving every day. Bikes, walking, tele-work and tele-shopping can displace these trips.



## Retrofitting



Retrofitting existing buildings can reduce energy demand, cut energy bills, and lower GHG emissions. Rebates are available for heat pumps and other building improvements.



## Recycling & Waste Management



A report from the Georgia Dept. of Community Affairs found Georgians throw away 1.9M tons of paper, 1M tons of plastics, 0.36M tons of metal, and 0.24M tons of glass annually.



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## Alternative Mobility



MT CO<sub>2</sub> Achievable

Net Present Value: \$

Telecommuting and replacing short trips with walking, biking, and micro e-mobility can all reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. This solution has a technical potential of 21.5 MT CO<sub>2</sub>.

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## Mass Transit



MT CO<sub>2</sub> Achievable

Net Present Value: \$

Transit options in Georgia released ~0.245 lbs of CO<sub>2</sub> per passenger mile, compared to 0.891 lbs for a single occupancy vehicle. This solution has a technical potential of 1.1 MT CO<sub>2</sub>.

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## Recycling & Waste Management



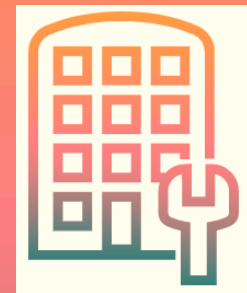
MT CO<sub>2</sub> Achievable

Net Present Value: \$

Many cities in Georgia, including Atlanta, have active recycling programs. Stanford University estimates that one ton of recycled plastic saves about 5,800 kWh of energy. This solution has a technical potential of 7.7 MT CO<sub>2</sub>.

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## Retrofitting



MT CO<sub>2</sub> Achievable

Net Present Value: \$

Retrofitting includes improving insulation, installing LED lighting, replacing conventional HVAC systems with high efficiency heat pumps, and installing high-efficiency windows. It has a technical potential of 13.7 MT CO<sub>2</sub>.





## Refrigerant Management

Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) – a class of refrigerant chemical – have an extremely high global warming potential, with thousands of times the heat trapping potential of CO<sub>2</sub>.



## Composting

Composting allows for organic matter to be broken down by microbes. The process sequesters carbon and produces fertilizer.



## Reduced Food Waste

According to the USDA, between 30-40% of the nation's food supply is wasted each year.



## Climate-Smart Agriculture

Climate-Smart Agriculture refers to agricultural practices that support reduced tillage and managing soil organic matter, including cover crops.

# Composting

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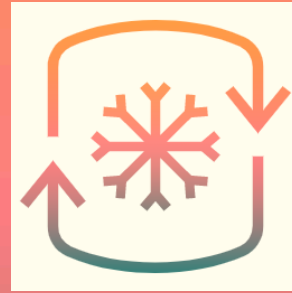
MT CO<sub>2</sub> Achievable

Net Present Value: \$

Georgia currently operates about 38 composting facilities at various scales. Composting could reduce several landfills in Georgia and would potentially reduce methane emissions. This solution has a technical potential of 1.4 MT CO<sub>2</sub>.

# Refrigerant Management

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MT CO<sub>2</sub> Achievable

Net Present Value: \$

In December 2020, Congress passed legislation to phase down HFCs nationwide by 40% by 2024 and by 85% by 2036. The phase down will be administered by the U.S. EPA. This solution has a technical potential of 2.8 MT CO<sub>2</sub>.

# Climate-Smart Agriculture

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MT CO<sub>2</sub> Achievable

Net Present Value: \$

Georgia has about 3.8 million acres of croplands. It's estimated that climate-smart agriculture practices increase the carbon sequestration rate at an average of 0.2 tons of carbon per acre per year. This solution has a technical potential of 0.7 MT CO<sub>2</sub>.

# Reduced Food Waste

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MT CO<sub>2</sub> Achievable

Net Present Value: \$

It's estimated that each year Georgians contribute about 2 million tons of food waste. An additional 1 Mt of CO<sub>2</sub> could be reduced by preventing 12% of the state's current food waste. This solution has a technical potential of 4.3 MT CO<sub>2</sub>.





## Plant-Based Diet

On average, Georgians consume about 105 lbs. of meat (beef, pork, poultry & fish) each year. Plant-rich diets, such as vegetarian or vegan diets, would reduce emissions associated with meat production.



## Planting Trees

Reverting degraded agricultural lands to forests, planting urban tree canopies, and adding trees to pastureland can sequester carbon and reduce urban heat islands.



## Forest Management

Restoring and protecting temperate-climate forests has many benefits including carbon sequestration from trees, soil, and other vegetation.



## Wetlands Protection

Coastal and inland wetlands, including mangroves, seagrasses, salt and freshwater marshes, are powerful carbon sinks. These ecosystems sequester carbon in plants and soils.



## Planting Trees

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MT CO<sub>2</sub> Achievable

Net Present Value: \$

Planting trees in urban areas has multiple benefits. Georgia has about 2.8 million acres of pastureland. An additional 1 Mt of CO<sub>2</sub>e could be reduced by planting trees in 7% of current pasture lands. This solution has a technical potential of 14.3 MT CO<sub>2</sub>.

## Plant-Based Diet

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MT CO<sub>2</sub> Achievable

Net Present Value: \$

Many restaurants offer grass-fed meats that produce less CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. Plant-rich diets have significant potential to further reduce these emissions. This solution has a technical potential of 3.4 MT CO<sub>2</sub>.

## Wetlands Protection

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MT CO<sub>2</sub> Achievable

Net Present Value: \$

According to the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, the state has 420,324 acres of tidal marshes, the largest of any state on the U.S. Atlantic seaboard. This solution has a technical potential of 0.2 MT CO<sub>2</sub>.

## Forest Management

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MT CO<sub>2</sub> Achievable

Net Present Value: \$

Georgia is the number one forestry state in the nation. Its forests currently offset about 8% of the state's CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and can sequester 1 - 4 tons of carbon per acre per year. This solution has a technical potential of 4.3 MT CO<sub>2</sub>.





**BONUS**



**3 MT REDUCED CO<sub>2</sub>**

**\$36M IN SAVINGS**

A new technology cuts the cost of rooftop solar in half: 25% of south-facing rooftops are solarized.

**BONUS**



**2.3 MT REDUCED CO<sub>2</sub>**

High profile celebrities embrace a plant-forward diet, increasing its popularity and prevalence

**BONUS**



**2.6 MT REDUCED CO<sub>2</sub>**

**\$50M IN SAVINGS**

MARTA receives a \$50 million donation to expand and enhance its network in Atlanta.

**BONUS**



**2.1 MT REDUCED CO<sub>2</sub>**

A grocery store magnate invests in refrigerant management for all stores in the state.





## BONUS



**6.0 MT REDUCED CO<sub>2</sub>**

**\$148M IN SAVINGS**

Cogeneration efficiency greatly increased due to research & supporting policies.

## SETBACK



**2 MT INCREASED CO<sub>2</sub>**

**\$400M RECOVERY COST**

Forest fires in North Georgia destroy 200,000 acres of forest cover destroying a carbon sink and releasing CO<sub>2</sub> into the atmosphere.

## SETBACK



**2 MT INCREASED CO<sub>2</sub>**

**\$00M RECOVERY COST**

Hurricane Pedro makes landfall in southern Georgia, destroying solar farms with heavy rain and strong winds.

## SETBACK



**2.0 MT INCREASED CO<sub>2</sub>**

A federal budget crisis puts carbon emission reduction spending on hold







# SETBACK



3.60 MT INCREASED CO<sub>2</sub>

\$139M RECOVERY COST

Thousands of gallons of oil leak in the coast of Georgia, washing up on beaches and damaging coastal wetlands.

# SETBACK



2.0 MT INCREASED CO<sub>2</sub>

The supply of lithium reaches a critical point and EV battery production plummets.

# STATUS QUO



No new environmental legislation passed in Georgia. No impact on carbon emissions.

# STATUS QUO



Life goes on as normal in Georgia. No impact on carbon emissions





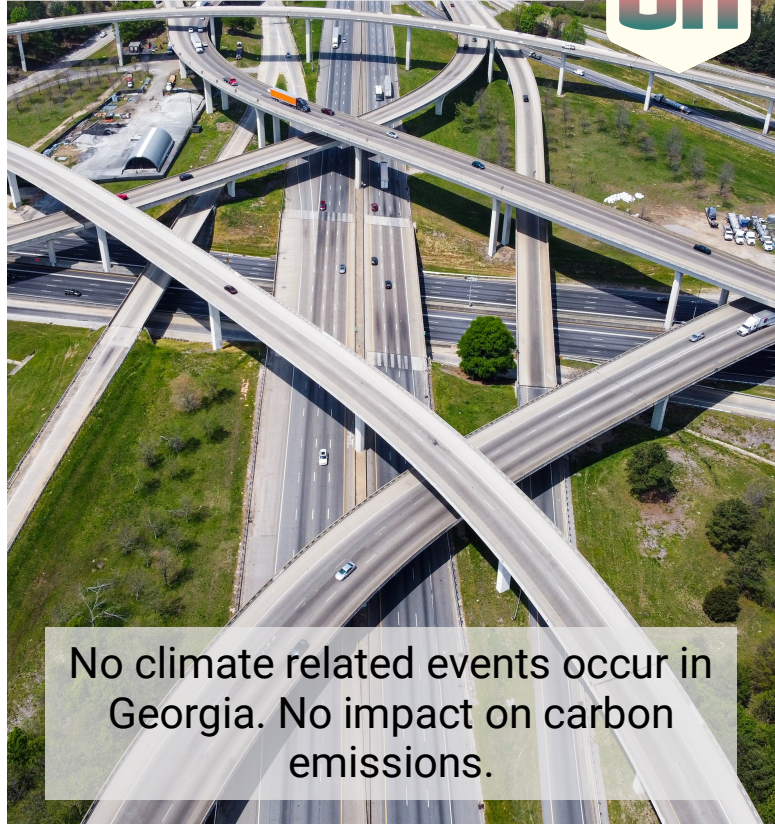


# STATUS QUO



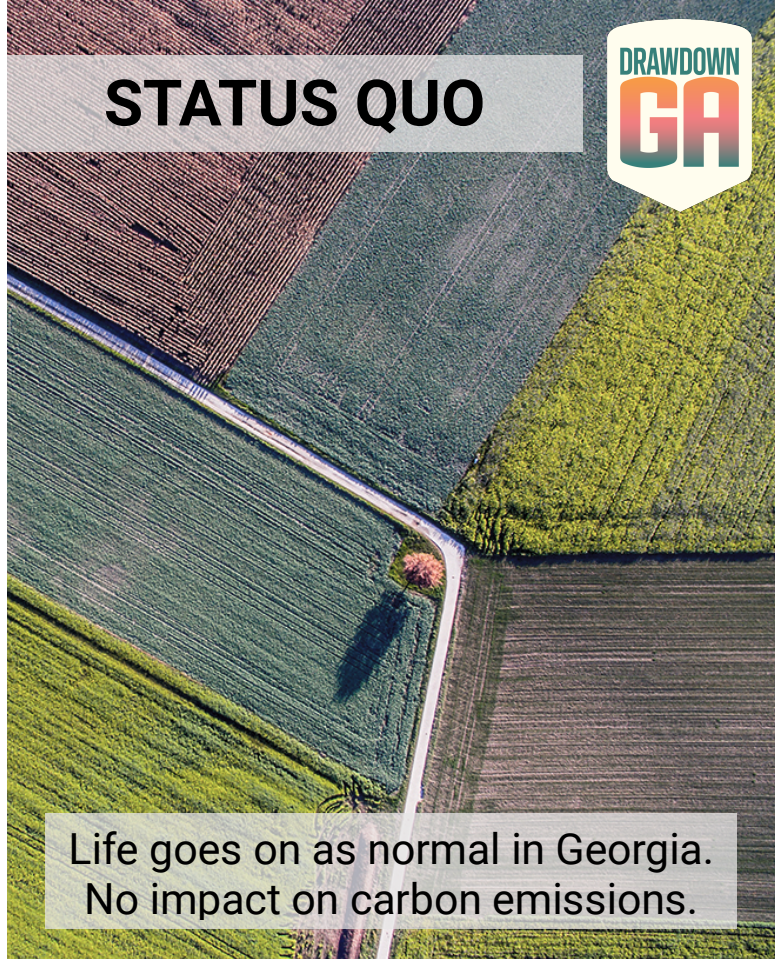
No environmental catastrophes in Georgia. No impact on carbon emissions.

# STATUS QUO



No climate related events occur in Georgia. No impact on carbon emissions.

# STATUS QUO



Life goes on as normal in Georgia. No impact on carbon emissions.