

Climate Pollution Reduction Planning in Georgia: Forests, Landfills, Data Centers & More



Georgia Planning Association
Fall Conference
Augusta, GA
September 23, 2026





Agenda

- Session Overview
- What is CPRG?
- Georgia CPRG Projects
- Atlanta MSA CPRG Projects
- Interactive Discussion Session

Climate Pollution Reduction Grant: Landfill Gas to Energy, Forestry, and Data Centers

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What is the Climate Pollution Reduction Grant?



PLANNING GRANTS: FINAL DISTRIBUTION

- \$3 M for states
- \$1 M for MSAs



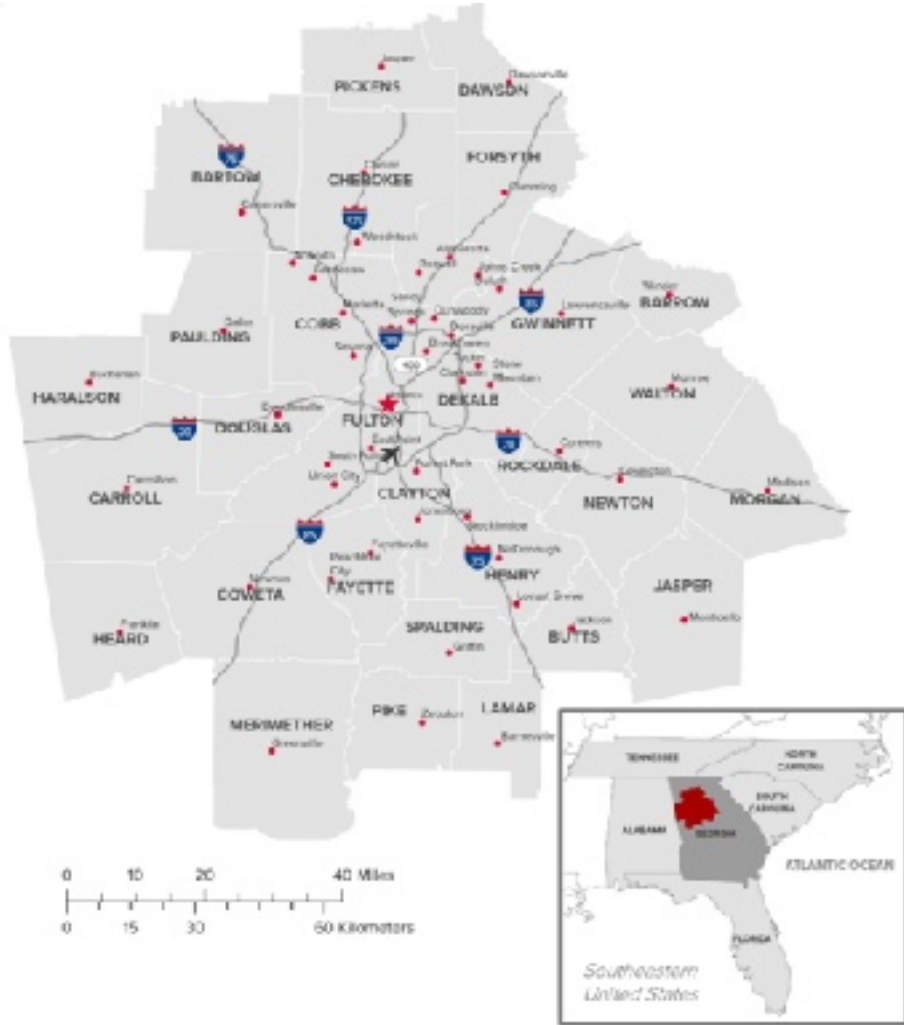


CPRG PLANNING FOR THE ATLANTA MSA



Lead agency for Atlanta MSA
CPRG

- 29 counties
- 150 cities
- 57% of Georgia's population





PHASE 1 PLANNING GRANT: THREE CPRG DELIVERABLES

GA PRG received a Climate Pollution Reduction Grant (CPRG) to develop a statewide climate action plan to reduce air pollution and support the transition to an equitable, clean energy economy.

- The current phase of work is focusing on the Status Report due on September 2027.

1

Priority Climate Action Plan (Peach State Plan)

- ▶ Near-term, high-priority, implementation-ready measures to reduce GHG emissions
- ▶ Due March 1, 2024

2

Implementation Grant

- ▶ Application of measures
- ▶ Applications due April 1, 2024

Comprehensive Climate Action Plan (CCAP)

3

- ▶ Near- and long-term GHG emission reduction goals, and prioritized measures to achieve goals
- ▶ Due July 1, 2026

Status Report

4

- ▶ Implementation status of quantified measures included in the CCAP
- ▶ Due at the close of the grant period in September 2027



**Priority Climate Action Plan
(PCAP)**

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**Peach State Voluntary Emission
Reduction Plan (PSVERP)**

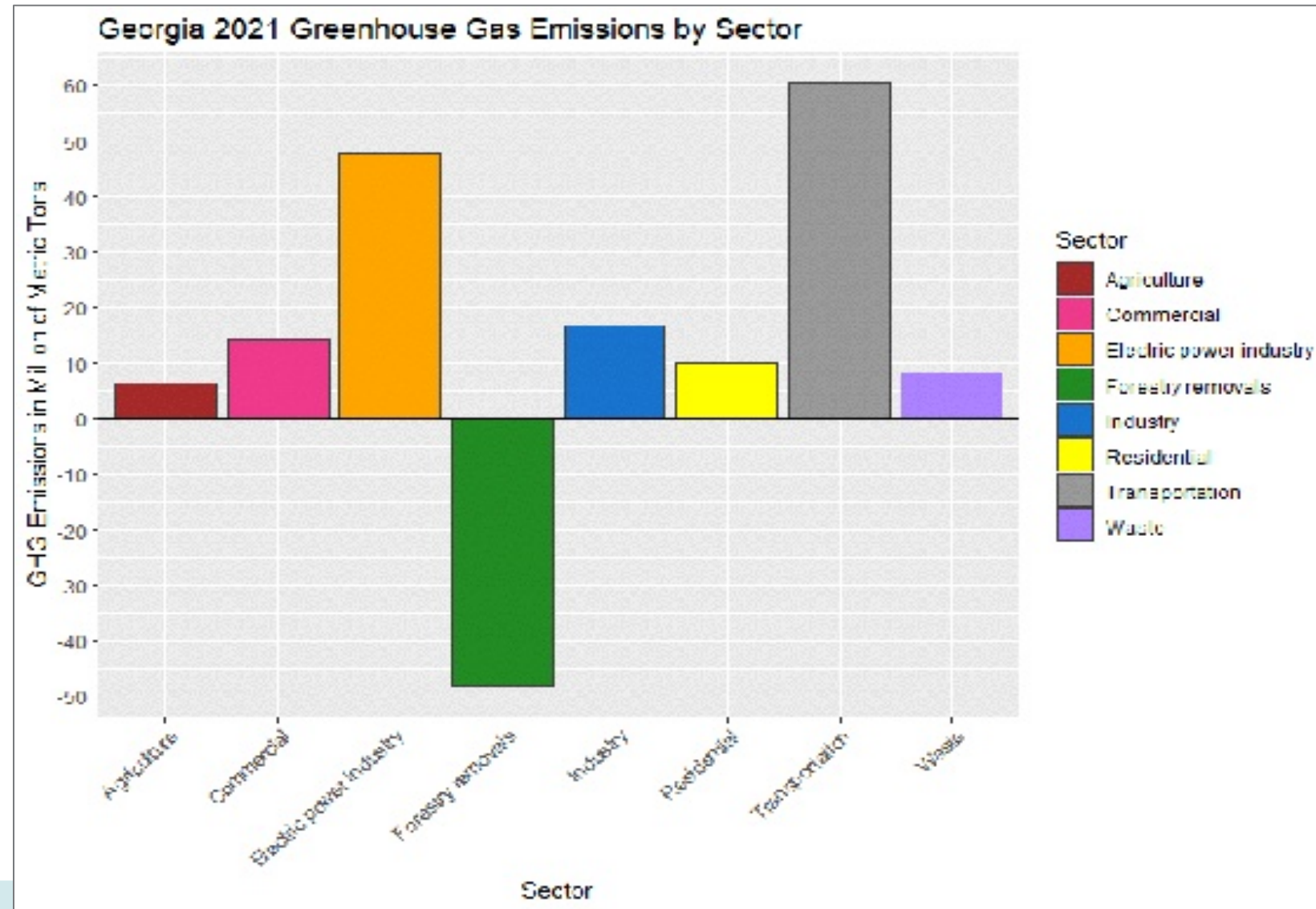


PEACH STATE VOLUNTARY EMISSION REDUCTION PLAN OVERVIEW

Task	Summary
1 GHG Inventory	Built on Drawdown GA statewide emissions inventory.
2 Quantified GHG Reduction Measures	Developed a list of potential GHG reduction measures based on reduction potential, feasibility, policy compliance, need for funding, co-benefits, and other factors and model the emissions reduction potential of each measure included in the PCAP.
3 Benefits Analysis	Developed a base year inventory for co-pollutants and project co-pollutant changes resulting from the implementation of priority GHG reduction measures.
4 Low-Income and Disadvantaged Communities (LIDAC) Benefits Analysis	Identified LIDAC block groups and potential benefits associated with GHG reduction measures for LIDACs.
5 Review of Authority to Implement	Documented authority to implement potential reduction measures and to pursue approval or collaboration from other entities as needed.
6 Intersection with Other Funding Availability	Included other potential funding opportunities for reduction measures and incorporating analysis into PCAP and grant applications.

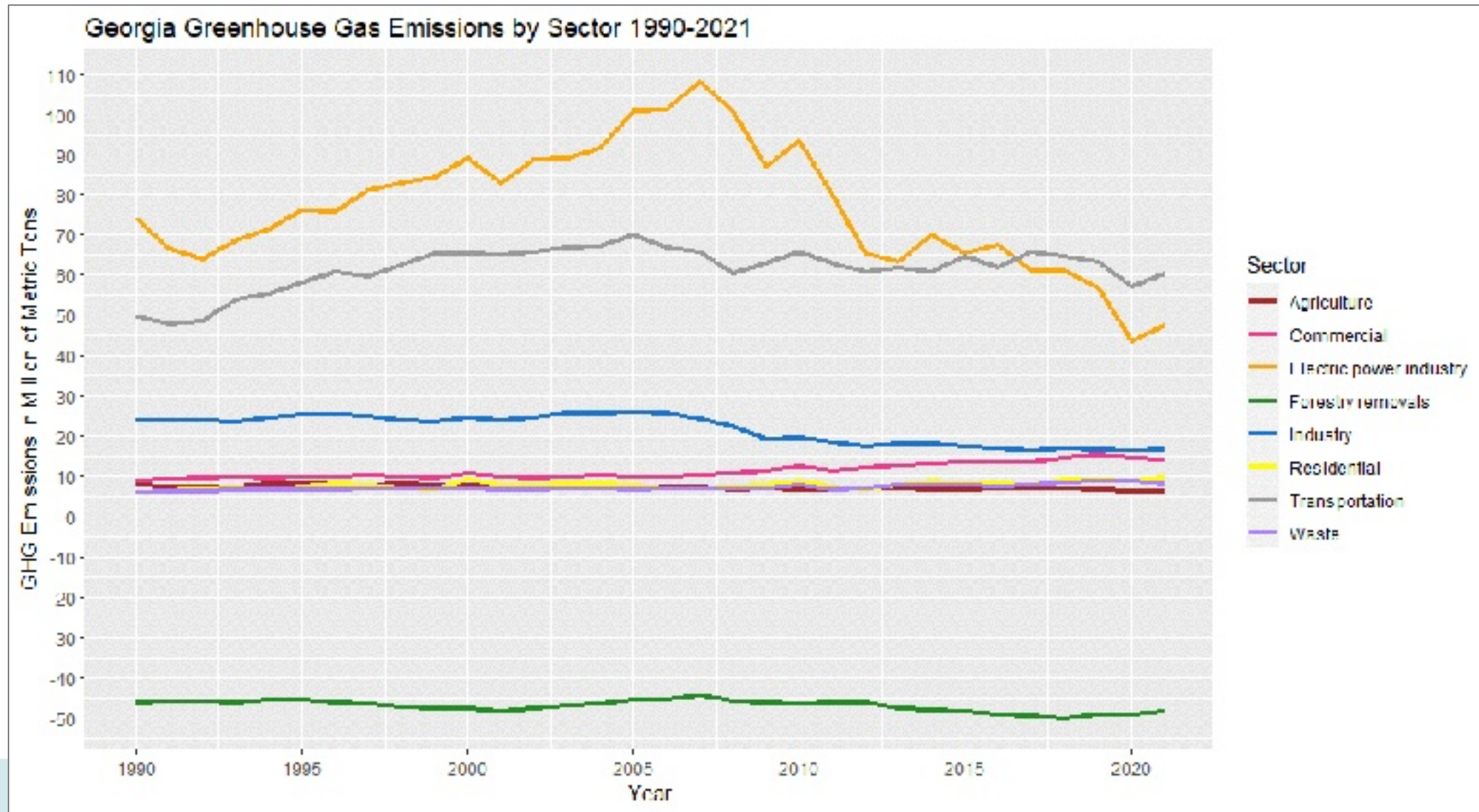


GHG EMISSIONS BY SECTOR





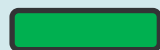
GHG EMISSIONS TRENDS BY SECTOR





PRIORITY REDUCTION MEASURES

Strategy	Measures
1. Electrify transportation sector and adapt to consumer mode shift	1.1 Zero-emission buses
	1.2 Electric vehicle charging infrastructure
	1.3 Bikes and bike infrastructure
	1.4 Zero-emission fleet deployment
	1.5 Manufacturing of raw materials and intermediate and finished products to support EV uptake
2. Improve energy efficiency and promote electrification	2.1 Weatherization for residential buildings
	2.2 Home energy rebates for the purchase of electric and energy efficient products
	2.3 Incentive programs for implementation of end-use energy efficiency measures in commercial buildings
	2.4 Incentive programs for the purchase of certified energy-efficient lighting in commercial and industrial buildings, as well as streetlights
3. Increase availability and use of renewable energy	3.1 Transmission and distribution upgrades
	3.2 Increase renewable energy
4. Improve waste diversion and landfill management	4.1 Landfill gas management and utilization
	4.2 Organic waste diversion from landfills
	4.3 Recycling
5. Promote use of alternative fuels	5.1 Hydrogen refueling stations (HRS)
	5.2 Sustainable aviation fuel (SAF) production
	5.3 Renewable natural gas (RNG) production from biodigesters
6. Refrigerant management	6.1 Management of fluorinated (F-gas) leakage and replacement of equipment
7. Advance conservation and sustainable land use	7.1 Afforestation and reforestation
	7.2 Cropland and soil management improvements and conservation
	7.3 Coastal and waterway conservation and restoration



Largest emission reduction for each strategy.

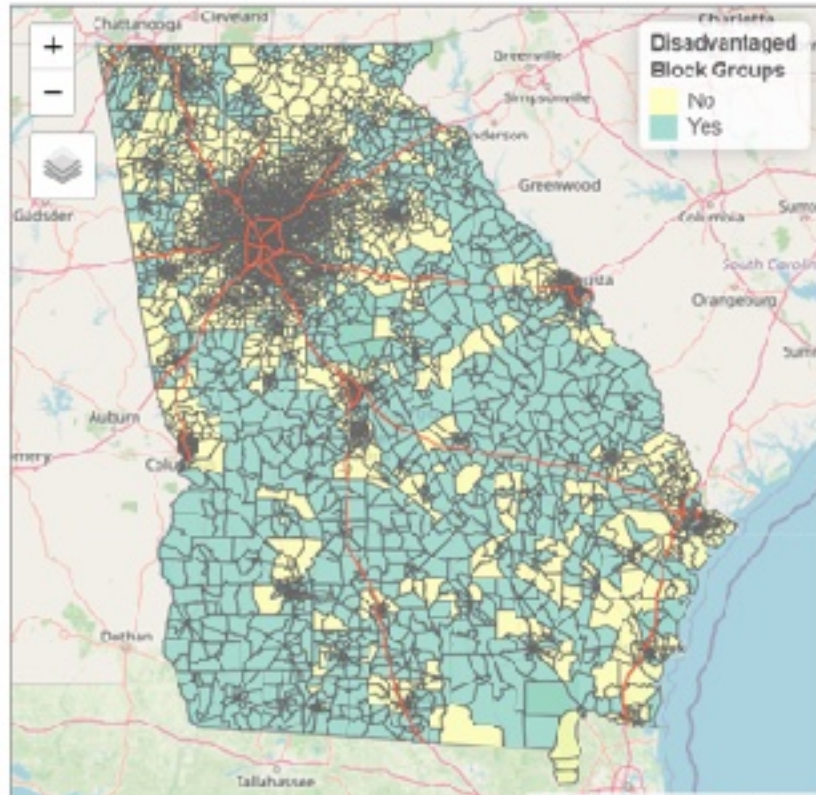


Largest overall

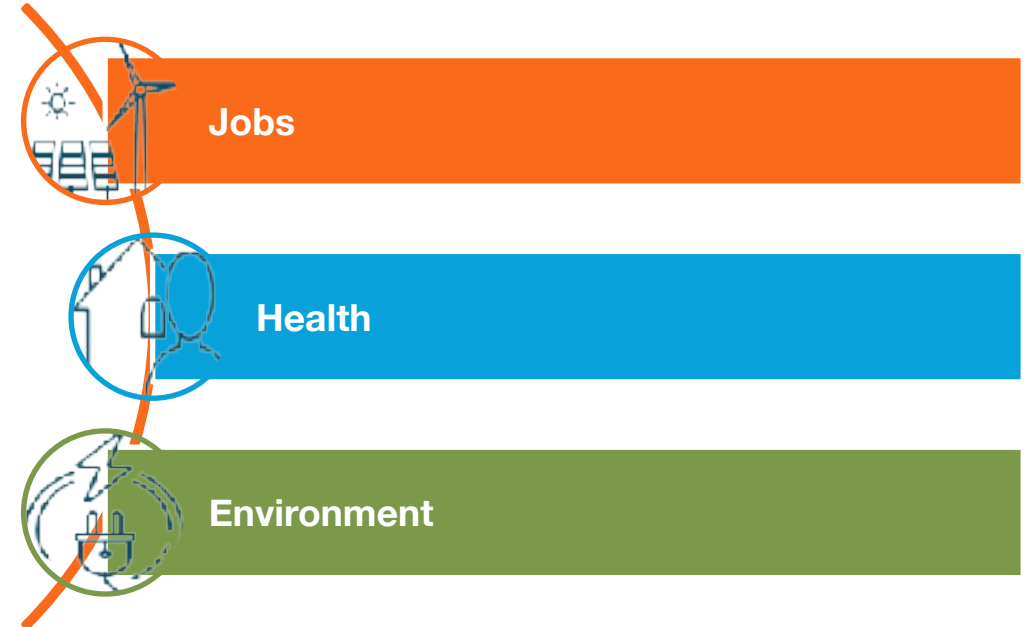


LIDAC ANALYSIS

LIDAC AREAS



LIDAC BENEFITS ANALYSIS





BENEFITS, AUTHORITY TO IMPLEMENT, AND FUNDING AVAILABILITY



Benefits Analysis

- Quantified estimates of co-pollutant reductions (e.g., PM_{2.5}, NO_x, SO₂, VOCs, air toxics, etc.) and/or other benefits associated with GHG reduction measures.



Authority to Implement

- 21 measures that can be implemented without new or additional regulatory/legislative authority.



Other Funding Availability

- Compiled over 21 sources of funding that align with GA's priority emission reduction measures.





PROJECT PARTNERS



Multiple State Agencies





Comprehensive Climate Action Plan (CCAP)

=

Peach State Voluntary Emission Reduction Studies (PSVERS)



FOCUS OF THE PEACH STATE STUDIES

Reducing methane from landfills by turning methane into energy

It is estimated that a landfill gas (LFG) to energy project will **capture between roughly 60 – 90% of methane** emitted from a landfill¹



Replanting privately-owned forests (reforestation) to support local sourcing of forest products

Georgia's forests **absorb over 20% of carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions**

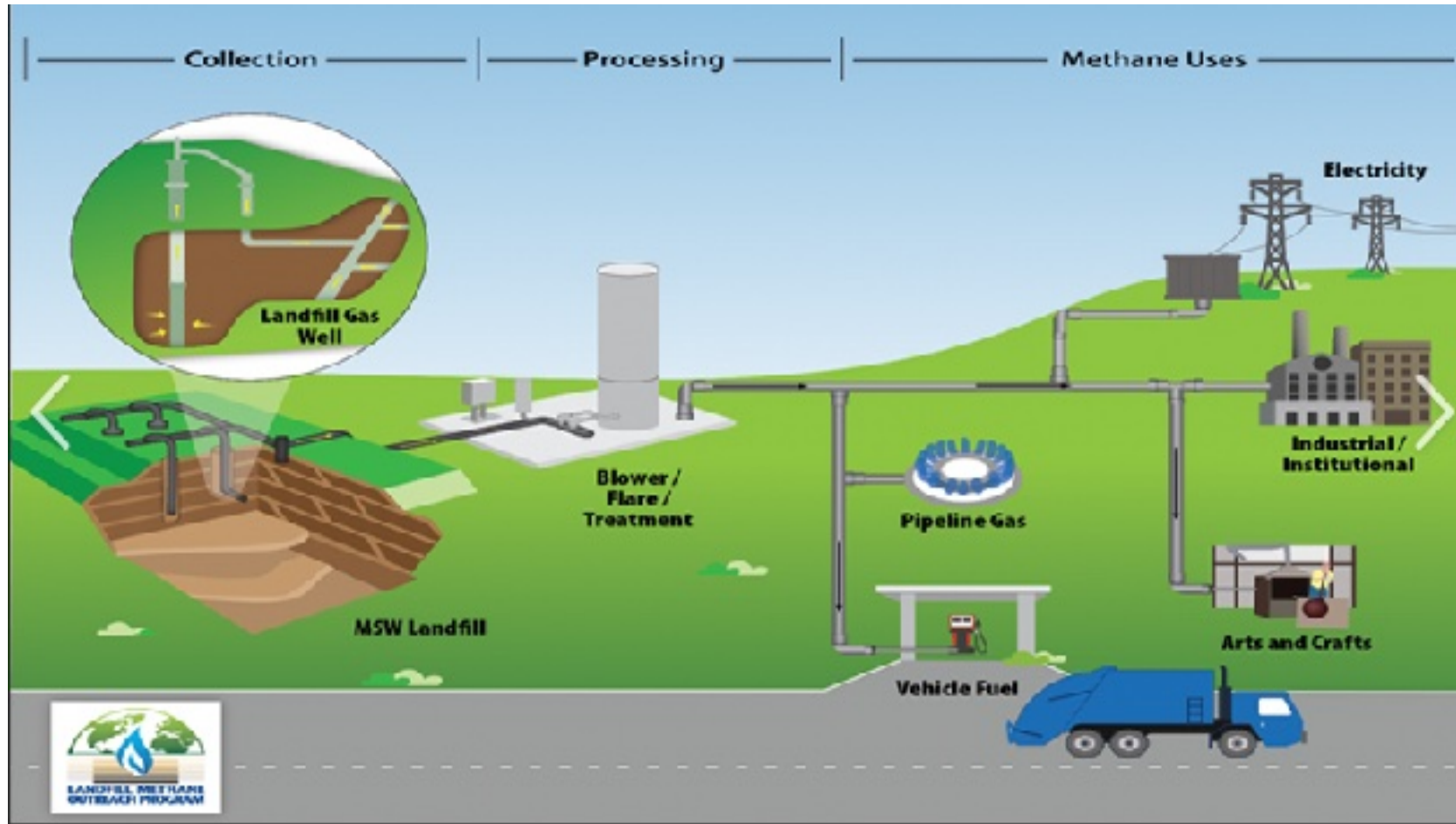


from the combustion of fossil fuels in Georgia²

1. [Benefits of Landfill Gas Energy Projects | U.S. EPA](#)
2. [State GHG Emissions and Removals | U.S. EPA](#)



EXPANDING LANDFILL GAS TO ENERGY (LFGTE) PROJECTS



Overview of LFGTE Process and LFGTE Project End-Uses



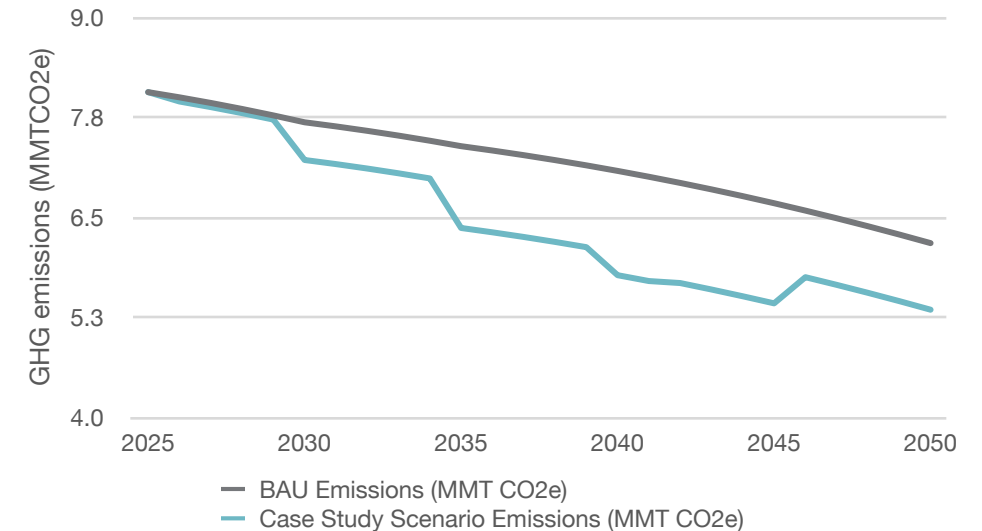
EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS & AVOIDED EMISSIONS - LFGTE

- Annual direct emissions reductions and avoided emissions resulting from each project were summed based on the modeled project installation timeline to estimate total annual values each year from 2026 to 2050

The installation of LFGTE projects at candidate and future potential landfills in the case study scenario results in:

- 0.68 MMT CO₂e** cumulative direct methane emissions reductions by 2030 and **19.4** cumulative MMT CO₂e direct methane emissions reductions by 2050
- 0.26 MMT CO₂e** cumulative avoided emissions by 2030 and **8.5 MMT CO₂e** cumulative avoided emissions by 2050

Projections of BAU Emissions and Case Study Scenario Emissions of the Waste Sector



Note: The figure only displays direct emissions reductions resulting from LFGTE projects as avoided emissions do not directly reduce waste sector emissions.

BAU includes: 17 operational and 4 planned facilities

Case Study includes: 21 candidate locations and 4 future potential facilities



ECONOMIC BENEFITS & JOB CREATION - LFGTE

Estimated Regional (State-wide) Economic Benefits (Economic and job creation benefits are estimates only and are not guaranteed)	Typical 3-NW Engine Project	Typical 1,000 scfm Direct-use Project 5-mile pipeline	Typical 2,800 scfm RNG Project 2-mile pipeline
<i>Direct Effects</i>			
Project expenditures for the purchase of generators, piping, and gas compression, treatment skid and auxiliary equipment	\$3.74 million	\$2.68 million	\$5.37 million
Jobs created	9.6	14.6	16.0
<i>Indirect Effects</i>			
Economic output, resulting from ripple effects	\$6.56 to \$9.54 million	\$6.41 to \$6.40 million	\$11.93 to \$13.50 million
Jobs created, including economic ripple effects	34.5-44.6	32.1-40.0	53.2-67.7

MWh megawatt scfm: standard cubic feet per minute RNG: renewable natural gas

* Estimates based on LMC's *LC Cost-Wheel*, Version 3.0.

Total Estimated Workforce and Economic Impacts LFGTE Projects Implemented at Candidate and Future Potential Landfills

Metric	Financial Impact	
	2026-2030	2026-2050
Number of jobs created within the state directly from the projects	182	1,249
Number of jobs created within the state including economic ripple effects	1,076	8,186
Total state-wide economic output resulting from ripple effects (\$000)	244,930	2,000,420



CO-BENEFITS FOR COMMUNITIES & RESILIENCY - LFGTE

In addition to **emissions reductions and workforce and economic benefits of LFGTE projects**, other benefits of the expanding LFGTE projects measure include:

Methane is a highly flammable gas that can reach explosive concentrations in poorly ventilated areas.¹ Collecting and managing LFG can enhance safety by mitigating the risks of explosion hazards associated with gas accumulation.

Improved safety

The process of capturing LFG and converting it into energy removes most non-methane organic compounds, including VOCs and HAPs like benzene, toluene, and ethyl benzene.² Also, producing energy from LFG reduces need for non-renewable resources, such as coal, diesel, or natural gas.

Direct and avoided co-pollutant emissions

LFGTE projects can enhance community by acting as a distributed energy resource. In addition, LFGTE systems are a source of renewable energy, increasing access of potential communities and businesses looking to purchase renewable energy.

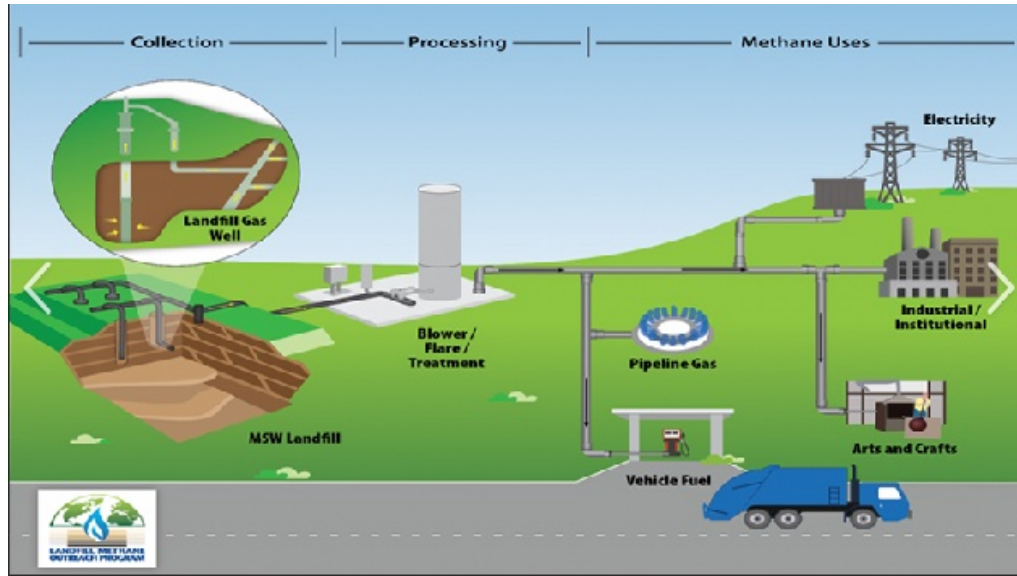
Grid stability and access to renewable energy

Sources:

1. Berkeleyside, Berkeley fined \$130,000 for air quality violations at Cesar Chavez Park. April 4, 2024.
2. Xihe Zhou et. al., Environmental and human health impacts of volatile organic compounds: A perspective review. February 2023.
3. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Landfill Methane Outreach Project.



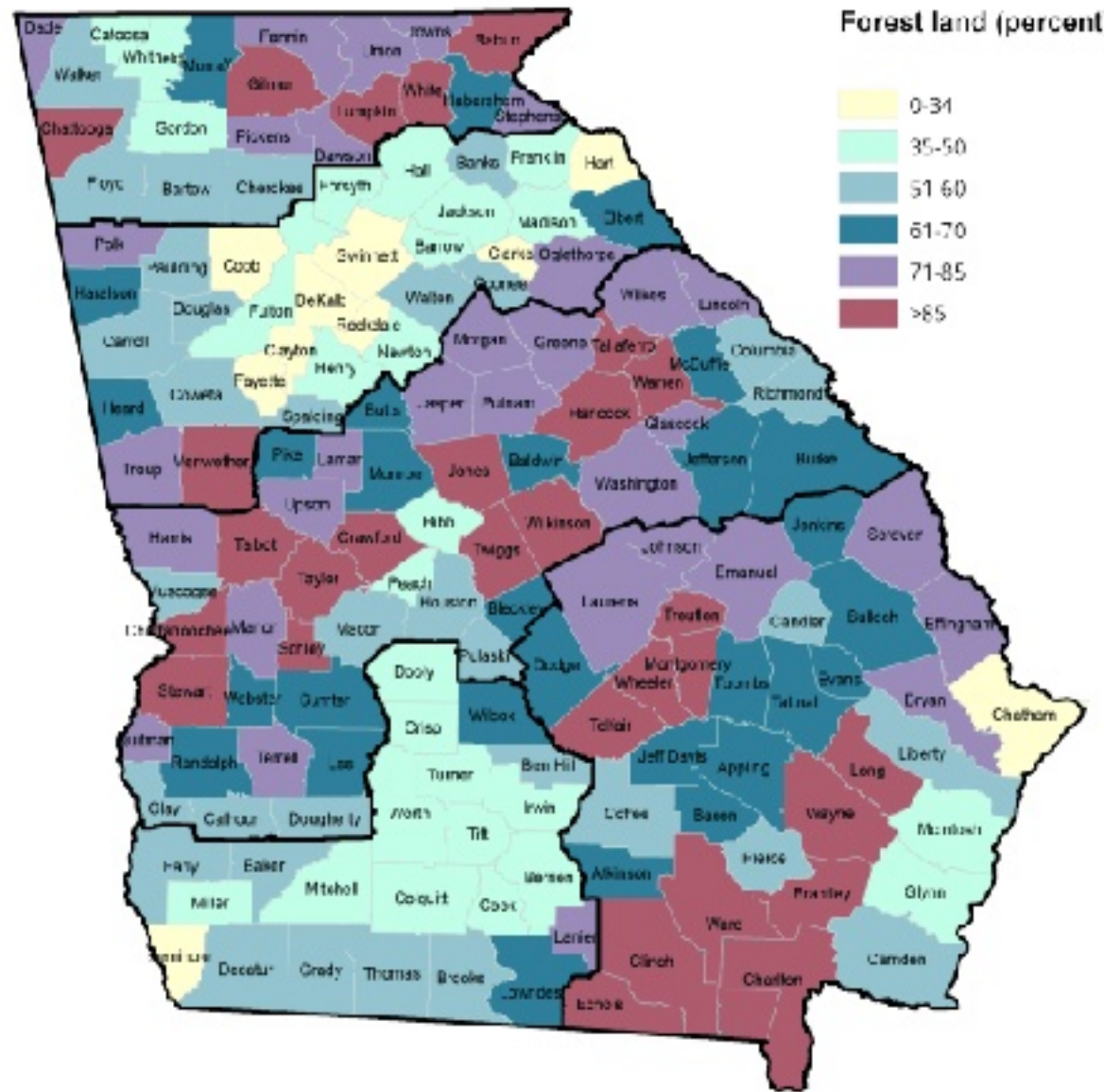
FROM LANDFILLS TO FORESTRY



Planted loblolly pine (Pinus taeda) in Georgia. (Courtesy photo by Georgia Forestry Commission)



EXPANDING REFORESTATION PROJECT



**Percentage of
Counties in
Forestland, 2019
(USDA, Forest Service,
Georgia's Forests, 2019)**



EXPANDING REFORESTATION PROJECT

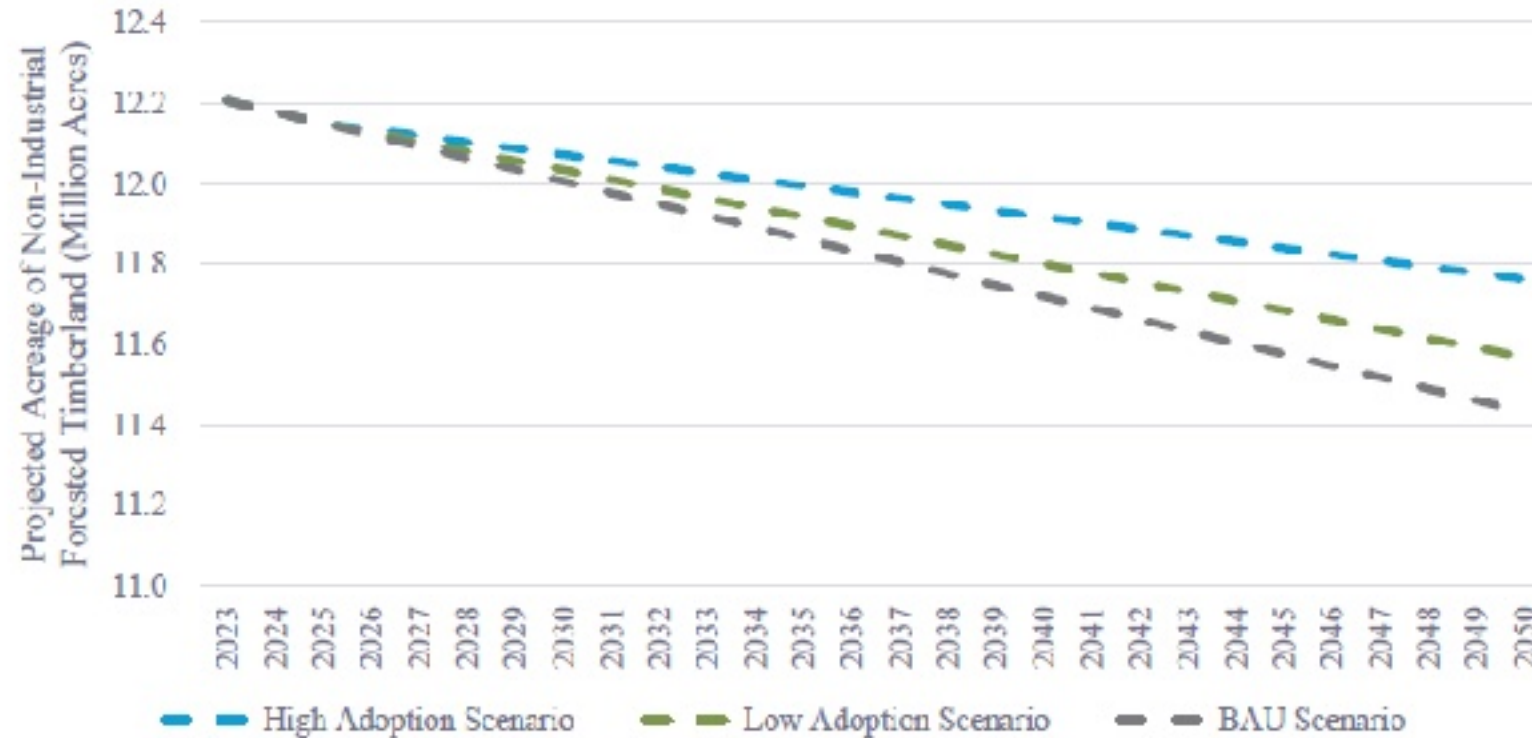


Figure 2. Projected Acreage of Non-Industrial Timberland Under BAU and Case Studies Implementation Scenarios

BAU: assumes steady decline of private timberland.

High Adoption Scenario: ambitious approach to show the full potential of this measure when supported with outreach and strong financial incentives.

Low Adoption Scenario: Includes timberland owners who are aware of incentives and cost-share opportunities and are likely to use the programs.



EXPANDING REFORESTATION PROJECT

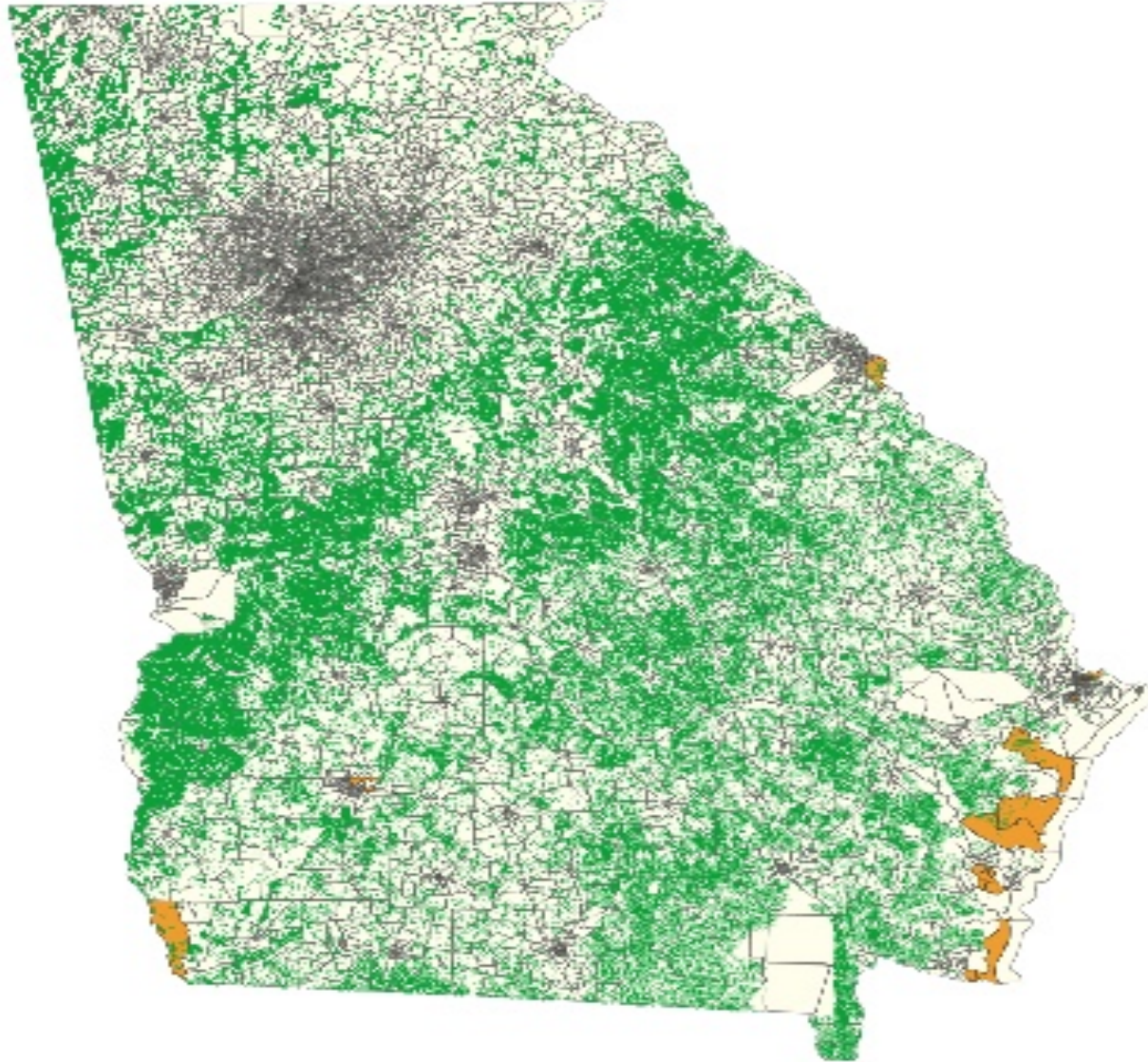
- In 2022, Georgia had 24.2 million acres of forestland, and each year it decreases.
- In the low adoption scenario, 19% of Georgia’s forestland takes advantage of programs and results in 4.6 metric tons of CO₂ reductions.
- In the high adoption scenario, 46% of Georgia’s forestland takes advantage of programs and results in 11.1 metric tons of CO₂ reductions.

Table 1. CO₂ Emissions Reduction Potential of Timberland Reforestation Incentives

Scenario	Projected Cumulative CO ₂ Emissions Reductions (MT CO ₂ e)	
	2025-2030	2025-2050
Low Adoption Scenario	213,271	4,645,734
High Adoption Scenario	508,606	11,109,380



ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS OF REFORESTATION



- | |
|--|
| Forestland in Georgia
(Integrated Climate and Land Use Scenarios 2020 data) |
| Census tracts in the 90 th
percentile or greater for flood
risk |
| Census tracts below the 90 th
percentile for flood risk |



ECONOMIC BENEFITS & JOB CREATION - REFORESTATION

Forestry in Georgia Today

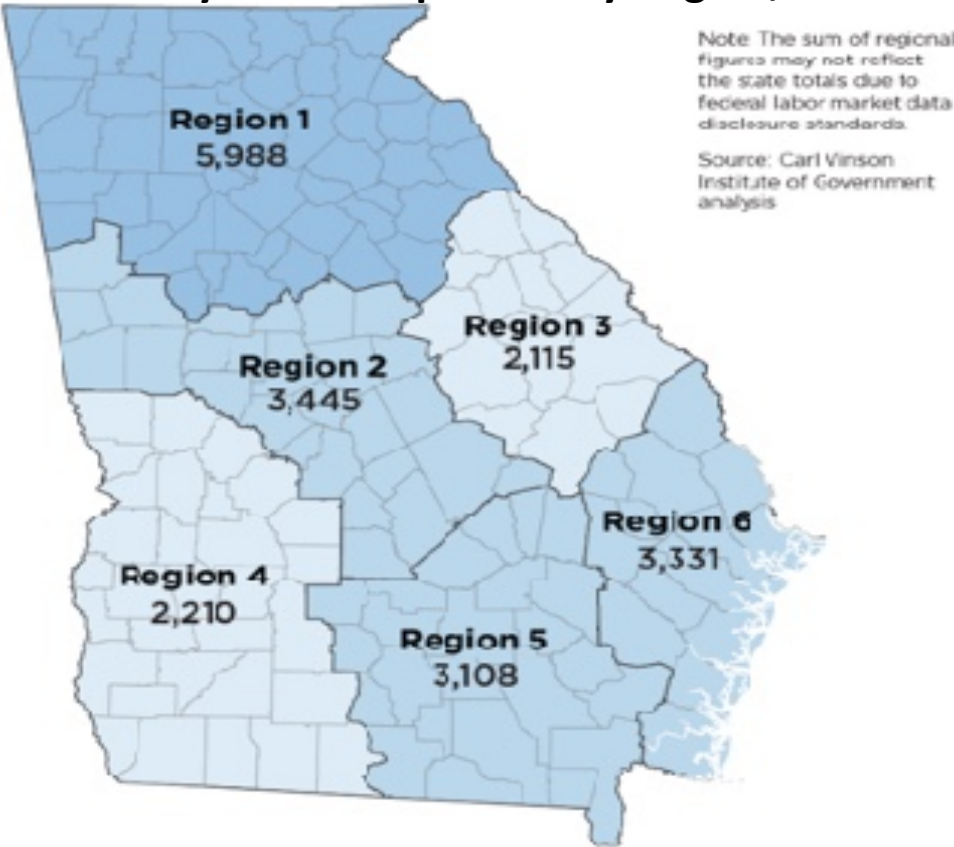
- As of 2024, Georgia has one of the largest forestry sectors in the United States, **employing over 100,000 individuals** in roles such as logging, timber production, forest management, and conservation.
- The forestry industry generates **approximately \$37 billion annually** and supports sectors including tourism and wildlife conservation.
- The industry faces **challenges** such as an aging workforce and a need for training in changing forestry technology (e.g., automation)

Workforce and Economic Impacts of Reforestation

- **Create direct and indirect jobs** in Georgia in the short- and long-term, such as foresters, mill workers and log truck drivers.
- **Increase GDP and labor income** in the short- and long-term.

Metric	Financial Impact	
	2025-2030	2025-2050
Jobs added	72 - 167	1,089 - 2,929
GDP added (2024 million USD)	\$10 - \$28	\$245 - \$669
Labor income (2024 million USD)*	\$2 - \$5	\$48 - \$162

Projected Annual Employment Need for All Primary Mill Occupations by Region, 2026



Sources:

1. Georgia Forestry Foundation, Georgia Forestry Labor Study

*Labor income is additional income paid to the additional jobs created from measure implementation.



COMMUNITY BENEFIT & RESILIENCY - REFORESTATION

Georgia Forestry Ownership in 2022

Georgia forest acreage by ownership		
Ownership class	Size (thousand acres)	Percentage
Federal and state		
U.S. Forest Service	859	3.5%
Other Federal	1,019	4.1%
State and Local Government	912	3.7%
Forest industry		
Corporate Forest Industry	1,423	5.7%
Individual Forest Industry	34	0.1%
Nonindustrial private		
Corporate	7,788	31.3%
Conservation/natural resources organization	80	0.3%
Unincorporated local partnership	228	0.9%
Individual	12,505	50.3%
Total	24,248	100%

In addition to **improved financial returns for private timberland owners** (families and individuals) and **emissions reductions**, other benefits of the reforestation incentive include:



Improved ecological resilience

Forests help to absorb water and maintain soil composition, preventing runoff erosion and flash floods. Maintaining forests, especially in coastal areas, near rivers or low-lying regions, will help to mitigate the impact of flooding in the future.



Preserving habitats for wildlife

Georgia ranks sixth among all states in biodiversity. Forests in the state are home to numerous threatened species, including 349 high-priority animal species and 291 high-priority plant species.¹



Supporting opportunities for recreation

In the 2018 National Woodland Owner Survey, 40% of individual or family respondents stated that recreation was an important or very important use for their land.²

Sources:

- 1. Georgia Forestry Commission, Sustainability Report for Georgia's Forests.
- 2. U.S. Forest Service, National Woodland Owners Survey Dashboard



Status Report

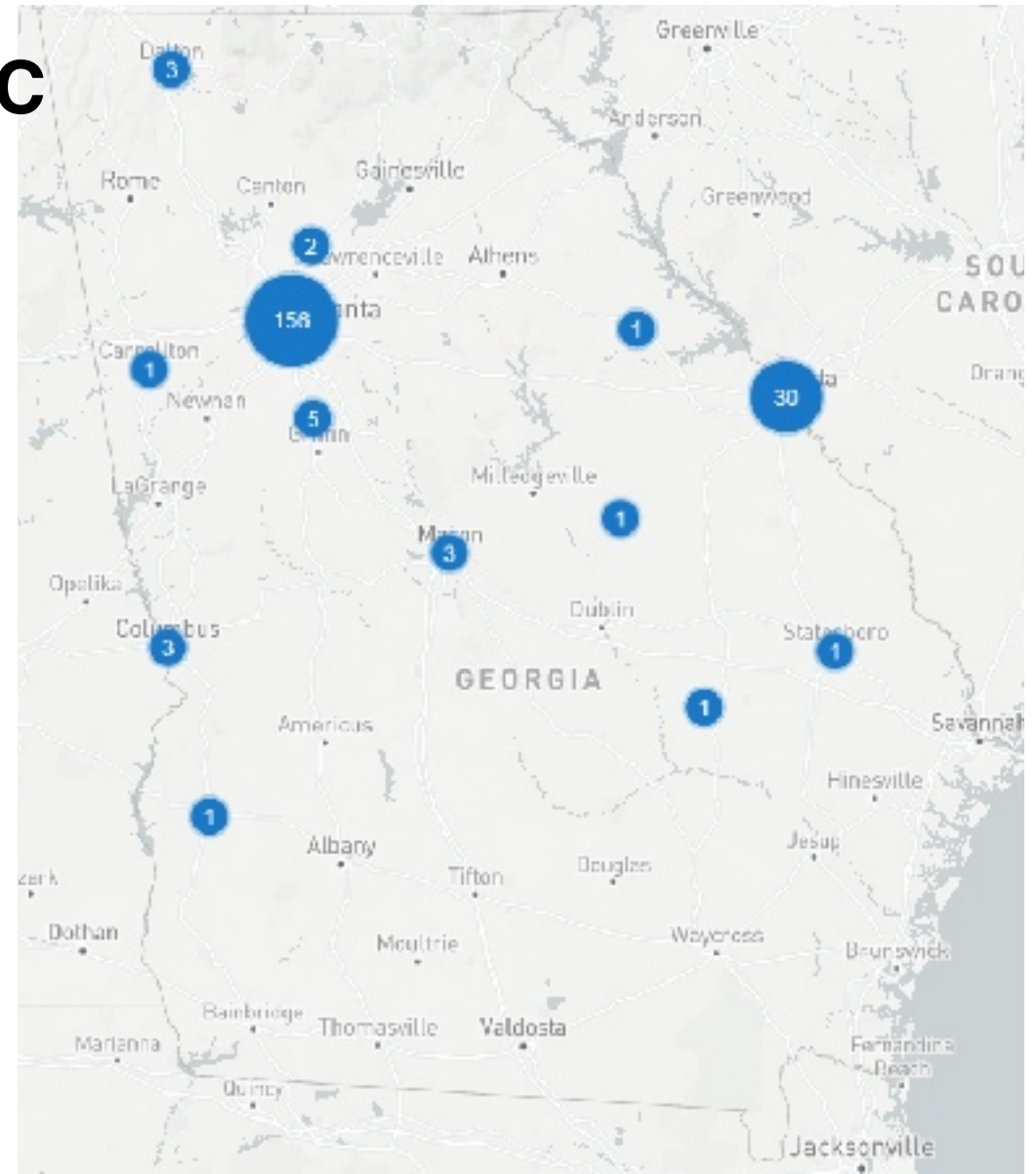
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Data Center Impact Study



DATA CENTERS ARE A HOT TOPIC

- Since the inception of the Climate Pollution Reduction Grant (CPRG) program in 2023, the industrial landscape of Georgia has shifted significantly.
- Atlanta is now the second-largest growing data center market in the U.S.
- EPD is utilizing approximately \$1 Million in remaining CPRG funds to expand an existing internal report, "Growth of Data Centers in Georgia".





GOALS AND TIMELINE FOR STUDY

- Develop a more comprehensive and active emissions inventory.
- Quantify Emissions and identify areas available for reduction.
- Understand city/county actions made at the local level.
- Understand existing and emerging legislation and regulation.
- Understand impacts on communities.

Timeline:

3-8 months – Develop inventory

3-6 months – Modeling, which can include emissions and energy use.

2-4 months – Targeted collaboration with stakeholder groups.

1-3 months – Develop data center report.

“Status Report” is due to EPA in September 2027



Q&A

EPD CPRG Website





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Climate Pollution Reduction Planning in the Atlanta MSA



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ONE
great
REGION

A Regional Approach to Climate Action

The **climate is changing**, leading to higher temperatures and an increase in extreme weather events. At the same time, the Atlanta region is undergoing an **energy transition** to an increasingly **electric** future.

ARC is **working strategically** to help the Atlanta region prepare for these challenges and embrace new opportunities as we work to **foster thriving communities** for all.



Energy Transition

Advancing the transition to carbon-free energy available for everyone

Regional Clean Electricity Plan

This plan, funded by a U.S. Department of Energy grant, will help local governments save money by making their buildings and operations more energy efficient, while also providing alternative energy options.

Status: Ongoing – Project ends June 2027.

Clean Tech Academy

ARC has received a 5-year, \$2 million federal grant that will enable Goodwill of North Georgia to train 250 people to become EV technicians.

Status: The first cohort completed training in August 2024; the second cohort will start in October 2025. Five additional cohorts were completed, including the introduction of a heat pump cohort. Additional cohorts of both will continue throughout 2025 and 2026.

Sustainable Freight Cluster Plans

Sustainability-focused freight cluster plans seek to provide local jurisdictions and CIDs with actionable recommendations for improving freight sustainability in the study area by reducing freight's human and environmental impacts. Potential solutions may include shifting to zero-emissions vehicles for freight movement, providing workplace electric vehicle chargers for workers, and shifting away from single occupant vehicle commutes. The first Sustainable Freight Cluster CID.

Status: Ongoing – Gateway 85 CID and South Fulton CID plans kicked off in late December 2025/ early January 2026.

Georgia Energys shed

ARC is working with Georgia Tech to develop an integrated model of metro Atlanta's energys shed, which includes any power generation facility and related transmission and distribution infrastructure to meet our region's energy needs. Simulations will assess the impact of potential energy futures within the energys shed.

Status: Paused – Completed Year 2 of 3



Resilience

Enhancing the resilience of our communities, infrastructure, and natural systems to climate change and extreme weather events

Transportation Resilience Improvement Plan

Through FHWA's PROTECT grant, ARC will use a data-informed approach to identify transportation infrastructure at risk due to current and future flood and extreme heat events, develop a resilience improvement plan, and incorporate outcomes into transportation planning and policies.

Status: Ongoing – work began in 2026 Q1; 18 month project.

City of Decatur Heat Mitigation Plan

Through ARC's Community Development Assistance Program, the City of Decatur received support to analyze existing climate and heat data and develop recommendations to mitigate the city's urban heat island effect. This effort acted as Phase 1 of Decatur's Heat Mitigation Strategy. In the next phase, led by Georgia State University's Andrew Young School of Policy Studies, Decatur will evaluate the feasibility of mitigation strategies in alignment with existing plans and local ordinances. These strategies will guide short-term actions and long-term improvements through updated city development codes and support policy changes to combat the urban heat experienced within city limits.

Status: Selected Georgia State University's Andrew Young School of Policy Studies in May 2025; Plan expected to kick off 2025 Q3.

Resilient Water Utilities Report

The Metropolitan North Georgia Water Planning District will leverage current local climate data and recent experience with extreme weather events to update the 2015 Utility Climate Resiliency Study. The report will provide water utilities with adaptive strategies for planning their systems for future resilience.

Status: Report expected completion date Q1 2026.

Metro Atlanta Bicycle Network Plan

This initiative aims to create a connected bicycle network across metro Atlanta with focus areas in South Metro and the Flint River.

Status: Upcoming – anticipated kickoff 2026 Q2; 24 month project.



Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions Reductions

Setting the region on a path towards net zero greenhouse gas emissions

Metro Atlanta Climate Action Plan

A roadmap to create a sustainable and resilient future for all, highlighting steps to transition to near net zero GHG emissions by 2050.

Status: Plan completed December 2025. MACAP implementation roadshow will be held March 2024 – December 2024.

Transportation Carbon Reduction Plan

This project will examine local and regional strategies to support the reduction of transportation-related greenhouse gas emissions.

Status: Ongoing – work began in 2025 Q1; 18 month project.

Georgia Commute Options

Managed by ARC and funded by the Georgia DOT, Georgia Commute Options works with employers commuters to reduce traffic and single-occupancy vehicles and improve air quality in metro Atlanta. The K-12 arm of the Georgia Commute Options program, Georgia Commute Schools collaborates with schools, districts, and communities to support alternative ways to travel to school, provide in-classroom air quality curriculum, and reduce car line idling on school campuses.

Status: Ongoing.

E-Bike Rebate Program

ARC partnered with the City of Atlanta to provide rebates for the purchase of e-bikes to provide affordable, clean transportation options for moderate and low-income individuals.

Status: Ongoing – the Atlanta City Council introduced legislation in January 2026 to renew funding after ARC administered the inaugural program on behalf of the City of Atlanta.

Green Communities

This voluntary sustainability certification and technical assistance program helps local governments reduce their environmental impact through actionable measures.

Status: Ongoing.

ARC's Climate & Resilience Work Program

Guided by ARC's values of excellence, integrity, and equity. Fostering Healthy, Livable Communities and a Prepared Workforce





Metro Atlanta Climate Action Plan – Overview



Why the MACAP Matters

Hotter Summers

Heavier rainfall & flooding

Impacts to human health





Foundation: Atlanta MSA Priority Climate Action Plan

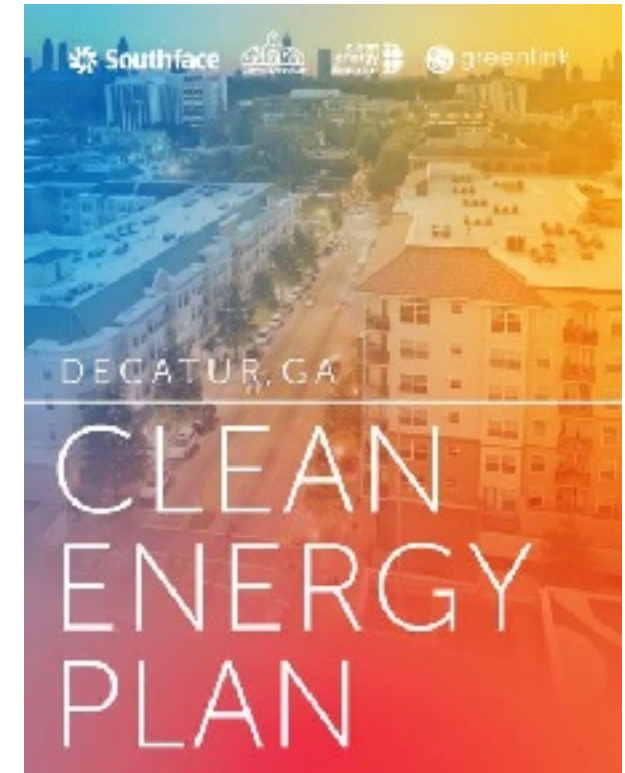
Increase Energy Efficiency in Industrial & Commercial Buildings (including Multifamily)	
According to the Department of Energy's Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, "energy efficiency is the use of less electricity to perform the task or produce the same result. Energy-efficient homes and buildings use less energy to heat, cool, and run appliances and electronics, and energy-efficient manufacturing facilities use less energy to produce goods." Energy-efficient buildings use less electricity, which is often derived from high GHG emitting fossil fuels. Energy-efficient buildings are also better equipped to switch to renewable energy, such as solar PV, which does not produce GHG emissions or criteria air pollutants.	GHG Reduction Potential: 4,700,000 MTCO2e through 2030 58,700,000 MTCO2e through 2050
	Co-Benefits: <u>Improved air quality:</u> Fewer GHG emissions and criteria air pollutants produced as a result of less electricity used by the buildings. <u>Public health benefits:</u> Improved air quality will lead to reduced asthma, heart attacks, and strokes, especially in LIDACs who are at greater risk due to increased exposure. <u>Increased comfort:</u> Insulation installed during energy retrofits can also result in increased indoor comfort during cold and hot seasons. <u>Lower energy costs:</u> The more energy saved through efficiency measures, the lower the electricity bill, especially impactful for LIDAC areas who often experience increased energy burden. <u>Less Load on the Electric Grid:</u> Energy-efficiency reduces amount of electricity on the grid at one time, known as load, minimizing congestion and stress on the electric grid. Less load prevents power disruptions.
	Implementation: <u>Potential Implementing Agencies:</u> Local governments, Transit agencies, Universities and colleges, Building owners, ARC <u>Estimated Implementation Schedule and Milestones:</u> Implementation Funding Proposal Submitted: April 1, 2024 CPRG Funding Awarded by EPA: August 2024 Project Implemented: September 2024 – September 2029
	Geographic Location: Atlanta MSA
Metrics for Tracking Progress: - Number and type of buildings implementing energy efficiency retrofits - Number and type of buildings adopting building performance standards	

Electrify Fleets	
The electrification of fleet vehicles is a key strategy for organizations to reduce GHG emissions and promote a cleaner, more sustainable transportation system. Fleet electrification can encompass a wide range of vehicles and equipment, such as sedans, light-duty trucks, maintenance vehicles, sanitation trucks, transit and school buses, heavy-duty and medium-duty trucks, construction equipment, and landscaping and maintenance equipment. When transitioning fleets to EVs, it is important to upgrade the facilities and equipment needed to charge and maintain the EV fleet. Maintenance and charging needs should be considered and included in project plans and budgets.	GHG Reduction Potential: 646,800 MTCO2e through 2030 12,700,000 MTCO2e through 2050
	Co-Benefits: <u>Improved air quality:</u> Zero tailpipe GHG emissions and zero criteria air pollutants (NOx and PM 2.5) <u>Public health benefits:</u> Improved air quality will lead to reduced asthma, heart attacks, and strokes, especially in LIDAC communities who are at greater risk due to increased exposure. <u>Reduced noise pollution:</u> EVs are quieter than combustion vehicles. <u>Lower lifetime costs:</u> Fewer parts than combustion vehicles. Electricity costs less than gasoline and diesel.
	Implementation: <u>Potential Implementing Agencies:</u> Local governments, Transit agencies, Universities and colleges <u>Estimated Implementation Schedule and Milestones:</u> Implementation Funding Proposal Submitted: April 1, 2024 CPRG Funding Awarded by EPA: August 2024 Project Implemented: September 2024 – September 2029
	Geographic Location: Atlanta MSA
	Metrics for Tracking Progress: - Number of fleet vehicles transitioned from combustion to EV - Amount of GHG emissions eliminated - Amount of criteria air pollutants eliminated



Foundation: Local Government Plans & Actions

- ARC's Green Communities Certification
- Atlanta Climate Action Plan
- Decatur 100% Clean Energy Plan
- Chamblee Sustainability Plan
- Fulton County Sustainability & Resilience Plan
- US Conference of Mayors Climate Protection Agreement
 - Alpharetta, Atlanta, Decatur, East Point, Roswell
- Energy Star Challenge
 - 122 Organizations in Georgia, 12 Local Governments, State of Georgia

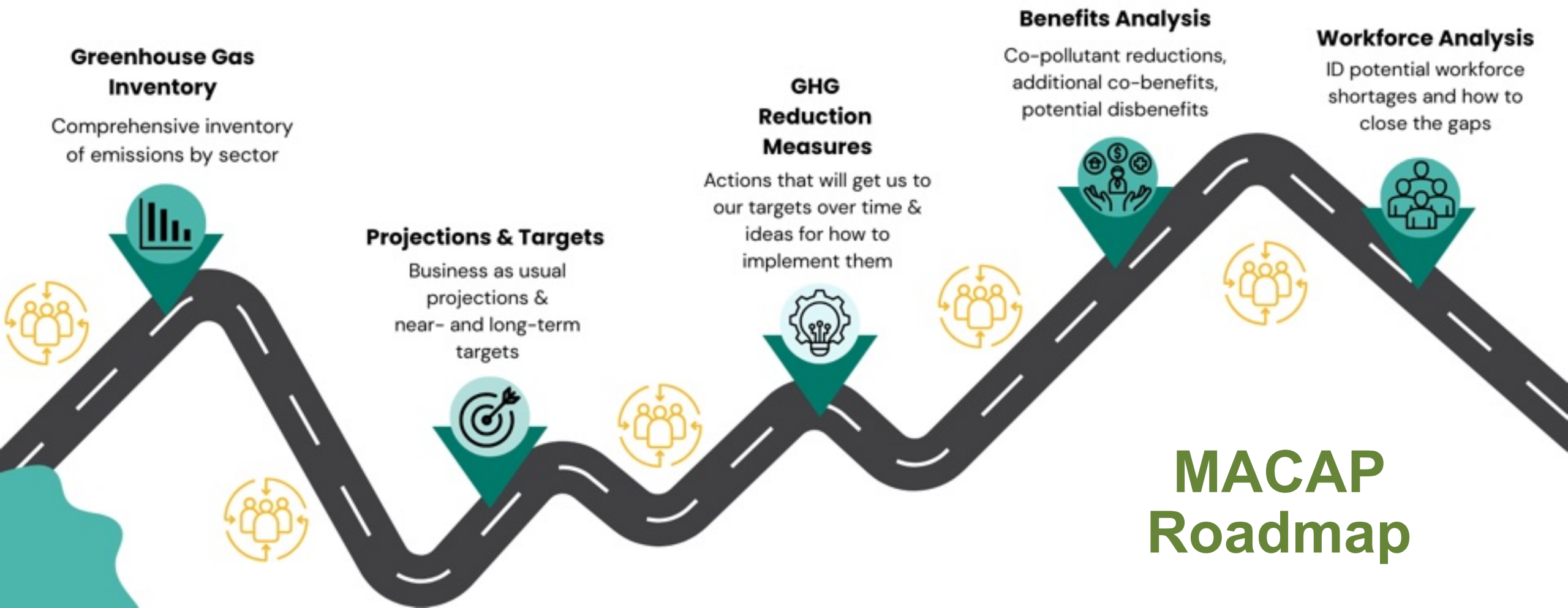




Foundation: Outreach & Engagement

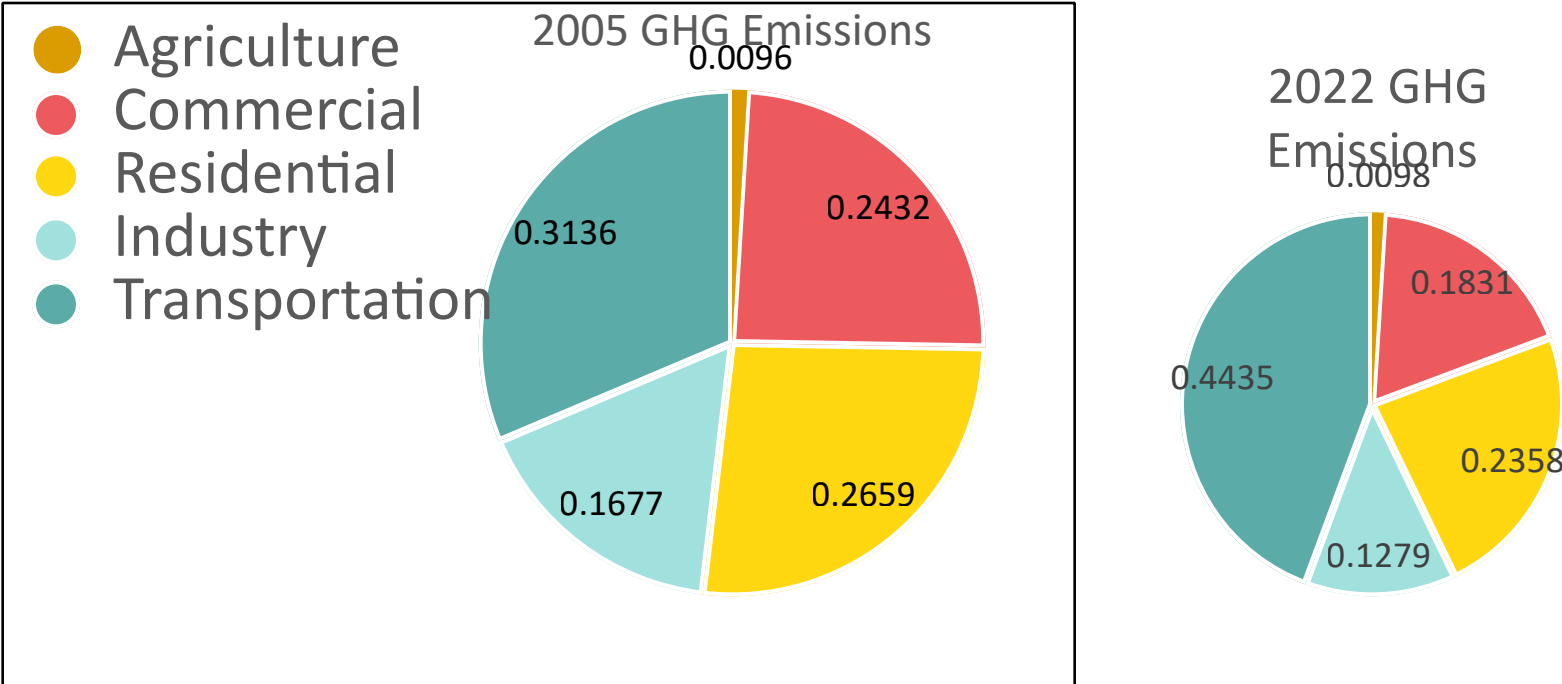
- Input from
 - other city & county plans
 - interagency conversations (including coordination with EPD)
 - community events
 - stakeholder webinars
 - online surveys
- All 29 Atlanta MSA counties represented in responses to the online climate priorities survey





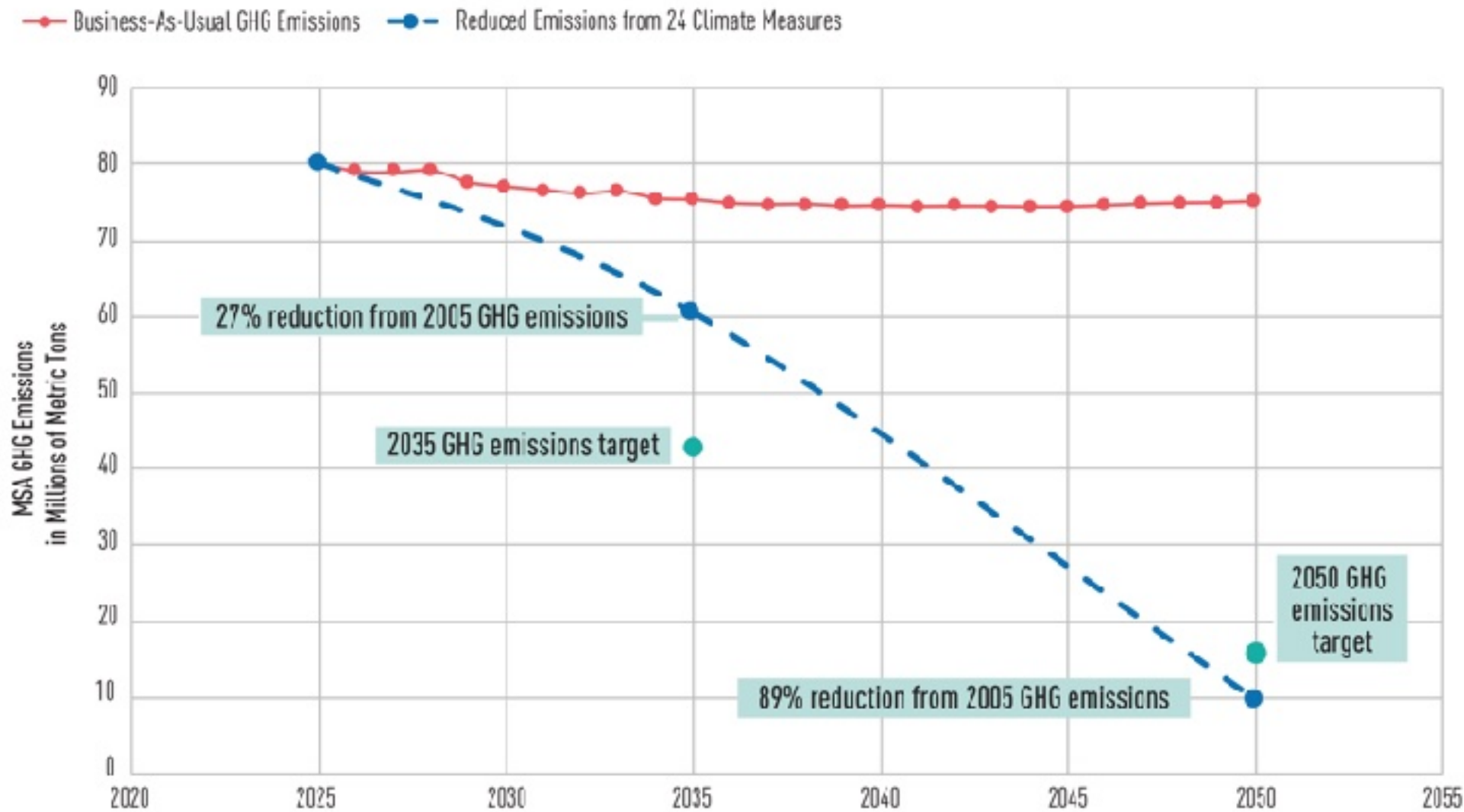


GHG Emissions Inventory for the Atlanta MSA



Source: [Drawdown Georgia GHG Emissions Tracker](#) & ARC

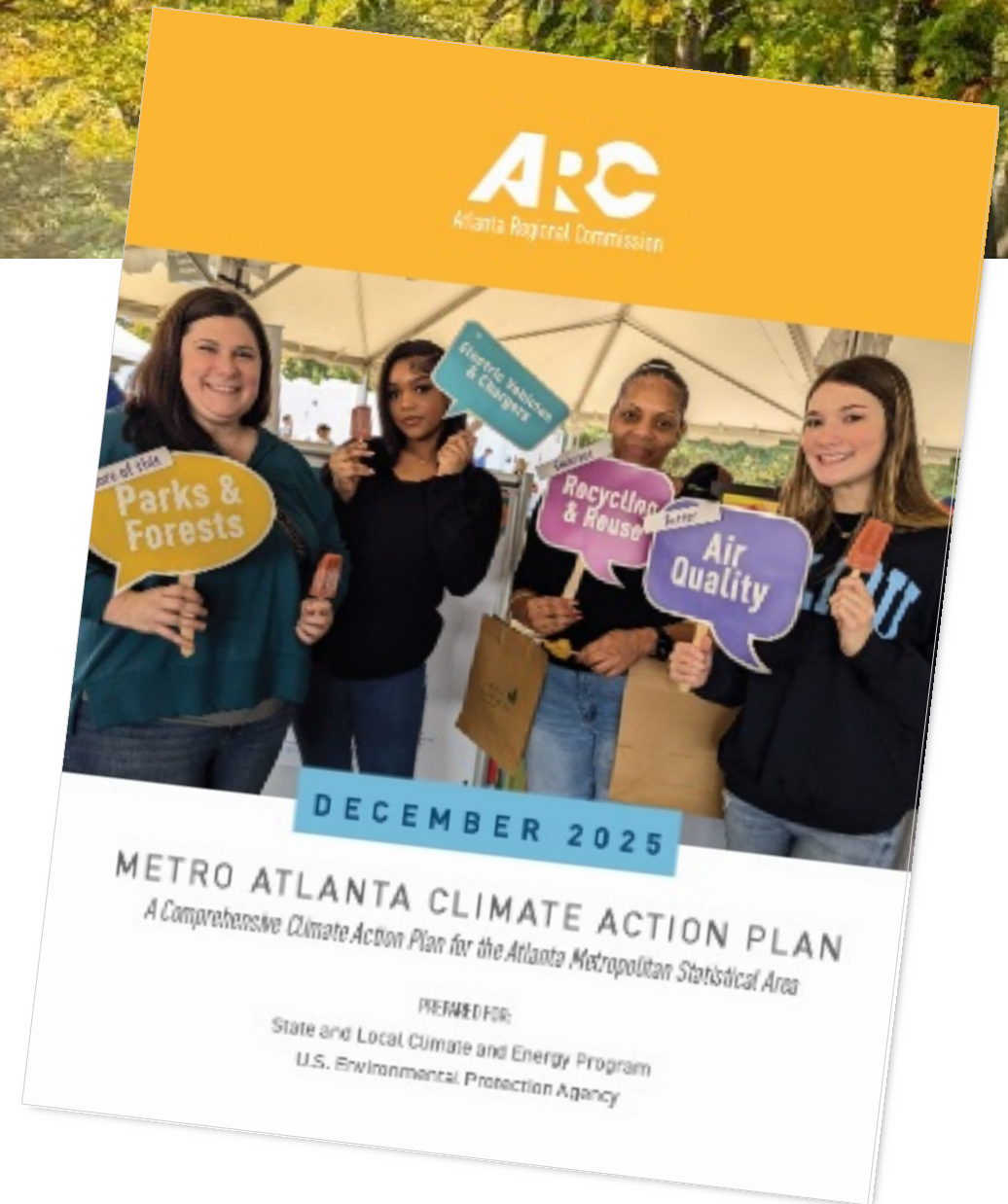
Emissions Reductions Targets for the Atlanta MSA



- **2035 Target:**
50% below 2005
- **2050 Target:**
80 - 85% below 2005
("near net zero")

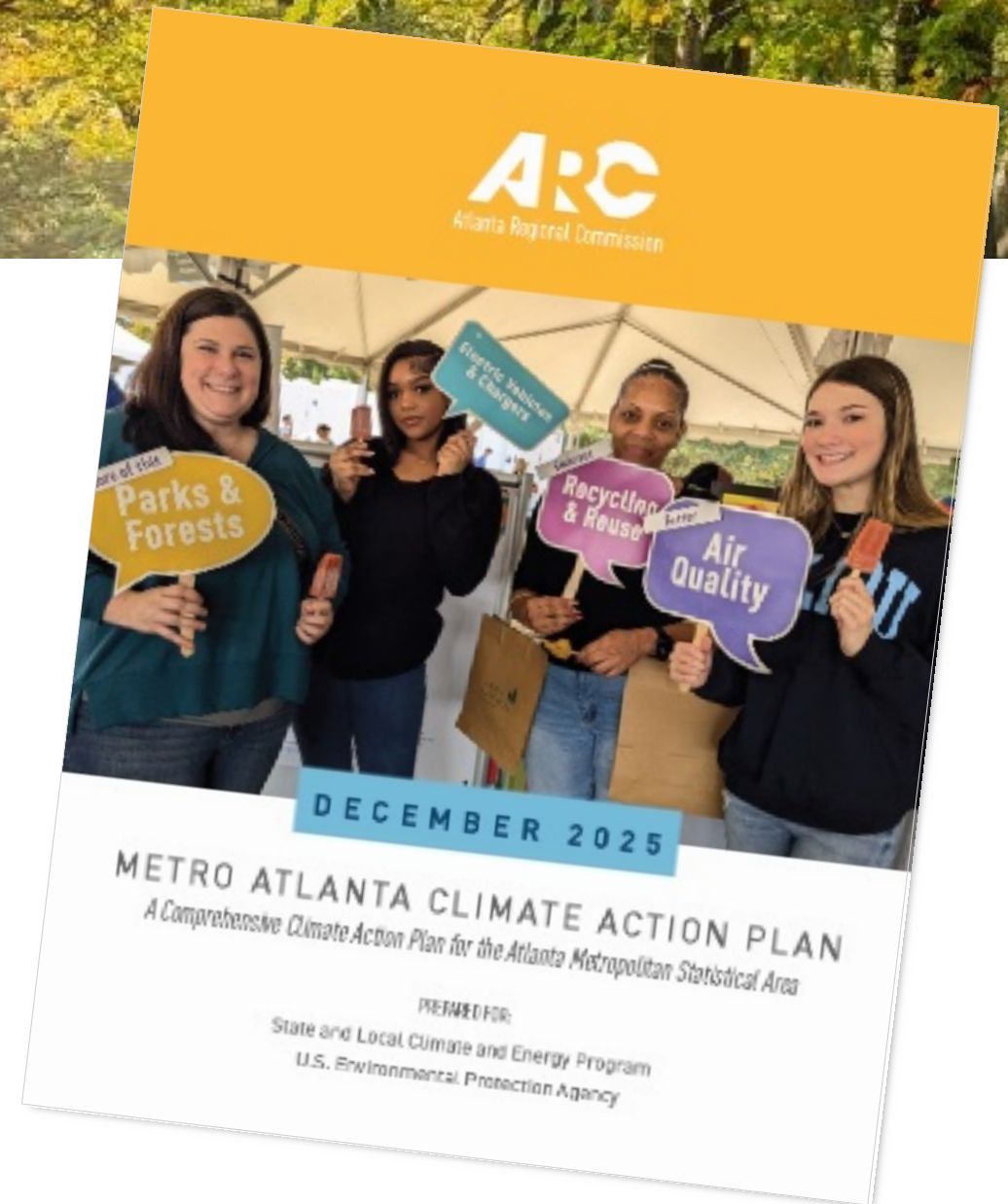
What's in the Plan

- Measures to help reduce GHGs
- Information on the costs and benefits of these measures
- Suggested steps and timelines for implementing measures
- Recommended policy actions for decisionmakers



What's in the Plan

- Examples of those who have implemented these measures
- Potential funding opportunities
- Technical assistance resources
- Overview of workforce development opportunities and gaps



Key Implementation Partners

	High Climate benefit	Most cost-effective	Local Governments	Government Agencies	Schools & Universities	Non-Profit Organizations	Businesses & Industries	Utilities	Developers & Builders	Land & Property Owners	Individuals
Sector/action											
Industry Sector											
I1. Increase industrial building energy efficiency		✓					•	•	•		
I2. Electrify industrial buildings & processes							•	•	•		
I3. Retrofit Industrial processes & equipment	✓	✓					•		•		
I4. Decrease Non-CO ₂ GHG emissions							•		•		
I5. Convert waste heat to energy or HVAC		✓					•	•	•		
Energy Sector											
E1. Add urban scale solar			•	•				•			
E2. Increase rooftop solar and battery systems	✓	✓	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
E3. Improve electricity demand response	✓	✓	•	•	•		•	•		•	•
E4. Convert wastewater gas-to-energy			•	•				•			
E5. Convert landfill gas-to-energy 		✓	•	•				•			

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Sector/action											
Waste & Materials Sector											
WM1. Reduce construction & demolition waste		✓	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•
WM2. Increase composting			•	•	•	•	•			•	•
Waste & Materials Sector											
TG1. Add trees & green infrastructure		✓	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
TG2. Restore and protect forests 		✓	•			•				•	
Cross-Sector											
CS1. Accelerate adoption at the local level	✓	✓	•	•							

This table highlights measures with high climate benefits (potential for >1MMT of GHG reduction by 2050), high cost-effectiveness (>\$20 in savings/MMT of GHG reduction in 2035), and key implementation partners. See Section 5 of the MACAP for more details.



Advantages of Taking Action

Local job creation

Lower energy bills

Improved health & wellbeing

Cleaner air & less traffic



Advantages of Taking Action

**Increased resilience
to extreme weather**

**More stable
electric grid**

**Healthier, more
comfortable homes**

**Safer, more
livable communities**

**Improved water quality
& ecosystem health**

Collective Action is Key





What's Next?

- MACAP Roadshow
 - Tabling at events
 - Measure-specific workshops
 - Continuing to connect with stakeholders
- Status Report (Q3 2027)
 - Suite of metrics
 - Outline of what's needed to continue the work





What's Next?

- Green Communities Across Georgia
 - Free technical assistance, education, and certification program for local government sustainability
 - Available in Metro Atlanta since 2009
 - Expanding statewide in 2027
 - Use QR code to indicate your local government's interest in learning more



Green Communities Interest Form



The resiliency of our region—both today
and tomorrow—**depends on all of us.**



ONE
great
REGION

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Interactive Discussion: Focus on Data Centers