

# Georgia Regional Reference Packet

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# Atlanta

## Climate Impacts

### Extreme Heat

- In 2024, Atlanta is [expected](#) to experience seven hot days, which is considered to be any day above a “feels like” temperature of 104 degrees Fahrenheit. Due to a changing climate, Atlanta will [experience](#) 18 days above 104 degrees Fahrenheit annually in 30 years.
- In the Atlanta metro area, the number of days with a heat index of 100 degrees or more will rise, with some counties expected to [experience](#) more than six weeks of triple-digit heat by 2053.
- Average summer temperatures have [increased](#) in Atlanta, GA, by 3.3 degrees between 1970 and 2022.
- Atlanta already [experiences](#) roughly six more heat waves each year than it did in the 1960s.

- In the event of an electrical grid failure and a heat wave, more than 350,000 Atlanta residents, or 70% of the population, could [experience](#) indoor temperatures of 90 degrees or higher as of July 2021.
- A 2023 study [found](#) that English Avenue, a historically Black neighborhood in Atlanta, is the most vulnerable to extreme heat.
- About 30% of houses in Pittsburgh — a historic, predominantly Black neighborhood south of downtown Atlanta— [lack](#) central cooling systems.

## Wildfires

- There are [52,536 properties](#) – 39% of properties – in Atlanta that have some risk of being affected by wildfire over the next 30 years.
  - In Atlanta, [43,704 out of 107,344 homes](#) have a moderate risk of being affected by wildfires over the next 30 years.
  - In Atlanta, [1,070 out of 7,083 commercial properties](#) have a moderate risk of being affected by wildfires over the next 30 years.
  - In Atlanta, [78 out of 414 infrastructure facilities](#) have a moderate risk of being affected by wildfires over the next 30 years.

## Extreme Rainfall & Flooding

- There are [13,334 properties](#) – representing 14% of properties – in Atlanta that are at risk of being affected by flooding over the next 30 years.
  - In Atlanta, [14,285 out of 107,344 homes](#) have a moderate risk of being affected by flooding over the next 30 years.
  - In Atlanta, [1,246 out of 7,083 commercial properties](#) have a moderate risk of being affected by flooding over the next 30 years.
  - In Atlanta, [30 out of 414 infrastructure facilities](#) have a moderate risk of being affected by flooding over the next 30 years.
- According to a 2020 study, one inch of rain can [send](#) 35 million gallons of stormwater into southeast Atlanta's Intrenchment Creek.
- In September 2023, a storm [flooded](#) dorms at Clark Atlanta University and submerged cars in low-lying parking lots near Mercedes-Benz Stadium.
- Although stormwater flooding occurs throughout Atlanta, several historically Black neighborhoods like English Avenue and Pittsburgh are [more vulnerable](#) to flooding.

- Peoplestown, a [working-class and historically Black](#) neighborhood of Atlanta, [faced](#) multiple flooding challenges due to its location near three major sewer overflow systems, its low-capacity water infrastructure, runoff from three major interstates, and relatively frequent high rainfall events.
  - As of 2022, Atlanta's mayor and City Council [approved](#) settlements to purchase the remaining homes in the Peoplestown neighborhood.
- A 2015 study [found](#) that Hispanics in the metro Atlanta area are particularly vulnerable to flooding impacts that could be mitigated with green infrastructure.
- Transit infrastructure, such as the rail lines of the Metropolitan Atlanta Rapid Transit Authority (MARTA), are also [at risk](#) of extreme rainfall and extreme weather events.
- Atlanta, for the first time ever, was [placed under a tropical storm warning](#) in 2017.
- In September 2020, Hurricane Sally brought heavy rainfall across most of central Georgia northward into the Atlanta metro, [causing](#) flash flooding in many areas.
- In October 2020, Hurricane Delta [brought](#) heavy rainfall and flooding across the Atlanta metro area and portions of northeast Georgia.
- In September 2021, a [flash flood watch](#) went into effect for Atlanta as well as other areas north and west of the city due to rainfall from Hurricane Ida.
- In August 2021, heavy rains from Tropical Storm Fred [caused](#) flooding across metro Atlanta.

## Pollution Impacts

### Air Pollution

- According to the American Lung Association's 2023 State of the Air report, the Atlanta-Athens-Clarke County-Sandy Springs metropolitan area [ranked](#) 47th for high ozone days, 100th for 24-hour particle pollution, and 37th for annual particle pollution.
- A 2022 study [found](#) that Atlanta neighborhoods that were subject to racist housing policies decades ago had higher levels of air pollution than other neighborhoods.
  - In Atlanta, nitrogen dioxide pollution in the lowest-rated neighborhoods was [nearly twice as high](#) as in the highest-rated neighborhoods. Nitrogen dioxide is a pollutant that [comes](#) from car and truck tailpipes that can exacerbate asthma.

- In neighborhoods in Northwest Atlanta, Black residents [live](#) among a cluster of industrial and transportation facilities that are deteriorating the air quality.
  - Collier Heights, Brookview Heights, and other nearby residential communities are all [near](#) wastewater treatment plants, a train yard, a power plant, a concrete facility, and an asphalt plant.
  - Within the same 3-mile radius, more than 150 jets depart and arrive from Fulton County Airport each day, [emitting](#) toxic exhaust that irritates airways.
  - Due to a lack of air pollution monitoring in Black neighborhoods, many residents are [unaware](#) of what exactly they are breathing and whether it is exacerbating and/or causing chronic health problems.
  - In September 2023, researchers [installed](#) a monitor in Brookview Heights to explore how pollution affects air quality in Northwest Atlanta. It can detect a wide range of pollutants, including harmful volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and other contaminants that have been linked to various health issues.
- A February 2024 study from Emory University researchers [found](#) an association between traffic-related air pollution and Alzheimer's disease.
  - Researchers [used](#) brain tissue donated by metro Atlanta residents and evaluated their home addresses for air pollution generated by nearby traffic.

## Water Pollution

- In September 2023, Clayton County, Austell, and Covington's water systems, which are located within metro Atlanta, [reported](#) PFAS contamination.
  - In Clayton County alone, officials estimate it will [cost](#) \$450 million to remove PFAS from the drinking water.
- In 2022, clean water advocates and government officials in south Atlanta said a metal processing facility must [stop](#) hazardous waste from escaping its site and polluting nearby soil and a creek.
  - Located in an industrial pocket just outside the Atlanta airport, TAV Holdings [grinds up](#) an estimated 6 million pounds of automobile parts, electrical waste, and other debris every year to extract metals.

- During storms, rain mixes with the TAV's giant mounds of crushed materials, overwhelms the company's system, and [flows](#) downhill toward a tributary.
- The unnamed creek [weaves](#) past a neighborhood, a middle school, and along the edge of a public park.
- In 2020, water sources in 25 of 60 Atlanta schools tested had lead [above](#) the 15 parts per billion recommended by the EPA for remediation.

## Clean Energy

### Clean Energy Saves Money

- Atlanta [ranked third](#) as the city with the highest energy burden for low-income households.
- Atlanta [ranked fifth](#) as the city with the highest energy burden for Latino households.
- Atlanta [ranked tenth](#) as the city with the highest energy burden for Black households.
- In Atlanta, 51.45% of low-income households are extremely [energy-burdened](#), meaning their energy burden is more than twice the city median.
- In Atlanta, 34.65% of Latino households are extremely [energy-burdened](#), meaning their energy burden is more than twice the city median.
- In Atlanta, 32.57% of Black households are extremely [energy-burdened](#), meaning their energy burden is more than twice the city median.
- Families with higher energy burdens are at [greater risk](#) of developing respiratory diseases and stress-related ailments.
- Under a transition to 100% clean energy in the electric, transportation, building, and industrial sectors by 2035, each American household stands to [save](#), on average, between \$1,050 and \$2,585 annually on their energy bills.
- Investment in clean energy and decreased spending on gasoline are [projected](#) to reduce average annual household energy spending by \$140 per year in 2030 and a cumulative \$11 billion through 2050 across all households in Georgia.
- With the widespread implementation of zero-emission transportation and electricity resources, Georgia could [experience \\$29.3 billion](#) in cumulative public health benefits and avoid 385,000 lost work days by 2050.

- Despite regional variances in gas and electricity costs, an analysis from the Union of Concerned Scientists found that charging a vehicle was more [cost-effective](#) than filling up at the pump across 50 major U.S. cities.
  - In Atlanta, GA, the median EV driver could [save about \\$932 per year](#) compared with the cost of driving the average new gasoline vehicle.

## Atlanta's Growing Clean Energy Economy

- Since the passage of the clean energy plan, Rayzon Solar [announced](#) it would open its first U.S. solar module manufacturing facility in Atlanta.
- As of December 2023, Atlanta has received over \$349 million in funding from the clean energy plan – that's money going to communities all across the state to promote climate resiliency, reduce pollution, and advance climate-smart agriculture.
  - Georgia has [received](#) over \$218 million for consumer home energy rebate programs, which will [help](#) low-income households in Atlanta save an average of 41% on home energy bills.
  - The Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Alpharetta Metro Area each [received](#) \$1 million from the EPA's Climate Pollution Reduction Grants program.
  - Atlanta Public Schools [received](#) \$9.8 million from the EPA's Clean School Bus Rebate Program to purchase low- and zero-emission school buses.
  - In January 2024, the Federal Highway Administration [announced](#) Atlanta received over \$6.1 million to expand its electric vehicle charging infrastructure.
  - As part of the DOT's Rebuilding American Infrastructure with Sustainability and Equity (RAISE) program, Atlanta [received](#) \$25 million to expand and increase accessibility of the Atlanta BeltLine Northeast Trail with approximately 2.7 miles of 14-foot wide mainline trail and 2.1 miles of 12-foot wide spur trails.
  - As part of the DOT's Low-and No-Emission Vehicle Program, the Metropolitan Atlanta Rapid Transit Authority (MARTA) [received](#) over \$19 million to purchase new battery electric buses and charging equipment to replace older CNG buses.
  - As part of the USDA's Urban and Community Forestry Program, four projects in Atlanta [received](#) \$17 million to combat climate change, expand access to green spaces, and create healthier communities.

- The Westside Lead Superfund site in Atlanta was selected to [receive](#) cleanup funding under the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law.
- According to E2's Clean Jobs America 2023 [report](#), Atlanta is home to 50,836 clean energy jobs, including 4,820 in renewable generation, 2,418 in energy storage, 39,665 in energy efficiency, and 3,657 in clean vehicles.
- Metro Atlanta [received](#) a \$1 million grant from the EPA to create its first-ever climate plan.
- The city of Atlanta has [pledged](#) to get 100% of its energy from clean sources by 2035.

## Augusta

### Climate Impacts

#### Extreme Heat

- In 2024, Augusta-Richmond County is [expected](#) to experience seven hot days, which is considered to be any day above a “feels like” temperature of 107 degrees Fahrenheit.
- Due to climate change, Augusta-Richmond County will [experience](#) 17 days above 107 degrees Fahrenheit annually in 30 years.
- By 2050, Augusta is projected to [experience](#) an average of about 40 days per year over 97.7 degrees Fahrenheit.

#### Wildfires

- There are [54,601 properties](#) – 70% of properties – in Augusta and Richmond County that have some risk of being affected by wildfires over the next 30 years.
  - In Augusta and Richmond County, [44,144 out of 62,307 homes](#) have a moderate risk of being affected by wildfires over the next 30 years.
  - In Augusta and Richmond County, [2,100 out of 4,139 commercial properties](#) have a moderate risk of being affected by wildfires over the next 30 years.
  - In Augusta and Richmond County, [112 out of 194 infrastructure facilities](#) have a moderate risk of being affected by wildfires over the next 30 years.

## Extreme Rainfall & Flooding

- There are [6,231 properties](#) – representing 14% of properties – in Augusta and Richmond County that are at risk of being affected by flooding over the next 30 years.
  - In Augusta and Richmond County, [7,510 out of 62,307 homes](#) have a moderate risk of being affected by flooding over the next 30 years.
  - In Augusta and Richmond County, [991 out of 4,139 commercial properties](#) have a moderate risk of being affected by flooding over the next 30 years.
  - In August and Richmond County, [18 out of 194 infrastructure facilities](#) have a moderate risk of being affected by flooding over the next 30 years.
- The annual precipitation in Augusta is [projected](#) to increase to about 48.5 inches by 2050.
- In the summer of 2023, sewage [spewed](#) into homes and onto the street during heavy rain storms in south Augusta.
  - The sewage system became [overwhelmed](#) after cracked sewer pipes allowed stormwater in.
  - The south Augusta area [suffered](#) the brunt of the damage during the summer storms, ranging from clogged storm drains to spilled sewage and sinkholes caused by collapsed utility pipes.
  - Following the flooding, [more than 30 homes](#) in Augusta were left uninhabitable. Overflowing toilets, sinks, and shower drains spewed sewage-tainted water that swirled through homes.

## Pollution Impacts

### Air Pollution

- According to the American Lung Association's 2023 State of the Air Report, the Augusta-Richmond County metropolitan area [ranked](#) 91st worst for high ozone days, 50th for 24-hour particle pollution, and 15th for annual particle pollution.

### Water Pollution

- In November 2023, the US EPA [detected](#) six distinct PFAS contaminants in Augusta's water systems.

- Augusta is [home to multiple](#) PFAS sources, including industrial manufacturing facilities, a major military base, and a downtown factory that makes fire-retardant bricks.

## Clean Energy

### Clean Energy Saves Money

- Under a transition to 100% clean energy in the electric, transportation, building, and industrial sectors by 2035, each American household stands to [save](#), on average, between \$1,050 and \$2,585 annually on their energy bills.
- Investment in clean energy and decreased spending on gasoline are [projected](#) to reduce average annual household energy spending by \$140 per year in 2030 and a cumulative \$11 billion through 2050 across all households in Georgia.
- With the widespread implementation of zero-emission transportation and electricity resources, Georgia could [experience \\$29.3 billion](#) in cumulative public health benefits and avoid 385,000 lost work days by 2050.

### Augusta's Growing Clean Energy Economy

- Augusta's clean energy economy is growing thanks to the clean energy plan.
  - Solvay Specialty Polymers [won](#) a \$178.2 million grant from the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law to boost the domestic EV battery supply chain. In November 2022, the company [announced](#) plans to invest \$671.8 million of private funding to build a facility in Augusta to supply critical minerals for the U.S. battery supply chain.
- As of December 2023, Augusta has [received](#) over \$187 million in funding from the clean energy plan – that's money going to communities all across the state to promote climate resiliency, reduce pollution, and advance climate-smart agriculture.
  - As part of the DOT's Low- and No-Emission Vehicle Program, Augusta Richmond County [received](#) over \$6 million to buy and deploy battery electric buses and charging equipment to replace aging diesel buses.
  - The EPA [selected](#) the Peach Orchard Road PCE Groundwater Plume superfund site to receive \$534,900 in cleanup funding.
- According to E2's Clean Jobs America 2023 [report](#), the Augusta-Richmond County metropolitan area is home to 4,798 clean energy jobs, including 739 in renewable generation, 521 in energy storage, 3,146 in energy efficiency, and 358 in clean vehicles.

# Columbus

## Climate Impacts

### Extreme Heat

- In 2024, Columbus is expected to [experience](#) seven hot days, which is considered to be any day above a “feels like” temperature of 107 degrees Fahrenheit.
- Due to climate change, Columbus will [experience](#) 19 days above 107 degrees Fahrenheit in 30 years.
- For seven days between July 18 and 29, 2023, Columbus [experienced](#) level 3 heat and above, meaning climate change made the conditions at least three times more likely. During this time, temperatures [ranged](#) from 87 to 97 degrees Fahrenheit.

### Wildfires

- There are [32,905 properties](#) – 46% of properties – in Columbus that have some risk of being affected by wildfire over the next 30 years.
  - In Columbus, [27,937 out of 57,113 homes](#) have a moderate risk of being affected by wildfires over the next 30 years.
  - In Columbus, [1,207 out of 4,541 commercial properties](#) have a moderate risk of being affected by wildfires over the next 30 years.
  - In Columbus, [44 out of 129 infrastructure facilities](#) have a moderate risk of being affected by wildfires over the next 30 years.

### Extreme Rainfall & Flooding

- There are [8,041 properties](#) – representing 16% of properties – in Columbus that are at risk of being affected by flooding over the next 30 years.
  - In Columbus, [9,065 out of 57,113 homes](#) have a moderate risk of being affected by flooding over the next 30 years.
  - In Columbus, [977 out of 4,541 commercial properties](#) have a moderate risk of being affected by flooding over the next 30 years.
  - In Columbus, [14 out of 129 infrastructure facilities](#) have a moderate risk of being affected by flooding over the next 30 years.
- In 2050, average rainfall in Columbus is [projected](#) to increase to about 52.7 inches annually.

- In February 2024, Columbus Emergency Management [asked](#) locals to avoid the Riverwalk due to high water levels caused by heavy storms.
- In January 2024, a street in the south Columbus area [saw](#) heavy flooding due to storms.

## Pollution Impacts

### Air Pollution

- According to the American Lung Association's 2023 State of the Air report, the Columbus-Auburn-Opelika metropolitan area [ranked](#) 83rd for 24-hour particle pollution and 51st for annual particle pollution.

### Water Pollution

- In November 2023, Columbus Water Works [launched](#) a pilot program to remove per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) from the drinking water.
  - Drinking water in Columbus [contained](#) traces of 'forever chemicals' above proposed federal standards.

## Clean Energy

### Clean Energy Saves Money

- Under a transition to 100% clean energy in the electric, transportation, building, and industrial sectors by 2035, each American household stands to [save](#), on average, between \$1,050 and \$2,585 annually on their energy bills.
- Investment in clean energy and decreased spending on gasoline are [projected](#) to reduce average annual household energy spending by \$140 per year in 2030 and a cumulative \$11 billion through 2050 across all households in Georgia.
- With the widespread implementation of zero-emission transportation and electricity resources, Georgia could [experience \\$29.3 billion](#) in cumulative public health benefits and avoid 385,000 lost work days by 2050.

### Columbus' Growing Clean Energy Economy

- As of December 2023, Columbus has [received](#) over \$3 million in funding from the clean energy plan – that's money going to communities all across the state to promote climate resiliency, reduce pollution, and advance climate-smart agriculture.

- According to E2's Clean Jobs America 2023 [report](#), Columbus is home to 1,379 clean energy jobs, including 106 in renewable generation, 32 in energy storage, 1,030 in energy efficiency, and 207 in clean vehicles.

# Macon

## Climate Impacts

### Extreme Heat

- In 2024, Macon-Bibb County is expected to [experience](#) seven hot days, which is considered to be any day above a “feels like” temperature of 108 degrees Fahrenheit.
- Due to climate change, Macon-Bibb County will [experience](#) 17 days above 108 degrees Fahrenheit in 30 years.
- Around 1990, Macon [experienced](#) about 7 days above 97.8 degrees Fahrenheit annually. By 2050, Macon is [projected](#) to experience an average of about 42 days per year over 97.8 degrees Fahrenheit due to climate change.
- According to the Climate Vulnerability Index, Macon-Bibb County is the [18th most vulnerable](#) county in the state to heat-related deaths.

### Wildfires

- There are [60,651 properties](#) – 88% of properties – in Macon-Bibb County that are at some risk of being affected by wildfire over the next 30 years.
  - In Macon-Bibb County, [45,070 out of 50,634 homes](#) have a moderate risk of being affected by wildfires over the next 30 years.
  - In Macon-Bibb County, [3,142 out of 3,975 commercial properties](#) have a moderate risk of being affected by wildfires over the next 30 years.
  - In Macon-Bibb County, [125 out of 150 infrastructure facilities](#) have a moderate risk of being affected by wildfires over the next 30 years.

### Extreme Rainfall & Flooding

- There are [6,394 properties](#) – representing 12% of properties – in Macon-Bibb County that are at risk of being affected by flooding over the next 30 years.
  - In Macon-Bibb County, [5,679 out of 50,634 homes](#) are at a moderate risk of being affected by flooding over the next 30 years.

- In Macon-Bibb County, [701 out of 3,975 commercial properties](#) are at major risk of being affected by flooding over the next 30 years.
- In Macon-Bibb County, [12 out of 150 infrastructure facilities](#) are at a major risk of being affected by flooding over the next 30 years.
- The annual precipitation in Macon is projected to [increase](#) to about 49 inches by 2050.

## Pollution Impacts

### Air Pollution

- According to the American Lung Association's 2023 State of the Air report, the Macon-Bibb County-Warner Robins metropolitan area [ranked](#) 91st for high ozone days, 54th for 24-hour particle pollution, and 46th for annual particle pollution nationally.
- In 2023, smoke from Canadian wildfires [impacted](#) air quality in Macon.
- According to the Climate Vulnerability Index, Macon-Bibb County is the [third most vulnerable](#) county in the state to air pollution illnesses.
- According to the Climate Vulnerability Index, Macon-Bibb County is the [13th most vulnerable](#) county in the state to air pollution-related deaths.

## Clean Energy

### Clean Energy Saves Money

- Under a transition to 100% clean energy in the electric, transportation, building, and industrial sectors by 2035, each American household stands to [save](#), on average, between \$1,050 and \$2,585 annually on their energy bills.
- Investment in clean energy and decreased spending on gasoline are [projected](#) to reduce average annual household energy spending by \$140 per year in 2030 and a cumulative \$11 billion through 2050 across all households in Georgia.
- With the widespread implementation of zero-emission transportation and electricity resources, Georgia could [experience \\$29.3 billion](#) in cumulative public health benefits and avoid 385,000 lost work days by 2050.

### Macon's Growing Clean Energy Economy

- As of December 2023, Macon has [received](#) over \$2 million in funding from President Biden's clean energy plan.

- According to E2's Clean Jobs America 2023 [report](#), Macon is home to 1,091 clean energy jobs, including 122 in renewable generation, 25 in energy storage, 825 in energy efficiency, and 109 in clean vehicles.

# Savannah

## Climate Impacts

### Extreme Heat

- In 2024, Savannah is expected to [experience](#) seven hot days, which is considered to be any day above a “feels like” temperature of 107 degrees Fahrenheit.
- Due to climate change, Savannah will [experience](#) 18 days above 107 degrees Fahrenheit in 30 years.
- The average temperature of a Savannah summer day has [increased](#) by 2 degrees Fahrenheit since 1970.
- In Savannah, overnight lows have [warmed](#) by 2.1 degrees since 1970.
- Savannah is, on average, [5.8 degrees warmer](#) than its surrounding suburbs.
- In Savannah, as the heat index passes triple digits, the [most vulnerable](#) to extreme heat are homeless people and people without air conditioning.
  - Many organizations in Savannah [open](#) cooling centers when the heat index reaches a triple-digit temperature.

### Wildfires

- There are [36,675 properties](#) – 65% of properties – in Savannah that have some risk of being affected by wildfire over the next 30 years.
  - In Savannah, [29,180 out of 44,778 homes](#) have a moderate risk of being affected by wildfires over the next 30 years.
  - In Savannah, [2,162 out of 3,652 commercial properties](#) have a moderate risk of being affected by wildfires over the next 30 years.
  - In Savannah, [72 out of 123 infrastructure facilities](#) have a moderate risk of being affected by wildfires over the next 30 years.

## Extreme Rainfall & Flooding

- There are [5,575 properties](#) – representing 26% of properties – in Savannah that are at risk of being affected by flooding over the next 30 years.
  - In Savannah, [11,307 out of 44,778 homes](#) have a moderate risk of being affected by flooding over the next 30 years.
  - In Savannah, [756 out of 3,652 commercial properties](#) have a moderate risk of being affected by flooding over the next 30 years.
  - In Savannah, [13 out of 123 infrastructure facilities](#) have a moderate risk of being affected by flooding over the next 30 years.
- In 2023, Savannah [ranked](#) third among 32 coastal cities on sea level rise. By 2050, Savannah will [see](#) a 1.5 feet of sea-level rise.
- Sea levels at Savannah's Fort Pulaski have [risen](#) over nine inches since 1935.

## Pollution Impacts

### Air Pollution

- According to the American Lung Association's 2024 State of the Air report, the Savannah-Hinesville-Statesboro metropolitan area [ranked](#) 124th for 24-hour particle pollution.
- In 2023, smoke from Canadian wildfires [impacted](#) air quality in Savannah.

### Water Pollution

- In 2022, the Waterkeeper Alliance's report [found](#) that the Savannah River and the tributary to the Ogeeche River was contaminated with PFAS.

## Clean Energy

### Clean Energy Saves Money

- Under a transition to 100% clean energy in the electric, transportation, building, and industrial sectors by 2035, each American household stands to [save](#), on average, between \$1,050 and \$2,585 annually on their energy bills.
- Investment in clean energy and decreased spending on gasoline are [projected](#) to reduce average annual household energy spending by \$140 per year in 2030 and a cumulative \$11 billion through 2050 across all households in Georgia.

- With the widespread implementation of zero-emission transportation and electricity resources, Georgia could [experience \\$29.3 billion](#) in cumulative public health benefits and avoid 385,000 lost work days by 2050.

## Savannah's Growing Clean Energy Economy

- Since the passage of the Inflation Reduction Act, \$215.5 million in investments have been [announced](#) in clean energy projects that will create 1,402 jobs in Savannah.
- As of June 2024, Savannah has received over \$109 million in funding from the clean energy plan – that's money going to communities all across the state to promote climate resiliency, reduce pollution, and advance climate-smart agriculture.
  - The EPA's Environmental Justice Government-to-Government (EJG2G) program [selected](#) Savannah to receive \$1 million in funding for the 100% Savannah: Energy Efficiency and Workforce Training Program project.
  - Savannah-Chatham County [received](#) \$9.8 million from the EPA's Clean School Bus Rebate Program to purchase low- and zero-emission school buses.
- According to E2's Clean Jobs America 2023 [report](#), Savannah is home to 2,020 clean energy jobs, including 149 in renewable generation, 41 in energy storage, 1,625 in energy efficiency, and 202 in clean vehicles.
- The City of Savannah [aims](#) to generate all electricity consumed by the city from safe, clean, and renewable energy by 2035.