

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 2023 State of the Air report, the Savannah-Hinesville-Statesboro metropolitan area [ranked](#) 118th for 24-hour particle pollution and 51st for annual 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 Ogeechee 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, \$4.4 billion in investments have been [announced](#) in clean energy projects that will create 3,902 jobs in Savannah.
 - In May 2023, Hyundai and LGES [announced](#) they would jointly build a gigafactory in Savannah, Georgia, adjacent to Hyundai's Metaplant America. The joint venture involved an investment of over \$4.3 billion and is expected to create 3,000 new jobs.
- As of December 2023, Savannah has received over \$84 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.