

## ISSUE BRIEF

# POWER FOR THE PEOPLE: UNLOCKING COMMUNITY SOLAR IN GEORGIA

Georgia now ranks seventh in the country in solar capacity. However, the state has earned this status mostly through large-scale utility projects, which often fail to deliver direct benefits to many residents.<sup>1</sup> Community solar programs, which empower utility bill payers to invest directly in clean energy generation and receive credits to lower their monthly energy bills, remain very limited in Georgia. These programs would be especially beneficial for the state's renters as well as homeowners who cannot afford the upfront costs of solar panel installation or whose homes are not suitable for it. Expanding access to more localized solar options would not only help more Georgians save on their bills, but also bring the clean energy transition closer to home, giving people a tangible connection to the shift and a stronger sense of participation in it.

© Dylan Sontag/U.S. DOE



A group of farmers tour a community solar project that features dual-use photovoltaic technologies on a farm in Georgia.



Solar arrays in a residential neighborhood of San Francisco, California.

However, the state’s current energy landscape is shaped and dominated by Georgia Power Company (GPC), whose policies are antagonistic toward residential and community solar. And at the legislative level, Georgia lacks something called “virtual net metering”—a key element of many successful community solar programs and those serving multi-unit dwellings—as well as meaningful incentives to support community solar development.

These roadblocks artificially hinder opportunities to increase access to clean energy, reduce existing energy burdens, and further grow the number of quality jobs in this otherwise thriving sector.<sup>2</sup> But existing federal incentives, regional initiatives, and renewed interest at the state legislature can provide a pathway for overcoming these limitations and bringing community solar to Georgia.

## COMMUNITY SOLAR WOULD BENEFIT ENERGY-BURDENED GEORGIA HOUSEHOLDS

Solar projects generate energy by collecting sunlight through independently owned panels, converting it to electricity, and sending that electricity onto the grid. Community solar stands apart from utility-scale installations in both size and purpose—these smaller projects typically generate between 1 and 6 MW and are often designed to serve customers, including households and businesses, through a subscription model that results in a credit to lower their overall utility bill. Because they don’t require installation on individual rooftops, community solar projects expand access to clean energy for those who might otherwise be excluded, such as renters. These projects can also bring additional value: they are sometimes easier and faster to connect to the grid than utility-scale projects, and they offer a practical use for sites like brownfields that are otherwise difficult to repurpose. When paired with battery storage (especially when that storage is operated strategically), community solar can help stabilize the grid, provide rapid response to energy

fluctuations, and delay the need for costly distribution system upgrades in areas facing grid constraints.

Reducing monthly energy costs through community solar would bring relief to many Georgians. A 2020 report from the American Council for an Energy-Efficient Economy classifies a household as having a “high energy burden” if its energy costs exceed 6 percent of income, and “severe energy burden” if more than 10 percent of income goes toward energy bills.<sup>3</sup> While these thresholds are a useful guide, they don’t fully reflect how fixed energy costs weigh more heavily on households with lower incomes. In Georgia, where energy bills are rising and wages have not kept pace, thousands of families are forced to make trade-offs between paying for power and covering other basic needs. Georgia was recently ranked among the five states with the highest number of energy-burdened households.<sup>4</sup> In total, more than 1.5 million Georgia households meet the definition of being energy burdened—of those, more than half experience a severe energy burden.<sup>5</sup>

Digging deeper, analysis conducted on behalf of NRDC reveals that low-income households; (particularly African American households) within the Atlanta and Savannah metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs) experience extremely severe energy burdens averaging up to 18–19 percent (tables 1 and 2). Across both the Atlanta and Savannah metropolitan areas, energy burden tends to decrease as income increases. Households earning 150 percent or more of the federal poverty level (FPL) typically spend just 1 percent of their income on energy costs (tables 1 and 2). However, low- to moderate-income (LMI) households face disproportionately high energy burdens, underscoring the importance of expanding equitable access to affordable clean energy solutions. Community solar—along with other energy efficiency interventions such as appliance upgrades or weatherization—can help lower electricity bills in these households.

The findings and recommendations outlined in this brief are based on research and analysis conducted by Hummingbird, retained by NRDC to support our efforts in assessing community solar opportunities and challenges in Georgia.<sup>6</sup>

**TABLE 1: ENERGY BURDEN AND DEMOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION IN THE ATLANTA MSA**

Income Bracket	0-30% FPL	30-60% FPL	60-80% FPL	80-100% FPL	100-150% FPL	150%+ FPL
Average Total Energy Burden (% income)	18% (12-37%)	6.17% (5-12%)	4.07% (3-8%)	3.10% (2-6%)	2.17% (1-5%)	1.1% (1-2%)
Average Annual Energy Cost	\$2,309	\$2,100	\$2,183	\$2,218	\$2,308	\$2,592
African American (% pop.)	34.2%	30.5%	29.2%	29.2%	25.9%	21.2%
White Non-Hispanic or Latino (% pop.)	54.1%	57.4%	57.9%	58.3%	60.8%	64.1%
White Hispanic or Latino (% pop.)	3.2%	3.3%	3.2%	2.6%	2.5%	2.5%

Source: Compiled by Hummingbird

**TABLE 2: ENERGY BURDEN AND DEMOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION IN THE SAVANNAH MSA**

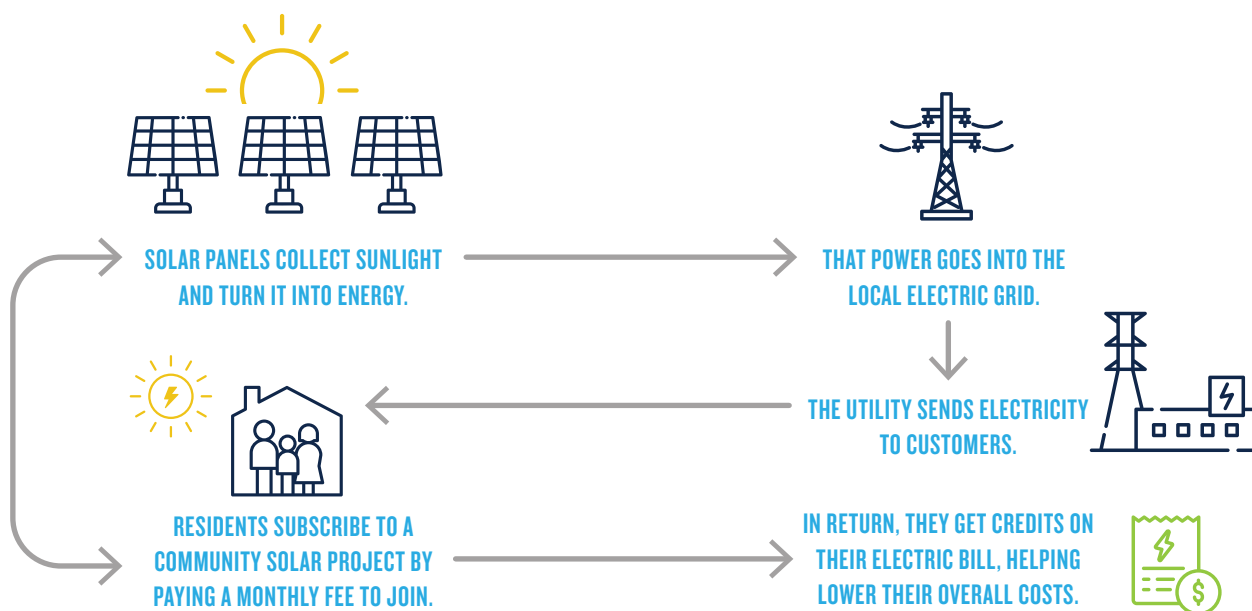
Income Bracket	0-30% FPL	30-60% FPL	60-80% FPL	80-100% FPL	100-150% FPL	150%+ FPL
Average Total Energy Burden (% income)	19.3%	5.67%	4%	3%	2.33%	1%
Average Annual Energy Cost	\$1,973	\$1,949	\$2,113	\$2,130	\$2,166	\$2,500
African American (% pop.)	31.67%	31.33%	28.33%	26%	21%	16.33%
White Non-Hispanic or Latino (% pop.)	61.33%	61%	60.67%	61.33%	66%	67.33%
White Hispanic or Latino (% pop.)	1.33%	1%	1.33%	1.67%	3%	2.67%

Source: Compiled by Hummingbird

In addition to lowering household electricity bills, community solar projects can help address several other, related challenges. Unlike utility-scale solar, community solar can be quickly and relatively easily deployed in a wide range of relatively small-scale locations (for instance, on warehouse rooftops or over parking lots). Because of this, community solar offers communities greater electrical resilience during extreme weather events, a problem that is becoming more

frequent and costly. These projects also increase electricity generation capacity, which is critical given Georgia’s growing electricity demand (driven largely by the explosive growth of data centers). In terms of economic gains, an analysis from the Coalition for Community Solar Access found that the average 5 MW community solar project generates \$14 million in local economic benefits and sustains nearly 100 jobs.<sup>7</sup>

**FIGURE 1: THE MECHANISMS OF COMMUNITY SOLAR**



## THE STATE OF COMMUNITY SOLAR IN GEORGIA

While Georgia’s legislative and regulatory framework for all forms of solar generation has been relatively slow to evolve, the state has nonetheless achieved notable progress in solar energy adoption. Georgia had 7,447.95 MW of solar power in place as of March 2025—enough to power approximately 887,304 homes.<sup>8</sup> Looking ahead, Georgia is projected to add 2,771.51 MW of new capacity over the next five years, placing it 22nd among the states in terms of expected growth.<sup>9</sup>

The state’s solar industry is well established, with a network of 210 companies—48 manufacturers and 162 installers or developers—contributing to a burgeoning market. In 2024 the industry supported 5,639 jobs, earning Georgia the 14th spot nationwide in solar employment.<sup>10</sup>

Economically, the state’s solar market is valued at \$8.4 billion, with \$1.9 billion invested in 2024 alone.<sup>11</sup> Over the past 10 years, the cost of solar has dropped significantly, making it increasingly accessible. Major corporations such as Meta, Google, and Walmart have invested in solar installations across Georgia, reflecting a broader shift toward renewable energy adoption in the state.

That said, solar accounts for only 6.6 percent of the state’s total electricity generation, leaving plenty of room for growth, especially in the community solar space.

As of June 2024, at least 24 states and the District of Columbia had passed some legislation to facilitate community solar programs of varying designs. This often includes approval to use “virtual net metering,” which lets utility customers get credits on their power bills for solar energy generated at a site other than where they live or use electricity. For community solar to work well, there needs to be a mechanism—like virtual net metering—that lets customers receive benefits for the electricity generated by a solar system not located on their own roof. But even without legislation to explicitly pave the path, states with more solar-friendly utilities have seen substantial growth in these projects and programs.

Georgia’s legislature has not passed similar legislation, and unfortunately Georgia’s primary electrical utility is not community solar-friendly; we can see the results in the state’s community solar output. According to the Sharing the Sun Community Projects database, Georgia has 22 ongoing community solar projects producing about 135 MW of energy. Meanwhile in Florida, which leads the nation in deployed community solar capacity 1,490 MW of power is being generated across just 20 sites, with additional sites scheduled to come online in the future.<sup>12</sup> Georgia’s strong standing in utility-scale solar development, contrasted with its low ranking in smaller, more localized energy generation, points to considerable potential for expanding community solar programs across the state.<sup>13</sup>

### EMCs Dominate the Current Community Solar Landscape

The majority of the current community solar projects in Georgia are managed by electric membership cooperatives (EMCs), which are member-owned, not-for-profit utilities.

Georgia is home to 41 EMCs serving about 40 percent of the state’s population, approximately 4.4 million people, mainly in rural communities. Of these, 16 currently operate community solar programs known as Cooperative Solar, giving their customers a way to access the benefits of solar energy through subscriptions to shared, offsite solar arrays.<sup>14</sup> Green Power EMC, which supplies renewable energy to 38 EMCs statewide, plays a central role in expanding access to these programs. Georgia’s EMCs lead the nation among electric cooperatives in solar energy deployment, with over 1,838 megawatts of solar capacity online—enough to power more than 380,000 EMC-served homes annually.<sup>15</sup> With an additional 447 megawatts under development, total EMC solar capacity is expected to exceed 2,300 megawatts by 2027.<sup>16</sup>

One standout program is Walton EMC’s 3.98 MW community solar project in Monroe, Georgia. This installation produces around seven million kilowatt-hours of electricity each year. Walton EMC’s overall solar initiative now spans three solar farms generating a combined 6.5 MW annually—enough to power approximately 1,100 homes—and had about 4,000 subscribers as of 2019.<sup>17</sup>

The success of Walton EMC’s community solar program reflects a broader and growing interest in expanding access to solar energy. Yet, despite this momentum, many communities, particularly low-income ones, remain cautious about the siting of these projects in their neighborhoods. This hesitation often stems from a lack of trust in developers to deliver meaningful local benefits.

Community benefits agreements (CBAs) offer a pathway to address this concern. By formalizing commitments between project developers and host communities, CBAs can help ensure that projects deliver concrete outcomes—such as bill savings, job training, or investments in local infrastructure. While most existing programs do not currently incorporate CBAs, their inclusion (along with strong accountability measures) in future community solar efforts can be a valuable tool for building trust and maximizing long-term benefits for the communities most in need of them.

Aside from EMC-run programs, in 2023 the nonprofit Capital Good Fund launched its Georgia BRIGHT pilot program.<sup>18</sup> The initiative has a community benefit program (similar to a traditional community solar program) that provides low-cost loans and procurement agreements to nonprofits and other community organizations, enabling these entities to install solar on their properties in exchange for sharing energy savings with eligible households.

In January 2025 the fate of this program became uncertain following a funding freeze under the Trump administration’s Unleashing American Energy executive order.<sup>19</sup> Since then, funds have begun flowing again and the program is operational, although experiencing delays related to the January freeze.



A rooftop solar panel installation by a Cherry Street Energy crew at the Palisades Office Park near Interstate 285 in Atlanta, Georgia.

### GPC and State Regulators Are Tepid on Community Solar

Georgia Power (GPC), the state's largest utility, does offer a community solar program simply called Community Solar.<sup>20</sup> The program enables customers to pay a flat monthly fee to subscribe to a share of a solar farm and earn energy credits based on the energy it generates. However, the utility states that the program's intent is to give customers the opportunity to support solar energy through the monthly fee, and that it is not designed to result in bill savings.<sup>21</sup> GPC actively opposes expanding community solar through legislation, claiming it would unfairly increase costs for non-solar customers (referred to as a "cost shift").<sup>22</sup>

A cost shift can occur when customers with rooftop or community solar significantly reduce their energy bills but still rely on the grid, without contributing their full share toward the fixed costs of maintaining it. But national research shows that any such shift is minimal at current adoption levels.<sup>23</sup> In fact, when community solar is built in areas with grid constraints or paired with storage, it can reduce system-wide costs by mitigating the need for expensive infrastructure upgrades.

GPC's lack of strong support for community solar is backed up by the Georgia Public Service Commission (PSC), a five-commissioner elected body that regulates the utility and

has an equally tepid stance on solar incentives and program scalability. The commission is responsible for setting utility rates and aims to both protect consumers and provide clear oversight of utility operations—although more often than not it votes in alignment with what GPC requests in its resource-planning dockets.

Since 2020, commissioners have approved a number of rate increases requested by the utility that have raised average household monthly bills by \$43.<sup>24</sup> The PSC also sided with GPC against expanding its Monthly Netting program, which allows homeowners with their own solar panel systems to receive credit for excess energy they generate and send back to the grid. Approved by the PSC in 2019, the program was limited to 5,000 customers or 32 megawatts of capacity—thresholds that were quickly reached by July 2021. During the 2022 Integrated Resource Plan (IRP) proceedings, a 20-year road map for how a utility will meet electric demand and energy forecast for its service territory, the PSC chose not to expand the program, meaning new customers could not enroll.

While EMC-led programs are moving community solar forward in Georgia, GPC's and the regulatory board's lack of enthusiasm for solar in general continues to slow growth in the state.

## CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

Existing regulatory barriers pose a substantial challenge to the expansion of community solar in Georgia. The state's community solar landscape is driven primarily by utility- and nonprofit-led initiatives, and comprehensive support at the state level remains limited. While GPC programs offer some value, they are generally narrow in scope and fall short in delivering substantial financial benefits, particularly for low- to moderate-income households.

Despite the limited incentives for renewable energy at the state level, federal programs like the Investment Tax Credit (ITC) have provided significant financial support for solar adoption in Georgia. The ITC allows taxpayers to claim up to 30 percent of the cost of solar installations, enhancing the viability of both rooftop and community solar projects across residential and commercial sectors. However, recent pauses in Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) funding and signals from the Trump administration have created uncertainty around the ITC's future.

The key regulatory barriers to community solar in Georgia include:

- **No Virtual Net Metering:** Georgia lacks policies to allow virtual net metering, a crucial mechanism for fairly distributing community solar benefits among participants without on-site solar installations.
- **Limited State Incentives:** While federal tax credits through the Clean Energy ITC are currently available, Georgia offers no state-level solar rebates or tax incentives.

- **Utility Dominance:** Investor-owned utilities, particularly GPC, wield significant control over the energy market and the legislature, limiting opportunities for independent community solar development.
- **Regulatory Alignment:** The absence of clear community solar policies creates investment risks, discouraging project development. The PSC frequently aligns with GPC on renewable energy decisions in IRPs and rate cases, often citing cost concerns as justification for not expanding solar programs.

## Existing Legislation

To sustain optimism about the future viability of community solar projects, it is critical to establish a clear and supportive state-level legislative framework that enables its effective development and implementation.

The Solar Power Free-Market Financing Act of 2015 was a key piece of legislation that boosted residential solar development after it was signed into law. The act allows third-party participation in solar financing, which has helped reduce the high upfront costs of solar installations. It enables homeowners, small businesses, schools, and places of worship to engage in financing agreements with private solar companies based on solar output, making solar more accessible and affordable.

Since then, however, there have been few legislative advances. The Georgia Homegrown Solar Act, introduced in 2023 but not yet enacted, is one example of a stalled initiative.<sup>25</sup> Administered by the Georgia PSC, the act would



The state capitol building in Atlanta, Georgia.

enable individuals, nonprofits, businesses, and government entities within GPC's service territory to participate in community solar projects via subscription without the need for rooftop installations. It would open the market to private investment, allowing developers to build solar arrays up to 6 MW in size. Utility customers across all sectors could subscribe to a portion of the energy generated, receiving bill credits that would yield savings of 10–20 percent.<sup>26</sup>

However, strong opposition from GPC and other utilities has stymied the bill, opponents arguing that such measures could lead to cost shifts onto nonparticipating customers. They assert that Georgia does not currently face an energy supply shortage that would necessitate these programs, and they emphasize that the state's solar market is already robust and expanding without additional community solar initiatives.<sup>27</sup> Reintroduced in 2025, the Georgia Homegrown Solar Act again failed to advance, underscoring the ongoing legislative barriers to community solar in the state.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

Community solar is by no means a silver bullet, but rather a piece in the puzzle of achieving a more inclusive and sustainable clean energy future in Georgia. While local momentum and federal support have created meaningful opportunities, persistent regulatory hurdles, limited consumer safeguards, and gaps in equitable access continue to restrict progress.

Addressing these challenges requires a clear, unified approach that brings together policy reform, public advocacy, and community-centered planning. The following recommendations identify strategic actions that policymakers can take to dramatically improve access to community solar and drive meaningful change in the state's energy ecosystem. This will ensure that all Georgians can share in the benefits of solar energy.

### 1. Advocate for Legislative Reform

- **Support enabling legislation** that authorizes and facilitates the development of community solar projects by establishing clear guidelines for project eligibility, participant qualifications, interconnection standards, and net metering procedures.
- **Push for regulatory reforms** that remove existing barriers to community solar expansion, such as amending the Territorial Act, which limits competition in Georgia's electricity market, and lifting restrictive net metering caps that reduce potential financial savings for solar participants.
- **Champion incentive policies** that encourage the growth of community solar, including targeted tax credits, grants, and loan guarantees. Special emphasis should be placed on programs prioritizing low-income and historically marginalized communities.

- **Promote legislation to reinstate the Consumer Utility Counsel** to serve as an independent consumer advocate in regulatory proceedings before the PSC, ensuring that ratepayer interests, particularly those of low-income and vulnerable populations, are centered as Georgia's energy landscape evolves.

### 2. Promote Community Benefits Agreements

- **Develop and promote CBAs** in collaboration with utilities, developers, and community stakeholders to guarantee that host communities receive tangible and lasting benefits from community solar projects.
- **Ensure that CBAs include commitments** such as:
  - Reduced energy costs and bill savings for participants.
  - Local investments in workforce development, education, and infrastructure upgrades.
  - Environmental improvements through reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and local air pollution.
  - Opportunities for community ownership, governance, and control of solar installations.
- **Prioritize transparency and accountability**, ensuring that CBAs are enforceable and responsive to community needs.
- **Create adaptable model CBAs** to provide templates for different project types and community settings, accelerating the adoption of best practices statewide.

### 3. Strengthen Community Engagement

- **Partner with trusted local organizations** and community leaders to conduct culturally relevant outreach that effectively communicates the benefits of community solar and addresses skepticism and misinformation.
- **Develop inclusive, accessible materials** and communication strategies that resonate with diverse audiences, especially underserved and historically marginalized groups.
- **Create structured opportunities** for community input during the planning and development phases of solar projects, ensuring that local priorities and concerns are meaningfully incorporated.
- **Rebuild trust** with communities that have historically distrusted utilities and government institutions by emphasizing transparency, accountability, and genuine community benefit.

### 4. Support Pilot Projects

- **Encourage the launch of pilot projects** that demonstrate the practical benefits of community solar in a variety of settings, including urban, suburban, and rural areas.

- **Target high-need areas** such as neighborhoods with high energy burdens, communities with low-income populations, or regions facing grid congestion or reliability challenges.
- **Promote integrated solutions** by combining solar generation with energy storage and other distributed energy resources to enhance system resilience and value.
- **Evaluate pilot performance** rigorously, gathering data on economic, environmental, and social outcomes to inform larger-scale program development and policy reform.

## 5. Enhance Consumer Protections

- **Advocate for standardized disclosures** that clearly explain costs, savings expectations, terms, and risks associated with community solar subscriptions. **Protect consumers from unfair practices**, including hidden fees, misleading advertising, and exploitative contract terms.
- **Establish accessible complaint mechanisms** to ensure that consumer grievances are addressed quickly, fairly, and transparently.
- **Support consumer education efforts** through the development of easily accessible resources and partnerships with consumer advocacy organizations, ensuring that all participants can make informed decisions about their energy choices.

## CONCLUSION

Community solar presents a significant opportunity to expand equitable access to clean energy in Georgia, particularly among residents who face barriers to traditional rooftop solar adoption. Achieving this, however, will require coordinated action across all levels of government, including forward-looking state legislation and robust federal funding. Such efforts could result in a more resilient electric grid, lower monthly bills for consumers, and new, high-quality jobs for Georgians.



© Norma Otagbajin/U.S. DOE

A worker installing a solar array at a community solar project in Washington, D.C.

## Endnotes

- 1 Solar Energy Industries Association (hereinafter SEIA), “Georgia State Solar Overview,” March 2025, <https://seia.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/03/Georgia-1.pdf>.
- 2 Patrick Quinn, “‘Very Disturbed’: Georgia Power Customers See Higher Bills as Parent Company Reports \$400M Profit Increase,” *Atlanta News First*, February 21, 2025, <https://www.atlantaneewsfirst.com/2025/02/22/very-disturbed-georgia-power-customers-see-higher-bills-parent-company-reports-400m-profit-increase/>.
- 3 Ariel Dreihobl, Lauren Ross, and Roxana Ayala, *How High Are Household Energy Burdens?*, American Council for an Energy-Efficient Economy, September 2020, <https://www.aceee.org/sites/default/files/pdfs/u2006.pdf>.
- 4 U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, “Low-Income Household Energy Burden Varies Among States—Efficiency Can Help in All of Them,” December 2018, [https://www.energy.gov/sites/prod/files/2019/01/f58/WIP-Energy-Burden\\_final.pdf](https://www.energy.gov/sites/prod/files/2019/01/f58/WIP-Energy-Burden_final.pdf).
- 5 Greenlink Analytics. Greenlink Equity Map. Online interactive map. n.d. Accessed [July 17, 2025]. <https://www.equitymap.org/>.
- 6 Hummingbird Firm, “Hummingbird,” accessed June 5, 2025, <https://hummingbirdfirm.com/>.
- 7 Stephen Cortes, “With Demand Soaring, States Look to Community Solar for Jobs, Power, and Stability,” Coalition for Community Solar Access, April 8, 2025, <https://communitysolaraccess.org/wp-content/uploads/The-Economic-Impact-of-Community-Solar-2.pdf>.
- 8 SEIA, “Georgia State Solar Overview.”
- 9 Ibid.
- 10 Ibid.
- 11 Ibid.
- 12 Kaifeng Xu, Gabriel Chan, and Sudha Kannan, *Sharing the Sun Community Solar Project Data*, National Renewable Energy Laboratory, last updated May 8, 2025, <https://doi.org/10.7799/2438583>.
- 13 SEIA, “Georgia State Solar Overview.”
- 14 Green Power EMC. “Cooperative Solar,” accessed August 5, 2025, <https://www.greenpoweremc.com/cooperative-solar>
- 15 Green Power EMC. “Cooperative Solar,” accessed August 5, 2025, <https://www.greenpoweremc.com/cooperative-solar>
- 16 Green Power EMC. “Cooperative Solar,” accessed August 5, 2025, <https://www.greenpoweremc.com/cooperative-solar>
- 17 Savannah Chandler, “Walton EMC Announces Largest Community Solar Project in Eastern U.S.,” Walton EMC, April 2, 2015, <https://www.waltonemc.com/walton-emc-announces-largest-community-solar-project-in-eastern-u-s/>.
- 18 Brittany Kleinpeter, “Nonprofit Makes Solar Power More Affordable for Some Georgians,” *11Alive*, September 28, 2023, accessed July 18, 2025, <https://www.11alive.com/article/news/local/affordable-solar-power-georgians-through-nonprofit/85-a37ce6e7-ad54-46d7-8d82-dc14c09fe076>.
- 19 “*Unleashing American Energy*,” *Presidential Actions – Executive Orders*, The White House, January 20, 2025, <https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/01/unleashing-american-energy/>.
- 20 Georgia Power, “Community Solar Program,” accessed April 22, 2025, <https://www.georgiapower.com/residential/save-money-and-energy/products-programs/residential-solar-solutions/community-solar.html>.
- 21 Ibid.
- 22 Jill Nolin, “Georgia Power Objections Cast Long Shadow over State Lawmakers’ Efforts to Expand Solar Energy,” *Georgia Recorder*, February 19, 2024, <https://georgiarecorder.com/2024/02/19/georgia-power-objections-cast-long-shadow-over-state-lawmakers-efforts-to-expand-solar-energy/>.
- 23 Galen Barbose, “Putting the Potential Rate Impacts of Distributed Solar into Context,” Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, January 2017, <http://etapublications.lbl.gov/sites/default/files/lbnl-1007060.pdf>; National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine, *The Role of Net Metering in the Evolving Electricity System* (Washington, D.C.: National Academies Press, 2023), <https://doi.org/10.17226/26704>.
- 24 Southern Environmental Law Center, “Georgia Power Asks to Burn More Risky, Polluting Fossil Fuels,” press release, January 31, 2025, <https://www.selc.org/press-release/georgia-power-asks-to-burn-more-risky-polluting-fossil-fuels/>.
- 25 “SB 210,” Georgia General Assembly, accessed June 5, 2025, <https://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/64511>.
- 26 John Engel, “Georgia Bill Would Open Community Solar to Private Investment,” Factor This, February 13, 2024, <https://www.renewableenergyworld.com/solar/community-solar/georgia-bill-would-open-community-solar-to-private-investment/>.
- 27 Jill Nolin, “Republican-Backed Community Solar Bills Face Pushback from Georgia Utility,” Canary Media, February 20, 2024, <https://www.canarymedia.com/articles/enn/republican-backed-community-solar-bills-face-pushback-from-georgia-utility>.