



Kentucky Sustainable Energy Alliance



"By improving home energy efficiency and tapping renewable energy sources, we create local jobs and provide households with utility bills that will continue to be affordable. In essence, everyone benefits."

-Dave Kraher
Executive Director of People's Self Help Housing, Lewis County



"Energy is a farming family's largest input cost. Energy efficiency and renewable energy turn a farm liability into a profitable asset!"

-Adam Barr
Barr Farms, Meade County

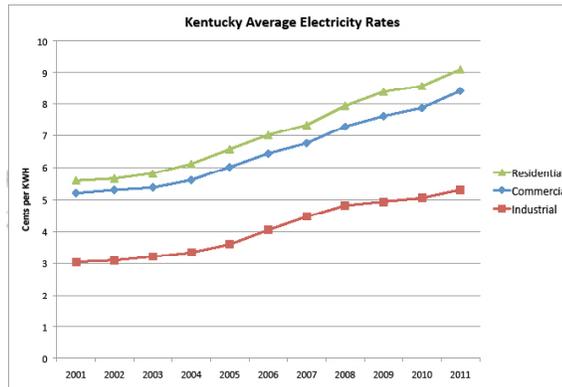
House Bill 213

Clean Energy Opportunity Act

Investments That Work for Kentuckians

By passing this bill, we have an opportunity to:

Curb energy costs for our families, farms and businesses



Kentucky's residential electricity rates increased 84% from 2000 to 2015, an upward trend expected to continue as long as coal is the primary fuel used. However, this bill will help lower average utility bills over the next decade compared to the current "do nothing" scenario.

Use our resources and know-how to put people to work and get our economy back on track



Clean energy is one of Kentucky's fastest growing job markets, employing thousands of people right now across the state. Workers are making Kentucky's homes more efficient and over 100 schools have received clean energy upgrades (i.e. Bowling Green's Richardsville Elementary, left). Many clean energy businesses have also located in Kentucky, including a solar panel manufacturing plant. The CEOA

will capitalize on our economic potential and create 28,000 homegrown clean energy jobs.

Improve our health and well-being

Local electric co-ops in eastern Kentucky are improving Kentuckians' homes to help them save energy, money and enjoy a better quality of life through a program called How\$mart. The costs associated with the upgrades are paid back from a portion of the monthly energy savings. Joyce Mullins, a retiree living on a fixed income in McKee, is putting money in her pocket every month as a result. She says, "My house is now a comfortable place to live." This bill will bring these win-win programs to utility customers all across the state!

This legislation doesn't cost the state any tax revenue!



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Clean Energy Opportunity Act Components

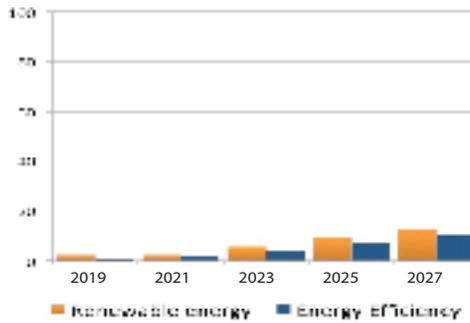
A renewable and efficiency portfolio standard (REPS) requires electric utilities to meet specified energy savings and renewable energy goals



"I was eager to come back to Kentucky and start a renewable energy company. However in order for renewables to be scalable here, we need sound energy policies that enable industries to really take off. If Kentucky continues to lag behind in production of renewables, we are the ones that are going to pay for it."

– Matt Partymiller,
Operating Manager
Solar Energy Solutions
Scott County

Kentucky REPS as % of Total Energy Portfolio



2029 Energy Savings Goal:
10.25% of annual cumulative retail sales will be achieved through consumer demand reduction programs, with a portion of savings achieved directly from efficiency improvements in low-income households.

2029 Renewable Energy Goal:
12.5% of retail sales will be provided from renewable sources – solar, geothermal, wind, low-impact biomass, hydropower, landfill gas, anaerobic digestion and the renewable portion of cogeneration – with a specified portion achieved by solar energy only.

Feed-in tariffs (FITs) establish payment rates that utilities pay in-state renewable energy producers. FITs will rapidly accelerate the development of large and small-scale renewable energy projects.

With FITs in place, Kentucky’s renewable energy project developers are assured in advance that utility companies will purchase their power at set rates and for a set amount of time. They help utilities meet their renewable energy production goals and create more stability in the energy supply.

The Kentucky Public Service Commission will establish FITs rates at amounts equal to the cost of renewable electricity production plus a reasonable rate of return. As energy production costs decrease, these rates will similarly decline.

Under this bill, participating utilities include investor-owned utilities, electric cooperatives and some municipal utilities. Implementation costs of all bill measures are fully recoverable by participating utilities.