

28 Kentucky

Kentucky ranked 28th in *The 2017 State Energy Efficiency Scorecard*, rising two spots compared to 2016. The state scored 16 points out of a possible 50, 1.5 points more than last year. Utility efficiency programs have produced consistent savings, albeit lower than the national average, and an opt-out provision for large customers results in missed opportunities to capture savings. Kentucky has been proactive in advancing and enforcing building energy codes, yet many opportunities are available for the state to step up its efforts and improve in the rankings. These include ramping up utility-sector energy efficiency, pursuing strategies to improve vehicle and transportation system efficiency, and implementing comprehensive programs that enable CHP deployment.

UTILITIES (4.5 OUT OF 20)

Kentucky utilities report relatively low levels of spending on electricity and natural gas efficiency programs. Energy savings remain consistent, but below the national average. The state allows certain customers to opt out of efficiency programs based on rate class, limiting energy savings potential. Kentucky has a lost revenue adjustment mechanism in place for electric and natural gas utilities and also offers performance incentives to utilities.

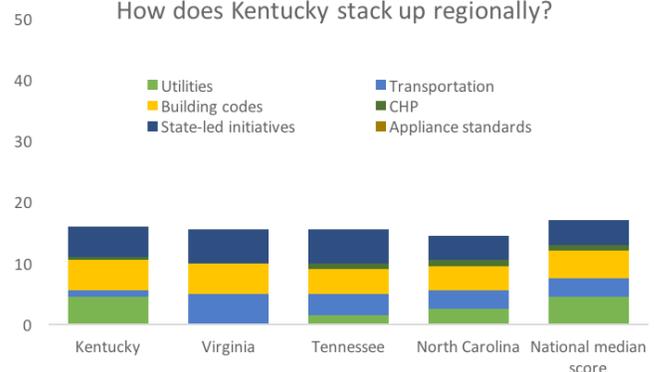
TRANSPORTATION (1 OUT OF 10)

The state has seen a reduction in vehicle miles traveled per capita in recent years, and is updating its 2016 Freight Plan to be compliant with the FAST Act. However there is still significant room for growth in this policy area.

BUILDING ENERGY EFFICIENCY POLICIES (5 OUT OF 8)

Residential construction must comply with the 2009 IECC with state amendments. Commercial construction projects must comply with the 2012 IECC and ASHRAE 90.1-2010. The state completed a gap analysis and strategic compliance plan in 2011 and partnered with the US Department of Energy in 2014 to complete a baseline compliance study. Kentucky offers a training program for contractors and builders, and convenes a stakeholder advisory group.

How does Kentucky stack up regionally?



COMBINED HEAT AND POWER (0.5 OUT OF 4)

Kentucky offers technical assistance for CHP development, including outreach to manufacturers and feasibility studies for potential CHP sites. One new CHP project was installed in 2015.

STATE GOVERNMENT-LED INITIATIVES (5 OUT OF 6)

The state offers a variety of financial incentives for energy efficiency investments. The state government leads by example by setting energy requirements for public buildings, benchmarking energy use, and encouraging the use of energy savings performance contracts. Kentucky does not have building energy use transparency requirements.

APPLIANCE STANDARDS (0 OUT OF 2)

Kentucky has not set appliance standards beyond those required by the federal government.

IVY KNOLLS

The Ivy Knolls Senior Living Community in Covington is the first energy-efficient project in the state to be funded through Property Assessed Clean Energy (PACE) financing following the state's adoption of enabling legislation in March 2015. By December 2015, the Ivy Knolls project secured funding and began moving forward on improvements, utilizing PACE financing to install energy-efficient upgrades to its elevator, heating and cooling system, and lighting. The switch to LED lighting alone is projected to save more than \$12,000 annually. "PACE financing allowed us to make many of the energy-related improvements that we might have otherwise deferred," said Ray Schneider, Ivy Knolls' president/CEO. "We were able to improve the comfort for our senior residents while reducing the building's energy footprint by approximately 37%."

