

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION **RECEIVED**

AUG 19 2011

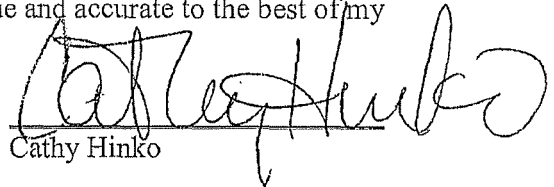
In the Matter of:

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

JOINT APPLICATION OF LOUISVILLE GAS AND)
ELECTRIC COMPANY AND KENTUCKY UTILITIES) CASE NO.
COMPANY FOR REVIEW, MODIFICATION, AND) 2011-00134
CONTINUATION OF EXISTING, AND ADDITION OF)
NEW DEMAND-SIDE MANAGEMENT AND)
ENERGY-EFFICIENCY PROGRAMS)

AFFIDAVIT

I hereby affirm that these Responses to Commission Staff's First Information request to Metropolitan Housing Coalition in the matter of Joint Application of Louisville Gas and Electric Company and Kentucky Utilities Company For Review, Modification, and Continuation of Existing, and Addition of New Demand-Side Management and Energy-Efficiency Programs, Case NO. 2011-00134, are true and accurate to the best of my information and belief.


Cathy Hinko

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a notary public in the Commonwealth of Kentucky, by Cathy Hinko, this 19th day of August, 2011.


Notary Public

My commission expires ~~11/1/11~~ Notary Public, State at Large, KY
My commission expires May 2, 2012

Aug. 19, 2011

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ELECTRIC COMPANY AND KENTUCKY UTILITIES)
COMPANY FOR REVIEW, MODIFICATION, AND)
CONTINUATION OF EXISTING, AND ADDITION OF)
NEW, DEMAND-SIDE MANAGEMENT AND)
ENERGY-EFFICIENCY PROGRAMS)

CASE NO.
2011-00134

METROPOLITAN HOUSING COALITION

**RESPONSE TO FIRST INFORMATION REQUEST TO
METROPOLITAN HOUSING COALITION
FROM COMMISSION STAFF**

AUGUST 19, 2011

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that the original and ten (10) copies of the Metropolitan Housing Coalition Response to First Information Request From Commission Staff was filed with the Docket Clerk, Public Service Commission, 211 Sower Boulevard, Frankfort, Kentucky 40601 and that a true and accurate copy of the foregoing was mailed via first class U.S. Mail, postage prepaid, this 19th day of August, 2011, to the following:

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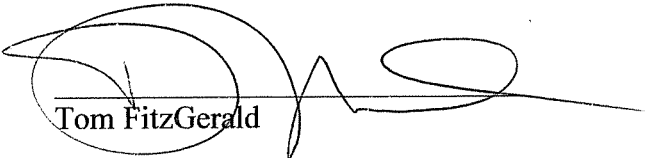
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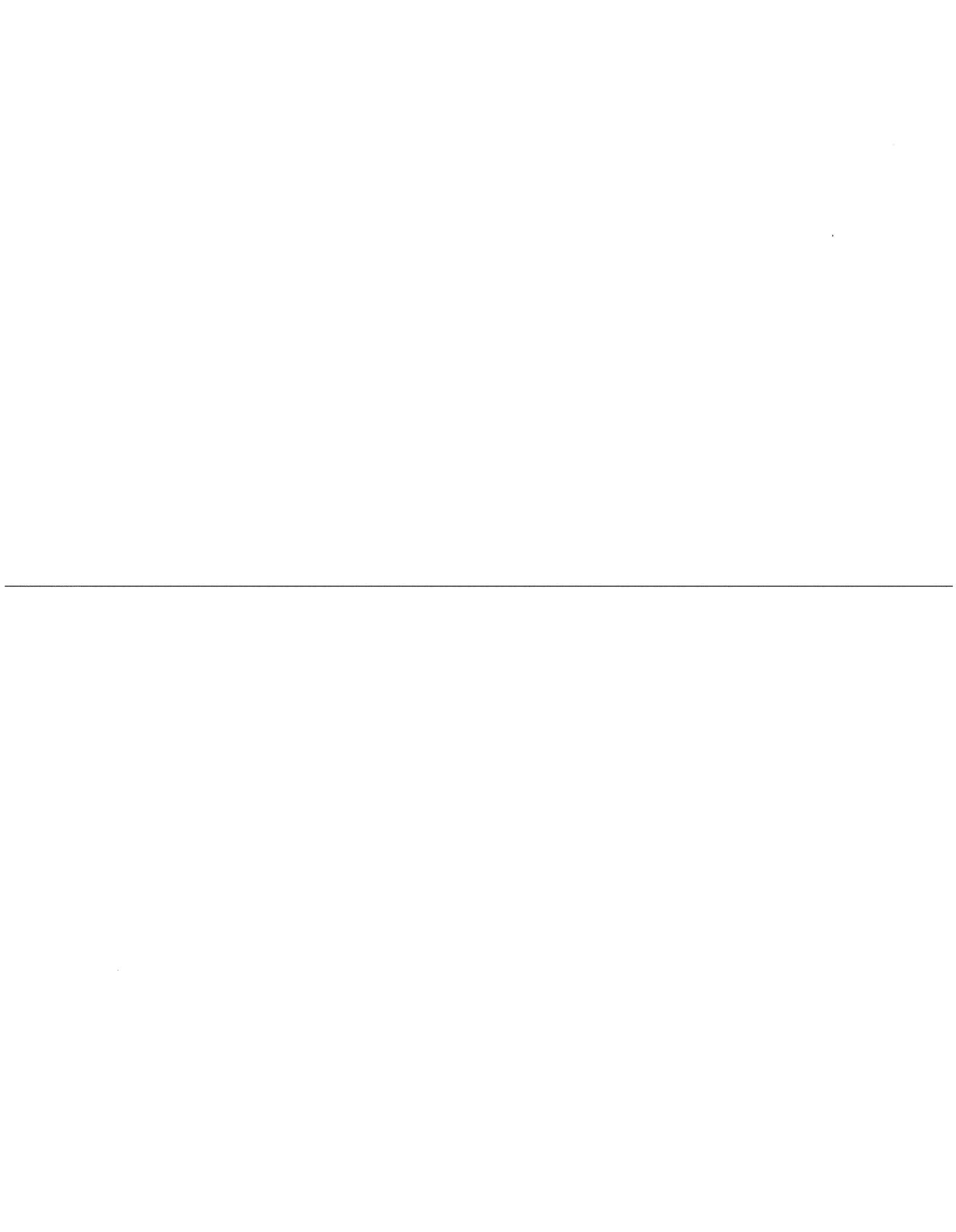
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METROPOLITAN HOUSING COALITION

RESPONSE TO COMMISSION STAFF'S FIRST INFORMATION REQUEST

CASE NO. 2011-00134

Question No. 1

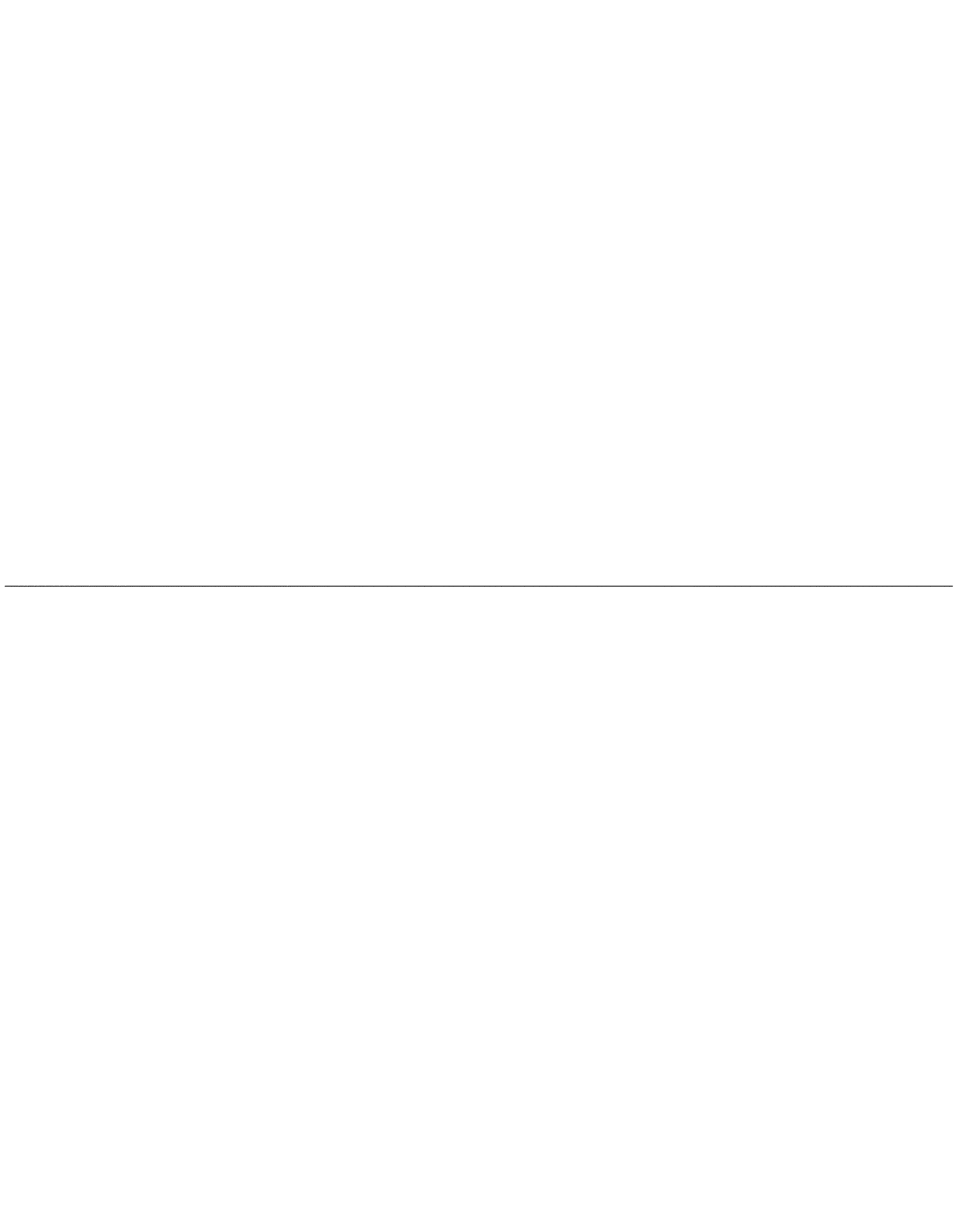
Witness: Cathy Hinko

Q-1 Provide a brief explanation of MHC's understanding of the purpose of Demand Side Management ("DSM") programs.

- a. Does MHC believe that DSM programs should pay for themselves?
- b. Provide a brief explanation of MHC's understanding of the purpose of Energy Efficiency ("EE") programs. Include in the explanation whether MHC believes that DSM and EE Programs are the same.

A-1 MHC's understanding of Demand Side Management: MHC understands that, simply put, the purpose of DSM programs is to delay or prevent the need to build more electric power plants by lowering the demand for electric energy. This will lessen the growth of pollution as well as preventing the cost of new plants raising the cost of utilities. There are many ways to lower demand including educating consumers on ways to lower usage or providing energy-efficient (EE) rehabilitation of existing buildings.

- a. MHC understands that LG&E gets a cost recovery mechanism, so pure dollar for dollar savings is not built into DSM. However, MHC does believe that a well-constructed DSM program that is sophisticated in factoring in many cost savings (e.g. lessening cut-offs as people can afford utilities) over time would show that the programs do pay for themselves. MHC also believes that there are untapped resources to make DSM programs pay for themselves and has worked to bring these resources to the table.
- b. While DSM and EE are used in a way that entwines them, MHC understands that EE programs are a subset of DSM, which includes other components. While MHC understands that EE programs have been viewed in a "silo-ed" way, MHC believes that EE programs can prevent many societal costs that have not been factored in the cost factoring and that EE programs have much more impact than have been credited to them. Cathy Hinko, the Executive Director of MHC, has been a board member of Affordable Energy Corporation for over a decade and has worked to show that affordable utilities for low-income people prevents shut-offs (many studies of the All Seasons Assurance Program, or ASAP, have been filed with the PSC over the years which prove this). While DSM is defined in a certain way, MHC thinks more broadly which valuably contributes to the discussion and analysis of existing and proposed DSM programs.



METROPOLITAN HOUSING COALITION
RESPONSE TO COMMISSION STAFF'S FIRST INFORMATION REQUEST

CASE NO. 2011-00134

Question No. 2

Witness: Cathy Hinko

Q-2 Refer to page 2 of the Direct Testimony of Cathy Hinko on Behalf of Metropolitan Housing Coalition ("MHC Testimony"), dated July 25, 2011. It states, "Of equal importance to MHC is that the funds collected from low-income neighborhoods and/or neighborhoods with concentrations of people in protected categories (as defined for fair housing) are returned to those neighborhoods."

- a. Provide the average number of household members per residential account that live in the low-income neighborhoods in the Metro Louisville area.
- b. Do the Louisville Gas & Electric Company ("LG&E") customers who live in those neighborhoods qualify to participate in some of all of LG&E's residential DSM and EE programs? Explain.
- c. If the answer to questions b. above is that the majority of the LG&E customers do not qualify, explain what prevents them from doing so and what LG&E can do that would assist these customers to qualify.
- d. Explain how LG&E can identify whether a customer lives in a low-income neighborhood using the information within its customer accounting system.

A-2

- a. MHC does not have data to show the number of persons in a household by residential account. MHC has cited many sources, including LG&E, to show that there are more units in low-income areas and that the impact of DSM is greater in low-income areas. But MHC does not have any current data on household size by census tract, as opposed to household size for the Metropolitan Statistical Area. MHC seeks the assistance of the University of Louisville Kentucky State Data Center for information and can ask on behalf of the PSC for this information, which probably exists from the 2000 census, but may not yet be available for the 2010 census.






MHC has shown that there are concentrated numbers of people in several protected classes (*race*, *sex* in the number of female headed households, *familial status* in the number of female headed households with children and *persons with disabilities*) residing in low-income neighborhoods. This information is in Ms. Hinko's testimony.

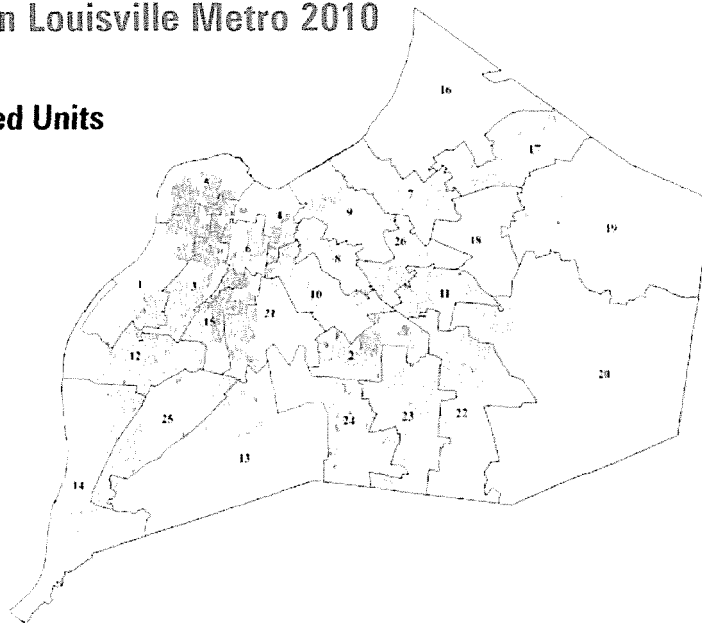
- b. Many of the customers who live in those neighborhoods qualify for some programs. Many would qualify for income-based programs if income alone was the criteria, but

there are additional criteria. Some income-qualified people are limited in qualifying for those programs because there are a disproportionate number of rental units in those areas and landlords must also give consent for some programs. Many of the units in those areas do not qualify for some of the programs, as there are lower percentages of units with central HVAC units, rather than window units. Additionally, many cannot afford to invest in new equipment necessary for participation in the Residential Incentives (Rebate) program to receive benefits. Therefore they are effectively not qualified for the programs.

Below is a map of where subsidized housing is located in Louisville. Since most of the units are rented from individual owners under the Section 8 program, they only have to meet Housing Quality Standard for safety and not any energy efficiency standards. But the map is a good indicator of where affordable rental housing for low-income people is located (as Section 8 rents are constrained by the US Department of Housing and Urban Development determination of Fair Market Rent for the Louisville Metropolitan Statistical Area.) MHC also includes a map on zoning that shows where multi-family units are located in Jefferson County.

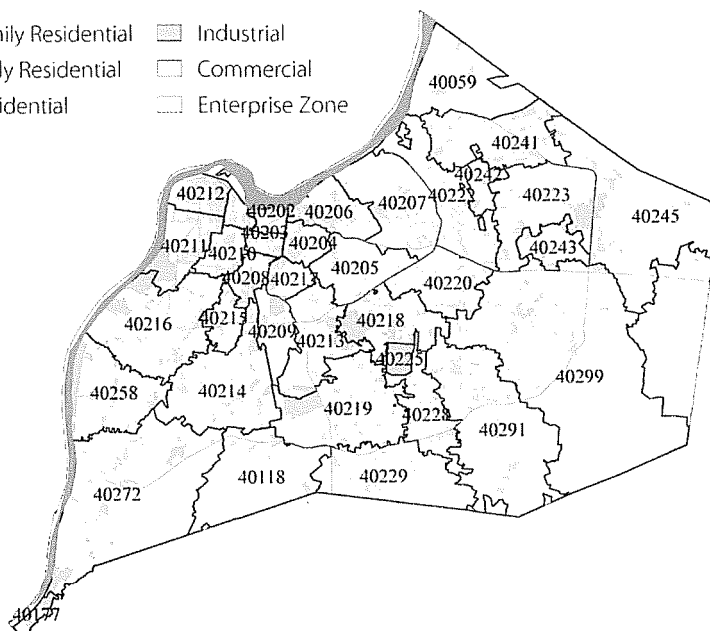
Subsidized Housing in Louisville Metro 2010

-  **Section 8 Site-Based Units**
-  **Low-income housing tax credit**
-  **Public Housing**
-  **Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers**
-  **Housing unit**



Zoning Classifications in Jefferson County

- Single Family Residential
- Industrial
- Multi-family Residential
- Commercial
- Office-Residential
- Enterprise Zone



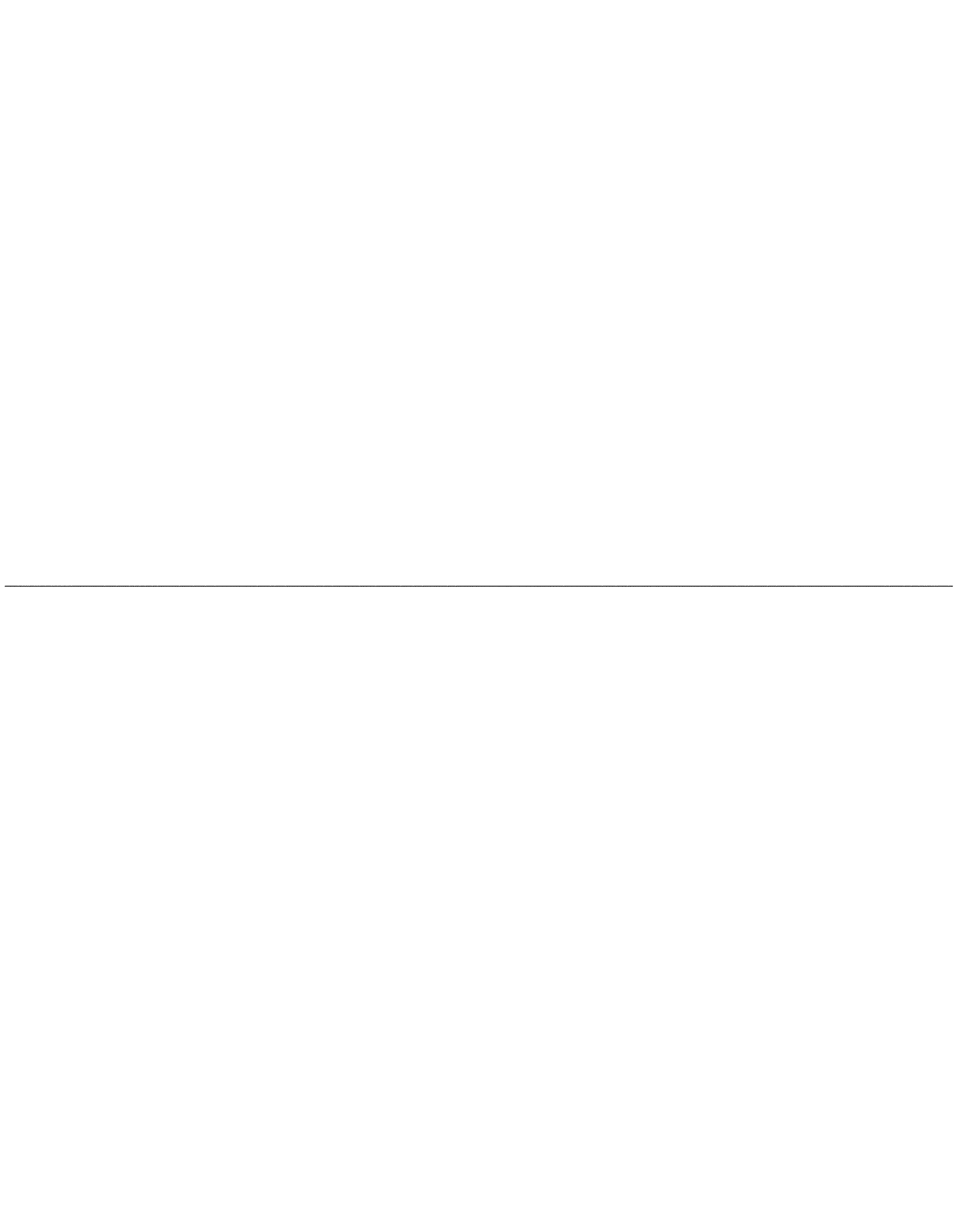
Source: LOJIC

- c. The Residential Incentives (Rebate) program requires a significant upfront cost. MHC uses the term significant in reference to the theory of Relative Marginal Utility, where the value of \$100 is different to people with an income of \$1,000 a month than to someone with an income of \$10,000 per month. Obviously, it can be an exponential difference rather than just proportional. The up-front cost necessary to invest in new equipment is an effective barrier preventing low-income people from using this program.

This also serves as a barrier for low-income households to participate in the refrigerator removal program, as they would have to have the resources to purchase new refrigerators to replace (“Secondary” refrigerators are not an option for many households.) Renters are also essentially prohibited from participating, because in most cases landlords provide a tenant’s refrigerator and a tenant would have to get a landlord to purchase a new refrigerator before an old, inefficient one could be removed.

Additionally, participation in the DLC program requires that there be a central HVAC unit, which is not as common in homes in low-income neighborhoods- a barrier to accessing that program. Rental units have additional requirements not in place for homeowners who qualify by income.

- d. Income data are commonly plotted into systems and are extremely available. It does require geo-coding, but it is not very difficult to obtain the data. If LG&E has chosen to leave out commonly used Geographic Information Systems (GIS) data, that is a choice that reflects a lack of demand for fair distribution by protected classes or by income in the past. But it is a choice not to have or use this data, not an issue of availability. MHC presumes that LG&E has done geo-coding for where meters are- for example to plot routes for reading meters (at least in the past) or for where lines and delivery systems are located. The use of GIS data is considered integral to operations and program implementation analysis by businesses, universities and government agencies across the country.
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METROPOLITAN HOUSING COALITION
RESPONSE TO COMMISSION STAFF'S FIRST INFORMATION REQUEST
CASE NO. 2011-00134

Question No. 3

Witness: Cathy Hinko

Q-3 Refer to page 4 of the MHC Testimony, wherein it is stated, "Most of the homes in Louisville, approximately 240,000, were built before the 1980s when insulation became a requirement in the local building code. About 75,000 of these were built before 1950 and may still have original single pane windows, lighting, and older appliances. Another 165,000 were built before 1979 and the requirement of insulation."

- a. Explain whether MHC counsels low-income LG&E customers as to the availability of the various residential USM/EE programs for which they might qualify.
- b. Explain whether MHC assists low-income LG&E customers in identifying energy conservation methods that might help reduce their energy bills.

- c. Does MHC have computers available for use by low-income LG&E customers so that they can go online and participate in the online audit in the Residential Conservation program? Explain.
- d. Explain whether MHC encourages low-income LG&E customers to request the Compact Fluorescent Light ("CFL") bulbs that are available to be mailed free to their homes.
- e. Explain whether MHC encourages the LG&E customers in low-income neighborhoods to participate in the Kentucky Home Performance Program, if they qualify.
- f. Explain whether MHC believes LG&E's efforts to communicate and educate LG&E customers about the residential DSM/EE programs that are available are effective in increasing low-income participation. Include in the explanation whether MHC has suggestions for increasing participation.
- g. Explain whether MHC refers LG&E customers in the low-income neighborhoods of Metro Louisville to the local community action agencies or community-based organizations to determine whether they might qualify for the WeCare Program? Explain.

A-3

- a. MHC does not provide one-on-one counseling as part of our mission. MHC is a nonprofit, nonpartisan membership organization incorporated under the laws of the Commonwealth of Kentucky in 1989 and comprised of over 190 individual members and 200 member organizations. MHC members include representatives of low-income households, private and non-profit housing developers, service providers, financial

institutions, labor unions, faith-based and neighborhood groups, as well as other advocacy groups, advocating in a united voice for fair, safe, and affordable housing in the Metro Louisville area. For over two decades, the MHC has utilized the public and private resources of the Metro Louisville community to provide equitable, accessible housing choices for all persons through advocacy, public education, and through support for affordable housing providers.

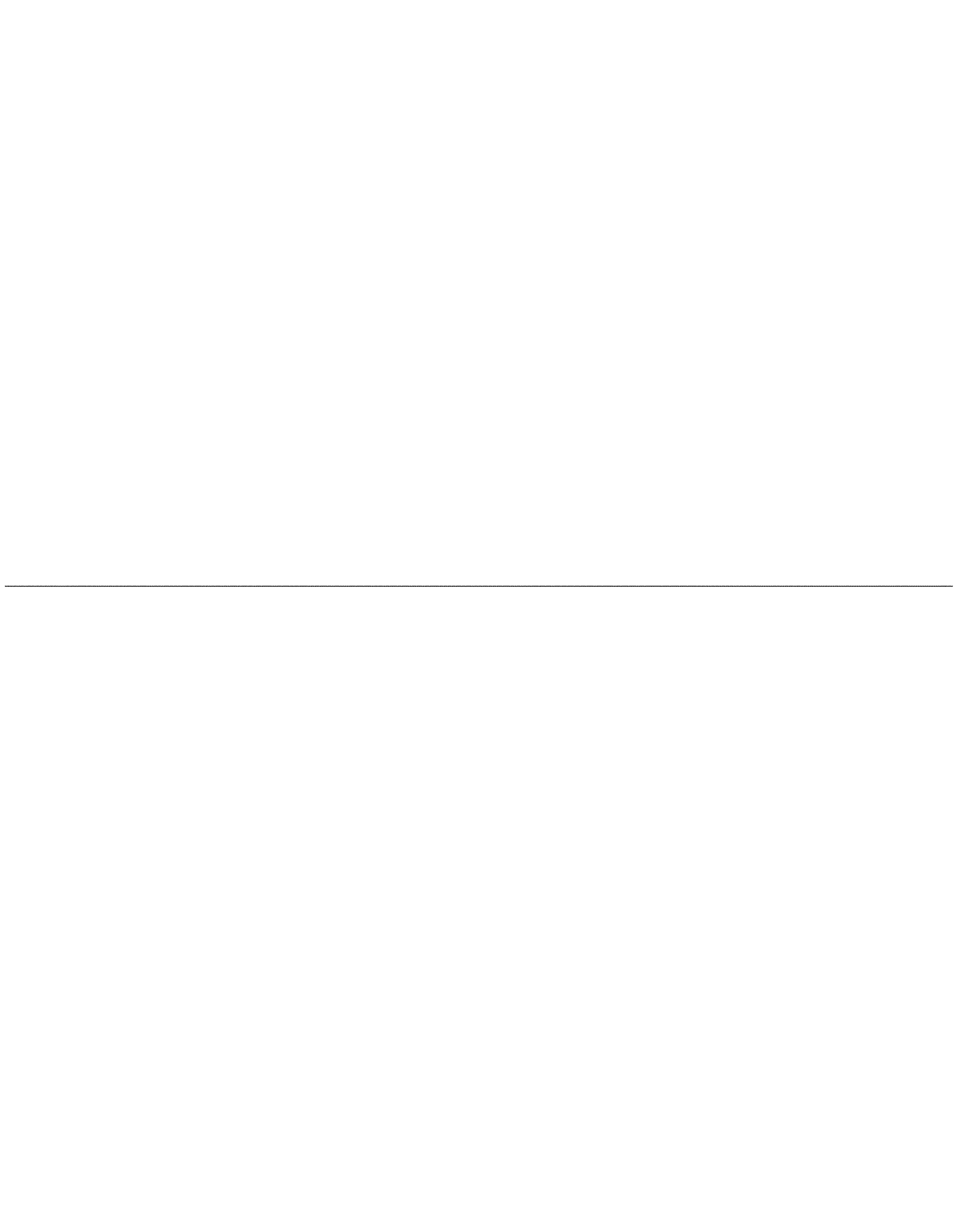
As part of its mission, MHC has focused on energy costs as part of fair and affordable housing for many years. Utility costs are a significant component of affordable shelter; MHC has done research, effectively advocated for policy changes, represented non-profit affordable housing developers, and worked with local and statewide organizations on issues related to home energy costs. MHC's Director, Cathy Hinko, was an original board member of the Affordable Energy Corporation and continues to serve on that board. MHC brings a perspective on demand side management programs that is from the practitioner's viewpoint, and has been an active member of the LG&E Customer Care Advisory Group since the program's inception. MHC is also on the Community Winter Help Board. AEC does aggressive work on consumer usage and each participant must attend a orientation which includes energy education.

MHC has a \$1.3 million dollar loan pool for non-profit developers to create affordable housing, whether rental or owner-occupied, new or rehabilitated. MHC has been actively involved in policy making for energy efficient housing rehabilitation programs, securing changes in the use of stimulus weatherization dollars to include rental and multi-family housing, and staffing the Non-profit Housing Alliance, an industry group of non-profit developers in the area.

- b. Please refer to response in part 3(a) above.
- c. Please refer to response in part 3(a) above.
- d. Please also refer to response in part 3(a) above. However, given the significant portion of DSM funds LG&E/KU has proposed to allocate to advertising for DSM programs, one must suppose that these efforts to would be sufficient to encourage customers to use the CFL program. The testimony of Marlon Cummings shows that this outreach not been effective, so it raises whether advertising is worthy of that budgetary emphasis. Please also refer to suggestions for outreach in part 3(f) below. Please note that the Louisville Metro weatherization/energy efficient rehab program has hundreds of households on its waiting list, so demand exists for desired products and where effective communication occurs.
- e. Please refer to response in part 3(a) above.
- f. MHC does not have the capacity to perform a marketing assessment of LG&E/KU's outreach

efforts, particularly in low-income neighborhoods. However, the testimony of Marlon Cummings shows a lack of penetration. Perhaps the PSC should request of LG&E/KU a detailed plan for program outreach. Including strategies such as contacting neighborhood associations, churches and other faith-based groups, and other community-based networks capable of assisting in program outreach. For example, if requested by LG&E/KU MHC would include a brief informational listing for the CFL program in our newsletters monthly calendar of events. Many community-based non-profits also have similar information distribution activities. LG&E/KU should consider targeting agencies that serve low-income neighborhoods for program-specific outreach efforts.

g. Please refer to response in part 3(a) above.



METROPOLITAN HOUSING COALITION
RESPONSE TO COMMISSION STAFF'S FIRST INFORMATION REQUEST
CASE NO. 2011-00134

Question No. 4

Witness: Cathy Hinko

Q-4 Refer to page I 1 of the MHC Testimony. It states that "The Weatherization stimulus funding is producing a number of people and agencies with the capacity to do energy audits, making the LG&E service called Residential Conservation/Home Energy Performance Program less useful than before. MHC believes new and more innovative services should be offered by LG&E."

- a. Provide a description and detail of the energy audits being done using stimulus funding.
- b. Identify the persons and agencies performing the energy audits using the stimulus funding.
- c. Describe how LG&E can provide more innovative services and whether these services will be part of the DSM/EE programs. Explain.
- d. If stimulus funding for weatherization is discontinued at some point in the future, how could funding then be provided for those persons and agencies that are currently performing energy audits using stimulus funding? Explain.

A-4

- a. The Louisville Metro Department of Community Services and Revitalization's Weatherization Program, which does much more than simple weatherization, currently has five full-time energy auditors and the supervisor is also qualified to do energy audits. It is possible that if someone leaves- due to the current budget- a position may not be immediately replaced, but no lay-offs are planned. The same audit standards are used by Louisville Metro government as by We Care. Included in Attachment A are both the brochure and the income guidelines for the City program, which currently utilizes stimulus funding to partially support its service delivery. In addition, Project Warm conducts energy audits. The City program uses stimulus money for this program, but also receives recurring funds from the U.S. Department of Energy. MHC is working to create state funding as well.
- b. Please refer to response in part 4(a) above.

c. Many possibilities exist for innovative DSM/EE services that could be provided by LG&E/KU. Information is readily available on programs in place across our region and the nation. For example, a database that describes energy efficiency programs currently in place across the southeast can be found at <http://www.seealliance.org/database.php>. Other databases with information on energy efficiency programs offered by governments and utilities can be found at the Database of State Incentives for Renewables & Efficiency (<http://www.dsireusa.org>). Additionally, the American Council for an energy efficient Economy recently released a June 2011 report *Energy Efficiency Resource Standards: State and Utility Strategies for Higher Energy Savings* can be a resource for energy efficiency program alternative. The report can be found at (<http://www.aceee.org/sites/default/files/publications/researchreports/u113.pdf>) MHC specifically suggests the following:

i. There can be a program targeted at window unit air conditioners, with two tiers of beneficiaries by income. More affluent people can benefit from the Rebate Program and lower income people can get assistance in purchasing more efficient air conditioners.

ii. Work with the Louisville Metro Housing Authority (LMHA) to encourage owners of rental property contracting with people using Section 8 to pay rent to implement EE activities for their units . MHC and other partners formed a program where LMHA would consider raising the rent comparability for an owner who performed energy efficient rehabilitation. This means that a unit is made more energy efficient and the low-income person living there will realize the benefits as it is typical for tenants to pay their own utilities.

iii. Explore programs to better serve low-income ratepayers to ease their home utility costs- both through energy efficiency programs and subsidy. (Some programs may fit well within the DSM/EE model, others may not. A database is provided by the US Department of Health and Human Services that provides state by state snapshots of low-income energy programs offered by utilities charities and governments. It can be reviewed at <http://liheap.ncat.org/snapshots.htm>

d. Funding could be provided under the model proposed by the Clean Energy Bill of 2011, sponsored by Representative Marzian in the last legislative session and that will likely be reintroduced in January. The bill proposes that Utilities achieve cumulative efficiency savings equal to 10.25% of retail sales by 20212 by reducing demand from industrial, commercial and residential customers, and that efficiency savings equal to at least 10% of residential sales be achieved through programs that assist low-income households at or

below 200% of federal poverty level. The City program has a waiting list of hundreds of households.

If this bill is passed, weatherization, particularly that targeted towards low-income households, will be an essential part of compliance and thus will need to be supported to ensure this requirement is met. The US Department of Energy Weatherization Assistance Program, which provides weatherization funding to states will continue, though it may not be funded at levels seen with the stimulus funding.

Attachment A: Louisville Metro Community Services and Revitalization Weatherization Assistance Program Flyer and Income Guidelines



LOUISVILLE METRO DEPARTMENT OF
**COMMUNITY SERVICES
AND REVITALIZATION**

Weatherization Assistance Program

PURPOSE

The Weatherization Assistance Program provides assistance to low-income residents of Metro Louisville to make energy conservation improvements to their homes. Households assisted can either own or rent the dwelling, although renters must have the approval of the property owner. Repairs performed through this program will make the home energy efficient and reduce energy cost.

PROGRAM ELIGIBILITY

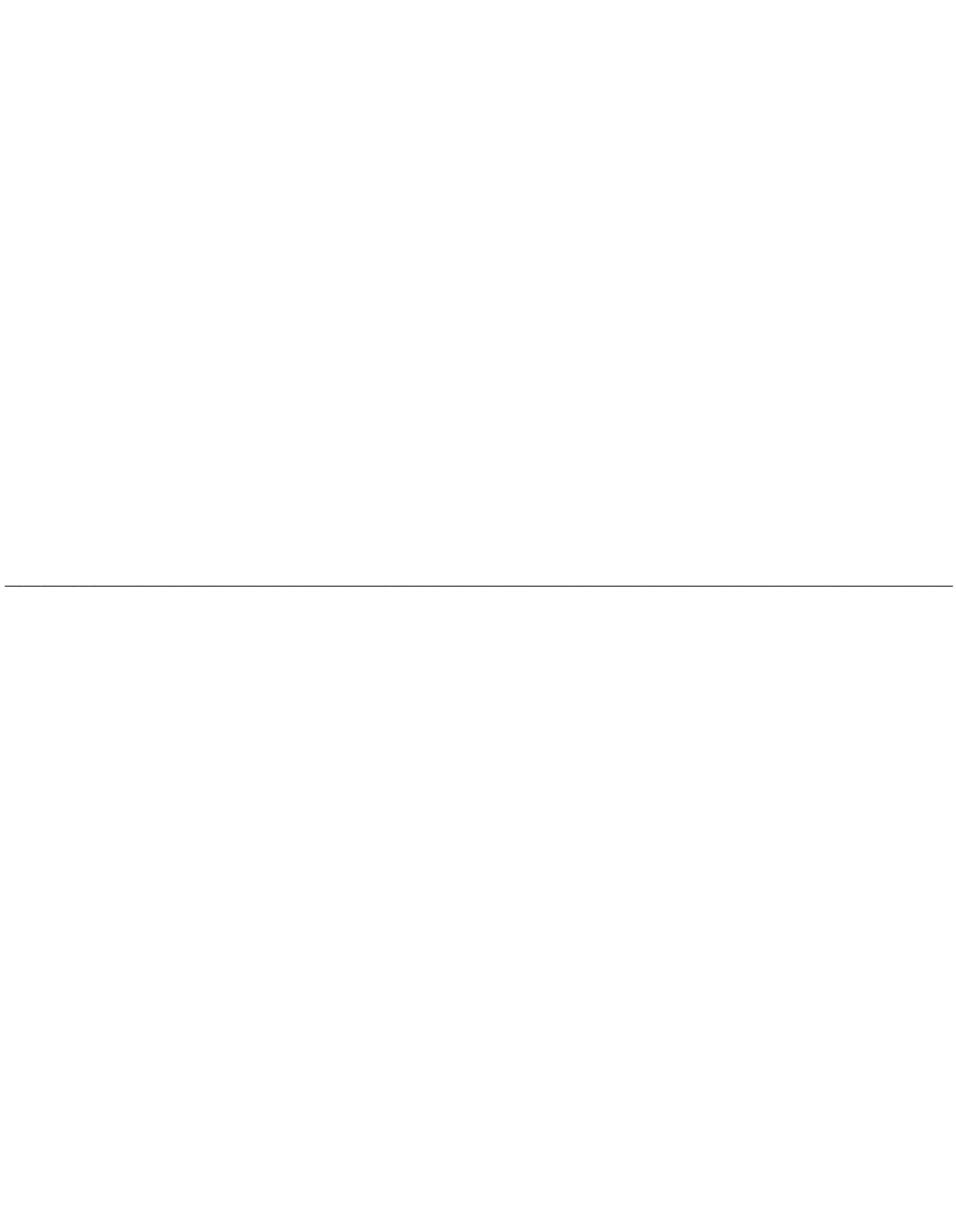
- The applicant must be Owner-occupant or Renter (must have permission from homeowner) of property.
- Household must be within the income guidelines. Client is automatically eligible if receive SSI or Public Assistance.
- Home can receive assistance one time only unless assistance was received before 1994.
- The property must be within the Louisville / Jefferson County Metro area.

EXAMPLES OF REPAIRS

- Repair/replacement of furnace
- Repair/replacement of water heater/wrap water heater
- Check for carbon monoxide and gas leaks
- Installation of smoke detector(s)
- Installation of carbon monoxide detector(s)
- Ductwork repair and/or replacement
- Wrap ductwork and water lines in un-heated areas
- Repair/replace venting
- Installation of insulation to the attic, walls and floor
- Air sealing work (i.e., caulking, weather-strip, repair windows and doors, drywall repair, floor repair, etc.)

**2011 POVERTY INCOME GUIDELINES
STATES, DC AND TERRITORIES –
AMERICAN SAMOA, PUERTO RICO, VIRGIN ISLANDS
EFFECTIVE JANUARY 20, 2011**

| WEATHERIZATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM | | |
|--|------------------|-------------|
| HOUSEHOLD SIZE | THRESHOLD | 200% |
| 1 | \$10,890 | \$21,780 |
| 2 | \$14,710 | \$29,420 |
| 3 | \$18,530 | \$37,060 |
| 4 | \$22,350 | \$44,700 |
| 5 | \$26,170 | \$52,340 |
| 6 | \$29,990 | \$59,980 |
| 7 | \$33,810 | \$67,620 |
| 8 | \$37,630 | \$75,260 |
| EACH ADDITIONAL MEMBER ADD | \$3,820 | \$7,640 |



METROPOLITAN HOUSING COALITION
RESPONSE TO COMMISSION STAFF'S FIRST INFORMATION REQUEST

CASE NO. 2011-00134

Question No. 5

Witness: Cathy Hinko

5. Refer to page 1 I of the MHC Testimony. "Another concern of MHC is that the Residential Incentive Program proposed by LG&E will not provide benefits to low and moderate-income homeowners and ratepayers. As proposed, the program will only provide case incentives to those homeowners and landlords that can document: the purchase of new energy efficient equipment, HVAC systems, or window films. Yet LG&E is not proposing to provide financing to allow low- and moderate-income ratepayers to make such purchases, nor (as currently proposed), will LG&E reimburse non-profit agencies that purchase such equipment for low-income homeowners."

a. Does MHC believe that LG&E should provide the necessary financing to low- and moderate-income ratepayers for the purchase of new energy efficient equipment, HVAC systems, or window film?

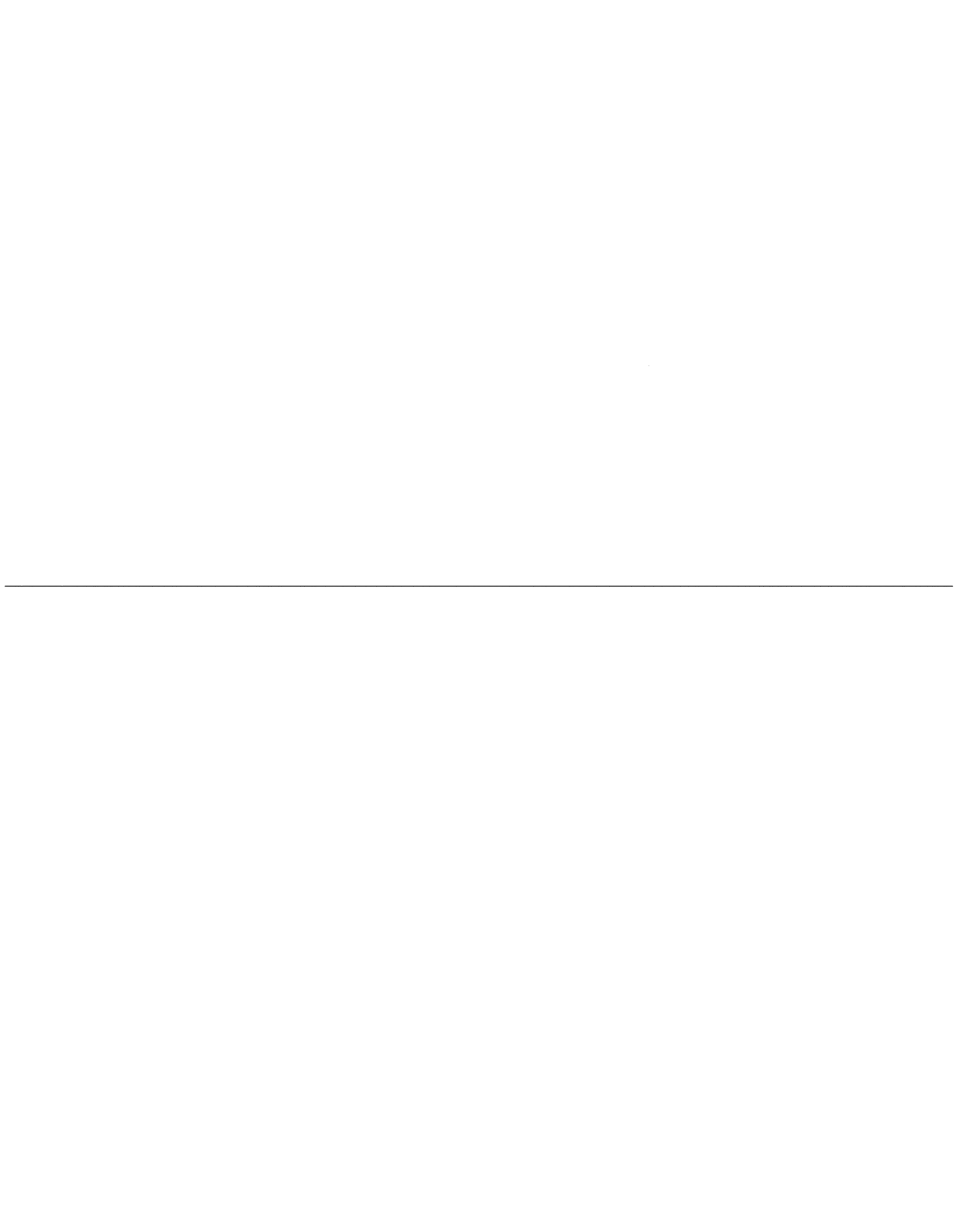
b. If the answer and explanation to 5.a. is yes, how does MHC propose that LG&E pay for this service, through the residential DSM tariff or as part of the energy charge in base rates borne by all residential ratepayers? Explain.

c. Explain whether MHC knows the average length of time of occupancy of the LG&E residential customers in the low- and moderate-income neighborhoods and, if so, whether the length of time of occupancy by those customers would be sufficient to pay for the financing of new energy efficient equipment, HVAC systems, or window films.

d. Explain whether MHC seeks reimbursement on behalf of the nonprofit agencies for the total cost of new energy efficient equipment, HVAC systems, or window films, or if MHC proposes that the non-profit agencies receive the incentives for such equipment for the low- and moderate-income LG&E customers.

e. If the answer to 5.d. is that MHC is seeking reimbursement of the total cost of such equipment, explain how MHC proposes that LG&E pay for this cost through the residential DSM tariff or as part of the energy charge in base rates borne by all residential ratepayers.

- a. Yes. MHC believes LG&E/KU should provide the necessary financing to low- and moderate- income ratepayers for the purchase of new energy efficient equipment, HVAC systems, or window film.
- b. This financing can be supported by modifications to LG &E/KU's DMS proposal. Additionally, if the Clean Energy Bill referenced in 4(d) above is passed, provision of financing to enable the substantial low-income population in LG&E/KU's service area to purchase equipment for energy efficient retrofits will be essential. Additionally, because such a financing program would require repayment, program costs would be recouped and revenues could possibly be enhanced by charging a small, reasonable interest rate for financing.
- c. MHC does not know the average length of time of housing occupancy in low- and moderate-income neighborhoods. However, in the case of low- and moderate-income homeowners, financing provided for support EE equipment retrofits could be secure by placing a lien on the home with payment collected upon the home's sale. For EE financing provided to rental units, LGE/KU could secure an agreement that the affected rental unit could would be occupied by a low- or moderate- tenant for a set period of time (e.g. 5 years) if the initial tenant relocated. In an analogous situation, the time or residency for rental housing and public housing is longer than ever because of the increased need of assistance to make ends meet. Energy efficient rehab provides that assistance. Councilwoman Marianne Butler tells about a constituent who rents and had the City weatherization/energy efficient rehab completed on her unit. The bills for her estimated 1,000 square foot home were cut by more than 50%- from \$500 to \$225. This renter has no intention of leaving- she is able to save money for the first time in her life.
- d. MHC proposes that non-profit agencies purchasing new EE equipment, HVAC systems, or window films for low-income households receive the same *incentives* available to individual households as proposed in LGE/KU's Residential Incentives program, not payment for the total costs.
- e. Not applicable. See 5(d) above.



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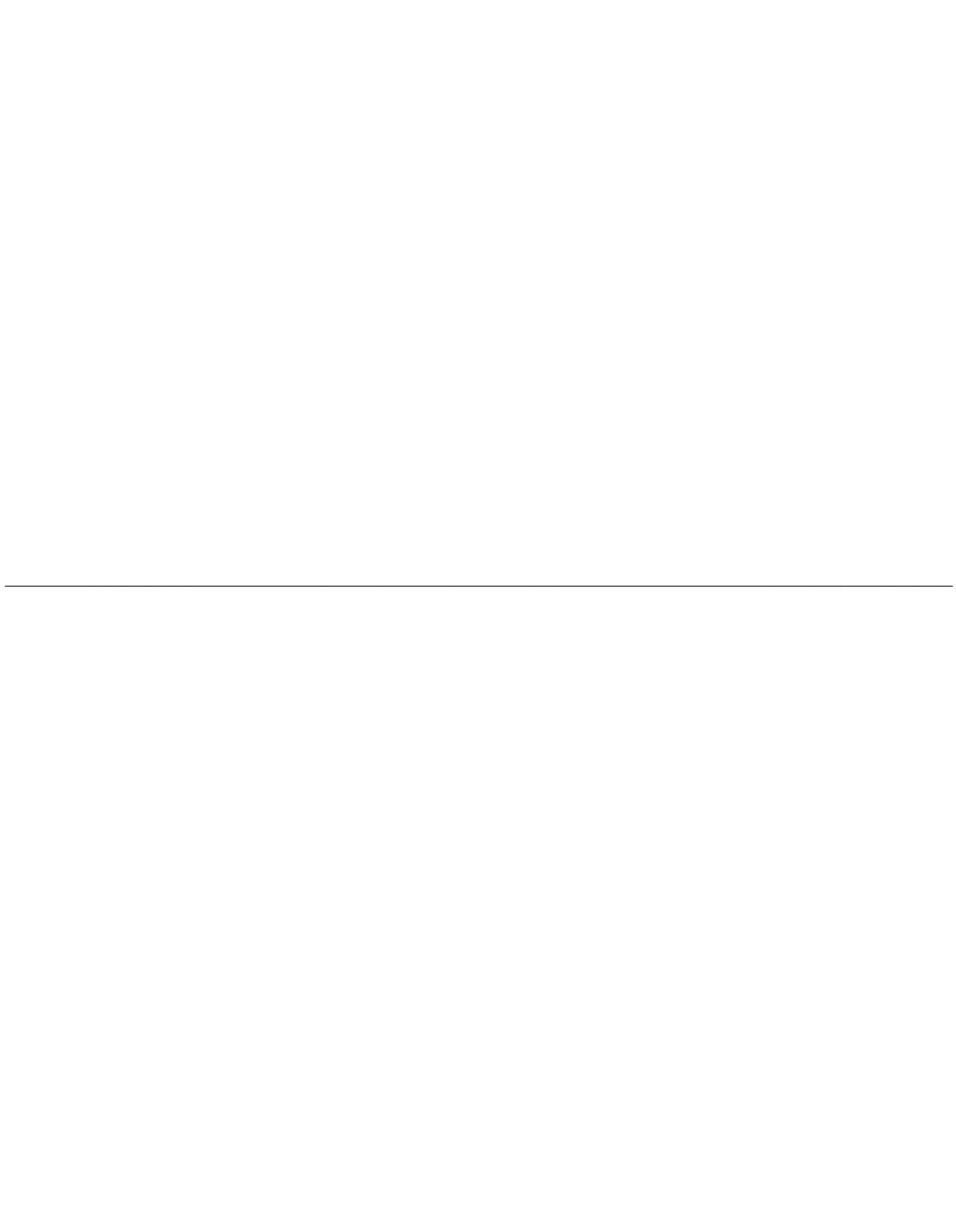
Question No. 6

Witness: Cathy Hinko

Q-6 Explain how MHC participates in LG&E's Energy Efficiency Advisory Group or its participation, if any, as an invitee to any other meetings to discuss DSM/EE programs. Include in the explanation the frequency of such meetings.

A-6 MHC regularly participates in all scheduled LG&E/KU Customer Care Advisory Committee Meetings and Energy Efficiency Advisory Committee meetings (which discussed and reviewed LG&E/KU's DSM proposal as it was being developed by the company). Additionally, MHC encouraged LG&E to initiate discussions with Louisville low-income weatherization service providers- LG&E's We Care Program, Louisville Metro Department of Community Services and Revitalization Weatherization Assistance Program, and Project Warm- to find areas of overlap and discuss how these programs could work in concert to serve a wider array of citizens and eliminate redundancy. Three meetings of this Weatherization working group have occurred and discussions are beginning on: consolidated intake procedures, prioritization of weatherization tasks that could be supported by different funding streams for one low-income household, and ending duplication of audit services. Through this process, it was discovered that LG&E and Louisville Metro use the same audit standards. These meetings will continue as initiated by LG&E on what appears to be a monthly or bi-monthly basis.

MHC is also a founding member agency of the Kentucky Sustainable Energy Alliance (KySEA), which works to promote clean, sustainable and affordable energy solutions for Kentucky. MHC participates on the KySEA Economic Justice Caucus, which has meetings every two to three months. MHC also made two presentations on the impact of energy costs for low-income households on the importance of EE programs for to those households at KySEA's January 2011 conference.



METROPOLITAN HOUSING COALITION

RESPONSE TO COMMISSION STAFF'S FIRST INFORMATION REQUEST

CASE NO. 2011-00134

Question No. 7

Witness: Cathy Hinko

Q-7 Provide a description of MHC's source of funding. What percentage of MHC's funds is used to provide assistance to low-income LG&E customers?

A-7 MHC, a 501(c)(3) non-profit agency, receives its funding from: donations from its member individuals, organizations and businesses and grants from foundations and state and local government agencies. While MHC does not provide direct services to individuals as referenced in section 3(a) above, we consider that all of our work, and the funding it enables, support low-income residents of greater Louisville. As the widely-recognized advocate in Greater Louisville for safe, fair, and affordable housing for all, MHC focuses on organizing low-to-moderate income residents who are so deeply affected by the need for affordable housing and advocating for policies that support increasing affordable housing opportunities throughout our region.
