

Sandra Gruzesky, P.E.
4725 Ironworks Road
Georgetown, KY 40324
October 14, 2019

Public Service Commission
211 Sower Blvd., PO Box 615
Frankfort, KY 40602-0615

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OCT 14 2019

RE: Case # 2019-00256

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

It is my understanding that implementation of SB100 seeks to establish a fair rate structure for power distribution and therefore, its fundamental objective is fairness. As a homeowner who is in the process of having solar panels installed at my home of 25 years, I have observed and experienced the costs and benefits associated with distributed electricity, and I am quickly learning about the costs and benefits associated with a solar supplement to my distributed electricity. I offer the following comments on Case #2019-00256 in the spirit of seeking fairness. Having said that, financial considerations are only one aspect of fairness. This particular statutory/regulatory process is limited to relatively short-term financial considerations, which implies that other societal interests and longer-term financial considerations do not exist. I just wish to draw your attention to this distinction and the absence of these considerations as I offer my comments.

Utilities' expressed concern that solar customers are not paying their fair share for upkeep to the energy grid appears to lack credibility. An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, *at most*, net metering costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month (Kentucky Resources Council 2018). A study by the US Department of Energy concluded in 2017 that distributed solar would have a negligible impact on rates until solar reaches 10% or more of a utility's peak demand. While each state has its own unique considerations when establishing rates, evaluations and comparison of rate structures in other similar states can provide credibility and transparency to this process. Changes to net metering must be based on evidence of impacts to the utility and other ratepayers. Evidence should be open to public review and analysis.

The cost of implementing a more complex administrative process for net metering should also be considered within the scope of this issue. Currently, administering net metering is simple and low-cost, for the utility and customer. The PSC should consider the cost of a new administrative system (including the cost of litigating the issue in recurring rate cases for all utilities) relative to the overall impact net metering has proven to have on ratepayers. A complex administrative process serves to be advantageous to large utilities that have sufficient resources to implement and litigate these issues, however the typical solar generator does not have these resources. Inserting unnecessary complexity is a proven passive-aggressive approach that entities with significant resources have used to quell resource limited threats and this approach is void of fairness.

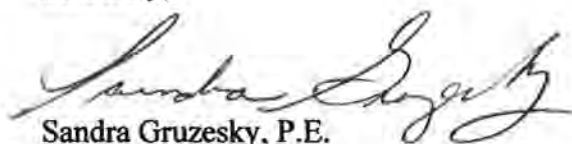
Financial benefits (both short-term and long-term) associated with having widely distributed sources of energy need to be considered. As a matter of national security, as well as resiliency in times of natural disasters, there are financial and societal benefits to having broadly distributed

power sources. Entities that are using private funds to invest in new technologies are incurring risks and providing potential benefits that can be broadly distributed. Rate structures need to value these risks and benefits.

Currently in Kentucky, solar generation is in its infancy. Many of the sources that will be immediately affected by net metering are not seeking to profit from their investments, but tend to have more altruistic motivations. On the other hand, utilities are functioning within the confines of proven business models. While the objectives are very different, both have economic growth opportunities associated with them. If this is a factor in rate considerations, then it should be a balanced evaluation.

Please continue to allow regulations in place that encourage investment in and ownership of solar panels.

Sincerely,



Sandra Gruzesky, P.E.

Ronald Gruzesky, P.E.
4725 Ironworks Road
Georgetown, KY 40324
October 14, 2019

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COMMISSION

Public Service Commission
211 Sower Blvd., PO Box 615
Frankfort, KY 40602-0615

RE: Case # 2019-00256

As a home owner who is in the process of having solar panels installed at my home of 25 years, I offer the following comments on Case #2019-00256.

I believe the generation of electricity should be spread to as many points as possible, thereby eliminating the threat of loss of generation capacity due to natural disaster or terrorist attack. A widely dispersed generation capacity would greatly reduce these risks. Solar is a viable option to accomplish this. The costs are borne by individual homeowners able to do so, yet the utility companies - and society in general - reap the benefits. We, as a society, should do everything possible to encourage solar generation.

Removing net-metering works against this goal. While a small number of homes generating electricity in Kentucky won't make much of a difference - currently less than 1% of Kentucky's energy mix currently comes from distributed solar - tens of thousands of homes generating electricity would be a viable contributor to the grid. This would increase the resiliency of the grid in localized areas - but only if the rate structures in place encourage the generation of power by individual home owners.

My service provider, LG&E and KU, offers a service called Demand Conservation, wherein they pay consumers to allow their air-conditioners to be cycled off at peak times to reduce demand. We signed up for this service several years ago, but when the technician came out to install the equipment he asked if we really wanted to do this because it seemed like he installed a lot of devices - then came back out to remove them. We opted out of the program.

Instead of just reducing demand through an apparent less-than-desirable method, solar generation results in homes being self-sufficient during peak demands on hot, sunny summer days. Depending on the size of the home use solar panels, they can provide electricity for others to use. Such generation, which allows utilities to avoid purchasing peaking power on the market, should be highly encouraged.

I'm encouraged to see old coal-fired power plants like EKPC's Dale Station close, and LG&E's Cane Run and AEP's Big Sandy plant convert to natural gas. As we experience continuing climate change, I believe solar generation is critical to life on this planet as we know. The investment we are making in solar panels is much more about reducing CO2 emissions than it is saving money on power generation.

LG&E has recently retired coal-fired capacity, and replaced it with gas-fired generation. At Cane Run alone the new gas-fired plant was estimated to be \$540,000,000. In an article on LG&E's website posted on July 21, 2016 entitled "Let the Sun Shine In" their Chief Operating Officer, Paul Thompson said "Our challenge is to continue meeting customers' increasing energy demands, while being mindful that customers want options for the same safe, reliable and low-cost energy we've provided for more than a century." What better way to accomplish that than to encourage home-owners to install solar generation capacity? LG&E obviously recognizes the benefits of solar by the \$30,000,000 plus investment in solar energy at E.W. Brown. Public policy should encourage private citizens who are willing to fund the construction of solar generation to do so for the good of society.

Therefore, evaluation of the cost of net metering should include the full range of benefits that net metering and distributed generation provide to the utility, ratepayers, and the public. Remember that solar is working for Kentuckians under the current net metering law. It is simple, low-cost, and completely transparent for the utility and customer. Any changes to rate designs for net metering customers should be fair and reasonable. Net metering is the critical policy enabling ratepayers to generate their own power, control their energy costs with on-site generation, and reduce CO2 emissions.

New regulations should not create barriers to solar adoption by going away from net metering. Kentucky is still very much in the infancy of solar generation and the citizens of the Commonwealth need every incentive to utilize solar and diversify Kentucky's generating capacity. Solar often is connected to improving energy efficiency because home-owners, businesses, and nonprofits that invest in solar have a direct ownership stake. Owning your own solar panels is, to many citizens, far more attractive than "buying into" a utility owned system. The old saying "No one washes a rental car" is true because it illustrates that nothing incentivizes responsible use like private ownership.

Please continue to allow regulations in place that encourage ownership of solar panels.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "R. D. Gruzsky".

Ronald Gruzsky, P.E.

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OCT 14 2019

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COMMISSION

Amber Weygandt
1000 Riverview Drive
Richmond KY 40475

10/11/2019
Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate. Creating less impact on the environment should hold as much weight if not more, than financial gain when it comes to our energy sources. I understand companies can not lose money but in many cases sustainable energy is cost efficient and this should be considered.

I think the Public Service Commission should take into account ways that solar energy could reduce pollution and benefit public health. My uncle has a lung condition that is exacerbated by pollution. Luckily his wife is from Spain and he was able to move to a city on the Mediterranean Coast. Due to the fresh air and minimal pollution his condition has stopped progressing. We should not have to move out of the country for clean air. PSC should absolutely take pollution reduction from solar energy into account.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me. I was looking into installing solar panels for this reason but have held off until I see what happens with the solar bill. It is very frustrating as a consumer to not have a choice in a service. No matter how much you do not like a companies practices you have to use their service.

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. There is no arguing the negative effects nonrenewable resources are having on our planet. If our laws continue to make renewable products the most expensive or least accessible the average consumer will make no effort to use them. Solar power makes up less than 1% of our current energy production so the opportunities for jobs and pollution reduction are huge.

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. Kentucky is one of the poorest states in the country. Being poor doesn't exclude you from wanting to participate in sustainability.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong. I would be happy to pay 0.01 for the independent solar industry or any other sustainability program. We have to make our planet

a priority and the cost of doing so seems nominal in many cases.

I would still be likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to charge an added monthly fee for solar customers but it would depend on the cost. Even at a 1:1 rate it still took a few years to make the installation of solar panels cost effective.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced. Again because of the time it takes to make the money back for purchase of the panels.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates. The energy produced by solar customers goes right back into the energy available. Many utility companies use solar produced energy themselves so I can not see the detriment that individual solar customers could cause.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid. Solar panels are a big investment and most people need to know exactly what their monthly bills are.

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems. Money is not the only thing that should be considered when making a law that affects all residents.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. Large companies will always act in their own interest. Low-income households do not have the resources to lobby for their needs and so an advocate is fair and necessary. The people running large companies most likely do not have an informed background in environmental issues and therefore will not be making choices that are in the best interest of the environment.

Sincerely,
Amber Weygandt

OCT 14 2019

Public Service Commission
211 Sower Blvd
Frankfort, KY 40601

October 9, 2019 PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Commissioners,

I would first like to thank you for the opportunity to submit public testimony into the docket for the Solar Net Metering Administrative Case. As you know, hearing from the public and advocacy organizations provides much needed balance to the information that is provided by utility companies. I appreciate you taking the time to try and get this process right.

Process is important. I urge you to take your time in order to develop a framework for looking at both the costs and benefits of solar net metering and to allow for robust participation at every step along the way. In addition to process, simplicity is also important. We need a method for crediting net metered solar that is clear, easy to understand and simple to implement. Finally, fairness. I urge the Public Service Commission to consider fairness in terms of allowing customers to continue to be able to invest personally in solar and not letting the utility companies to corner the market.

Process

Weighing the costs and benefits of distributed solar on the grid is a complicated calculation and one that should not be taken lightly. **I encourage the PSC to take it's time and to initiate a process for first developing a framework for measuring costs and *benefits* before entering into the first rate case.** The utility companies will have you believe that distributed solar customers are not paying their fair share in grid maintenance and paint a picture of solar users as a drain on the system and their neighbors. However, this is at best an incomplete picture and at worst an outright lie. According valuation of solar studies from across the country distributed solar is actually worth more than the retail value of electricity because of the numerous benefits that it provides to the utility company, the grid and the community¹. In addition to the obvious environmental and public health benefits of solar for the community there are further benefits that need to be considered and properly valued. These include, but are not limited to²:

- **Lowered Peak Demand:** Solar panels are most productive on sunny summer days, the times when energy costs are high and demand peaks. Rooftop solar lowers costs by allowing utilities to avoid purchasing peaking power on the market or using expensive backup power sources. This is a benefit to the entire rate class by lowering the peak demand and is not properly accounted for by looking solely at the avoided cost.
- **Reduced Line Losses:** Energy distributed from homes has a shorter distance to travel, which is more efficient—less energy is lost in the distribution process. Rooftop solar *reduces wear and tear on the grid because the electricity travels a shorter distance.*

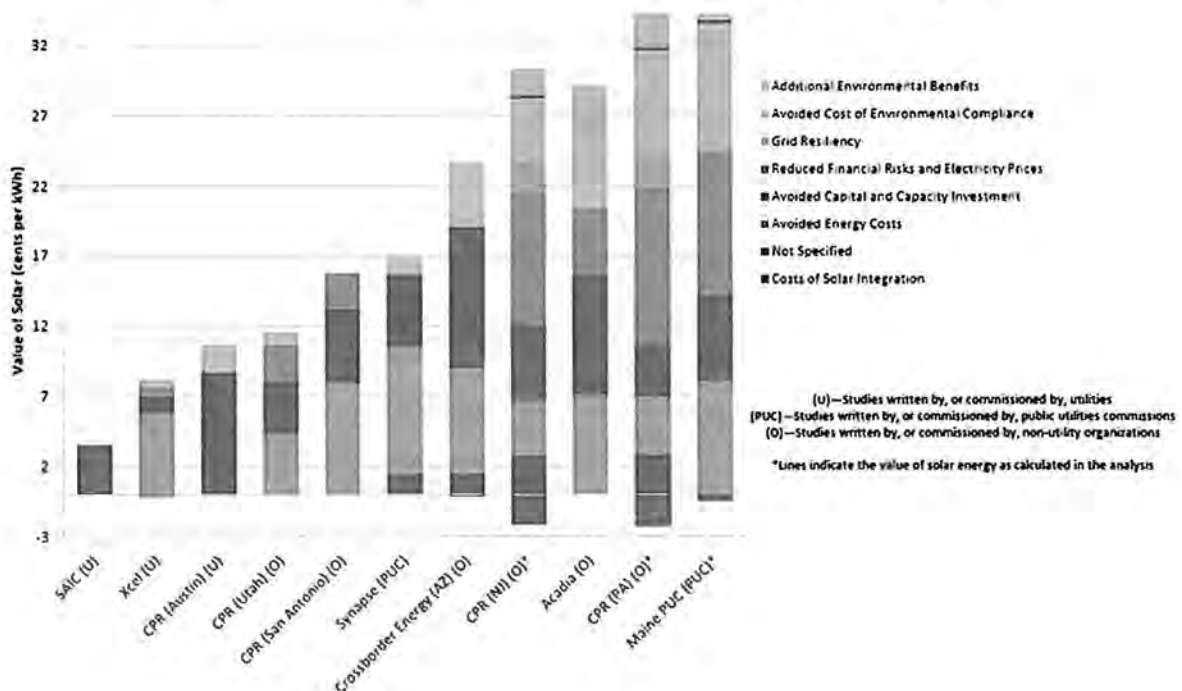
¹ Muro, Mark, and Devashree Saha. *Rooftop Solar: Net Metering Is a Net Benefit*. Brookings Institution, 23 May 2016, www.brookings.edu/research/rooftop-solar-net-metering-is-a-net-benefit/.

² Environment America. *Shining Rewards The Value of Rooftop Solar Power for Consumers and Society*. Environment America Research and Policy Center. 18 Oct. 2016, <https://environmentamerica.org/reports/ame/shining-rewards>.

- **Avoided Capacity Investment:** Rooftop solar can eliminate the need for new capacity investments, saving money for ratepayers and utility companies. Solar can also help reduce the need for costly pollution controls like scrubbers for smokestacks.
- **Reduced Financial Risks and Electricity Prices:** Increasing solar on the grid helps reduce the financial risks associated with fuels that often have a volatile price, like natural gas. Solar also allows individuals to reduce their monthly bills.
- **Grid Resiliency:** Rooftop solar helps reduce peak energy needs, which can overload a system and cause outages. Due to its distributed nature, it decentralizes energy production helping to provide local resilience in times of centralized outages.
- **Job Creation and Economic Development:** Solar energy is one of the fastest growing industries in the United States, now employing more than 260,000 workers nationwide.³ As solar still makes up less than 0.1% of Kentucky's energy mix, it has enormous growth potential in every region of the Commonwealth. **Utilities are able to include economic development value in rate cases around industry utility rates, the same consideration should be included for distributed solar.**

In addition to studying the processes used in other states to weigh the costs and benefits of distributed solar and considering our unique circumstances in Kentucky to develop a framework, we also need an independent valuation of solar study. Having quality, unbiased data is key to properly valuing net metered solar.

Cost Benefit Analysis of Solar Energy by Study and Category²



³ National Solar Jobs Census 2017, The Solar Foundation, available at: SolarJobsCensus.org

In addition to having a solid framework and an unbiased valuation of solar study that is specific to Kentucky we need to ensure that there is robust participation at every step of the process. While I applaud the PSC for opening up this administrative case to start gathering information ahead of the first rate case we must ensure that there is room for public input at later stages of this process as well. Intervenor status should be allowed for environmental advocacy organizations, advocacy organizations that represent low-income Kentuckians and the growing solar industry to have the opportunity to cross examine arguments raised by utility companies. Further, there needs to be public comment hearings in each utility district to ensure that people who could not travel to Frankfort have the same opportunity to weigh in as people who are centrally located in the state.

Simplicity

Not only does the process for determining the costs and benefits of distributed solar need to be simple to implement for the PSC but the end result needs to be simple to explain. In other states where the 1:1 net metering policy has been rolled back, more complicated formulas have not only hurt the solar industry because of the longer return on investment for customers but they have also lost potential business because it is difficult for customers to understand how the crediting works. It is in everyone's best interest for this to be as simple to calculate and understand as possible. I know that PSC has lost capacity in recent years and has so much on your plate already, it is incredibly frustrating that the utilities have pushed this process which will cost solar advocates, rate payers and tax payers when your limited capacity is needed elsewhere. Especially, when the current 1:1 net metering is fair, simple, and easy to implement and when utilities are spending way more money paying for lobbyists and expert testimony than they are losing to our limited net metering.

Fairness

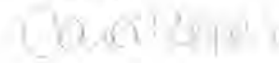
Utilities talk about cost shifting but this is not a problem in Kentucky. In addition, we are likely to never see significant issues related to cost shifting due to solar net metering as research shows that net metering is only an issue when penetration rates reach 10%⁴. As our current penetration rates are close to ~0.1% and the previous legislation had already capped penetration at 1%, well under the 10% mark. A recent analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, net metering costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month⁵. This whole process is a waste of time and money that could be better spent elsewhere. Once the costs and benefits have been weighed, I am certain that the current 1:1 net metering is more than fair seeing as the utility companies receive all sorts of benefits from distributed generation. This is clearly an issue of the utility companies wanting to corner the market. What is unfair about solar in our state is that the utility companies can build utility scale solar, charge ratepayers for the infrastructure, receive a return on their investment, sell the electricity to other states while limiting the ability for every day Kentuckians to invest in their own solar installations and save on their electricity costs. Please represent the public, not the interests of investor-

⁴ Barbose, Galen. "Putting the Potential Rate Impacts of Distributed Solar Into Context." LBNL, US Department of Energy, January 2017

⁵ The Economic Impact On Kentucky Residential Customers Of Energy "Sold" To Utilities From Net Metering Solar Customers in 2016, Kentucky Resources Council, February 28, 2018.

owned utilities. This is an opportunity for Kentucky to do the right thing in the face of solar roll-backs across the country that move us backwards.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Cara Cooper".

Cara Cooper
907 Bryan Ave
Lexington, KY 40505



COOPERATIVE ENERGY FUTURES
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October 15th, 2019

Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard
Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615
Case No. 2019-00256

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Dear Kentucky Public Service Commission,

I serve as General Manager of a community energy cooperative that focuses on developing community solar projects that local residents can participate in at no upfront cost and with monthly net savings. I live in and our cooperative operates in Minnesota, but we support community groups across the country - including groups in Kentucky - that are looking to bring the benefits of solar to local communities.

We have first-hand experience with the questions of appropriate solar valuation through our participation in over 4 years of regulatory revision through Minnesota's Value of Solar process. Like Kentucky, Minnesota faced a growing wave of utility complaints that recipients of net metering are getting value from the energy system (primarily back-up power when solar is not producing) without paying for the infrastructure needed to provide these services. However, our state also recognized that solar users were also creating valuable energy services that utilities and other ratepayers were not compensating them for, including provision of peak power at the retail rate (far cheaper than many of the utility's alternatives for peak power provision), reducing load on capacity-constrained local distribution lines (saving on future costs to upgrade these lines), and disproportionately reducing the need for new power plants and transmission lines (as well as fuel costs) by avoiding new demand, transmission infrastructure, and associated line losses. We thus evaluated solar compensation seeking to develop an approach that would do our best to ensure BOTH that solar participants were not free-riding on non-solar participants AND that non-participants and utilities were not free-riding on the investments of solar participants, which may provide value greater than retail rate.

The process of coming up with fair solar compensation is complex, and we will be the first to admit that Minnesota's approach or outcome has not been perfect, but the fundamental lesson of our experience is that any shift away from net metering must recognize the benefits to utilities and rate-payers of customer-owned solar as well as the costs. It would be a deep mistake to allow utilities to impose fixed charges on solar customers or set per kWh compensation rates below the retail rate without first evaluating the full range of services the customer and the utility are providing to each other without clear compensation in either direction under net metering. If Kentucky moves away from net metering, it must use an evidence-based compensation model that charges solar customers for the services they continue to receive from the grid AND compensates them for the services they provide to the grid.

There are two primary ways Kentucky could go about such a calculation:

1. Start with the retail rate, **subtract compensation value** for the ongoing services solar customers continue to receive from the utility **and add compensation value** for the new services the solar customer provides to the utility, OR



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2. Separate production and consumption by charging solar customers the full retail rate for all energy they use and compensating them at a **rate based on the value of solar to society for all energy they produce** (net the two values financially on the utility bill rather than offsetting kWh as in net metering).

In Minnesota, our Department of Commerce Division of Energy Resources decided to take the latter approach and developed a Value of Solar that counts the various types of value that solar energy provides to the utility and to society and then adds these components to provide a total value paid to solar installations tariffed under the Value of Solar rate. Whenever Value of Solar is the tariff being used, customers who own these installations are then charged for all the energy they use at the normal retail rate and paid for all the energy they produce (not just the net delivered to the grid) at the Value of Solar rate. The components currently involved in Minnesota's Value of Solar rate include:

- The value of avoided fuel costs from using solar energy
- The value of avoided future power plant, and transmission line, and distribution system construction costs as lower volumes of infrastructure are needed in the future
- The value of avoided operations and maintenance costs at power plant infrastructure avoided through solar development
- The value of avoided health and environmental costs from pollution
- The value of avoided voltage control costs

There are ongoing arguments in Minnesota as to whether our Value of Solar is accurately recognizing all of the value aspects of solar energy correctly, and the development of such a methodology should not be taken lightly and should involve all stakeholders. A few components that we feel are missing from Minnesota's Value of Solar approach that we would encourage Kentucky to consider:

- The match of solar production with peak power periods and the avoided expense of providing peak power through expensive electricity purchased at peak times and prices or to maintain peaking power plants that are used only infrequently.
- The multiplier effects of local job creation and local ownership and community wealth building and solar installation, maintenance, and ownership increases in the state, keeping more dollars circulating in the local economy. A comparison with the job creation potential and the multiplier effects created by coal, natural gas, and other energy sources that solar would be replacing would be a welcome part of such analysis.

We should note that in Minnesota, the Value of Solar is only required for the utility to use for community solar garden projects, and the utility is allowed to choose whether to adopt Value of Solar for on-site residential and business or retain the retail rate model. So far, no utility in Minnesota has chosen to adopt the Value of solar for on-site customers, suggesting that they consider net metering to be advantageous to the utility as compared to a methodology designed to compensate for the value solar provides to the utility and ratepayers as a whole. This has been true even though in many years, the Value of Solar as calculated by the methodology has ended up being slightly lower than retail, suggesting that many utilities may see the near-term savings they could achieve by switching to the currently lower Value of Solar compensation rate outweighed by the likelihood of a long-term Value of



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Solar that could easily be higher than retail rate. This highlights that paying solar customers for their solar energy at the true value that they are providing to the utility and non-participating ratepayers could very well end up meaning more compensation than the retail rate under net metering.

Kentucky is faced with a choice:

- Develop a clear evidence-based approach (like Minnesota's Value of Solar or the Value of Distributed Energy Resources used in New York) for compensating solar participants for the real value they provide to the utility and to ratepayers as a whole. The Commission should recognize that no methodology is perfect, so even with this approach, there is always the chance that solar participants will be overpaid or underpaid for the value they provide to the grid.
- Retain net metering as a simplifying assumption – it avoids the time and expense of developing a detailed and complicated methodology and recalculating it regularly; often involving argument among stakeholders. This simplified approach may create some periods in which the utility and ratepayers are receiving excess value from solar customers that they are not compensating for, and some periods in which solar customers are receiving excess value they are not paying for.

The third option – penalizing solar customers for putting clean, renewable energy onto the grid that reduces line losses, fuel costs, and future infrastructure capacity, cutting costs for all ratepayers – is unacceptable. Allowing utilities to impose fixed monthly charges on solar customers or dramatically drop their compensation based simply on the argument that such customers receive benefits for which they do not pay, without looking at the benefits they produce for which they are not paid, is like doing a cost-benefit analysis without looking at the benefits.

We look forward to a future in which Kentucky, having made smart decisions about fairly compensating solar, can enjoy the benefits Minnesota and other states have experienced. These include thousands of new solar jobs, financial savings for solar-participating households, including renters and low-income families participating through community-solar gardens like those we develop as member-owned cooperatives here in Minnesota, and benefits to ratepayers by avoiding costly and risky new fossil fuel power plants, high voltage transmission lines, and other infrastructure that will likely become obsolete well before its useful life and expose ratepayers to price shocks from volatility in fossil energy markets.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Timothy DenHerder-Thomas
General Manager
Cooperative Energy Futures
3500 Bloomington Ave.
Minneapolis, MN 55407

Peggy Patrick
116 Holly St.
Berea, KY 40403

10/13/2019

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Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
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Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

Access to solar energy produced by rooftop solar panels—in my home or community—has improved my quality of life. The more solar (and wind) produced energy, the cleaner and healthier our communities are, there is no doubt about this!

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate. The benefits of solar are many. it may cost more at the beginning, but it is going to save us a great deal more in the long run, not only in energy cost, but also in health care costs.

I think the Public Service Commission should take into account ways that solar energy could reduce pollution and benefit public health. I have known lots of people with COPD, some who never smoked!! This disease is a tremendous drain on their lives, on the level of their activities and their ability to care for themselves. Moving away from fossil fuel energy will save millions of dollars in health care costs.

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. Specifically, as coal declines (and it has and WILL continue to decline), we must be prepared to retrain people for a new era. We will be so far behind if we do not get out ahead of this huge change!

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. We must have clean energy and it must be affordable for all of us!

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong. I want to do anything I can do to support solar (and wind energy).

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. We deserve a voice

Sincerely,
Peggy Patrick

David Logsdon
218 Allen Lane
Hazard, Ky 41701

10/12/2019

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Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate. I believe that the world that I currently call home will be inherited by my grandchildren someday. Even small scale home solar operations could potentially offset environmental impacts that we are currently causing. Further research should be committed to determining the impact that solar could have.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me. I firmly believe that being able to choose solar energy as an alternative to the monopoly utility companies not only gives consumers more choices and freedom, but would create a more competitive market such would dissuade unfair pricing models.

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. Alternative energy diversification is an inevitable facet of global policy. Kentucky needs to be a forerunner in the efforts to give its constituents the right to position themselves for the future. Kentucky could draw attention to itself globally and thereby attract investors who are seeking a regulatory framework conducive to green operations.

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. The potential impact of solar energy on emissions will only be significant if it is executed at many levels, by as many families as possible. That is only possible if we prevent middle class families from being priced out of the effort.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would absolutely carry the cost of 1 to 1 net metering personally. Even if it were to exceed the estimated .01 cents per month.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced. If the credit were to be reduced I would far less likely to venture into the realm of solar.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid. This is the primary concern keeping my family from the possibility of utilizing solar panels ourselves.

Sincerely,
David Logsdon

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OCT 14 2019

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COMMISSION

Denise Zielinski
2562 Jackson Bridge Road
Bowling Green, KY

10/11/2019
Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate. The dependence on and over-use of extracted materials has been disastrous for the health of the planet. Air, water, and land quality has been adversely affected which has in turn affected people's lives. We have an unending supply of energy from the sun and now the technology to harness it. It is beyond stupid to continue using harmful materials when something better is available, and it is only the greed of the extraction companies that maintains this stupidity.

I think the Public Service Commission should take into account ways that solar energy could reduce pollution and benefit public health. I know people who suffer from asthma and I do believe that the PSC should investigate the ways that solar could benefit public health.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me. My husband and I recently built a house in Kentucky and had planned to install solar panels so that we could produce our own energy. We did not do this because of the new restrictions, but our current HVA system allows for solar to be implemented in the future if those restrictions are lifted.

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. It doesn't do much good for the environment if only the wealthy few have rooftop solar.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong. The cost is negligible and the returns are huge.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to charge an added monthly fee for solar customers. I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced. I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates. I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid.

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems. The only way to make an intelligent decision is by considering both costs and benefits.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. It is the industrial big money that has caused the destruction of our environment, which has adversely affected life on this planet.

Sincerely,

Denise Zielinski

Dr. Jean Christensen
1465 S 2nd St.
Louisville, 40208

10/12/19

RECEIVED

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I currently have solar panels installed on my home. We have 18 panels that provide on-going electricity at a very reasonable cost. We have encouraged friends and associates to invest and several have been able to do so.

I have benefited from Kentucky's fledgling solar businesses. We have benefitted because we purchased a solar installation 3 years ago and are in the process of paying it off with the reduced cost of electricity.

Access to solar energy produced by rooftop solar panels—in my home or community—has improved my quality of life. I am pleased that we have contributed to the fight against climate change by using green/clean energy produced by our panels.

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate. Commissioned as a Public Service entity, I feel they are obligated to consider all the benefits of solar. The first, obvious one is the benefit to the climate by using clean energy of the sun and the second, also obvious, is the savings that will eventually pay for the installation and then continue to provide energy at a reasonable cost...to us and no cost to the environment.

I think the Public Service Commission should take into account ways that solar energy could reduce pollution and benefit public health. The costs of these illnesses is evident in their general health and in their sense of well being. At any time they can become overcome and desperately need assistance--sometimes to survive. This situation is a terrific emotional burden not only to the person who has the condition, but also their caregivers and close associates. The first time an acquaintance had an attack, I was totally unprepared to help. I still have nightmares about that situation.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. That choice is terribly important to me because it affects most everyone I know in this area. I do have some acquaintances with solar installations, but many of my closest friends have no choice and are at the mercy of the utility that decides--it seems whenever it can get away with it--to raise rates.

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. The record in British Columbia when they were able to reduce the pollution because of a fee placed on fossil fuels was stunning. Within two years, the emissions were down (33% as I recall) and the general health of the inhabitants improved markedly. I consider the continuation of the current situation a crime against humanity. We have known about the cause and effect of this pollution--where it comes

from, how it affects individuals and the earth--and yet the corporations responsible do nothing about it, and as in the present case, do everything they can to halt progress to a better way of life.

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. We were able to purchase solar power because of the financial assistance. We were able to convince others that it was in their best interest and we all moved ahead in spite of being assured that the cost would go down eventually. It was felt by all of us that the benefit to the environment were too compelling to wait and we also wanted to make it more possible for others to follow in our footsteps-- and especially at a lower cost.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong. The environmental consequences, the benefit to everyone--hopefully in reducing illness caused by the damnable pollution.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced. We object to this unfair proposition.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid. We abide by the original proposal which is that once the population of solar power owners reaches 10% of the total customer base we are willing to discuss a change. HOWEVER, LG&E HAS to allow us to see their records, which I understand they have refused to do.

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems. I am skeptical given the fact that they allowed Kroger and Walmart to intervene and disallowed others representing people like us and others to take part.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. Of course I do. This is the US of A and people who live in this country have rights equal to or greater than Walmart and Kroger.

I implore the members of the Kentucky Public Service Commission to consider the importance of their decisions in light of the crisis with the climate that all of us face. Science has been crystal clear about the importance of reducing emissions. We must adopt a green powered economy as soon as possible. Commissioners have enormous responsibility and opportunity to consider the actions and consequences of those actions. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Dr. Jean Christensen

Russell Draper
1323 Seminole Trail
Georgetown KY 40324

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

8/29/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I currently have solar panels installed on my home. Access to solar energy produced by rooftop solar panels—in my home or community—has improved my quality of life because I can charge my BoltEV during the day and it's very cost effective.

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate because solar is better for the climate. I also think the Public Service Commission should take into account ways that solar energy could reduce pollution and benefit public health. Healthy people are more productive and cost less money for everyone concerned.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me. It's very important to me to control my energy costs. We need to get rid of utility monopolies in Kentucky.

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. Specifically, job growth, clean air, and competition for the other utilities.

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. Everyone deserves clean energy and should be subsidized by the government to help all customers.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to charge an added monthly fee for solar customers. I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced. I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates. I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid.

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar

systems because rooftop solar is the way of the future.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering because poor people need solar too.

Support the public, not the utilities.

Sincerely,

Russell Draper

Nell Fields
12225 HWY 160
Whitesburg, KY 41858

10/11/2019

RECEIVED

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I currently have solar panels installed on a community institution in Whitesburg, KY. Appalshop and Homes INC create solar energy which provides benefits all of us.

Access to solar energy produced by rooftop solar panels—in my home or community—has improved my quality of life. It makes me feel safer about the future for my grandchildren when I see solar panels anywhere, especially here in Eastern Kentucky. All of Appalachia benefits when Appalshop is able to continue their work putting less of their precious resources into energy cost and more into the arts and social justice work they do.

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate because in my life time I am witnessing the greatest changes in our climate that I have ever imagined I would. Even being told by the scientists I trust that it was coming to where we are now. I never imagined that I would be witnessing such horrific disastrous weather conditions in our country and around the world that I see now. The change is my reason for demanding support for solar energy from the political leaders I vote for from now on.

I think the Public Service Commission should take into account ways that solar energy could reduce pollution and benefit public health. I have many family members who are suffering with respiratory illnesses. I currently work in a position where I am meeting people everyday and everyone you meet is or has a family member who is suffering with some form of respiratory disease and they are looking for answers for why are so many of us so sick. What does the PSC think is causing this and would they be willing to make a statement to our mountain families as to what they see as being the problem. Are they interested in how their decision affect KY Citizens health and well being.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me. The SUN belongs to all of us and we should all be able to choose. The PSC should be looking out for the public and individual choice is always the best option for serving the public. Having the option to choose is how we can all help bring our energy cost to a level that everyone can be better served, with greater protections for our environment every time and solar panel is installed.

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. I have no doubt that the people on the PSC do not already know and understand how critically valuable solar energy is to society and they know or should make it a point to investigate and learn for themselves what a great impact solar would have in protecting our environment and our climate, the jobs it generates, the energy grid that is becoming more and more overloaded with destructive fossil fuel it now

requires and the pollution it brings with it. The question for me is the PSC willing to do what is right or to follow after the popularity of the cooperate billions and politicians that feed from the same ugly trough of the wealth that the fossil fuels brings to top 1 percent of our society. While the rest of us pay the price.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong and so would all the rest of Kentucky.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to charge an added monthly fee for solar customers. I would be installing it to save on my energy cost if I have to pay extra would that make it more difficult. of course.. don't tell me the PSC folks don't understand that. I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced. And very angry for having to. I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates. I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid. I believe that would be wrong. Surely the PSC can understand that. only very wealthy people could afford to install solar if they allow these things to take place

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems. I would like to think that PSC could and would take into consideration both the cost and benefit for individuals.. as it is individually that we are impacted the most with our energy needs and the corporate world of energy now has been reaping the benefits of fossil fuel energy as they have slowly killed so many in the process and are not willing to acknowledge that this is the time to step back and let the options of safer cleaner solar have a chance to grow and provide our world a better more humane energy source. DO WHAT IS RIGHT

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. How can they not allow the people most crippled by this decision to advocate for what the public need a PSC for.. to listen and respond to the public good.. not just the benefit the huge outdated energy giants that are continuing to lead us to our doom. so many levels. There is a lot more public out here then AEP.

Do what is right for the people of Kentucky .. it might get harder for a while on some of us but we will all be better off using energy that is so much cleaner and better for our environment.

Sincerely,
Nell Fields

Jennifer Lindberg
852 Gregory Woods Road
Frankfort, KY 40601

10/12/2019

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Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I have solar panels on my home and love the experience of generating clean energy right at home!

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate. I know that the PSC only looks at monetary rates for customers. However, if Kentucky invests in solar NOW (and that includes home-owner, roof-top solar), this will save all Kentuckians money in the future --since we are going to have to change to renewables. With climate change, there is going to be no other choice.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me. I love the freedom that roof-top solar gives me to generate clean energy!

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. Coal is losing jobs (regardless of who is in the White House!). Solar is on an upward trend to provide many, many good paying jobs across the nation. Let's support this positive trend by supporting roof-top solar (one-to-one reimbursement).

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. We need to keep the credit for rooftop solar at one-to-one so that clean, rooftop solar is an option for all Kentuckians, not just the wealthy few!

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong. Going solar is worth so much more than this pittance.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to charge an added monthly fee for solar customers. The utilities are trying for a literal power -and money grab! Please prohibit this!

Please support what is best for all Kentuckians (rooftop solar) and not just the utility companies.

Sincerely,
Jennifer Lindberg

Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard,
Post Office Box 615,
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615
18 October, 2019

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OCT 14 2019

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COMMISSION

To whom it may concern:

I'm writing to advocate for fair prices for distributed solar power production and reduced administrative burden on the people who are able to invest in this low-carbon technology for powering our lives. The writing is on the wall, as we head into a time of severe disruptions to our global climate, leading to impacts on food production and distribution, availability of water, increasing refugee flows and stress to ecosystems beyond what our current human systems already place on them. How bad it will get depends on whether, how, and how quickly we transform our power, food and transportation systems in the coming decades. For those with the power to make decisions influencing these questions, the time is even more precious. How will you spend your time and influence? Will you help steer us towards a course which will protect life, protect our children?

Research and experience in other states shows that at the low rates of distributed solar production we have in Kentucky, the cost in terms of grid maintenance is negligible. When factors such as avoided cost of constructing new power plants, reduced pollution levels, grid stability, and grid security are considered, solar-generated kWhs are worth more than what roof-top solar customers are receiving in credits. And when private solar systems are installed, the homeowner pays for the system, whereas when the utility company builds an array, they charge the costs of construction off on the ratepayers. We should be making it easier for citizens to invest in clean power for their communities, by helping their investment pay off, by paying a fair price for the power they produce, just like utilities would pay for power from any other source.

Changes to net metering must be based on evidence of impacts to the utility and other ratepayers. Evidence should be open to public review and analysis. As it stands, the evidence does not support industry claims that net-metered power is a burden on ratepayers who do not have solar systems on their homes. Please act in the public interest, considering that, while having central control of all power generation is comfortable for utility companies, its not the best way forward for Kentucky-- not today and not for future generations.

Alice Melendez
541 Vine St.
Paris, KY 4031

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Marybeth Irvine
1105 Donard Park ave
Louisville 40218

8/29/2019
Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. We must have options for reliable energy that is affordable and does not take a toll on the natural environment.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong. Yes less than a \$1 a year to bring about a healthier world is doable.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid. Transparency in pricing is important

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems. Otherwise, I am sure they would be self serving and favor the utilities not the consumer.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervenor status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. My income should not be a factor in such a discussion. If I use a service, I have a say

Sincerely,
Marybeth Irvine

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Annie Williams
2923 Pomeroy Dr
Louisville KY, 40216

10/12/2019
Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate. We have to move away from coal and use solar energy. We need to support these choices and help our environment.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me. People should be able to choose solar energy.

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. Specifically, it's better for the environment and people's health.

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. Everyone deserves to be able to afford rooftop solar.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong. Paying .01 a month is a price worth spending to help our environment.

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems. The benefits are too important and have to be taken into consideration.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervenor status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. Someone has to watch out for us. Companies continue to be taken care of, while working class people suffer.

Sincerely,

Annie Williams

10609 Easum Rd
Louisville, KY 40299-4125
September 16, 2019

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

To Whom It May Concern:

As you consider how to best implement the 2019 Net Metering Act, I urge you to consider the many benefits that distributed solar energy provides to individual Kentuckians, businesses, churches, farms, and schools; to our energy grid; and to public health, economic development, climate protection, and more.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Gina Yunker

2510 Stevens Rd
Petersburg, KY 41080-9333
September 16, 2019

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

To Whom It May Concern:

As you consider how to best implement the 2019 Net Metering Act, I urge you to consider the many benefits that solar energy provides to individual Kentuckians, businesses, churches, farms, and schools; to our energy grid; and to public health, economic development, climate protection, and more. Specifically....

Make it cheaper and easier to install solar panels in Kentucky. Solar is clean energy with NO downside! It does not create ANY pollution, unlike the huge environmental disasters of coal and fracking!

Incentivize private solar panels with tax deductions and rebates! While we have been generating about 90 percent of our energy needs with panels on our barn for several years, we would like to add more.

I realize that Kentucky's coal lobby has long controlled the legislature and Kentucky politics. It's a dying industry. Nothing you can do will do anything more than extend it's death date and increase the amount of pollution it generates.

It would be nice if you did what is best for the state, the environment and the people who live here to make it easier and cheaper to install solar panels.

Rather than doing the bidding of energy industry lobbyists, require energy generators to reimburse private solar generators AT THE SAME RATES as dirty energy producers. That is only fair and logical. Last year's bill was despicable and demonstrated how easily some legislators can be manipulated by dishonest, greedy lobbyists.

PLEASE find some ethics, common sense and consideration for the environment, the state, tourism and citizens of the Commonwealth and reduce the amount of

pollution you incentivize coal, oil and gas generators to produce. Solar is the energy of the future, as demonstrated around the world.

Sincerely,

Jennifer Warner Warner

Joann Zerhusen
23 Greenbriar Ave
Ft Mitchell, KY 41017-2721
September 17, 2019

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

To Whom It May Concern:

As you consider how to best implement the 2019 Net Metering Act, I want to make sure you have direct feedback from a KY resident (lifelong), mother, business owner, and taxpayer.

Kentucky has long had a key role in providing solutions for the growing energy demands of our state and nation. I quickly began realizing that the Coal Industry as a whole was shrinking; largely in part due to free market forces and evolving (better) energy production alternatives.

As we consider Kentucky's future role in energy production and legislature, it is important to realize that distributed solar generation works currently, even without subsidies or incentives. In fact, stress on the existing electric grid has prompted many local utilities to offer incentives for energy reduction with the goal to lower demand based electrical consumption from the grid. Ensuring roof top, grid tied, solar generation is allowed to evolve in a truly free market environment, without additional costs incurred from fees, taxes, de-valuation, etc, is an even better way to lower the stress on our existing energy grid.

Giving Kentucky's residents a fighting chance in today's quickly evolving energy environment should be a top priority for our legislators. I believe our leaders should send the right message to our residents pertaining to distributive solar; Kentucky can remain a leader in the energy generation industry if we learn to adapt. Whether political forces agree or disagree on the benefits of solar electricity generation, the free market, and many Kentucky homes, businesses, schools, churches have already cast their vote. Visit most any corner of our state and you will see a growing number of residential and commercial solar systems, even without the help of legislature/incentives/subsidies. Furthermore, you need not look very hard to other areas of our nation, and around the globe, to realize solar generated electricity is a viable option already and should be embraced.

Let's keep Kentucky's future in energy generation and independence moving in the right

direction. Ensuring a kWh generated from solar has as much or more value than a kWh generated from other methods will continue to give our residents a choice and chance, and give our strained electric grid the relief it needs. Please work to ensure Kentucky is not left behind in the quickly changing energy landscape.

Sincerely,

Jo Zerhusen
ZHCommissioning LLC

852 Gregory Woods Rd
Frankfort, KY 40601-9453 US
September 16, 2019

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

To Whom It May Concern:

My wife and I have had solar panels on our roof since 2000. Our system has been trouble-free and has saved us thousands of dollars and has been a benefit to every Kentuckian who breathes slightly cleaner air as a result, has slightly less polluted waterways.

As you consider how to best implement the 2019 Net Metering Act, please take into consideration the broader societal benefits that distributed solar can provide for our state--and balance that with the study that showed that rooftop solar only added one penny to the average utility bill.

Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,

Mark Schimmoeller

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

361 Woodland Ave
Lexington, KY 40508-2070
9/20/19

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

To Whom It May Concern:

I am terrified of the catastrophic effects of climate change that we are already starting to encounter and will doubtless only snowball into worse disasters over time. It is imperative, now more than ever, that we do whatever we possibly can to slow, and hopefully reverse, the damage we are doing to our precious Earth.

The 2019 Net Metering Act will be a vital step in how Kentucky shows its stewardship of the Earth and our concern (or lack thereof) for future generations. We must be forward-thinking. If any of you have children, grandchildren, nieces, nephews, or godchildren, I urge you to think of their future as you make this decision.

Supporting clean, renewable energy isn't a choice anymore. It's a necessity. A necessity, luckily, with many wonderful benefits to the health of our state, its people, our energy grid, our economy and the planet. Please do the right thing and support solar energy proliferation in any possible way you can.

Thank you for your consideration and time.

Sincerely,

Lauren Gawthrop

138 Tahoma Rd
Lexington, KY 40503-2019
9/18/19

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

To Whom It May Concern:

As our Commonwealth goes forward, I think it is important to embrace all kinds of energy sources, including solar. As you consider how to implement the 2019 Net Metering Act, it is essential to consider the advantages that the current one-for-one net metering credit system has presented to communities and to countless individuals, businesses, churches, farms, and schools. This system needs to be extended to future solar customers to provide equal opportunities and continue the growth of our grassroots solar industry.

Kentucky cannot afford to be left behind as other states embrace a variety of energy sources. While coal is and rightly should be a part of our plan, it can no longer be our only source of energy. And we cannot let the powerful utility companies drive decisions that will impact future generations.

As the Public Service Commission, it is your responsibility to represent all people and make the tough decisions that will ensure that the credit given to rooftop solar is fair and fully reflects the benefits that rooftop solar brings to a community, electricity grid, and home. We, the people, are counting on you to have the wisdom and courage to make the right decisions.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Lynsey Sugarman

319 Oak St
Berea, KY 40403-1424
September 17, 2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

To Whom It May Concern:

I represent Fahe, a regional, non-profit, financial intermediary based in Berea, Kentucky that provides collective voice and access to capital for the creation of housing and promotion of community development in Eastern Kentucky and across Appalachia. In the past year Fahe made total direct investments of \$123 million which reach over 8,000 households making us the largest provider of affordable housing across the Appalachia region. This level of service and activity gives us tremendous understanding to the needs of households. The number one threat to housing affordability in Appalachia is the cost of utilities. We need to explore and pursue all avenues to combat this, including the use of renewable energy by making it accessible and reasonable.

To that end, we ask that you consider evaluating of the cost of net metering so that it includes the full range of benefits that net metering and distributed generation provide to the utility, ratepayers, and the Commonwealth. The benefits of solar offer to the energy grid, and to Kentucky, include avoided energy costs, reduced line losses, avoided investment in new capacity, reduced financial risks from volatile fuel sources, increased grid resiliency, environmental and social benefits, reduced public health threats, and job creation and economic development.

Solar is working for all Kentuckians under the current net metering law. Non-profits, community centers, churches, and small businesses all benefit from rooftop solar energy in Kentucky. Some examples include: Fahe headquarters in Berea KY, the Post Medical Clinic in Mount Sterling, the Catholic Action Center in Lexington, People's Self-Help Housing in Lewis County (a Fahe member), and the Campton Baptist Church in Wolfe County.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, net metering costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month (Kentucky Resources Council 2018), making the argument that rooftop solar customers are not paying their fair share for upkeep to the energy grid is flawed. Less than 1% of Kentucky's energy mix currently comes from distributed solar. And a study by the US Department of Energy concluded in 2017 that distributed solar would have a negligible impact on

rates until solar reaches 10% or more of a utility's peak demand (Galen, Department of Energy, 2017).

To ensure a strong Commonwealth we must pursue alternative energy now to build a strong future. We ask that the PSC consider these benefits when determining the value of solar.

Sincerely,

Jim King, Fahe President

1942 Natchez Trl
Lexington, KY 40504-3126
9/14/19

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

To Whom It May Concern:

As you consider how to best implement the 2019 Net Metering Act, I urge you to consider the many benefits that distributed solar energy provides to individual Kentuckians, businesses, churches, farms, and schools; to our energy grid; and to public health, economic development, climate protection, and more. Specifically....

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Alex Goggin

1538 Eads Rd
Verona, KY 41092-9306
9/11/19

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

To Whom It May Concern:

As you consider how to best implement the 2019 Net Metering Act, I want to make sure you have direct feedback from a KY resident (lifelong), father, business owner, and taxpayer.

Kentucky has long had a key role in providing solutions for the growing energy demands of our state and nation. As I received an education in the mining engineering program at the University of Kentucky, specifically studying methods for coal extraction and processing, I quickly began to realize that the Coal Industry as a whole was shrinking; largely in part due to free market forces and evolving (better) energy production alternatives.

As we consider Kentucky's future role in energy production and legislature, it is important to realize that distributed solar generation works currently, even without subsidies or incentives. In fact, stress on the existing electric grid has prompted many local utilities to offer incentives for energy reduction with the goal to lower demand based electrical consumption from the grid. Ensuring roof top, grid tied, solar generation is allowed to evolve in a truly free market environment, with out additional costs incurred from fees, taxes, de-valuation, etc, is an even better way to lower the stress on our existing energy grid.

Giving Kentucky's residents a fighting chance in today's quickly evolving energy environment should be a top priority for our legislators. I believe our leaders should send the right message to our residents pertaining to distributive solar; Kentucky will remain a leader in the energy generation industry. Whether political forces agree or disagree on the benefits of solar electricity generation, the free market, and many Kentucky homes, businesses, schools, churches have already cast their vote. Visit most any corner of our state and you will see a growing number of residential and commercial solar systems, even without the help of legislature/incentives/subsidies. Furthermore, you need not look very hard to other areas of our nation, and around the globe, to realize solar generated electricity is a viable option already and should be embraced.

Let's keep Kentucky's future in energy generation and independence moving in the right direction. Ensuring a kWh generated from solar has as much, or more, value than a kWh generated from other methods will continue to give our residents a choice and chance, and give our strained electric grid the relief it needs. Please work to ensure Kentucky is not left behind in the changing energy landscape.

Sincerely,

Ian Holten

912 Royal Ave
Lexington, KY 40505-3914
9/11/19

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

To Whom It May Concern:

As you consider how to best implement the 2019 Net Metering Act, I urge you to consider the many benefits that distributed solar energy provides to individual Kentuckians, businesses, churches, farms, and schools; to our energy grid; and to public health, economic development, climate protection, and more.

Thank you for your consideration.

Solar and renewable are not to be hoarded by big corporations whose primary goal is not service but PROFIT!

Kentucky citizens deserve to know freedom of choices!

Sincerely,

Don Pratt

3 Elizabeth Ln
Melbourne, KY 41059-9607
9/11/19

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

To Whom It May Concern:

As you evaluate how to implement the 2019 Net Metering Act, I urge you to consider the many benefits that distributed solar energy provides to individual Kentuckians, businesses, churches, farms, and schools; to our energy grid; and to public health, economic development, climate protection, and more. Specifically....

1. We Kentuckians are self-reliant. Net metering allows us to produce our own power and control our energy costs. I'm counting on the PSC to protect citizen's rights by maintaining or enhancing the net metering policy that underpins our efforts to be independent

2. I'm relying on you to recognize as flawed the utility argument that rooftop solar customers are not paying their fair share for upkeep to the energy grid.

In 2017 the US Department of Energy determined that distributed solar would have a negligible impact on rates when solar reached > 10% or more of a utility's peak demand (Galen, Department of Energy, 2017). In Kentucky, much < 1% of our energy comes from distributed solar. We gave an enormous cushion.

I'm counting on you to evaluate Net Metering as it benefits the public, not anyone else. That is your charge, your job.

Thank you,

Linda Heath

254 Pope St
Louisville, KY 40206-3135
9/11/19

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

To Whom It May Concern:

As you consider how to best implement the 2019 Net Metering Act, I urge you to consider the many benefits that distributed solar energy provides to individual Kentuckians, businesses, churches, farms, and schools; to our energy grid; and to public health, economic development, climate protection, and consumer choice. Fundamentally the choice is between providing consumers with the greatest energy options available via a free market or allowing utility companies to determine the viability and affordability of those options based on their own bottom lines. To my mind, the choice is clear.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Nathan Salsburg

1130 Cedar Grove Rd
Coxs Creek, KY 40013-7502
9/10/19

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

To Whom It May Concern:

As you consider how to best implement the 2019 Net Metering Act, I urge you to consider the many benefits that distributed solar energy provides to individual Kentuckians, businesses, churches, farms, and schools; to our energy grid; and to public health, economic development, climate protection, and more.

I am a resident of Nelson County Kentucky. I just had solar panels installed on my home about two weeks ago. Every time the sun comes up in the morning it finds me smiling. The smile from the inside-out comes from knowing that our children and grandchildren will be breathing cleaner air. And I don't even have grandchildren!

It is just the right thing to do. Please put Kentucky in that category of doing the right thing for our children.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Janette Rogers

579 Hinkle Ln
Shelbyville, KY 40065-9786
9/10/19

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

To Whom It May Concern:

As you consider how to best implement the 2019 Net Metering Act, I urge you to consider the many benefits that distributed solar energy provides to individual Kentuckians, businesses, churches, farms, and schools; to our energy grid; and to public health, economic development, climate protection, and more.

Alternative energy is a difficult issue. Part of the problem is that it is a complex issue and there are those who have a business interest in the process- so the arguments are not always objective. I have been lucky enough to have been to states where wind and solar energy are significant options. I have also been to China where the air pollution is a shocking reality. If you have ever been in a city where the air quality is so bad one is advised to stay indoors alternative energy may be more appealing. My point is that alternative energy is a difficult issue but it must be the future.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Michael Mccardwell

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

2051 Quail Run Dr
Bowling Green, KY 42104-3830
9/10/19

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

To Whom It May Concern:

Driving through Newburgh, IN, just across the Ohio River from KY, this past week I saw solar rooftop panels and nearly a dozen homes. It took us by surprise how many homes utilized the technology. My wife and I wondered why we can't do this in Kentucky. The answer was simply there's not enough incentive. A shame really.

As you consider how to best implement the 2019 Net Metering Act, I urge you to consider the many benefits that distributed solar energy provides to individual Kentuckians, businesses, churches, farms, and schools; to our energy grid; and to public health, economic development, climate protection, and more

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Andrew Manley

124 N Crestmoor Ave
Louisville, KY 40206-2735
9/10/19

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

To Whom It May Concern:

As you consider how to best implement the 2019 Net Metering Act, I urge you to consider the many benefits that distributed solar energy provides to individual Kentuckians, businesses, churches, farms, and schools; to our energy grid; and to public health, economic development, climate protection, and more.

Solar is working for all Kentuckians under the current net metering law. Non-profits, community centers, churches, and small businesses all benefit from rooftop solar energy in Kentucky. Some examples include: the Post Medical Clinic in Mount Sterling, the Catholic Action Center in Lexington, People's Self-Help Housing in Lewis County, and the Campton Baptist Church in Wolfe County.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Kate Kolb

PO Box 185
Jackhorn, KY 41825-0185
9/10/19

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

To Whom It May Concern:

On behalf of Hemphill Community Center/Black Sheep Bakery: As you consider how to best implement the 2019 Net Metering Act, I urge you to consider the many benefits that distributed solar energy provides to individual Kentuckians, businesses, churches, farms, and schools; to our energy grid; and to public health, economic development, climate protection, and more.

The oppression of KY Power Co upon poor communities struggling to survive the horrific economic downturn and out migration is nothing short of robbery. The net metering at least keeps the kpc from capitalizing further on what is produced by the sun's Ray's.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Gwen Johnson

1889 Princeton Dr
Louisville, KY 40205-1852
9/10/19

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

To Whom It May Concern:

LAs you consider how to best implement the 2019 Net Metering Act, I urge you to consider the many benefits that distributed solar energy provides to individual Kentuckians, businesses, churches, farms, and schools; to our energy grid; and to public health, economic development, climate protection, and more. Specifically....

Kentucky does not need to be 49th in every category of solar insight.

Solar is the future for decades to come, let coal run power plants..let solar rin homes.

Net return is reasonable, established and more affordable everyday.

Our pocket books, kids and clean air are far more important that profits.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Stephen Rose

135 Sisters Ln
Heidrick, KY 40949-5910
9/10/19

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

To Whom It May Concern:

As you consider how to best implement the 2019 Net Metering Act, I urge you to consider the many benefits that distributed solar energy provides to individual Kentuckians, businesses, churches, farms, and schools; to our energy grid; and to public health, economic development, climate protection, and more. Specifically.... I myself think we should make every effort to utilize solar as a means of energy along with coal gas and wind.... why not make solar affordable to all so those who wish to can benefit from it.... I grew up in a coal mining household but the government has destroyed the coal industry but they continue to try to back the very industry they have already destroyed.... why not give those who wish to use the sun a little help so they can use the GOD given sun if they so desire. I am so sick of the government and the greedy machine it has become it seems its whoever has the biggest bank roll gets their way every time....

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Freda Smith

3422 Hurstbourne Ridge Blvd
Louisville, KY 40299-6500
9/10/19

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

To Whom It May Concern:

As you consider how to best implement the 2019 Net Metering Act, I urge you to consider the many benefits that distributed solar energy provides to individual Kentuckians, businesses, churches, farms, and schools; to our energy grid; and to public health, economic development, climate protection, and more. Specifically....

For me, this brief documentary says everything we need to understand about the importance of solar energy and net metering:

<https://maced.org/energy/appalachias-new-day-solar/>

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Suzanne Peers

511 Woodbine Dr
Lexington, KY 40503-1237
9/10/19

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

To Whom It May Concern:

As you consider how to best implement the 2019 Net Metering Act, I urge you to consider the many benefits that distributed solar energy provides to individual Kentuckians, businesses, churches, farms, and schools; to our energy grid; and to public health, economic development, climate protection, and more.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Stephen Davis

1327 College St
Bowling Green, KY 42101-6406
9/10/19

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

To Whom It May Concern:

As you consider how to best implement the 2019 Net Metering Act, I urge you to consider the many benefits that distributed solar energy provides to individual Kentuckians, businesses, churches, farms, and schools; to our energy grid; and to public health, economic development, climate protection, and more.

Solar energy is the future, it should be encouraged not banned by legislation. I lived in Texas where one had the choice of dozens of energy providers. I chose power provided by wind...it was clean and cheaper than old fossil fuel power. Competition is the key, not killing the competition.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Timothy Mullin

79 Burke Ave
Prestonsburg, KY 41653-1043
9/10/19

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

To Whom It May Concern:

As you consider how to best implement the 2019 Net Metering Act, I urge you to consider the many benefits that distributed solar energy provides to individual Kentuckians, businesses, churches, farms, and schools; to our energy grid; and to public health, economic development, climate protection.

I am a 65 year old retired grandmother from eastern Kentucky and I can't even believe you would consider not considering solar energy. I worked for a coal company and now I volunteer at a local food pantry/soup kitchen. I see the great need and opportunity here. Please wake up Kentucky! King coal isn't coming back. We have to reach for the future and honor our past.

Thank you for reading my comment and your consideration.

Warm regards,

Vicki Brown

2400 Mellwood Ave
Louisville, KY 40206-1075
9/10/19

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

To Whom It May Concern:

As you consider how to best implement the 2019 Net Metering Act, I urge you to consider the many benefits that distributed solar energy provides to individual Kentuckians, businesses, churches, farms, and schools; to our energy grid; and to public health, economic development, climate protection, and more.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Melinda Beck

111 Betsy Ross Ln
Danville, KY 40422-1083
9/10/19

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

To Whom It May Concern:

As you consider how to best implement the 2019 Net Metering Act, I urge you to consider the many benefits that distributed solar energy provides to individual Kentuckians, businesses, churches, farms, and schools; to our energy grid; and to public health, economic development, climate protection, and more.

WHY NOT OPEN UP ENERGY OPTIONS instead of restricting them. This would benefit the public and not just the energy companies' bottom line.

The benefits of solar offer to the energy grid, and to Kentucky, include avoided energy costs, reduced line losses, avoided investment in new capacity, reduced financial risks from volatile fuel sources, increased grid resiliency, environmental and social benefits, reduced public health threats, and job creation and economic development. (We recommend choosing 2-4 of these benefits to focus on in your letter, using some of the statistics below). The PSC should consider these benefits when determining the value of solar.

Elsewhere studies commissioned by state Public Utility Commissions have found that distributed solar generation is worth more than its retail price and that the benefits of distributed solar energy consistently outweigh the costs.

The utility argument that rooftop solar customers are not paying their fair share for upkeep to the energy grid is flawed. An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, net metering costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month (Kentucky Resources Council 2018). A study by the US Department of Energy concluded in 2017 that distributed solar would have a negligible impact on rates until solar reaches 10% or more of a utility's peak demand (Galen, Department of Energy, 2017). In Kentucky, we are far from that 10% mark—much less than 1% of Kentucky's energy mix currently comes from distributed solar.

Solar is working for all Kentuckians under the current net metering law. Non-profits, community centers, churches, and small businesses all benefit from rooftop solar energy in Kentucky. Some examples include: the Post Medical Clinic in Mount

Sterling, the Catholic Action Center in Lexington, People's Self-Help Housing in Lewis County, and the Campton Baptist Church in Wolfe County.

In late 2018, the Public Service Commission blocked the right of low-income advocates and environmental groups to intervene in a rate case to decide on a proposed rate hike for KU/LG&E customers—while allowing industrial intervenors like Kroger and Walmart. PSC should support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering.

Utilities' business model is outdated, and the rate structure should not enable this outdated, shareholder focused model. Utilities build too much, and they want to sell as much power as they possibly can because this model allows them to keep asking for rate increases that fund new, often redundant infrastructure and funnel profits to shareholders. Then, they cry about not being able to sell that power.

I object to this move in: Late 2018, the Public Service Commission blocked the right of low-income advocates and environmental groups to intervene in a rate case to decide on a proposed rate hike for KU/LG&E customers—while allowing industrial intervenors like Kroger and Walmart. This had never happened before and is currently being decided on by the Kentucky Supreme Court. PSC should support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Linda Henson

2411 Bradley Ave
Louisville, KY 40217-1849
9/10/19

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

To Whom It May Concern:

Please consider how distributed solar energy provides so many benefits to Kentuckian's health and environment when you consider how to implement the 2019 Net Metering Act. It's important for our businesses, farms, schools, economic development and climate protection.

Please ensure that the credit given to rooftop solar is fair and fully reflects the benefits that rooftop solar brings to a community, electricity grid, and home.

Studies commissioned by state Public Utility Commissions have have found that distributed solar generation is worth more than its retail price and that the benefits of distributed solar energy consistently outweigh the costs.

Supporting solar is investing in our children.

Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,

Shelley Hicklin

2375 Waterworks Rd
Danville, KY 40422-9341
9/9/19

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

To Whom It May Concern:

Electric companies have a monopoly. In return, we must require that to some extent they serve the public good. We desperately need to encourage solar. There are many more jobs in solar than in coal, and whether we want coal to decline or not, the coal industry is will decline and has for years. Please do everything you can to make solar attractive including net metering, in order to increase jobs in KY, reduce air pollution, and not exacerbate the climate change.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Christine Missik

5400 Hempstead Rd
Louisville, KY 40207-1249
9/8/19

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

To Whom It May Concern:

As you consider how to best implement the 2019 Net Metering Act, I urge you to consider the many benefits that distributed solar energy provides to individual Kentuckians, businesses, churches, farms, and schools; to our energy grid; and to public health, economic development, climate protection, and more.

I chose to install solar collectors on my home in Louisville primarily in the hope that I would be reducing my "carbon footprint" - perhaps a cliché these days but valid nonetheless. I'm not sure that my investment will ever pay for itself for my wife and me, but it just seemed like the right thing to do. Certainly, it is only a small step, but I'm convinced that if enough people make small steps, big things can happen to slow global warming, make our country more energy independent for the future, and put our state, Kentucky, in the forefront technologically.

I do understand that I will always be dependent on the power companies - without a doubt, I want to be able to count on electricity when I can't generate enough of my own. A facility charge, which we all now pay, seems to be reasonable to help pay for that service. If it can be demonstrated that the current charge is not adequate, I am comfortable with a reasonable increase.

Likewise, I can understand if the company that supplies power wants to compensate me for what I generate on a slightly less than one-for-one basis. But I feel that it is grossly unfair and harmful to state and nation to only allow a small fraction of what we pay them for power. (I pay an average of about .10-.11 cents/kilowatt hour when I buy it and I've heard suggestions that compensation would be .02-.03 cents!) People should be ENCOURAGED to invest in solar not discouraged. We are going to on the wrong side of history if we don't recognize that we must prepare for the future and not cling to the idea that we need to return to the past.

When we get into the hot days of summer, utilities encourage us to conserve energy for air conditioning, ask us to install equipment to automatically pause our AC's periodically and charge much higher rates for "peak" usage times. It seems that we individual solar producers are providing a service - those are the times (hot, sunny

summer afternoons) when we are meeting our own needs and reducing demand, and, frequently, producing an excess that reduces threatened brownouts and the need for pauses. Seems like that is a big bonus for a utility.

I think it is probable that many who opt to install collectors hope that they can supply all the electricity they require, either as they need it or through credits. It seems likely that many (and I may be one) will wind up producing more electricity annually than they actually use. It is my understanding that while the credits may accumulate, if they are not used, they just become free power for the utility. They are not transferable to future home owners. And I'm OK with that, too. Maybe the free power that I generate will keep rates a tiny bit lower for other utility company customers in the future.

In short, you have the option to bring a level of progress and a brighter future to Kentucky. I think that to do otherwise will put us on the wrong side of history and we will be stuck playing catch up to states with a more forward thinking outlook. I'm 71 and (I understand) grandfathered in on net metering for 25 years. I may not be around that long. But for the future of Kentucky, for the future of our country, please do the right thing and put the arguments of the utility companies second. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Thomas Huckaby

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

2024 Blairmore Rd
Lexington, KY 40502-2435
9/6/19

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

To Whom It May Concern:

As you consider how to best implement the 2019 Net Metering Act, I urge you to consider the many benefits that distributed solar energy provides to individual Kentuckians, businesses, churches, farms, and schools; to our energy grid; and to public health, economic development, climate protection, and more. Specifically, I am particularly impressed with the work for using solar in many and various settings and I believe that much more solar is needed to impact the desperately needed climate change. I am wondering how many of the general public really believe we are at a place where action is needed immediately.

Thank you for your consideration,

Allie Hendricks

3015 Brownsboro Rd
Louisville, KY 40206-1544
9/6/19

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

To Whom It May Concern:

Dear Commissioners: As you consider how to best implement the 2019 Net Metering Act, I urge you to consider the many benefits that distributed solar energy provides to individual Kentuckians, businesses, churches, farms, and schools and to our energy grid; public health, economic development, climate protection, and more.

Recent Studies show that wind and utility-scale solar now have the lowest leveled cost in a growing number of regions. Solar and wind are proving to be more cost-effective energy options than keeping existing coal plants open. For example, NIPSCO's 2018 Integrated Resource Plan (IRP) in neighboring Indiana found that eliminating coal from its portfolio is the cheapest option, and a portfolio of solar, storage, wind and demand management, along with a small amount of market purchases from the Midcontinent ISO, is the most cost effective.

Net metering is an essential tool in enabling decentralized renewable energy production that gives greater control over customers' energy sources and costs. The Commission should protect customers' right and ability to make investments to produce their own power and control their energy costs. In addition, excess energy produced during peak production hours that is fed onto the grid reduces peak load and utility costs. This should be factored into the rate structure.

Studies in diverse states including MN, UT, TX, NJ, ME, and others have found that distributed solar energy delivers greater benefit to the grid than the reverse and that net metering should be preserved and expanded to ensure fair compensation to customers who install solar energy not the reverse. Rather than creating new barriers to solar and other renewable energy adoption, new tariff structures should incorporate the full benefits of solar energy to the grid. These include avoided fuel costs, reduced line losses, avoided investment in new capacity, reduced financial risks from volatile fuel sources, increased grid resiliency, environmental benefits, reduced public health threats, local job creation and economic development, and local energy self-sufficiency.

The utilities' business model is outdated, and does not comply with current realities and the relative benefits and low costs of renewable energy. The rate structure should not enable this outdated, shareholder-focused model that rewards utilities for over building. Utilities build too much and they want to sell as much power as they possibly can because this model allows them to keep asking for rate increases that fund new, often redundant infrastructure and funnel profits to shareholders. Then, they cry about not being able to sell that power. This is an unproductive business model that costs Kentucky consumers and especially harms the low income and those on fixed incomes.

Finally, the cost of implementing a more complex administrative process for administering net metering should be considered within the scope of this issue. Currently, administering net metering is simple and low-cost, for the utility and customer. The PSC should consider the cost of a new administrative system, including the cost of litigating the issue in recurring rate cases for all utilities, relative to the overall impact net metering is proven to have on ratepayers. The proposed solution is likely more costly than the problem.

Rate designs should not be used as tools to inhibit the use of net metering. An evidence-based, transparent process open to public review and analysis should be used and the full impacts to the utility and ratepayers including full benefits from distributed solar should be considered before any changes to net metering tariffs are implemented. A business model for utilities is needed that puts the needs of Kentucky ratepayers and communities above those of often out-of-shareholders.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Nancy Givens

327 Santa Fe Ct
Lexington, KY 40509-1520
9/5/19

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

To Whom It May Concern:

As you consider how to best implement the 2019 Net Metering Act, I urge you to consider the many benefits that distributed solar energy provides to individual Kentuckians, businesses, churches, farms, and schools; to our energy grid; and to public health, economic development, climate protection, and more. Specifically, the solar industry could provide good jobs for many in Kentucky, especially those in EKY like my family and friends who lost jobs in the coal industry. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Beth Howard

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

1103 Wood Wynd Way
Louisville, KY 40223-3765
9/5/19

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

To Whom It May Concern:

As you consider how to best implement the 2019 Net Metering Act, I urge you to consider the many benefits that distributed solar energy provides to individual Kentuckians, businesses, churches, farms, and schools; to our energy grid; and to public health, economic development, climate protection, and more specifically,

Allow generation of power at homes and businesses. Encourage this. We have to do this to get off big expensive plants. Pay an equal amount for generation or put your own panels on people's roofs and pass off the savings

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Conan Brooks

103 Venice Park
Lexington, KY 40503-1840
9/5/19

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

To Whom It May Concern:

My 10-year-old is hopeful that more and more Kentuckians will continue to shift to solar. He's been learning about the climate crisis, and the potential of solar to slow the trajectory of the climate crisis.

As you consider how to best implement the 2019 Net Metering Act, I urge you to consider the many benefits that distributed solar energy provides to individual Kentuckians, businesses, churches, farms, and schools; to our energy grid; and to public health, economic development, climate protection, and more.

I urge you to think about the 10-year-olds in your own lives, and then take this small step to encourage rooftop solar in Kentucky. You have the opportunity to be a source of hope for kids who will be likely have to figure out how to navigate a world that you and I will only get a glimpse of. Let's make it possible for them to have all the resources, support, and tools possible to do the monumental work that we've signed them up for.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Jessica Hays Lucas

RECEIVED

OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

10618 Aspen Pl
Union, KY 41091-7626
9/4/19

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

To Whom It May Concern:

As you consider how to best implement the 2019 Net Metering Act, I urge you to consider the many benefits that distributed solar energy provides to individual Kentuckians, businesses, churches, farms, and schools; to our energy grid; and to public health, economic development, climate protection, and more.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Maria Truitt

677 Willow Bend Cir
Bowling Green, KY 42104-8501
9/3/19

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

To Whom It May Concern:

As you consider how to best implement the 2019 Net Metering Act, I urge you to consider the many benefits that distributed solar energy provides to individual Kentuckians, businesses, churches, farms, and schools; to our energy grid; and to public health, economic development, climate protection, and more.

Kentucky needs to be a leader in the solar industry. Other surrounding states are embracing solar, wind and other renewable energy sources. We do not need to be left behind and risk industries and companies not investing in our commonwealth due to our lack of diversity of energy sources.

Thank you for your consideration.

Jack Hodges

420 Highland Ave
Fort Mitchell, KY 41017-2900
9/2/19

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

Dear Commission Members:

After years of saving, planning, and preparation, followed by months of procuring and evaluating estimates, I had 20 solar pv panels installed on my home's roof in March 2016. Net metering was certainly a factor in my deliberations. However, I fear that this year's legislation will devalue my long-term investment in solar and do away with net metering as we know it. It also appears that solar customers like myself could end up essentially subsidizing the utilities, which could resell any excess power I produce at retail rates while I am reimbursed at wholesale rates. Wow, who's getting the short end of that stick?

I understand that utilities have spent lots of money and employed many lobbyists over the past few years to get this legislation drafted and passed. Wow again. Not surprisingly, utilities are going to do what's best for utilities, which is to say what's best for their bottom line. All that solar customers like myself have asked for is a fair rate-setting process that considers costs of service and the value that rooftop solar provides for the grid and other customers.

Lastly, here's a quote from a 2016 Brookings Institution report by Mark Muro and Devashree Saha:

"So what does the accumulating national literature on costs and benefits of net metering say? Increasingly it concludes— whether conducted by PUCs, national labs, or academics — that the economic benefits of net metering actually outweigh the costs and impose no significant cost increase for non-solar customers. Far from a net cost, net metering is in most cases a net benefit—for the utility and for non-solar rate-payers."

Read the report for yourself here: <https://www.brookings.edu/research/rooftop-solar-net-metering-is-a-net-benefit/>.

Please work to encourage a clean, renewable energy future for KY residents and businesses.

Sincerely,

Steve Hegge

300 Mccarter Br
Berea, KY 40403-8095
9/2/19

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

To Whom It May Concern:

Until last year, Kentuckians could affordably choose to augment the energy system by installing solar panels. Our net metering policy allowed energy produced by the sun to contribute to the grid and justly compensate home owners by turning back the meter. This policy encouraged homeowners to go solar in a state where solar energy is not always available and battery storage is not adequate. The utility argument that rooftop solar customers are not paying their fair share for upkeep to the energy grid is flawed. Solar customers already pay to upkeep the grid through the fixed energy charge on their bills, and few if any actually "sell" energy to the utilities company; rather their kilowatt contributions to the grid decrease the # of kilowatts they pay for on a 1/1 basis. It was a win/win situation.

As you consider how to best implement the 2019 Net Metering Act, I urge you to consider the many benefits that distributed solar energy provides to individual Kentuckians, businesses, churches, farms, and schools; to our energy grid; and to public health, economic development, climate protection, and more. Since solar energy is available and feeds the grid during peak usage--hot summer days for air conditioning and cold but sunny winter daytime hours when people are cooking and wanting a warmer home--utilities do not have to invest in extra energy production for peak hours. Renewable energy is the future, and if solar is hampered by unfair laws, all of Kentucky will suffer. Businesses will seek more energy progressive states and all of us will suffer as fossil fuels become increasingly expensive.

I urge you to return us to a one-for-one credit for net metering.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Barbara Wade

6337 Shaw Rd
Melber, KY 42069-8834
9/2/19

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

To Whom It May Concern:

As you consider how to best implement the 2019 Net Metering Act, I urge you to consider the many benefits that distributed solar energy provides to individual Kentuckians, businesses, churches, farms, and schools; to our energy grid; and to public health, economic development, climate protection, and more.

Our family installed solar panels when we built our new home in 2016. We have had tremendous interest from others in the community from others who are considering this, but this new law has cast doubt on the financial feasibility for them. We are planning on building another home on our property and now have doubts as to whether we can make solar fit into the picture for that home. I have read a lot of the research on the economic benefits that suggests that solar panel owners should actually be receiving a higher benefit from the utility companies instead of lowering benefits.

We are going to lose competitive advantages with more forward-looking states. When we held our Solar Open House as part of the National Solar Tour in 2018, a small business owner attended who had moved from Maryland to Murray, Kentucky. He was highly disappointed that the benefits and programs available here were not even close to being comparable to what he was offered in Maryland. And then to find out that even that is going to be reduced is going to be a disincentive for small businesses to locate here. Small businesses are the backbone of our communities here and we need to be encouraging them and not discouraging them. Our neighbor is a farmer and he was paying to have some of his barns on standby when he wasn't using power, and by installing panels has greatly reduced his utility bills. With our farmers struggling right now, they need these advantages that reducing the net metering benefits would take away.

Please consider these factors and the many benefits that distributed solar production provides to Kentuckians.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Leslie McColgin and George Kennedy

1350 Elk Crk
Blackey, KY 41804-9053
8/31/19

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

To Whom It May Concern:

As you consider how to best implement the 2019 Net Metering Act, I urge you to consider the many benefits that distributed solar energy provides to individual Kentuckians, businesses, churches, farms, and schools; to our energy grid; and to public health, economic development, climate protection, and more. Specifically....

Solar is clean, plentiful, renewable and provides jobs for Kentuckians. It makes sense.

I live in coal country and have witnessed the devastation of strip mining. This is enough. Now we need to rebuild so there will be a watershed, wildlife and a future for the next generations.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Artie Ann Bates, MD

800 Goullon Ct
Louisville, KY 40204-2009
8/31/19

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

To Whom It May Concern:

As a ratepayer and homeowner who installed a rooftop solar system nine years ago, I am writing to urge you to keep top of mind the myriad benefits that distributed solar energy provides to individuals like me, as well as farms, businesses, schools, churches, our energy grid, and to public health, economic development, climate protection, and more. These benefits must be taken into account as you consider how to implement the 2019 Net Metering Act.

Just think of all the benefits distributed renewable energy systems offer to the energy grid and our state:

- Avoided energy fuel costs
- Countless environmental and social benefits
- Avoided investment in new capacity
- Reduced financial risks from volatile fuel sources
- Increased grid resiliency
- Reduced line losses
- Reduced public health threats
- Job creation and economic development.

The PSC should consider these benefits when determining the value of solar.

As I'm sure you are aware, studies commissioned by state Public Utility Commissions in states like Minnesota (Farrell, Institute For Local Self-Reliance, 2014) and Maine (Norris, Gruenhagen, Grace, Yuen, Perez, and Rábago 2015) have found that distributed solar generation is worth more than its retail price and that the benefits of distributed solar energy consistently outweigh the costs.

The utility's argument that rooftop solar customers are not paying their fair share for upkeep to the energy grid is flawed. Solar customers like my household already pay to upkeep the grid through the fixed energy charge on our bills. An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, net metering costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month (Kentucky Resources Council 2018). A study by the US Department of Energy concluded in 2017 that distributed solar would have a negligible impact on rates until solar reaches 10% or more of a utility's peak

demand (Galen, Department of Energy, 2017). In Kentucky, we are far from that 10% mark—much less than 1% of Kentucky's energy mix currently comes from distributed solar.

My wife and I are proof that solar is working for all Kentuckians under the current net metering law. Non-profits, community centers, churches, and small businesses all benefit from rooftop solar energy in Kentucky. Some examples include: the University of Louisville, the Post Medical Clinic in Mount Sterling, the Catholic Action Center in Lexington, People's Self-Help Housing in Lewis County, and the Campton Baptist Church in Wolfe County.

In late 2018, the Public Service Commission blocked the right of low-income advocates and environmental groups to intervene in a rate case to decide on a proposed rate hike for KU/LG&E customers—while allowing industrial intervenors like Kroger and Walmart. PSC should support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering.

Thank you for your consideration,

Justin Mog

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

3704 Tan Bark Ct
Louisville, KY 40220-2620
8/31/19

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

To Whom It May Concern:

As you consider how to best implement the 2019 Net Metering Act, I urge you to consider the many benefits that distributed solar energy provides to individual Kentuckians, businesses, churches, farms, and schools—to our energy grid, to public health, economic development, climate protection, and more.

By lowering the fair rates of return for solar customers, we are increasing the cost to people who invest in solar energy. When we do this, we are not only disincentivizing the move to sustainable solar, but incentivizing those who can afford it to remove themselves from the grid by using battery power. At a time of rising energy prices and undeniable climate change, we need people to engage with their communities, not retreat from them.

Thank you for your consideration,

Josie Raymond

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

3912 Nachand Ln
Louisville, KY 40218-2838
8/30/19

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

To Whom It May Concern:

As you consider how to best implement the 2019 Net Metering Act, I urge you to consider the many benefits that distributed solar energy provides to individual Kentuckians, communities, the energy grid, and public welfare. Here are but a few:

- The benefits solar power offers to the energy grid, and to Kentucky, include reduced energy costs, reduced line losses, avoided investment in new capacity, reduced financial risks from other fuel sources, increased grid resiliency, environmental and social benefits, reduced public health threats, and job creation and economic development. The PSC needs to consider these benefits carefully before determining the true value of solar.
- In states like Minnesota (Farrell, Institute For Local Self-Reliance, 2014) and Maine (Norris, Gruenhagen, Grace, Yuen, Perez, and Rábago 2015), studies commissioned by state Public Utility Commissions have found that distributed solar generation is worth more than its retail price and that the benefits of distributed solar energy consistently outweigh the costs. The sheer common sense aspect of this would make the expense on studies superfluous.
- The utility argument that rooftop solar customers are "not paying their fair share" for upkeep to the energy grid is wrong. Solar customers already pay to upkeep the grid through the fixed energy charge on their bills, and an analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, net metering costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month (per the Kentucky Resources Council 2018).
- Solar is already working for all Kentuckians under the current net metering law. Non-profits, community centers, churches, and small businesses all benefit from rooftop solar energy in Kentucky.

PSC must support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Melissa Morgenson

220 S Broadway St
Berea, KY 40403-1613
8/30/19

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

To Whom It May Concern:

As you consider how to best implement the 2019 Net Metering Act, I urge you to consider the many benefits that distributed solar energy provides to individual Kentuckians, communities, the energy grid, and public welfare.

I have personally worked in eastern ky where I completed energy audits in order to help people save energy. As part of my job I included solar energy predictions for each home/business I served. There is no reason that people should not be able to take advantage of solar technology in their homes and businesses.

Also the state should not be making it more expensive for Kentuckians to live their best lives. The war against the poor in this state is ridiculous and not logical. Stop slowing the progress of clean energy in this state. We deserve clean air and energy options especially with the havoc coal companies have wreaked on our families' health and pocketbooks working in the coal mines.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Julia Bullock

1079 Meridian Ct
Lexington, KY 40504-2032
8/30/19

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

To Whom It May Concern:

As you consider how to best implement the 2019 Net Metering Act, I urge you to consider the many benefits that distributed solar energy provides to individual Kentuckians, communities, the energy grid, and public welfare. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Heather Mahoney

3456 Lexington Rd
Danville, KY 40422-9082
8/30/19

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

To Whom It May Concern:

As you consider how to best implement the 2019 Net Metering Act, I urge you to consider the many benefits that distributed solar energy provides to individual Kentuckians, communities, the energy grid, and public welfare. Clean energy is the future, and Kentuckians could benefit in many ways if obstacles weren't placed in front of them as they try to do the right thing and add rooftop solar to their houses, businesses, churches and other buildings.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Sarah Bright

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

2651 Peacock Rd
Paris, KY 40361-8855
8/30/19

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

To Whom It May Concern:

As you consider how to best implement the 2019 Net Metering Act, I urge you to consider the many benefits that distributed solar energy provides to individual Kentuckians, communities, the energy grid, and public welfare. Specifically, Kentucky desperately needs to move beyond the divisive, dwindling, damaging use of coal to generate energy. Net metering is our best tool to encourage the growth of a local industry that can help replace the jobs lost as the coal industry dies here, that can provide Kentuckians with inexpensive, environmentally responsible energy at a reasonable cost. In so many ways Kentucky is behind the rest of the country, and falling further behind. Please, don't let this be one more way. Protect our fledgling solar industry. Protect Kentucky's citizens from the shortsighted urge to strangle home solar in its cradle. Protect net metering.

xfrThank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Catesby Spears Simpson

1006 Kees Rd
Lexington, KY 40505-3402
8/30/19

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

To Whom It May Concern:

As you consider how to best implement the 2019 Net Metering Act, I urge you to consider the many benefits that distributed solar energy provides to individual Kentuckians, communities, the energy grid, and public welfare.

Specifically, decentralizing electric production protects Kentucky from our for-profit electric provider's overloaded and antiquated infrastructure, as modernization and decentralizing their system has hardly been high on their priority list. They want dependence on them, and profits from them. They don't care about the structural integrity of the system itself or the long term consequences of their short sighted policies, because they expect government will bail them out if something goes seriously wrong. Socialized profits for them, rugged individualism for those of us struggling to pay ever-increasing for-profit utility bills in a world where any reasonably intelligent person can plainly see that fossil fuels are scraping the bottom of the barrel and becoming more expensive every day.

It is in Kentuckian's best interest to be able to produce our own electricity and sell the excess back to what should be a municipal system that is run in the interest of the community, not for profit. Since we are stuck with a for-profit corporation attempting to prevent Kentuckians from being able to produce green energy and be as self-sufficient as possible, it is the Public Service Commission's job to make sure the interest of individuals, households, and small businesses are protected from corporate greed.

And yes, green energy is better for the environment. I am old enough to remember Acid Rain, how it contaminated our gardens and poisoned the forest and our waterways. My grandfather in Greenup County had two cars, one was "old blue" that he left parked outside and drove back and forth to work and for everyday errands. Acid rain literally ate the paint off of it. Second was their "sunday best" car, kept in the garage and only seeing the light of day once a week to protect it from the acid in the air. How much of E Ky's cancer problem is due to eating contaminated garden produce we'll never know, but I'm betting it's a lot. Coal and petroleum produced electricity is dirty, dangerous, and unsustainable. We need to be

implementing every sort of alternative and solar panels are an ideal strategy - everybody has a roof. Not everybody lives on a windy hilltop.

And finally, JOBS! There is no reason the solar panels used on Ky homes and businesses can't be produced right here in Kentucky, and both solar and wind equipment and solar and wind power production farms can and should be a prime replacement for outdated and antiquated coal mining and petroleum industry jobs. The men and women who have these old jobs are skilled laborers - it's simply not true they can't learn clean energy tech.

And whatever bull malarky horror stories the for-profit electric generating companies are telling you are not true, either. They have one goal and one goal only - to satisfy their investors, at any cost. That cost is too high for Kentuckians who deserve to have a clean, safe, decentralized source of electric power, and the excess should be a benefit to their neighbors who can't yet afford solar panels to create their own clean, safe power - via sending that power into the grid for community everyone's use.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Leah Gayle Bourne

210 Commonwealth Blvd
Frankfort, KY 40601-4508
8/30/19

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

To Whom It May Concern:

Solar is essentially free energy. We could be foolish to not use it.

Sincerely,

Brian Kiser

258 Saunders Ave
Louisville, KY 40206-2851
8/30/19

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

RECEIVED

OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

To Whom It May Concern:

As you consider how to best implement the 2019 Net Metering Act, I urge you to consider the many benefits that distributed solar energy provides to individual Kentuckians, communities, the energy grid, and public welfare.

WE ARE IN THE MIDST OF AN EXISTENTIAL CRISIS FOR OUR ENTIRE SPECIES!

I assume most folk on this commission have children and possibly grandchildren? We have to move to renewable energy sources that are safer for the environment and the future of your progeny. You are going to leave behind a planet that is completely fucked for your family's future generations. I don't have kids and have no plans to, and I still care. Why don't you?

You need to be making it easier for people to convert to solar and wind energy, not more costly. Get your shit together.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Steve Rockhold

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

S WILDERNESS Rd
Mount Vernon, KY 40456
8/29/19

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

To Whom It May Concern:

As you consider how to best implement the 2019 Net Metering Act, I urge you to consider the many benefits that distributed solar energy provides to individual Kentuckians, communities, the energy grid, and public welfare.

Prior to 2019, rooftop solar in Kentucky was accessible and viable because of net metering, helping rooftop solar customers receive a one-for-one credit on their electric bills for the power they contributed to the grid.

When the legislature ended the one-for-one net metering credit earlier this year, Kentuckians who care about a clean energy future became understandably concerned.

So you now have a choice. You can cripple growing rooftop solar industries by allowing utilities to add large monthly fees for solar customers or by drastically cutting the credit rooftop solar customers receive. Or, you can ensure that the credit given to rooftop solar is fair and fully reflects the benefits that rooftop solar brings to a community, electricity grid, and home.

I hope you decide to side with the people & the planet - not the corporations seeking to grow their monopolies.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Lena Prater

1364 S SIX St
Louisville, KY 40208
8/29/19

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

RECEIVED

OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

To Whom It May Concern:

I trust that you are receiving a number of comments to this critical issue, how to best implement the 2019 Net Metering Act, Please consider the many benefits that distributed solar energy provides to everyone, including individual Kentuckians, communities, the energy grid, and public welfare.

I particularly want to note the savings for all when we avoid spending substantial funds to upgrade the grid when individuals , schools, hospitals, and others create their own energy on site ! Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Charles L. Baker

2 Fairway Dr
Berea, KY 40403-1708
8/29/19

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

To Whom It May Concern:

re:PSC case #2019-00256

As you consider this important issue I urge you to do everything possible to encourage the solar energy industry in Kentucky. There is much UPSIDE POTENTIAL for more JOBS, especially of the "Blue Collar" type in installation of solar units. As there is a sharp decline in coal mining, and an increase in automation in manufacturing jobs, solar installation and related jobs can be very welcome.

I understand solar net metering was originally intended as a helpful boost in the solar industry, and was intended to last until solar met about 1% of electricity in the state; however it is considerably less today.

The environmental value of solar in decreasing greenhouse gases is so obvious it should not need discussion, but this is quite important to me.

PLEASE DO WHAT IS RIGHT FOR OUR STATE, and the rest of the world as well.
Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

John Payne, MD

38 Meadow Wood Dr
Florence, KY 41042-9323
8/29/19

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

To Whom It May Concern:

As you consider how to best implement the 2019 Net Metering Act, I urge you to consider the many benefits that distributed solar energy provides to individual Kentuckians, communities, the energy grid, and public welfare.

Specifically, it provides the ability for many residents and companies to save money in the long term over powering their homes and businesses. Additionally, it paves the way for new jobs and opportunities. We can't rely on fossil fuel energy indefinitely. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Amy Copelin

Laurent Vesely
3170 Mapleleaf Dr #1201
Lexington KY 40509

8/29/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me. Solar is the present and our future.

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. KY should be promoting solar for many obvious reasons

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. Too many policies are benefiting only the wealthy

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I (would/would not) be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong.

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering.

Sincerely,

Laurent Vesely

945 Carneal Road
Morehead, KY 40351

9/11/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate. Solar is the future (and should be the present) of energy production.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me. I would like to be able to choose not to consume coal and oil.

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. If making the switch was more affordable, I'd have done it many years ago. I'm not alone in that.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong. In fact I'd pay 100 times that to be free of the coal industry and all of the harm it has inflicted on KY.

I would be just as likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to charge an added monthly fee for solar customers.

I would be just as likely to install solar if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced.

I would be just as likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid. How would that even be legal? Wouldn't there be a contract?

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems. Seems like it would be unethical to study only one side of the matter.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering.

Sincerely,

Dana Gevedon

1433 North US Hwy 413
Baxter Ky 40806
9/11/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

There are many solar panels in our town including the coal museum. I think they're wonderful and cost saving! I think a lot of people in the community are saving on their bills due to the panels. I see no negative impacts.

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate. I love anything to save money and help the environment! We have to take action in any way we can.

I think the Public Service Commission should take into account ways that solar energy could reduce pollution and benefit public health. My grandmother and husband both have COPD. My grandfather has Blacklung. It is in their best interest to breathe the cleanest air possible. I want to breathe clean air too!

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me. We need to have freedom to choose what is best for us. This is a free country.

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. I hate pollution and want my children to see trees and forest.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong. I They already overcharge me monthly!

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems. We need that data.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. I'm poor and would like to have affordable energy.

Sincerely,

Cassidy Wright

Higher Ground

RuthAnn Reteneller
708 S Barbee Way
Louisville KY 40217

8/29/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems. Cost is only part of the story. Benefits are just as important.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. Everyone regardless of income should have a voice.

Remember we are all in this together. Don't shut us out!

Sincerely,

RuthAnn Reteneller

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Matt Young
1506 Iroquois Pky
Louisville, KY 40214

8/29/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate.

I think the Public Service Commission should take into account ways that solar energy could reduce pollution and benefit public health.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me.

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I (would/would not) be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to charge an added monthly fee for solar customers

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid.

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels

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important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering.

Sincerely,

Matt Young

2922 Pinehill Drive
Danville KY 40422

9/11/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong.

I would be not be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to charge an added monthly fee for solar customers.

I would be not be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced.

I would be not be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates.

I would be not be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid.

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems. We all consider the pros and cons before household expenditures. Why should the government not do the same?

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. There must be checks and balances to maintain fairness and prevent unfair monopolies for the benefit of the few

You represent all Kentuckians but should remember what you decide to do today affects the future of all. Think long-term planning and not short-term goals.

Sincerely,

Jane Preston

Kentuckians for the Commonwealth

2922 Pinehill Drive
Danville KY 40422

9/11/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I do not currently have rooftop solar, but I will benefit from Kentucky's fledgling solar businesses when my church installs solar panels later this fall

Access to solar energy produced by rooftop solar panels—in my home or community—will improve my quality of life. It will reduce heating and cooling costs and free up my tithes to go to more service mission work.

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate. My church tells me we must be good stewards of the earth and self-sustaining non polluting methods of obtaining energy.

I think the Public Service Commission should take into account ways that solar energy could reduce pollution and benefit public health. I have two dear friends with asthma. They are elderly and their quality of life suffers from refraining from going out on high pollution days. They are on limited budgets and their energy and money for medicine is carefully spent and often dictated by air quality which hampers their freedom to get outside.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me. Freedom of choice when it doesn't hurt my neighbors and when I can afford my installation cost is a hallmark of governmental and market freedom.

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. Diversification always makes us stronger, whether it be in investments or in vibrant marketplace competition. No centralized energy grids also increase our energy security from threats by terrorism and criminal activity.

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. Everyone should have equal access to clean air and water.

Sincerely,

Jane Preston

Kentuckians for the Commonwealth

4020 Garland Avenue
Louisville KY 40211

9/11/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate. It is imperative that we stop the use of fossil fuels in creating energy. Solar energy has no negative impact on our environment like burning oil, gas and coal.

I think the Public Service Commission should take into account ways that solar energy could reduce pollution and benefit public health. One of my closest friends suffers from COPD. She is unable to be outdoors when we are on an air quality alert in Louisville.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me. I would like to see every home and business implement solar energy.

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. Inviting the solar panel industry to Kentucky will create a job market that will provide employment to the coal mining regions as well as improve the air and water quality of All Kentucky residents.

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. Clean air and water is a right for every American citizen, not just the privileged.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong.

There is no reason for utilities to charge an added fee to solar customers when solar customers can sell surplus back to the power companies.

I would not be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced.

I would not be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates.

I would not be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid.

I do not support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering.

Sincerely,

Holly Shull

981 Holly Springs Dr.
Lexington KY 40504

9/11/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate. I grew up in a coal heated home, as did all my neighbors. In addition to coal dust covering everything, many suffered from breathing problems. My dad had asthma, so my mom had to keep the fires going. What a difference living in Lexington with solar panels on the roof!

I think the Public Service Commission should take into account ways that solar energy could reduce pollution and benefit public health. I've known many people in East KY who ate well and didn't smoke, but had breathing problems and died much too early. I'm not even including those who worked in the mines.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me. Solar is free heat!

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. There could be more solar farms to produce energy for homes in shaded areas. They, of course, would provide jobs, as well as installation of roof top panels. Obviously, the sun doesn't pollute.

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. The lower income folks suffer most from illness and can't afford good healthcare.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to charge an added monthly fee for solar customers. I don't think solar customers should pay for something that costs utilities companies nothing!

I would not be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced.

I would not be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates.

I would not be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid.

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Sincerely,

Dona Renfro

Affiliation

115 Haldeman Ave
Louisville KY 40206

8/29/2019
Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate. We need to find ways to cut green house emissions

I think the Public Service Commission should take into account ways that solar energy could reduce pollution and benefit public health. Public health should be the state's top priority

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me. Being able to price shop is important for value and service

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. Specifically, I think solar can be both lucrative for the state as well as provide positive environmental impacts

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. I believe in a green state

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong. I'll pay for clean air and water

I would be no more or less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to charge an added monthly fee for solar customers.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates. People should be given an incentive to go green

I would be just as likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid.

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. Yes. I believe that people shouldn't be forced between wanting solar and not being able to afford solar. Off setting cost for low income would remove a barrier for a lot of people.

Sincerely,

Kim Thompson

457 Johnson Avenue
Lexington KY 40508
9/11/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong. I would be willing to pay \$1 a month to strengthen KY's independent solar industry as renewable energy is absolutely essential for the long-term health of our communities.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to charge an added monthly fee for solar customers.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid.

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems, to support a strengthened investment in renewable energy for Kentuckians that is accessible to as many people as possible.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervenor status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. Yes - because utility bills form a larger percentage of monthly expenses for those on fixed and low incomes, so those who advocate for them should be heard.

Sincerely,

Sean Gladding

457 Johnson Avenue
Lexington KY 40508
9/11/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate. Because, unlike electricity generated through burning fossil fuels, solar has zero negative impact on air quality, nor does it contribute to climate warming. And electricity generated through solar power decreases the amount of fossil fuels that need to be burned.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me. As a family we are trying to reduce our carbon footprint, and as solar power becomes increasingly affordable elsewhere - largely through the ability to sell excess power generated to the grid, as friends in the UK are able to do - we would add solar panels to our own home.

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. We could invigorate the economy of communities in our state that have been dependent upon coal, by bringing the manufacturing of panels and other equipment, and re-skilling workers as solar technicians - all of which requires an increased demand for the product, which would come from being able to sell power back to the grid.

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. Equitable access is a cornerstone of flourishing communities.

Sincerely,

Sean Gladding

1010 Lafayette Avenue
Bellevue KY 41073
9/11/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. Solar energy is the great hope for our planet, nation, state, all citizens rich and poor. Solar is the way forward for our children and their future generations. To not pass all in every possible regulation in favor of solar energy is just plain stupid. I lived in Kentucky all my life and I'm sick and tired of the stupidity of much of our legislature temperature killer the Republican Party. If we fail in this we will fail in everything that's to come the people are becoming well-informed and are fed up with poor decision making and ignorance and a selfish everything for the wealthy but not for the working poor people of our state. I have been a teacher and the teacher educator at the University of Cincinnati full professor. Retired. I hope with all my heart that my legislature will do the right thing for the people for the children for the planet for all of us thank you.

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. To refuse to do this will be only for the wealthy feel and not the working people in the working poor please see my comments in the previous page for further information on why we must have clean energy affordable energy through solar energy.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong. I'm happy to pay for independent solar industries in Ky.

I would be more likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to charge an added monthly fee for solar customers.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid. Don't allow this. We are up against the wealthiest industry that has a strangle hold on our citizens. Stop it now

Sincerely,

Penny Freppon

Kentuckians For The Commonwealth

1715 Crescent Ave
Owensboro, KY 42301
9/11/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong. I would gladly pay that to transition towards a cleaner future.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to charge an added monthly fee for solar customers. Due to my financial status, I would be less likely, but would certainly still strive to make it attainable for me. Utility companies are thieves for threatening to charge non-solar customers for their losses. Its absurd. I wouldn't charge my customers more if some of them found a better option.

I would be more likely to install solar if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced, because that is fair and logical.

I would not be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates.

I would not be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid.

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems. They have the right to consider both sides.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. it is only right and fair to include all parties in the debate.

Sincerely,

Lauren Miller

1715 Crescent Ave
Owensboro, KY 42301
9/11/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate. I absolutely support the the move toward solar, and the positive impact it will have on the climate. It does not make any sense to continue ignoring the benefits that renewable resources provide. Electrical companies should not be able to penalize solar companies or consumers for making a smarter, more logical choice for their energy needs.

I think the Public Service Commission should take into account ways that solar energy could reduce pollution and benefit public health. I live in the Ohio River Valley. The air quality is awful. I have lost family members to respiratory related illness and disease. It is illogical to continue pushing for coal powered electricity when solar is safer, renewable, and better for humans and the environment.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me. There should be no monopolies of any kind, especially when it comes to how I choose to live, and the kind of carbon footprint I want to leave.

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. I believe strongly it will increase jobs. I also believe that anyone working in coal mines should be offered training and jobs in the solar industry because it is not fair to leave them with no skills and without work. Kentucky acknowledging the benefit of solar will be a way to teach the younger generations that you can change, grow with the times, and acknowledge that the old way will no longer sustain us as a species.

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. Clean energy should not be unattainable for those who stand to benefit the most in regards to health and well-being.

Sincerely,

Lauren Miller

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925 East 2nd St
Maysville, Ky 41056
9/11/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. We need to keep the Kentucky independent solar industry strong. I believe that rooftop solar energy customers are paying their fair share and more by positively impacting our communities! But if the upkeep of the grid requires additional pennies per month, I am more than willing to pay that and would like to see a fund established so that there can be a smooth transition to increased solar usage.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to charge an added monthly fee for solar customers. This will cripple the solar initiative. Also Unfair, since the utility company has a monopoly. I may be less likely to install, but depends on my financial situations and the costs. It would definitely affect the overall movement towards clean energy.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced. The net-metering system is working now and any such changes should be made only after an assessment of solar value and with input of solar energy consumers.

A monopoly utility discriminating against rooftop solar customers with differentiated, higher rates, should be illegal.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid. One wants to trust their government and the commission and the monopoly that provides a needed service. A change in compensation rate is a dirty deal. Those making the investment believe in the future of our communities and our world. We have to start somewhere. I would hope the PSC ensures the solar energy plan, the compensation / net metering continues and that PSC understands the overall value of making this work for Kentuckians.

Sincerely,

Clare Vetter

925 East 2nd St
Maysville, Ky 41056
9/11/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate. If PSC looks at ALL the benefits! When considering the value of solar energy, PSC must acknowledge these two long reaching beneficial impacts to our community and our society: reduced adverse environmental effects of energy usage, and fewer or less intense public health issues. I would also ask PSC to attend to the value of job creation, economic development and a more resilient grid.

I think the Public Service Commission should take into account ways that solar energy could reduce pollution and benefit public health. It is well known that atmospheric pollution of the most fundamental and primary need for human existence, i.e. AIR, affects health and has heralded the increase in chronic conditions such as asthma and obstructive lung disease. As an RN for many years, I have witnessed suffering asthmatic children and seen the emotional burden and financial costs for their families and for themselves in lost productivity and diminished personal potential. The Public Service Commission has an obligation, as do we all, to promote ways to reduce pollution. Solar energy solutions should be encouraged by net metering.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me. Isn't individual competence and self reliance an American value? It is very important to me to be able to make choices for my family's well being and health. It is also our right, and only fair and just, that credit is given for my rooftop solar and that the consumers and the solar industry is supported. The current net-metering law seems to be working. Non-profits and small businesses are benefitting. Any PSC rate changes, that can invariably affect the propensity for solar usage, must have input from them, as well as environmental scientists.

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. Clean energy, including solar energy, must be made affordable to consumers, non-profits, community centers, etc. Why? Because our lives literally depend on it. Solar energy is one part of a solution that must be promoted, implemented and tweaked so that we can move forward as a state and as a country, ensuring healthy

lives. If PSC cripples this industry by added costs or, hassle, to rooftop energy consumers, we all lose. even the few who can afford the added costs.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid. One wants to trust their government and the commission and the monopoly that provides a needed service. A change in compensation rate is a dirty deal. Those making the investment believe in the future of our communities and our world. We have to start somewhere. I would hope the PSC ensures the solar energy plan, the compensation / net metering continues and that PSC understands the overall value of making this work for Kentuckians.

Sincerely,

Clare Vetter

Susan Bell
2895 Paris Pike
Lexington KY 40511

8/29/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

We are currently in the process of getting bids to get solar on our home. We are hoping to reduce the carbon footprint of a 10,000 square foot home, one of the reasons we invested in this house was to reduce its carbon emissions.

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate. We are in a crisis of global proportions. everyone must do their part.

I think the Public Service Commission should take into account ways that solar energy could reduce pollution and benefit public health. I have asthma from exercising outdoors.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me.

This choice is a fundamental right to pursue our own meaning and purpose, our happiness. We would also like to contribute our solar power to a community fund for impoverished families, so that we could produce extra for them. This is not feasible in the current legal circumstances.

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky.

Solar energy can get Kentucky back to work, providing jobs. Solar can help clean our air, reducing carbon emissions, which are higher from homes than from cars. Solar energy can help investors shift from immoral, dirty income to investments that they can be proud of. KU and LGE should be out front in this, building solar fields and encouraging real return investments.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. EVERYONE has a right to intervene. This PSC is no public service, and if they can only support industry, they should change their name and mission statement. Then, we should establish a true Public Service Commission.

My rights to bargaining with the utility are being infringed. My rights to equal compensation are being infringed. The PSC is supposed to serve all citizens. It is not true that what is best for fossil fuel industries is best for all of us. Shareholders (such as myself) in those companies also want options.

Sincerely,

Susan Bell

Susan Bell
2895 Paris Pike
Lexington KY 40511

8/29/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. This law oversteps our rights to have accurate pay-offs to our investments.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong, but not if that is for shareholders. We are both shareholders and solar investors. Both options can be made to work for everyone, if the industry wasn't so greedy.

I would be not be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to charge an added monthly fee for solar customers. We are installing solar for the planet.

I would not be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced. We would like to have that extra energy go to those in need.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates. That's ridiculous. utilities should encourage solar customers and use the offsets to aid the poor and small businesses, via tax if necessary.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid. If we are forced to operate with a monopoly, it is further insult for the monopoly to change the contract willy-nilly.

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems. The General Assembly is supposed to represent all of us, not just the PSC. They need to listen to all of us. The benefits of solar can be addressed by the medical community, the scientific community, and the charitable community.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to

intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering.

EVERYONE has a right to intervene. This PSC is no public service, and if they can only support industry, they should change their name and mission statement. Then, we should establish a true Public Service Commission.

My rights to bargaining with the utility are being infringed. My rights to equal compensation are being infringed. The PSC is supposed to serve all citizens. It is not true that what is best for fossil fuel industries is best for all of us. Shareholders (such as myself) in those companies also want options.

Sincerely,

Susan Bell

Anastasia Curwood
146 Stout Ave
Versailles KY 40383

8/29/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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OCT 14 2019

KENTUCKY PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I do not currently have solar panels installed on my home, property, or community institution, and I have not benefited from Kentucky's fledgling solar businesses.

Rooftop solar has been something I have been considering and looking forward to installing in my home.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong. If we do not reduce our use of non-renewable energy, we will all pay much more in the future.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to charge an added monthly fee for solar customers

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid.

Sincerely,

Anastasia Curwood

Anastasia Curwood
146 Stout Ave
Versailles KY 40383

8/29/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate. Solar is a low- cost, always-renewable source of energy. It is an investment in our future.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me. In America we see choice as part of our free society. I would like to be able to choose solar as a renewable source of the energy that My family uses. I want to be part of the solution and not part of the problem.

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. We have the potential to be leaders in innovative energy sources here in Kentucky! Also, I will be happy to provide a boost to our local economy for the installers who install my panels and the company that oversees the work.

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. We all have a role to play in deciding what energy we want to use and in helping the planet.

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems, because this is common sense.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. We all deserve fairness.

Sincerely,

Anastasia Curwood

James Portet
155 Old Bridge
DANVILLE, KY 40422

8/29/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems. Rooftop solar generation is beneficial to the owner as well as to the environment because electric generated by solar keeps fossil fuels from being burned.

The utility infrastructure is already there and incurs no additional costs due to rooftop solar. Net metering should be on a 1:1 basis as it is currently.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. Their voices should be heard just as much as those of Kroger & Walmart!

Maintain 1:1 net metering. Eliminate the restrictions on solar power.

Sincerely,

James Portet

Mary Hardesty
934 Samuel St
Louisville, KY 40204

8/29/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems. That is justice.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervenor status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. It is in all of our interests

Solar is a major investment for individuals and is healthy for our land and lives. Disincentivizing this is not good for the economy and living things

Sincerely,

Mary Hardesty

9401 Tiverton Ct
Louisville KY 40242

8/29/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong. Yes!

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to charge an added monthly fee for solar customers, if the fee makes it cost prohibitive.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced, because the price of installation is already a reach for my family.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates, because the installation costs are already a reach for my family

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid, for same reasons I've listed above

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems, because cost/benefit analysis is best practice for all industries

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. All members of the community deserve a voice, particularly the underrepresented

Sincerely,

Sarah E. Neal

9401 Tiverton Ct
Louisville KY 40242

8/29/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate, because our communities need clean air and we must combat climate change

I think the Public Service Commission should take into account ways that solar energy could reduce pollution and benefit public health. I have friends who and whose children suffer from sinus infections and asthma caused by the air pollution in Louisville. The physical, financial, emotional and mental toll it takes to battle these episodes for months throughout is terrible. We want cleaner air!

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me! Consumers should be able to make their own decisions to be able to live by their own ethics

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. As a community we should be diversifying our resources and relying more on renewable resources. Investing in this technology can bring new jobs to those previously employed by coal companies.

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. The more that can afford it, the greater impact we have on our air. It shouldn't be a luxury to be able to live by your own moral code.

I want affordable, clean, renewable energy available to all in my community.

Sincerely,

Sarah E. Neal

Ginny First

8/29/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I do not currently have solar panels installed on my home, property, or in a community institution, and I have yet benefited from Kentucky's fledgling solar businesses.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced

I would be not be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates.

I do not support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering.

Sincerely,

Ginny First

241 Creekside Court
unit B
Lexington KY 40504

8/29/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I do not support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate.

I think the Public Service Commission should take into account ways that solar energy could reduce pollution and benefit public health.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me. We can't choose a best option for ourselves in a monopoly environment. Not having choices means also means there is no competition to improve services and their impact on our health and environment. A monopoly system is undemocratic.

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. I think encouraging a robust use of solar would be a great thing for Kentucky by setting it apart from other states in this region as a progressive and forward-thinking state.

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. We should all have easy and affordable access to the services that make our communities healthier, more efficient places to live.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to charge an added monthly fee for solar customers

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates.

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I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid.

I do not support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. These entities have traditionally suffered the most and receive the least attention from government policy-makers. I think it's especially important to hear from these groups.

Sincerely,

Megan Gulla

233 Scott Ave
Paris, KY 40361

8/29/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong, because it just makes sense! We have to shift in this direction and can't continue to subsidize high emission firms of energy.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to charge an added monthly fee for solar customers Less likely.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates. Less likely.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid.

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. They have equal right to!

Sincerely,

Andrea Pompei Lacy

233 Scott Ave
Paris, KY 40361

8/29/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

Yes I support the PSC considering the many benefits of solar because Kentucky needs to take a longer-term view beyond reliance on coal and fossil fuels. As natural disasters continue increasing in magnitude, we need to figure out another way to energy independent with truly clean energy.

I think the Public Service Commission should take into account ways that solar energy could reduce pollution and benefit public health. I grew up suffering from asthma. Solar energy can help decrease overall emissions of thereby improving the air that we breath.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me. Yes very important! We are prospective buyers of rooftop solar array, whether the Kentucky legislature chooses to support and incentivize it or not!

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. Solar provides another opportunity for farmers to diversify their income stream if allowed on a larger scale. It also allows residents to become more energy independent - saving our cost on energy bills in the long run.

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few, because it makes sense!!

Sincerely,

Andrea Pompei Lacy

139 Stockton Rd.
Frankfort, KY 40601

8/29/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I currently have 28 solar panels installed and in use. I produce considerably more power to the grid than I use. I still pay a fee for baseline line maintenance, although in reality I should be being paid for the excess power I produce.

I feel I have both directly and indirectly benefited from the fledgling solar businesses in KY. I am thankful for any alternative energy sources that decreases use of coal, oil, or gas and decreases CO2 emissions. Climate change is very real and is the biggest health threat to my grandchildren and unborn generations to come. Allowing our current utility system to control the our young solar business development is unethical at the least and, in my mind, criminal.

I love the mountains and anything we can do to protect our remaining mountains, forests, and headwater streams is crucial to the health of Kentucky into the future.

I feel any use of solar is improving my quality of life by reducing emissions contributing to climate change, improving water quality coming down the Kentucky River (my water source), and helps protect the environment in general which is important for me and my family physically and mentally.

Sincerely,

Jeffery Sole

139 Stockton Rd.
Frankfort, KY 40601

8/29/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I totally support keeping clean, renewable energy sources affordable to all. Kentucky should be initiating new incentives to help people utilize solar power, not reducing incentives! people

In my current situation, I produce way more power to the grid than I use. I still pay a monthly fee for line maintenance, etc. In reality I feel I am subsidizing my RECC by giving them power they are selling to other users without having to have produced it. However, I would be willing to pay \$0.01 per month to keep KY's independent solar industry working and growing.

It seems totally wrong to charge solar customers a monthly fee.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced. Treat solar fairly

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid. Fair treatment is what solar needs!

The PSC should use their full authority to look at the total costs AND benefits of Solar.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. The PSC should have an open-door policy to accept input from all people!

Do what's right for Kentucky and future generations. Let's join the rest of the country and world in fighting against climate issues.

Sincerely,

Jeffery Sole

139 Stockton Rd.
Frankfort, KY 40601

8/29/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

It is absolutely crucial for the PSC to take into account the full benefits of utilizing solar to reduce emissions that contribute to climate change. A head-in-the-sand approach to climate change is criminal to future generation of Kentuckians. Continued use of coal as our main energy source contributes to huge health issues throughout Appalachia that and cost Kentucky immensely in medical costs linked to sicknesses associated with this antiquated energy system.

I think the Public Service Commission should take into account ways that solar energy could reduce pollution and benefit public health. I definitely think the PSC needs to look at the whole picture.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me. It is very important to me to be able to reduce my personal carbon footprint and try to give future generations a chance for a better place to live. I have spent a considerable sum of money to implement using solar in my personal household and feel PSC should treat us me and all solar users fairly. Other states have studied and looked into these same issues and have shown clearly that solar is a very cost-effective way to produce power and actually saves the utilities money in the long-run by reducing needs for new power lines, new generations, etc. Look at the whole picture!

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. Solar is clean energy! Coal fire power is not. Solar is a fast growing industry nationwide. It's ridiculous that we in KY would limit growth of a new job-producing industry. I think we should be building nice big solar arrays on on some of the coal mined sites, providing jobs to people in Appalachia and feeding energy to the grid in an environmentally friendly manner!

Sincerely,

Jeffery Sole

Joyce Gooding
450 mt sterling ave
Flemingsburg, KY 41041

8/29/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

We need affordable renewable energy sources that is helps reduce our carbon footprint and ensures future generations will have safe affordable energy sources for their needs.

I think the Public Service Commission should take into account ways that solar energy could reduce pollution and benefit public health. We need to strive for a healthier planet and healthier populations. We demonstrate by our actions and decisions that we are for people. We would also reduce the cost of healthcare which has become burdensome on all levels- costs and stresses on the human family.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me, especially when big government, corporations, and monopolies seem to have too much control. We need circumstances that will enhance the ability for individuals to exercise affordable control over their destiny.

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. We need to ensure that this planet and its inhabitants can survive in the best possible way.

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. Government is suppose to work for people especially when decisions that are made become burdensome for individuals.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong. Our climate is important and we must strive to move in that direction. Monopolies can become an impediment to better choices.

It would not be fair for the PSC to allow utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates

It would not be fair for the PSC to allow utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation

you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid. We need to approach decisions and choices with honesty, integrity, and fairness. We need to be aware of greed and how our survival needs interact. We want America to go on a path that will result in optimizing our health, reduce stress, and ensure a better future for others. Adapting an appropriate course will ensure a better outcome.

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems. Why do you make decisions the way you do? We need fairness and not a government where only the powerful have a say.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. We have to be people oriented along with protecting our environment for future generations. We do not want a caste system in America. We want a government to work for all and improve the lives for all not just a few.

Remember- fairness, justice for all and the direction we go will affect us as well as future generations.

Sincerely,

joyce gooding

Rachel Shelton

8/29/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I do not currently have solar panels installed on my home, property, or community institution. I have not benefited from Kentucky's fledgling solar businesses.

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate. Climate change is the most important issue of our time. It is imperative that we look at strategies for slowing climate change.

I think the Public Service Commission should take into account ways that solar energy could reduce pollution and benefit public health. Pollution doesn't help anyone, even those who don't have breathing conditions.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me. I think people should be allowed to install self-sufficient energy capture on their homes. Green energy should be incentivized by permitting there to be some financial benefits to consumers who elect to use it.

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. Sun is there and free, let's use it to the extent possible.

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. Green energy will have little impact if it is inaccessible to the majority of consumers.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong. A penny per month does not impact me or anyone else more than symbolically.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to charge an added monthly fee for solar customers

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to discriminate against solar

customers with differentiated, higher rates.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid.

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems, as long as it fairly considers the benefits without giving undue credence to fossil fuel interest groups.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervenor status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. If one interest group has the right to intervene, equity should permit all interest groups to intervene. However I understand that standing issues can complicate this in the context of litigation, and that current precedent makes it difficult for taxpayers to get standing while affected businesses have an easier time.

Please fairly consider whether your actions are diminishing the potential use of green energy. History will not look kindly on this. Nor will the public a generation from now.

Sincerely,

Rachel Shelton

Katie Watts
5516 Sullivan way
Louisville KY 40229

9/14/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me.

Solar energy is a big cost up front but then lowers cost over time. I would like the option of rooftop solar. I know that LGE is offering buying into solar areas but to me that is just taking up space and doesn't diversify options.

Solar energy has already been proven to be better than our current fossil fuel system. A prime example of how terrible it is can be seen plainly on the homes, cars and health of those that live near the power plant. Jobs change over time and some jobs go away while others are created. Solar energy could bring new jobs as more and more jobs disappear.

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. Just like how cars and computers became affordable for most the same can be done for solar rooftop. I think a good thing to have implemented, just like energy efficiency appliances, is a tax deduction. If we incentivise it for those that rent out to low income families, families and govt could save money while benefiting the environment.

Sincerely,

Katie Watts

1811 Crossgate Ln
Louisville, KY 40222
August 29, 2019

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering.

All Kentuckians have a right to be heard and considered. It is the PEOPLE'S government.

Big business doesn't have an obligation to the people of our state, they care about making money. I expect the KY Public Service commission to serve all of the people of KY. We need to leave a better world for future generations.

Sincerely,

Pat Martin

3712 Trail Ridge Rd
Louisville KY 40241
August 29, 2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I do not have solar installed at my home, but I pay a surcharge for renewable energy and have contributed to the solar installation at the congregation I served. That installation would have been larger but for the limitations imposed by Kentucky law and the uncertainty created by changes to that law creating the need for a Public Service Commission process.

That installation currently provides Thomas Jefferson Unitarian Church in Louisville with significant operating budget savings and allowed people who could not install or afford their own installation to participate in creating clean, renewable energy.

I have benefited from Kentucky's fledgling solar businesses. The congregation I served had a member of the congregation involved with solar installations do most of the work on its installation. I also serve on the board of Kentucky Interfaith Power and Light. This organization works to encourage the installation of solar panels and is responsible for a number of installations throughout the state. I believe uncertainty created by the new legislation and Public Service Commission process have hindered KIPL's efforts.

Access to solar energy at the church I served allowed us to honor our values as a recognized Green Sanctuary and to devote a greater portion of our annual budget to program and things other than our utility bill.

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate. I am a retired Unitarian Universalist minister. "Unitarian Universalism's 7th Principle calls us to acknowledge and protect the interdependent web of existence of which we are all a part. We care for the planet and support sustainable communities so that life can be sustained for generations to come."

(<https://www.uua.org/pressroom/mediakit/environmental-justice>)

I led the congregation I served to become the first recognized Green Sanctuary in Kentucky, and help create what was then perhaps the largest clean energy rally in the history of the state - see <https://www.uuworld.org/articles/ohio-river-rally-clean-energy>

Sincerely,

Elwood Sturtevant

Retired Clergy

3712 Trail Ridge Rd
Louisville KY 40241
August 29, 2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I think the Public Service Commission should take into account ways that solar energy could reduce pollution and benefit public health. I have suffered from allergies all my life, and was warned when I was young that I was at risk of developing asthma, so pollution that comes from burning coal and other non-renewable fuels concerns me. Members of my congregation have reported to me on their work with people who have lived near coal-powered plants and the health impacts the pollution from those plants causes. My father suffered from COPD, as have a number of the congregants of my congregation. It is heart-breaking to see someone become exhausted just from walking 100 feet when the air is good - when the air quality was poor, such people would often feel trapped in their homes. The Public Service Commission should take into account the public good, which not only includes the financial cost of electric service, but the human costs.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me. The church I served choose to install solar panels so that the energy produced would be clean and not harm the interdependent web of life. We also paid the LG&E surcharge for renewable energy, but we felt more confident that we were really making a difference in the health of our world when we produced our own electricity and knew where it was coming from.

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. Solar energy is good for Kentucky. It is healthier for both individuals and the planet, it creates local jobs, it stabilizes the energy grid (peak energy use and peak solar production tend to coincide - at church, for example, air conditioning cost more than heating, but solar energy offset that cost significantly), and encouraging solar shows that Kentucky is open to a better future. In my experience, many of the children raised in my congregation either went away to college and did not return to Kentucky, or got their degree and then looked for work in more progressive, dynamic places. Kentucky's focus on dying, unhealthy technologies harms the image of the state and hurts its chances of attracting young families concerned about the future of their children.

Lastly, global warming is already having significant and costly effects on our communities, our health, and our climate. Unless we take immediate action to reduce global warming emissions, these impacts will continue to intensify, grow ever more costly and damaging, and increasingly affect the entire planet — including you, your community, and your family. (<https://www.ucsusa.org/our-work/global-warming/science-and-impacts/global-warming-impacts>)

Sincerely,

Elwood Sturtevant

Retired Clergy

3712 Trail Ridge Rd
Louisville KY 40241
August 29, 2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. Clean energy and the health and economic benefits therefrom should be available to all Kentuckians, and the PSC should explore mechanisms where non-profits, public entities and neighborhoods can collaborate in creating cleaner, healthier power sources like solar installations locally for local use. The question below asks for a number response, but my answer is that not only would I be willing to pay a penny per month for keeping one-for-one net metering - I already pay much more than that in the clean-energy surcharge that LG&E charges so that my energy use will not support dirty coal emissions.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to charge an added monthly fee for solar customers, especially if it appears that new fees could appear with every new rate case

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced. While solar is important, it must also be economical. An inability to install affordable solar will be a consideration in deciding whether to stay in Kentucky or to move to a state more willing to make progress.

I would be less likely to install solar, and more likely to move to a more enlightened jurisdiction. if the PSC allows utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid.

Sincerely,

Elwood Sturtevant

Retired Clergy

3712 Trail Ridge Rd
Louisville KY 40241
August 29, 2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems. LG&E has a clean-energy surcharge currently, when there should actually be a pollution surcharge, and a carbon surcharge, both for the health of individuals and the health of the planet. Rooftop solar not only creates health benefits that should be taken into account, but also helps to stabilize the grid and reduce the need for additional large scale generating facilities (and the capital costs thereof). The PSC should consider both costs and benefits, and understand that the public interest is broader than the interests of wealthy, regulated, non-competitive utilities.

Environmental and low-income advocates must be allowed to make their voices heard before the PSC, including in cases regarding solar, because they are parts of the public. Environmental and low-income advocates in fact speak for under-represented sections of the public, while the interests of the utilities, their investors and their large corporate customers are represented not just in cases before the PSC, but by paid lobbyists in a variety of forums, and by politicians looking out for the interests of large contributors.

Sincerely,

Elwood Sturtevant

Retired Clergy

10978 HWY 805
Jenkins, KY 41537
August 29, 2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate immensely because it is an investment in our future (including a future for the PSC.) We need solutions that are positive for the environment and Kentuckians deserve fair credit if they wish to pursue solar to achieve that.

I think the Public Service Commission should take into account ways that solar energy could reduce pollution and benefit public health. I have asthma, in addition to other medical issues, and have experienced many environmental asthma attacks requiring treatment. It is very difficult to know that the air is increasingly less safe to breathe for me. I have incurred considerable costs over my life related to this condition. I think the PSC should think about what "Public Service" means to them and consider that the health of the public that may be improved by less pollution is absolutely a beautiful way to serve the public and be true to their name.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. I believe that the choice of where to get our energy is very important. Kentucky has a long history of valuing individuals and independence and I think that's something we should continue to value and apply to this issue. Limiting our citizens in their right to choose a cleaner energy source does not align with my view of the leader I know our state to be. We should all have the right to make the choices we feel right about for our homes and our planet.

I think solar energy has a lot to bring to Kentucky. Solar can bring us the jobs and economic revitalization that many of our rural areas need. I also feel that if we reduce pollution, there would be a benefit in the wellness of our people.

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervenor status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. Environmental and low-income advocates need to keep corporate interests from harming the public.

Sincerely,

Tiffany Pyette

Kentuckians For The Commonwealth

10978 HWY 805
Jenkins, KY 41537
August 29, 2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. We all need clean energy, not just those at the top.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to charge an added monthly fee for solar customers.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid.

Sincerely,

Tiffany Pyette

Kentuckians For The Commonwealth

1804 Bordeaux Blvd
Apt J
Burlington KY 41005
August 29, 2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate because our planet is in a state of emergency. We need to do everything we can to protect it.

I think the Public Service Commission should take into account ways that solar energy could reduce pollution and benefit public health. Yes, I fully support solar because our planet is in a state of emergency. We need to do everything we can to protect it.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me. I prefer to have my own choice for energy. I feel that should be my right to do what I can to help the environment.

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. Solar has many benefits, such as improved health, creating more jobs, reduction of pollution that should not be overlooked.

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. Clean energy should be available to everyone.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to charge an added monthly fee for solar customers.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid.

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. Multiple opinions should be considered.

Sincerely,

Tessa Loxley

425 Johnson Ave
Lexington KY 40508
August 29, 2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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OCT 14 2019

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Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering.

Sincerely,

Travis Robinson

Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard
P.O. Box 615
Frankfort, KY 40602

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

September 6, 2019

RE: Case No. 2019-00256

Dear Public Service Commission Members:

Thank you for inviting comments from interested persons regarding the implementation of the Net Metering Act.

Renewable energy is coming and the fossil-fuel "age" is ending. Renewable energy is displacing coal and natural gas. Renewable energy is environmentally cleaner and cheaper. Anything that can reduce our dependence on fossil fuels should be promoted to the maximum extent possible.

Our house has 39 solar panels on the roof and the panels have generated more electricity than we have used. My husband and I are not compensated for excess electricity (and we do not request compensation). As citizens and consumers, we feel strongly that our country and state should be aggressively pursuing and incentivizing renewable energy. For your current consideration, the dollar value of all electricity generated by an eligible customer-generator that is fed back to the electric grid over a billing period should, at the very least, equal the value of all electricity consumed by the eligible customer-generator over the same billing period.

In February 2019, you wrote a letter to the Kentucky General Assembly stating that the Commission has "*broad authority to consider....evidence of the quantifiable benefits and costs of a net-metered system.*" Of course, there are numerous data available in support of roof-top-generated solar electricity regarding: 1) avoided energy costs by allowing utilities to avoid purchasing peaking power on the market or using expensive backup power sources, 2) reduced line losses due to shorter distances of energy distribution, 3) reduced financial risks and electricity prices associated with fuels that have a volatile price (e.g., natural gas), 4) avoided capacity investment via elimination of the need for new capacity investments, 5) grid resiliency by reduction of peak energy needs which can overload a system and cause outages, 6) environmental and societal benefits by improving air, water, and soil quality, 7) reduced public health threats by reducing air pollution (from mining and burning coal) asthma and black lung rates will decrease, and 8) job creation and economic development by supporting one of the fastest growing industries in the United States. I trust many other commenters will provide data associated with the above-listed "quantifiable benefits".

From the United Nation's climate change website (<https://www.un.org/en/sections/issues-depth/climate-change/>), it is stated:

Climate Change is the defining issue of our time and we are at a defining moment. From shifting weather patterns that threaten food production, to rising sea levels that increase the risk of catastrophic flooding, the impacts of climate change are global in scope and unprecedented in scale. Without drastic action today, adapting to these impacts in the future will be more difficult and costly.

From the United Nation's Sustainable Development Goals website (<https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/blog/2019/05/nature-decline-unprecedented-report/>), I offer only

a few of the "quantifiable costs" of not reducing greenhouse gas emissions (as direct quotes), but I urge you to visit the website for more in-depth data and information:

- US\$345 billion: global subsidies for fossil fuels resulting in US\$5 trillion in overall costs, including nature deterioration externalities; coal accounts for 52% of post-tax subsidies, petroleum for +/-33% and natural gas for +/-10%
- 100% increase since 1980 in greenhouse gas emissions, raising average global temperature by at least 0.7 degree
- Up to 1 million: species threatened with extinction, many within decades

Before I close, I would like to describe a little more about us and identify just a few other ways that we are attempting to "do our part" to protect valuable natural resources and/or reduce greenhouse emissions. As of April of this year, we are the proud new owners of a Prius Prime plug-in hybrid. This spring, we planted over 400 native trees on our property that we hope will grow and sequester carbon for many years to come. We recycle, compost, garden, and live simply. We have two Millennial children and our youngest son says climate change should be our country's top priority. I couldn't agree more.

The Commission has been charged with considering implementation of the Net Metering Act as it applies to individual utilities. The Commission is in a unique position to make transformative changes to reduce greenhouse emissions and to protect nature and human health. Your decisions can promote and incentivize roof-top solar-generated electricity for the public good. Please do the right thing.

In advance, thank you for considering my input. If you have any questions about my comments or our solar panel energy production or use, feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,



Alisa D. Huckaby
6678 Buck Creek Rd.
Finchville, KY 40022
502.220.2819 (cell)
alisahky@gmail.com

c: Kentuckians For The Commonwealth
 Representative Rob Rothenburger
 Senator Paul Hornback

120 Big Doubles Branch Rd
Mallie, KY 41836

8/29/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong, because the cost of not having a solar industry will be much greater.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to charge an added monthly fee for solar customers

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid.

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems, because it is the duty of the PSC to serve the public and to consider the costs and benefits from the perspective of citizens rather than only that of utility companies. If we live in a state where utilities are regulated because they are monopolies, then that regulation must be in service to the consumer and not the utility.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervenor status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. Because public interest issues and decisions should not be negotiated only by private interests.

I just want to ask the KY PSC to represent, serve, and stand up for Kentuckians and urge them to be forward-looking. The desire of utility companies to diminish public benefits of roof-top solar and control the solar industry themselves is not new. This same regulatory issue has emerged in many states across the U.S. The transition to more distributed energy systems is not

necessarily an easy one for utilities and the current grid system but it is possible. They will resist that change for as long as they can but if pushed to do so, they will adapt. Please stand up for present and future Kentuckians.

Sincerely,

Rebecca Shelton

120 Big Doubles Branch Rd
Mallie, KY 41836

8/29/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate. Absolutely. It is urgent that we transition our energy supply sources that do not emit carbon. Climate change is already impacting so many places in this world, including U.S. citizens and Kentuckians. We should do as much as we can as quickly as we can.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me. Yes, it is important. Distributed energy systems are more resilient and less subject to mass failure under circumstances of grid disruption or natural disasters. In addition to having a more secure energy grid, consumers should have some power in deciding what kinds of energy sources they use to produce power. I want to do everything I can to combat climate change and not be trapped in a structure that prohibits me choosing to use solar energy to produce power.

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. I also care about supporting solar because it is an energy source that will continue to be available in the future. It's important the Kentucky establishes itself as a player in the new energy economy so that our citizens and workers are not left behind. If we seize solar as an economic opportunity now, it will pay off into the future. I also value that solar produces power in my backyard without a smokestack (hence reducing local air pollution).

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. Absolutely, solar is not only critical for combatting climate change but is a less expensive source of power. If we widely use energy sources that are less expensive, it will build wealth for all Kentuckians over time.

Sincerely,

Rebecca Shelton

2012 Lauderdale Rd
Apt 3
Louisville KY 40205

9/16/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

RECEIVED

OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be more than happy to pay a penny a month for cleaner air and a healthier world and future!

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to charge an added monthly fee for solar customers

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid.

The PSC can and should consider the costs and benefits for all Kentuckians; I would like to remind you that you serve the people and not the utility companies. I urge you to use your authority to look at all sides of this issue and consider what is best for EVERYONE!

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene; if corporations have that right, then people do too!

Sincerely,

Hanna Crooks

2012 Lauderdale Rd
Apt 3
Louisville KY 40205

9/16/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate. I urge the PSC to consider the benefits of solar energy on climate. Climate change is no longer something we can afford to ignore or leave to the next generation to deal with. We're putting ourselves at risk of heat waves, droughts, catastrophic storms, and crop failures, and anything we can do to minimize that damage is best for everybody.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me. Rooftop solar allows individuals and organizations to choose the source of their energy and be more self-sufficient. This has helped many nonprofits, churches, and small businesses in Kentucky to thrive, including the Post Medical Clinic in Mount Sterling, the Catholic Action Center in Lexington, People's Self-Help Housing in Lewis County, and Campton Baptist Church in Wolfe County.

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. Studies done by the PUCs of several different states show that solar energy saves utility companies and their customers money in the long run. It can reduce the need for investments in new infrastructure, save on costly pollution controls such as scrubbers for smokestacks, and increase grid resiliency by reducing peak energy needs that can overload the system. All of these savings are passed on to the average Kentuckian. Furthermore, solar energy is one of the fastest-growing industries in the country and has huge potential for job creation. More savings, more jobs, cleaner air, and healthier people seems like a no-brainer to me!

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. The average Kentuckian deserves to have a choice in where their energy comes from. It is vital that we make solar energy accessible to all!

Sincerely,

Hanna Crooks

Rebecca Moix
232 Kentucky Avenue
Covington, KY 41011

8/29/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate. Yes, the benefits of solar, taken all together, will far outweigh the costs. We need to be looking for long term solutions to help Kentucky and the environment, and rooftop solar panels should be accessible to all residents. Kentucky needs to embrace alternative energy solutions now and help the future of our state.

I think the Public Service Commission should take into account ways that solar energy could reduce pollution and benefit public health. If they care about Kentuckians, the PSC should be focused on ways to improve air quality.

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. Solar energy can help Kentucky be a leader in the future of energy. We are behind many states in many areas, and this would help with jobs, improve the health of residents, and build an industry that can help future Kentuckians.

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. Solar energy needs to be available to ALL Kentuckians.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong. We need to invest in the future and in our environment. This would be something every Kentuckian i know would pay for!

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to charge an added monthly fee for solar customers

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid.

Sincerely,

Rebecca Moix

James Portet
155 Old Bridge
DANVILLE, KY 40422

8/29/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems. Rooftop solar generation is beneficial to the owner as well as to the environment because electric generated by solar keeps fossil fuels from being burned.

The utility infrastructure is already there and incurs no additional costs due to rooftop solar. Net metering should be on a 1:1 basis as it is currently.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. Their voices should be heard just as much as those of Kroger & Walmart!

Maintain 1:1 net metering. Eliminate the restrictions on solar power.

Sincerely,

James Portet

Joetta Venneman
4707 Lynn Lea Road
Louisville, KY 40216

8/29/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I am willing to pay \$0.01 a month to keep KY independent solar industry going strong.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to charge an added monthly fee for solar customers.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid. Who wants to invest in volatility?

Sincerely,

Joetta Venneman

Joetta Venneman
4707 Lynn Lea Road
Louisville, KY 40216

8/29/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I do not currently have solar panels. But I have benefited from Kentucky's fledgling solar businesses indirectly at my work site, as it has an array of solar panels.

Having rooftop solar has had an environmental, educational and economic impact on my life. These aspects have led to greater vibrancy in my life and having more ways to impact the economy in a wide array of areas rather than confining economics to the bare essentials of owning a home and upkeep along with the living necessities.

I oppose the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate. I believe an outside entity that is independent of all parties involved would be a better entity for this matter. Those appointed by anyone are at the discretion of the one appointing. This is bias from my perspective.

I think the Public Service Commission should take into account ways that solar energy could reduce pollution and benefit public health. I have a housemate who suffers from air quality. It leaves an economic, mental and emotional toll on her as well as her ability to have energy for life.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me. I don't believe in any one business or entity having a monopoly over anything. This does not bode well in the teaching of democracy and the capitalist system. It encourages a one winner take all approach and does not leave the ability to play fairly but rather to hoard all.

I am aware that solar energy brings high quality jobs along with other renewable energies as has been demonstrated in several states and countries. It is unsafe and insecure to depend upon only one or two energy supplies within any portfolio. In managing money, the more diverse, the less risk.

I support clean energy being affordable to all Kentuckians. My faith teaches me to care for every human person, especially the least among us.

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems. I believe in the more comprehensive the better - thus costs and benefits are to be considered among this comprehensive consideration. To only consider one side is unfair and biased.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. I believe in a comprehensive approach to opinions. We do not live in a high income and corporate only world. We have families with varying incomes including low-incomes. We also have more than just corporate CEOs who make decisions on a regular basis. To allow one or another group to only have the say is to be unfair and biased. So I believe low-income advocates and environmental advocates along with many others should be allowed to intervene in rate cases.

I am disappointed that KY Public Utilities do not appreciate the value the solar customer brings to the energy grid. We must find multiple ways to make solar work for all Kentuckians. I believe in one-on-one credit at this time due to the small impact that solar has on utility companies. The solar industry has not grown enough to consider reducing this credit that benefits utility companies and customers. This is an excellent version of a win-win!

Sincerely,

Joetta Venneman

Lesley Dennis
213 Kane Branch Lane
Eastview KY 42732

9/17/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate. Solar energy benefits outweigh the costs

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Customers should have that option. I would love to be able to install our own solar system but it is not in the budget currently. It is important for me to have that option if we are able to save enough to invest in a solar system.

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. Limiting my family's carbon footprint. It is important to not only educate our young children about limited resources but show them that it is something we value through our actions. Climate change is real and future generations will be far more impacted than currently, helping them understand now is vital for their sustainability.

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. It is important for all to have the option if they choose.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong. I would pay more than that to help offset the costs if I knew that there were more rooftop solar customers.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to charge an added monthly fee for solar customers

I do not think that the credit solar customers receive should be reduced if they contribute more to the grid.

Power companies should create incentives for customers to install solar rather than deter them

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due to all of the benefits solar provides.

It is unfair if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid. Folks installing solar have invested a lot of money into a system that is helping the power companies, it is the least the power company could do is set a rate and stick with it.

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems. Anytime a business decision is made, you should always consider the costs AND benefits before coming to a decision.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. Everyone's voice should be heard.

Sincerely,

Lesley Dennis

Jeff and Jami Pelini
231 Kentucky Ave
Covington, KY 41011

9/16/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate. Solar energy generation is an important piece of the puzzle in addressing climate change, energy independence, and air quality.

I think the Public Service Commission should take into account ways that solar energy could reduce pollution and benefit public health. Cleaner air benefits all of us. Considering the current state of health of Kentuckians, we need all the help we can get!

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me. We should have the ability to choose clean energy generation without being penalized.

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. We value the contribution our burgeoning solar industry provides in terms of cleaner air, good jobs, better health, and energy diversification.

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. We have been planning to install solar panels on our roof when we can afford them. An unfair credit for the energy these panels would generate would render solar less affordable for us.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong. Who wouldn't?

I would be to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to charge an added monthly fee for solar customers

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced. And that would be unfair!

It would be unfair if the PSC allows utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates. It doesn't even seem legal to charge solar customers higher rates.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid. Rooftop solar is no small investment for a homeowner. Fluctuating rates of compensation would make it difficult to calculate and project our cost.

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems. Like any important decision, and in order to be fair, all aspects should be considered.

We need a healthy solar industry! Please don't devastate it with your ruling.

Sincerely,

Jeff and Jami Pelini

Mary Joyce Moeller
115 W. Vernon Ln.
Apt. 2
Ft. Thomas, KY 41075

9/16/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. If those who have paid for and installed solar panels at great cost to themselves do not get a fair credit for supplying their excess solar energy to their utility company which can then use that energy to profit the company, the solar energy industry in Kentucky will be stifled and Kentucky will be left behind while other states with a real commitment to develop a base of clean alternative energy sources will zoom ahead of Kentucky economically. Unfortunately, Kentucky is already behind!

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay another penny a month to help make Kentucky's independent solar industry strong and lasting, for economic reasons, health reasons, to make more good jobs available, and to help slow down global warming and its harmful effects on us all and on all life on earth.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to charge me an extra monthly fee for having solar. I don't think it would be fair for utilities to do this. I think they just want now to make a bigger profit for themselves by adding extra charges for solar customers who contribute to the grid. God gave the sun and its power to everyone on earth and no company should have the right to control the use of that power to make for themselves huge profits. I believe companies that are bottling water and selling it at high prices are also violating people's basic right to free water, water God has provided to all without exception. The PSC should not allow utility companies to control the price of solar power.

If the PSC drastically reduces the credit for the excess solar energy I would be contributing to the company, I could not afford rooftop solar.

Higher, discriminatory rates for solar customers would be unfair, unwise, environmentally devastating. Other solar customers and I myself would be furious at this move to monopolize the energy market and we would probably have to give up on solar power.

If the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the

energy you contribute to the grid, I would consider this a very unfair move by the utility company. Rather utility companies should themselves become solar energy companies and sell solar energy to customers at a much lower price than they are selling electricity generated by coal and other fossil fuels! This way they can become part of the solution to climate change rather than increasing global warming.

Sincerely,

Mary Joyce Moeller
Sister of Divine Providence

Mary Joyce Moeller
115 W. Vernon Ln.
Apt. 2
Ft. Thomas, KY 41075

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PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

9/16/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I do not currently have solar panels installed on my home, property, or in a community institution.

But I, like everyone else, have indirectly benefited from Kentucky's solar businesses because of the many jobs it has produced, even more than the coal industry, which has helped the state's economy also, and because of the health and environmental benefits from an industry that does not pollute the air and water with carbon and other toxic emissions.

My and everyone's quality of life has benefited from access to solar energy because of the lower price of solar energy, cleaner air and water, and good jobs produced by the solar energy industry.

I think the PSC should consider the benefits of solar energy while they are deliberating how much credit rooftop solar customers who contribute to the grid should get from monopoly utilities. The use of solar energy will help protect our climate and air quality because it will not produce the carbon emissions that fossil fuels produce. It will help lower energy bills for people, governments and businesses, churches and schools. A favorable environment for homegrown solar businesses and investment will produce more jobs in our state, jobs especially needed because of the dwindling coal mining jobs. The PSC should enact regulations that make it easier for solar energy producers by making sure they get most of the credit for the solar energy they contribute to the utility company, close to at least the one-for-one credit they've been getting.

I think the Public Service Commission should take into account ways that solar energy could reduce pollution and benefit public health. So many members of my family suffer from respiratory illnesses and heart conditions that are caused by or aggravated by air pollution. The pollution and cancer rate in the Ohio valley and in the state of Kentucky is among the highest in the nation. The Public Service Commission should make it easier and more economical for home owners and businesses to make use of solar panels as a source of electricity in order to protect and improve the health of our people in Kentucky.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me. I have relatives in Ohio that produce their own energy with solar panels. I think that Kentuckians, too, should have the choice of using solar energy without the utility companies making it difficult and more expensive for us to use solar energy.

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. I've lived in the mountains of southeastern Kentucky and I know many coal miners who need new jobs. I know the Congressional RECLAIM Act, introduced by Rep. Hal Rogers, if passed, would provide large funds to reclaim land and streams ruined and polluted by coal mining, and to set up new job producing industries on that land. Solar energy jobs are employing more now than the coal mining industry. The PSC should be encouraging the use of solar energy to help provide more jobs, jobs that don't produce pollution, for Kentuckians, especially for coal miners who have lost their jobs, and many of whom have black lung disease from mining coal that has for too many years been used to produce electricity for Kentuckians and for others. We desperately need to reduce our reliance on coal and other fossil fuel sources of energy to save ourselves and future generations, including plant, animal, fish and all forms of life, from the deadly results of global warming.

Sincerely,

Mary Joyce Moeller
Sister of Divine Providence

Mary Joyce Moeller
115 W. Vernon Ln.
Apt. 2
Ft. Thomas, KY 41075

9/16/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I believe the PSC should use its authority to help identify the benefits and costs of rooftop solar power and also the legitimate costs to the utility company of the net-metered system and also how the utility benefits by the solar power customers supply to the company. The PSC should listen to an equal number of consultants from both sides of the issue, and political considerations should have no bearing on the decisions of the PSC—if this could at all be possible!

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. To be fair to those on both sides of this issue and on proposed rate hikes, individuals and organizations that can speak on behalf of the environment, on health concerns and low-income folks should be listened to as well as to those who speak on behalf of the utility companies and other large industries. This is the democratic way. We must preserve our democratic ways and not become an oligarchy or plutocracy, a country with a government controlled by a few powerful or wealthy folks.

Sincerely,

Mary Joyce Moeller

1328 S. 1st St. Apt. # 2
Louisville KY 40208

8/29/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate. Climate is one of the primary issues we face today.

I think the Public Service Commission should take into account ways that solar energy could reduce pollution and benefit public health. It's ridiculous to not consider the long and short term health effects of energy policy.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me. Personal choice can be one of the effective counter-balances to monopolies' interests.

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. Specifically, job growth, decreased pollution, decreased fossil fuel use.

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. Positive environmental choices should be available to all.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong. Investment into a more sustainable future seems like a good decision.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. I support low-income and environmental advocates.

Sincerely,

Joe Wesh

Eboni Cochran
4304 Winnrose Way
LOUISVILLE, KY 40211

9/20/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate, because we need to reduce then eliminate the use of fossil fuels

I think the Public Service Commission should take into account ways that solar energy could reduce pollution and benefit public health. The reduction of pollution is not only vital for reducing chronic and acute illness but also because it affects household economies. Money is spent when a parent must leave work to pick up an asthmatic child. education is compromised leading to reduced income when a sick child must leave school. Medication and physicians are expensive.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important. Simply put, we need choice to keep companies more in line with what people need and want. It helps to lessen exploitation.

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. Specifically reducing carbon emissions, protecting our climate, improving air quality, improving economic diversification, creating jobs, and more.

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to charge an added monthly fee for solar customers

I would be more likely to install solar if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid.

I do not support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering.

Sincerely,

Eboni Cochran

David Dennison
123 Pembridge Ct
Louisville, KY 40245

9/20/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I built a new home and that gave me the opportunity to install solar.

I have not benefited from Kentucky's solar businesses other than the good I'm doing by installing solar

Access to solar energy produced by rooftop solar panels—in my home or community—has improved my quality of life. It has helped with my overall energy bill and that helps put money in other areas of the economy

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate. Solar helps so many different communities, small businesses, not to mention helping clean the air for ALL of us

I think the Public Service Commission should take into account ways that solar energy could reduce pollution and benefit public health. My uncle died from COPD generated by polluted air

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. To have a choice FINALLY by installing and receiving clean energy is extremely important to me

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. Specifically... the idea that we can train x-coal miners for new jobs

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to charge an added monthly fee for solar customers

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid.

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems. How can we not ask them to be fair

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. How can you allow only large groups or corporations to participate?

Please stand with the people

Sincerely,

David Dennison

Tina Gallo
Prospect, KY

9/20/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems. It is essential to invest into renewable energy and it needs to be supported and incented in order to grow.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering.

Sincerely,

Tina Gallo

Brady Alexander

9/20/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. Inaction to climate change is suicide.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong. It will be worth it to have a more sustainable, decentralized electric grid.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to charge an added monthly fee for solar customers

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid.

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems. They will see that rooftop solar systems' benefits outweigh their costs

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. These people have the interests of our community in mind far more than profit-motivated electric corporations

Sincerely,

Brady Alexander

Susan Borders
216 McCready Avenue
Louisville KY 40206

9/19/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. I believe that solar energy should be made as accessible as possible because it is usually those with the least resources who suffer most from the negative impacts of air pollution and climate change.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong. That is a very small price to pay for the benefits of solar energy to our communities.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to charge an added monthly fee for solar customers

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates. The PSC should be encouraging solar, not discriminating against it.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid.

Sincerely,

Susan Borders

Susan Borders
216 McCreedy Avenue
Louisville KY 40206

9/19/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate. It's simple: harnessing and using solar energy (of which we have an abundance in Kentucky much of the year) decreases our need to burn fossil fuels for energy which decreases the release of green house gases into the atmosphere, thus slowing the progression of climate change.

I think the Public Service Commission should take into account ways that solar energy could reduce pollution and benefit public health. Solar energy has the potential to improve public health in Kentucky by reducing air pollution. Kentucky has one of the highest asthma rates in the country, which is directly connected to air pollution. The Ohio Valley region of the state, in particular, suffers from this burden on public health and well-being.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me. Having that choice is important to me. I believe that citizens of Kentucky with rooftop solar should have a say over where their energy comes from. Those individuals and families who have invested in rooftop solar have done so because they value the many benefits of solar energy to themselves, the community and the environment. It is not fair that this energy be subsumed by a monopoly utility.

Kentucky should not lag behind the rest of the country and world on solar energy. Increasing the role of solar will diversify our energy grid, reduce pollution, and bring new skilled jobs to our state. In considering how to implement last year's unfortunate solar bill, the Public Service Commission should seek the common good for all Kentuckians, not just the benefit of a few monopoly utilities.

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems. Considering the benefits of solar energy systems would help to balance the costs, just as considering all of the negative health and environmental impacts of burning fossil fuels would greatly increase the actual cost of operating those systems.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels

important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. The PSC should definitely allow environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in rate cases. They deserve equal footing with industrial intervenors. It is my hope that the KY Supreme Court rules against the 2018 decision by the PSC as the PSC is responsible to all Kentuckians.

Please make solar energy more accessible in Kentucky.

Sincerely,

Susan Borders

Steven Burch
843 Pinkney Drive
Lexington, KY 40504

9/19/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. Absolutely yes. Clean energy means less air pollution, which impacts almost everyone. Asthma, allergies, respiratory distress are all increased by air pollution. Clean energy, made affordable for all will help keep Kentucky air quality better for everyone.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to charge an added monthly fee for solar customers less likely

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid.

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems. The benefits help keep our air clean in Kentucky

After the PSC denied certain groups intervenor status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. All voices should be heard, not just those of groups with big fat wallets.

Sincerely,

Steven Burch

410' x 100'

200' x 100'

Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

RECEIVED

OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

RE: Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

Dear Kentucky Public Service Commission:

As you consider how to best implement the 2019 Net Metering Act, I urge you to consider the many benefits that distributed solar energy provides to all Kentuckians -- individuals, businesses, churches, farms and schools.

Evaluation of the value of distributed solar energy and cost of net metering should account for the full array of benefits that distributed solar generation delivers to the utility, ratepayers and society. A recent study from Environment America Research and Policy Center and Frontier Group, [*The True Value of Solar: Measuring The Benefits of Rooftop Solar Power*](#), defines each of these benefits and groups them into categories: benefits to the grid and all of the energy customers who depend on it, and benefits to society as a whole. I have included the full paper as an appendix to this letter. It is critical that the PSC considers all of the benefits discussed in the report in its cost assessment.

In Kentucky, a few benefits of distributed solar energy are worth noting in particular:

Solar adds value to the Kentucky grid, helping limit the need to generate power at centralized fossil fuel plants and reducing the need for costly investments in power distribution and transmission. Those avoided costs are especially valuable during hot summer months when electricity demand spikes along with air conditioning use -- and when solar panels are most productive. Since they generate electricity at the point of use, solar panels can also improve grid efficiency and save costs by reducing the amount of energy lost during distribution and transmission. Finally, solar resources diversify the state's energy supply and reduce financial risks posed by volatile fuel sources. These grid benefits are valuable to the utility and to every ratepayer, not just those with panels on their roofs, reducing costs and improving service across the board.

Distributed solar resources also deliver valuable benefits beyond the grid. The societal benefits from fewer global warming emissions are immense: The carbon emissions of our current energy system cost the U.S. billions of dollars in economic and social damages each year, so emission-free solar energy presents a huge savings opportunity. Solar energy also reduces emissions of dangerous air pollutants such as nitrogen oxides, mercury and particulate matter that harm public health, resulting in healthcare savings and reduced illness and mortality. And, solar energy reduces the need for fracking, coal extraction and other parts of the fossil-fuel life cycle that have adverse consequences and costs borne by all Kentuckians.

Including the full universe of benefits to solar energy, both to the grid and beyond, is critical to making an informed decision about the future of net metering that serves the interests of all Kentuckians.

Policies that support solar development such as net metering prove well worth the investment when the full value of solar energy is taken into account. [Numerous studies](#) commissioned by state Public Utility Commissions that have included its full scope of benefits have found that distributed solar generation is worth more than its retail price, and that the benefits of distributed solar energy outweigh the costs of net metering.¹

Unfortunately, key benefits of solar energy are routinely left out of such studies. The narrow scope of those studies is misrepresentative and leads to undervaluations of solar energy and, in turn, justifies policies and electricity rate structures that make it harder to embrace this renewable resource and slow adoption. This is especially problematic in states like Kentucky with comparatively low market penetration of solar energy, where new barriers to solar development are likely to hinder much-needed growth.

Solar is working for all Kentuckians under the current net metering law. Non-profits, community centers, churches, and small businesses -- including the Post Medical Clinic in Mount Sterling, the Catholic Action Center in Lexington, People's Self-Help Housing in Lewis County, and the Campton Baptist Church in Wolfe County -- all benefit from rooftop solar energy in Kentucky. If the PSC is to continue to fairly compensate solar producers for the energy and wide array of benefits they provide to the grid and society, it must first recognize each of those benefits in its assessment of the value of distributed solar energy and cost of net metering.

Thank you for your consideration,

Emma Searson

Go Solar Campaign Director
Environment America
294 Washington St., Ste. 500
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esearson@environmentamerica.org

See attached: *The True Value of Solar*. Full paper also available online at <https://environmentamerica.org/feature/ame/true-value-solar>

¹ Gideon Weissman & Bret Fanshaw, *Shining Rewards: The Value of Rooftop Solar for Consumers and Society*, 2016. <https://environmentamerica.org/reports/ame/shining-rewards>



The True Value of Solar

Measuring the Benefits of Rooftop Solar Power



FRONTIER GROUP

The True Value of Solar

Measuring the Benefits of Rooftop Solar Power



FRONTIER GROUP

Written by:

Gideon Weissman

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Environment America Research and Policy Center

July 2019

Acknowledgments

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The authors bear responsibility for any factual errors. The recommendations are those of Environment America Research & Policy Center. The views expressed in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views those who provided review.

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Executive Summary

Distributed solar energy is on the rise, generating enough electricity to power more than 6 million homes each year, and resulting in annual carbon dioxide emission reductions equivalent to taking 4.4 million passenger vehicles off the road.¹ Public policy has been a key factor in driving the growth of solar energy – recognizing the enormous benefits that solar power can provide both today and in the future.

To help develop smart public policy around solar energy, many public utilities commissions, utilities and other organizations have conducted or sponsored “value-of-solar” studies that attempt to quantify the monetary value of the benefits delivered, and costs imposed, by the addition of solar energy to the electric grid. Studies that include a full range of solar energy’s benefits – including benefits to the environment and society – reliably conclude that the value of

Figure ES-1. The Benefits of Rooftop Solar Energy²

Benefit Category		Benefit
Grid	Energy	Avoided electricity generation
		Reduced line losses
		Market price response
	Capacity and Grid Investments	Avoided capacity investment
		Avoided transmission and distribution investment
		Reduced need for grid support services
	Risk and Reliability Benefits	Reduced exposure to price volatility
		Improved grid resiliency and reliability
	Compliance	Reduced environmental compliance costs
	Societal	Environment
Avoided air pollution		
Health benefits		
Avoided fossil fuel lifecycle costs		
Economy		Local jobs and businesses

those benefits approximates or exceeds the compensation solar panel owners receive through policies such as net metering.

Many value-of-solar studies, however – especially those conducted by electric utilities – have left out key benefits of solar energy. Policymakers and members of the public who consult these studies may be left with a false impression of solar energy's value to the grid and society, with damaging results for public policy.

To make decisions that serve the public interest, policymakers should account for the full value of solar energy, including societal benefits to the environment and public health.

Rooftop solar energy brings a wide variety of benefits to the grid and to society.

- Rooftop solar power generally adds value to the electric grid. It not only reduces the need for generation from and investment in central power plants, but over the long lifetime of solar energy systems it also can increase price stability and grid reliability, and reduce environmental compliance costs.
- As a clean, emission-free energy source often located on private property and built with considerable private, non-ratepayer investment, rooftop solar brings valuable societal benefits. Solar energy reduces global warming pollution, and also reduces emissions of dangerous air pollutants such as nitrogen oxides, mercury and particulate matter.

Value-of-solar studies inconsistently account for solar energy's benefits, especially beyond the electric grid, resulting in dramatically different conclusions.

- Studies that include the benefits of solar energy beyond the grid generally find that its value

exceeds the retail rate of electricity. Recent studies from states including Maine, Pennsylvania and Arkansas have found that solar energy brings substantial environmental benefits, and that rooftop solar owners would provide a net benefit to society even with net metering compensation.³

- Studies commissioned by electric utilities generally fail to account for benefits beyond the grid, resulting in far lower values of solar. A 2016 report published by Environment America Research and Policy Center and Frontier Group reviewed value-of-solar studies and found that, of 16 studies reviewed, only eight accounted for avoided greenhouse gas emissions, and no studies commissioned by utilities accounted for the value of solar energy beyond the grid. The studies that left out societal benefits valued solar, on average, at 14.3 cents per kilowatt-hour, compared to 22.9 cents for those studies that at least accounted for greenhouse gas emissions.

Value-of-solar studies should account for all of solar energy's benefits to the grid and society.

- Policymakers must account for the societal value of reduced power plant emissions, in particular the value of avoided greenhouse gas emissions and pollutants that contribute to the formation of smog and soot.
- Policymakers should also seek to account for broader societal impacts of solar energy, including "upstream" impacts of fossil fuel production and use, such as methane emissions from fracking, and local economic development impacts.

Public policy that fails to account for the full range of benefits may deter the addition of solar power to the grid, with ramifications for the environment, public health, and the operation of the electric grid.

Introduction

The electricity system that powers our homes, businesses and factories imposes heavy costs on our environment and our health. These costs accrue in a variety of ways. Particulate matter from burning coal harms our bodies, increases mortality rates and strains the health care system.⁴ Fracking and coal mining degrade the environment, threaten water quality, and require expensive environmental rehabilitation.⁵ Each new ton of global warming pollution – whether carbon dioxide from power plants, or methane leaked from natural gas wells – adds to the burden we and future generations will face from extreme weather, rising seas, and economic and societal disruption.⁶

Most of these costs are quantifiable, and all are vast. For instance, one U.S. Environmental Protection Agency study found that the impact of fossil fuel electricity generation on premature mortality, lost work days, and health care costs add up to hundreds of billions of dollars each year.⁷ Per unit of energy, these health costs alone often exceed the price we pay on our electric bill.⁸

Policymakers have a variety of tools at their disposal to minimize the societal costs of electricity genera-

tion and minimize harm to our health and environment. But while many states aspire to least-cost utility planning, and some even incorporate the social cost of carbon into certain planning decisions, no state fully accounts for the external costs of electricity in pricing or investment decisions.⁹

In the 20th century, the vast majority of electricity was generated from fossil fuels at large, centralized power plants. Today, the availability of clean, affordable renewable energy, coupled with the potential to generate power close to where it is used, forces a rethinking of traditional ways of setting utility rates and comparing the value of various options for generating electricity. The ways in which we choose to assign value to various options for generating electricity will help to shape the electricity system of the future. It is critical that we get it right.

As the following pages show, one important step policymakers can take is to begin accurately assessing the costs and benefits of one of our most promising clean energy resources: rooftop solar energy. By doing so, they can adhere to sound policymaking principles, while putting the U.S. on a path to a cleaner, healthier and more prosperous future.

The Value of Solar Power Has Important Implications for Renewable Energy Adoption

What is the value of solar energy? In recent years, as distributed solar energy has grown into an important piece of the American electricity system – now generating enough electricity to power more than 6 million homes each year – policymakers, utilities, solar energy trade organizations and other energy policy experts have grappled with the question.¹⁰ Their attempts to calculate the cents per kilowatt-hour value of solar energy have had important ramifications – “value of solar” studies have been used as evidence for energy policymaking that affects the speed and quantity of solar energy adoption, which in turn affects the environment, public health, and the economy.

Authors of value-of-solar studies typically must contend with a variety of complex questions, but the most important question is really the simplest: What is the universe of benefits that will be included and quantified in the analysis? Their answer can determine whether policymakers ultimately view solar energy as bringing a net benefit to society, with consequences for energy rates and the compensation rooftop solar owners receive for excess energy they feed to the grid.

The difference can be dramatic. For example, a 2013 study by the Vermont Public Service Department found that the costs and benefits of solar energy were approximately equal when environmental benefits were ignored. When greenhouse gas emissions were accounted for, however, each kilowatt-hour of solar energy generated brought a societal benefit of 4.3 cents.¹¹

The value attributed to solar energy – and how that value is integrated into ratemaking and investment decisions – has important implications for renewable energy adoption. Any homeowner or business owner considering installing solar panels needs to compare the upfront cost of the investment with the likely utility bill savings over time – including both avoided electricity purchases and any compensation paid by the utility for the excess solar power supplied to the grid. Differences in the valuation of those extra kilowatt-hours supplied to the grid can make or break a distributed solar power project from a financial perspective. This is reflected by the success of net metering policies, which value solar energy at the retail rate of electricity, in driving adoption of rooftop solar power. Of the 10 states that generated the most small-scale solar energy per capita in 2017, all but two had a state net metering policy.¹²

Solar Power Delivers Important Environmental and Public Health Benefits

Not all energy is created equal. Some energy – like electricity generated by burning coal – imposes enormous costs on the public and the environment, including air pollution, environmental degradation and adverse health impacts. Energy sources such as wind and solar power impose fewer environmental costs than fossil fuel sources, and can even reduce the cost of operating the grid.

The benefits of distributed solar power can be divided into two categories: benefits to the grid (which benefit utility ratepayers in their capacity as consumers) and benefits to the environment and society (which benefit ratepayers and others in their capacity as residents and taxpayers). The following describes many of those benefits in detail.

Figure 1. The Benefits of Rooftop Solar Energy¹³

Benefit Category		Benefit
Grid	Energy	Avoided electricity generation
		Reduced line losses
		Market price response
	Capacity and Grid Investments	Avoided capacity investment
		Avoided transmission and distribution investment
		Reduced need for grid support services
	Risk and Reliability Benefits	Reduced exposure to price volatility
		Improved grid resiliency and reliability
	Compliance	Reduced environmental compliance costs
	Societal	Environment
Avoided air pollution		
Health benefits		
Avoided fossil fuel lifecycle costs		
Economy		Local jobs and businesses

Grid Benefits

Energy generated using solar panels on rooftops of homes and businesses benefits the electric grid. Not only do solar panels reduce the need for electricity from central power plants, but the integration of distributed clean energy resources can also help create a more modern, resilient and efficient grid.

Energy

Avoided electricity costs: Solar energy sent to the grid reduces the amount of electricity that utilities must generate or purchase from power plants. The value of this avoided electricity consumption is often greatest in the summer months, when demand for electricity rises due to increased air conditioning demand and solar energy production is near its peak. Adding solar energy to the system reduces the need to power up expensive, often inefficient generators that run only a few times a year, or to purchase expensive peak power on wholesale markets, reducing the cost of electricity for all ratepayers.

Reduced line losses: Distributed solar energy also reduces the amount of electricity lost as heat as it travels from large, centralized power plants to our sockets. The U.S. Energy Information Administration estimated that the United States lost about \$21 billion worth of electricity in 2017, or 5 percent of the total amount of electricity generated that year.¹⁴ These losses cause us to generate more electricity than we need, increasing costs for ratepayers.

Rooftop solar PV systems drastically reduce the amount of system losses by producing electricity on-site, thereby reducing the amount of electricity transmitted and distributed through the grid. Solar power is particularly effective in reducing line losses because it reduces demand on grid infrastructure at times when line losses are highest. Line losses increase with the square of the load on the distribution system, with losses as high as 30 percent during the high-load hours when most solar output is delivered.¹⁵

Market price response: Distributed solar energy also reduces the price of electricity by reducing overall demand on the grid, which can suppress wholesale electricity prices.¹⁶ In other words, ratepayers not only benefit when utilities must purchase less electricity to satisfy demand, but they also gain because each unit of electricity purchased becomes cheaper.¹⁷ These demand reduction-induced price effects can represent an important value to ratepayers.

Capacity and grid investments

Avoided capacity, transmission and distribution investment: Expanding the amount of electricity we generate from the sun can defer or eliminate the need for new grid capacity investments, particularly because demand for energy from the grid is often highest during the day when the sun is shining. By reducing overall and peak demand, expanding solar energy production helps ratepayers and utilities avoid the cost of investing in new power plants, transmission and distribution lines, and other forms of electricity infrastructure.

Reduced need for ancillary services: Solar energy may also reduce certain costs of keeping the grid running smoothly, including regulating voltage and reducing the need to keep backup power plants running ("spinning reserves"). Solar energy systems installed with "smart inverters" and other technologies that increase two-way communication with the grid, for example, have the potential to improve grid operation and reduce the need for centralized grid support services.¹⁸ Without such equipment, solar energy may increase certain grid support costs.

Risk and Reliability Benefits

Reduced exposure to price volatility: Fossil fuel price volatility has long been a concern for utilities and ratepayers alike, but the risk has become greater as power companies have shifted from coal to natural

gas – a fuel with a history of price volatility.¹⁹ Because solar panels, once installed, do not incur fuel costs, integrating more solar energy capacity onto the electric grid can reduce exposure to sudden swings in the price of fossil fuels or wholesale electricity. Research has shown that the risk of fuel price volatility is primarily borne by ratepayers, rather than utility shareholders.²⁰ Some utilities also engage in fuel price hedging strategies to ensure that a portion of electricity costs are stable. Solar energy can help ensure price stability, a contribution with financial value for utilities and grid users.²¹

Improved grid resiliency and reliability: Solar panels create a more diverse and geographically dispersed energy portfolio, and generate energy close to the point of consumption. These attributes may help reduce congestion in transmission and distribution systems, and create a more reliable grid less prone to central disruptions, power outages or rolling blackouts.²²

Compliance

Avoided environmental compliance costs: Adding solar energy to the grid allows local utilities and municipalities to avoid some of the growing costs of compliance with environmental regulations. Increasing distributed solar energy capacity helps utilities avoid or reduce the costs of installing new technologies to curb air and water pollution or installing renewable energy. Solar energy also reduces the costs of compliance with regulations on criteria pollutants like sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides, as well as greenhouse gas reduction programs such as the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative in the northeastern U.S., California's cap-and-trade program for greenhouse gas emissions, and any future programs that may be adopted at the state or federal levels.

Societal Benefits

Solar panels provide valuable benefits to society beyond what is addressed by current electricity rates. Namely, solar energy reduces the need for the extraction, transportation and combustion of fossil fuels, which impose heavy costs on the environment and public health.

Environment

Avoided greenhouse gas emissions: In 2017, the electricity sector was responsible for 28 percent of all U.S. greenhouse gas pollution.²³ The generation of electricity with both coal and natural gas has a substantial climate impact. Although natural gas is less carbon intensive than coal at the point of combustion, the process of natural gas extraction and transportation results in vast emissions of methane, a gas that traps approximately 86 times more heat in the atmosphere than the same amount of carbon dioxide over a 20-year time frame.²⁴

Research suggests that every metric ton of carbon dioxide released into the air causes \$37 of economic and social damage.²⁵ In 2017, the United States electric power sector emitted more than 1.7 billion metric tons of carbon dioxide emissions, equivalent to more than \$64 billion in economic and social damages.²⁶ Solar energy, on the other hand, is renewable and emission-free, and avoids the costs of both future damage and future environmental compliance.

Rooftop solar in particular is also fast and flexible to implement, making it an important tool for taking on climate change. Residential rooftop projects typically take just a few months from initial deposit to power generation.²⁷ Distributed solar energy can also be installed in a wide variety of urban settings, including on rooftops and parking lot canopies, making it well-suited for densely populated and energy-intensive regions.

Health benefits and avoided air pollution: Solar energy reduces emissions of dangerous air pollutants such as nitrogen oxides, mercury and particulate matter that harm public health.²⁸ Solar energy production can reduce emissions beyond the level required by environmental regulations, or address environmental and public health threats that are inadequately regulated, providing value such as reduced illness and mortality.

According to a 2018 report by the American Lung Association, 41 percent of Americans live in a county where air pollution often reaches dangerous levels.²⁹ Air pollution is linked to increased incidence of asthma and chronic bronchitis, and has also been shown to cause hundreds of thousands of premature deaths per year.³⁰ A typical coal-fired power plant without technology to limit emissions sends 170 pounds of mercury – an extremely harmful neurological toxin – into the air each year.³¹

Expanding the nation's ability to source clean electricity from the sun reduces our dependence on fossil fuels, and lessens the amount of harmful emissions that flow into the air we breathe.

Avoided fossil fuel lifecycle costs: Use of solar energy reduces the need for fossil fuels, which impose a steep cost on society not just at the point of combustion, but also during extraction and transportation.³² Natural gas drilling uses vast water resources,

and risks chemical contamination of drinking water. Coal mining puts coal-worker health at risk, and has caused environmental devastation including the loss of thousands of miles of streams.³³ Burning coal generates millions of tons of coal ash that are often stored on site at power plants, threatening groundwater and occasionally resulting in catastrophic spills. And thermoelectric power plants – coal, natural gas and nuclear – require water for cooling, and can have adverse effects on water resources and ecosystems.³⁴

Economy

Local jobs and businesses: The solar energy industry has created thousands of new jobs and businesses across the nation. As of November 2017, the solar energy industry employed more than 250,000 people, a 168 percent increase from 2010.³⁵ The Bureau of Labor Statistics projects that solar installation jobs will be the nation's fastest growing occupation in terms of total employment through 2026.³⁶ There are more than 10,000 solar companies in the U.S., and in 2017 the solar industry generated \$17 billion of investment in the U.S. economy.³⁷ Because rooftop solar installations take place in our communities, they generate local spending and opportunities for local businesses, and serve as visible reminders of the local economic benefits of clean energy.

Value-of-Solar Studies Should Account for All of Solar Energy's Societal Benefits

Good policymaking requires accurate information, and accurately valuing energy resources is a critical part of setting good energy policy. In Karl R. Rábago and Radina Valova's 2018 *Electricity Journal* article attempting to determine new principles for modern rate design, the authors contend that policymakers must work to "fully comprehend and reflect resource value in rates" through "conscious engagement with objective, data-driven valuation processes."³⁸ For policymakers to fully comprehend the value of solar, they must understand solar energy's full range of costs and benefits, including environmental, public health, and other societal impacts – and incorporate them appropriately into rate-setting and investment decisions.

Many states already incorporate solar energy's societal and environmental benefits in value-of-solar studies. In Maine, for example, the state Legislature required the public utilities commission to "determine the value of distributed solar energy generation" and in doing so to account for "the societal value of the reduced environmental impacts of the energy."³⁹

The Interstate Renewable Energy Council, which works to provide energy regulators with best practices and other policy resources, has written that the "societal benefits of [distributed solar generation] policies, such as job growth, health benefits and envi-

ronmental benefits, should be included in valuations, as these were typically among the reasons for policy enactment in the first place."⁴⁰

Often, however, utilities present assessments of the value of solar that exclude key benefits to society, the environment, or the grid. In 2016, Environment America and Frontier Group published *Shining Rewards*, which assessed recent value-of-solar studies, mostly either commissioned by public utility commissions or submitted as evidence in ratemaking cases. Of 16 studies published, only eight accounted for avoided greenhouse gas emissions, and only three accounted for economic development benefits. No studies commissioned by utilities accounted for the value of solar energy beyond the grid.

The societal benefits of [distributed solar generation] policies, such as job growth, health benefits and environmental benefits, should be included in valuations, as these were typically among the reasons for policy enactment in the first place."

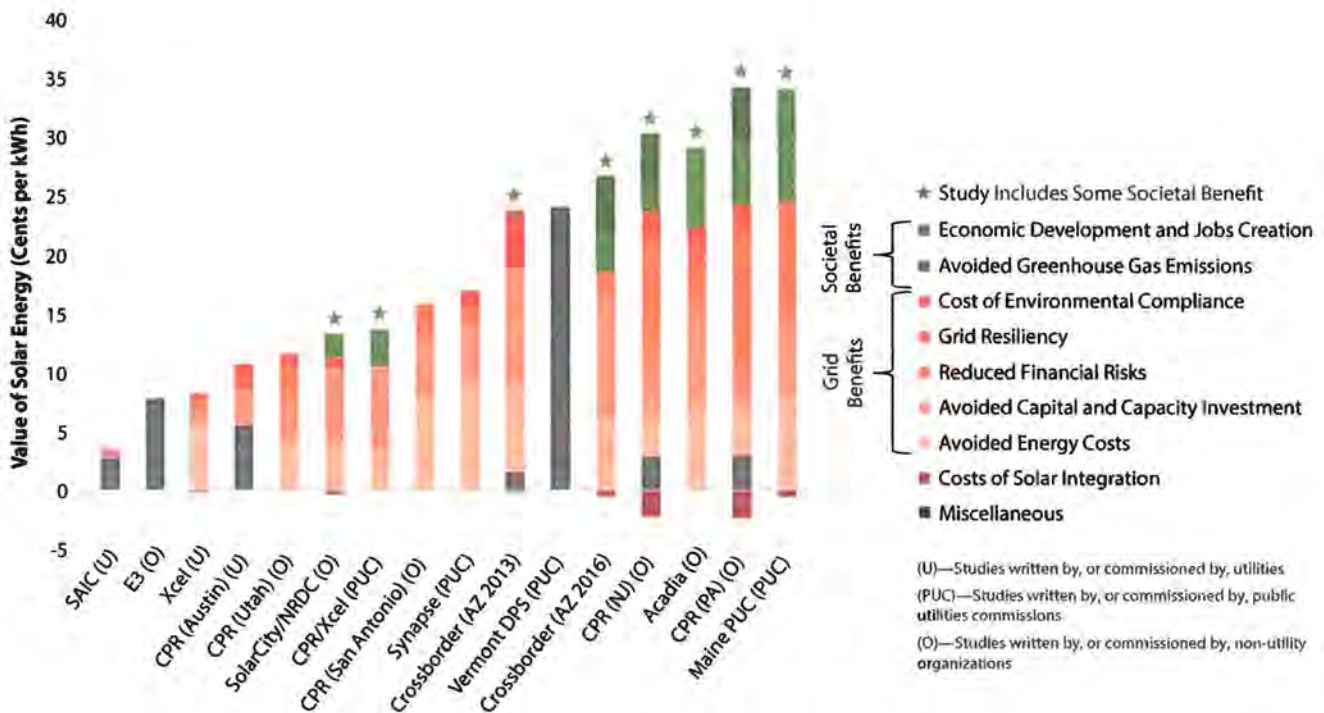
– Interstate Renewable Energy Council

Those studies that left out societal benefits valued solar power, on average, at 14.3 cents per kilowatt-hour, compared to 22.9 cents for those studies that at least included greenhouse gas emissions.⁴¹ The difference is even starker when studies include public health, economic or other societal values.

More recent value-of-solar studies from 2017 and 2018 have also left out the societal value of solar energy. South Carolina utilities, using a state-determined methodology, reported that solar generation had zero value for avoided CO₂ emissions, since they only assessed avoided compliance costs.⁴³ Oregon utilities, also using a state-determined methodology, based avoided emission values on “anticipated environmental standards” – the estimated avoided cost of compliance with future greenhouse gas standards – and therefore did not include the full societal benefits of avoided emissions.⁴⁴

Meanwhile, at least two recent utility value-of-solar studies have accounted for the societal value of solar energy. A value-of-solar study conducted by Austin Energy, a publicly owned utility that compensates rooftop solar owners based on its calculated value of solar, accounts for the avoided carbon dioxide emissions using the social cost of carbon (as estimated by the U.S. EPA).⁴⁵ And in Minnesota, Xcel Energy’s 2019 value-of-solar tariff calculation includes avoided environmental costs that are based on the social cost of carbon, and externality costs for non-CO₂ emissions developed by the Minnesota Public Utility Commission.⁴⁶ Xcel Energy’s calculation was made using a required, state-commissioned methodology.⁴⁷

In both studies, despite only including a subset of societal benefits, those benefits were found to be significant: Environmental benefits accounted for more than 17 percent of the value of solar energy in Austin



Among 16 value-of-solar studies included in Environment America Research & Policy Center and Frontier Group’s 2016 report *Shining Rewards*, only eight accounted for any societal benefits, none conducted by or for utilities.⁴²

Energy's analysis, and more than 33 percent in Xcel Energy's.⁴⁸ Yet these substantial benefits are typically left out of utility analyses.

Failing to account for the full value of solar energy may have costly ramifications. Utility regulators, legislators and the public are keenly focused on ensuring that utility rate-setting and investment decisions do not impose undue burdens on ratepayers. Value-of-solar studies that fail to include key societal, environmental and grid benefits of solar power have been used to undermine support for policies such as net metering that compensate owners of distributed

solar energy for the excess electricity they supply to the grid. For example, a solar cost-benefit analysis conducted for the Louisiana Public Service Commission that did not include social benefits informed legislation that severely restricted Louisiana's solar tax credit.⁴⁹

Understanding the full value of solar installations can help policymakers develop and implement appropriate tools to compensate owners of distributed solar projects for the value they provide. The full range of benefits to society needs to be reflected in those policies.

Conclusion and Recommendations

As policymakers consider the future of America's energy system, they should seek to make decisions that serve the public interest. In his seminal and oft-cited work on utility ratemaking, *Principles of Public Utility Rates*, James Bonbright defined "the theory of rates" as "the systematic development of principles of rate-making policy, the complete or qualified observance of which would subserve the public interest or the social welfare."⁵⁰

In 2019, serving the public interest means considering the broad impacts of electricity generation, which is closely tied to many of America's most pressing environmental and public health challenges. In 2017, electricity generation accounted for 28 percent of U.S. global warming emissions, and as America moves toward the electrification of transportation and heating, the importance of clean electricity will only increase.⁵¹

When it comes to solar energy, that means basing policy decisions on studies that accurately and fully assess the impact of solar energy on the grid and society. Failing to account for solar energy's full range of benefits is not only unsound policymaking, but also risks putting America on a path to a less healthy, less sustainable, and less prosperous future.

To craft energy policy that accurately reflects the value of solar energy resources, policymakers should account for the societal as well as the grid benefits of solar energy, specifically including:

- The societal value of avoided greenhouse gas emissions.

- The societal value of other avoided pollutants, including criteria pollutants such as particulate matter, lead, and sulfur dioxide.

Policymakers should also seek to quantify and account for a broader set of societal impacts of solar energy, including:

- The local economic benefits of solar energy, including the creation of local jobs and businesses.
- The societal value of avoided costs imposed by fossil fuels throughout their life cycle, including:
 - Impacts from resource extraction, such as methane emissions associated with fracking.⁵²
 - Health care and mortality costs associated with pollution from the entire fossil fuel lifecycle.
 - Potential impacts of accidents and spills associated with fossil fuels, including coal ash, fracking and pipeline spills.

After accounting for the full value of solar, policymakers should seek to ensure that electricity rates, investment decisions, and other energy policies fully reflect their findings. There is precedent for ensuring that electricity rates incorporate societal costs and benefits beyond energy costs, and doing so is both justifiable and necessary.⁵³ In some cases, legislators may need to ensure that state utility commissions have the authority to account for external costs and benefits in ratemaking decisions.

The decisions we make about our use of power not only impact the grid, but also our health, our quality of life, and our future. Energy policy should reflect that – after all, ratepayers are taxpayers and citizens too.

Notes

1 Based on 2018 “small-scale solar photovoltaic” generation and 2017 household electricity use, and EPA emissions calculator <https://www.eia.gov/electricity/data/browser/>; <https://www.eia.gov/tools/faqs/faq.php?id=97&t=3>; <https://www.epa.gov/energy/green-house-gas-equivalencies-calculator>.

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Rick McChane
227 Pleasantview Avenue
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8/29/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. This is a justice issue, and continued growth of clean energy is necessary to curb climate impacting fossil fuel usage.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong, because I have the means and support clean energy growth.

I would not be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to charge an added monthly fee for solar customers I will because I have the means. However, I want to see clean energy available to all, and I recognize such a fee may be a barrier for many

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid, if this change comes about through misinformation propagated through energy lobbyists

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems, if we consider the social and ecological aspect as equal to the economic

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. A person's economic wealth should not elevate their voice above those with fewer economic resources. And certainly, corporate interests should not be elevated above individual interests

Consider options that promote expansion of clean energy and encourage utilities to consider their future in the clean energy infrastructure.

Sincerely,

Rick McChane

Thomas Jefferson Unitarian Church

Seth Mullins
2233 Belmont Drive
Lexington, KY 40516

9/20/2019

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Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate. Yes, because these benefits are tangible and calculable

I think the Public Service Commission should take into account ways that solar energy could reduce pollution and benefit public health. I have friends and relatives in areas of Kentucky and surrounding states that have felt health effects, specifically from coal production, relating also to poor water quality.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me, to protect the customers/citizens via free choice.

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. It could create jobs, particularly for those who have been victims of coal production

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few, because energy is a common necessity rather than a luxury

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong, because I support it

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to charge an added monthly fee for solar customers

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid.

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems, because they are tangible and calculable.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering, because their voices are important

Sincerely,

Seth Mullins

Adrienne Hofman
330 Park Avenue
Lexington KY 40502

9/20/2019

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Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. Sustainable energy sources are essential to a sustainable planet.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would of course be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to charge an added monthly fee for solar customers

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid.

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems. The costs are that the (dying) fossil fuel industry takes a much needed hit. The benefits are self-sustaining, reliable, clean energy access for the commonwealth.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervenor status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. People over profit. The planet over profit. Corporations are responsible for the climate crisis and should be held accountable. People have a right to clean energy and government that isn't in bed with fossil fuel companies.

PLANET OVER PROFIT

Sincerely,

Adrienne Hofman

Adam Wilson
1318 E. Breckinridge St.
Louisville, KY 40204

9/20/2019

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Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. Asking folks to sacrifice to do the right thing won't work at critical numbers

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong. We regulate smoking and other industries with dangerous externalities.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to charge an added monthly fee for solar customers

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid.

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems. And in the context of climate emergency.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. Shouldn't low income and environmental considerations matter?

Please contact me with any questions

Sincerely,

Adam Wilson

Extinction Rebellion

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OCT 14 2019

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COMMISSION

Adam Wilson
1318 E. Breckinridge St.
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Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate. To meet our hard 11 yr. deadline to transition ourselves to renewable energy.

I think the Public Service Commission should take into account ways that solar energy could reduce pollution and benefit public health. My father died of COPD and air conditions determined whether he could leave the house on a particular day.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me. Don't make me do the wrong of adding carbon to the air to feed my home.

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. Specifically... Green infrastructure jobs, pride in clean production, etc.

Please contact me with any questions

Sincerely,

Adam Wilson
Extinction Rebellion

3510 Deibel Way
Louisville KY 40220

9/20/2019

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Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I do currently have solar panels installed but I wanted to once I became a home owner

I have benefited from Kentucky's fledgling solar businesses. My work uses it.

Access to solar energy produced by rooftop solar panels—in my home or community—has improved my quality of life by better air and cleaner more accessible energy

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate. It can only benefit Kentuckians

I think the Public Service Commission should take into account ways that solar energy could reduce pollution and benefit public health. I've had asthma my whole life.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. We should always have the choice.

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. Specifically... more green jobs. diverse means to obtain our resources.

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. They need it more than anyone.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong. Easily affordable.

I would be more likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to charge an added monthly fee for solar customers

I would be more likely to install solar if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced

I would be more likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates.

I would be more likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid.

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems. Some one needs to support it.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. Everyone needs the means to choose to protect the planet.

Please continue to protect these rights.

Sincerely,

Andrew Lyons

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Louisville KY 40208

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COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. Equity is mandatory.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong. And I'd be happy to pay it forward for others in my community who can't or won't.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to charge an added monthly fee for solar customers

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid.

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering.

Sincerely,

Isabella Christensen

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Louisville KY 40208

9/20/2019

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OCT 14 2019

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Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I have recently bought a home and would like to install solar panels

I have indirectly benefited from Kentucky's fledgling solar businesses.

Access to solar energy produced by rooftop solar panels—in my home or community—has improved my quality of life. My parents have an installation and they have seen significant financial savings, plus the empowerment that comes from being able to do something at home about the climate crisis.

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate. Fossil fuel use has to be reduced drastically and immediately.

I think the Public Service Commission should take into account ways that solar energy could reduce pollution and benefit public health. I have asthma. My brother is currently shopping for a home in Louisville that is not within 1 mile of a major roadway for the health of his newborn.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me. I have had a 100% wind power account with Arcadia for 1.5 years now.

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. Specifically, economic competitiveness and better public health!!!!

Sincerely,

Isabella Christensen

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OCT 14 2019

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COMMISSION

Alexander Eberle
249 E Reynolds Rd. #75
Lexington, KY 40517

10/7/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate. I think it's a vital step to securing a sustainable model for future energy production.

I think the Public Service Commission should take into account ways that solar energy could reduce pollution and benefit public health. I do believe the PSC should take health benefits and pollution reduction into account.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me. I consider the ability to invest into my own personal energy production a fundamental right.

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. Specifically, there are tremendous benefits to solar which include reducing energy costs for consumers, reducing pollution, and providing jobs. In-situ energy production can also be more practical for rural Kentuckians and can reduce stress on the energy grid.

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. All Kentuckians should have access to solar energy.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong. It is worth investing in a sustainable energy future.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to charge an added monthly fee for solar customers. I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced. I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates. I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid.

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems. Utilities would like the Public Service Commission to consider only the costs claimed by utilities – and not the many benefits that net-metered solar energy systems deliver to utilities and all non-solar customers.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. In late 2018, the Public Service Commission blocked the right of low-income advocates and environmental groups to intervene in a rate case to decide on a proposed rate hike for KU/LG&E customers—while allowing industrial intervenors like Kroger and Walmart. This had never happened before and is currently being reviewed by the Kentucky Supreme Court.

Sincerely,

Alexander Eberle

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Anthony Harkins
1900 Cedar Ridge Road
Bowling Green, KY 42101

10/6/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate. We should be doing everything we can to reduce fossil fuel dependency

I think the Public Service Commission should take into account ways that solar energy could reduce pollution and benefit public health. Asthma is particularly hard to deal with and climate change is making it worse.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me. It is essential to have energy choice and be able to reduce costs for home energy.

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. Solar is one of the fastest growing economic sectors -- Kentucky needs to benefit from these jobs as well

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. Clean energy is essential for future sustainability and the state should be encouraging it not disincentivizing it

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong. It is a ridiculously low price for developing an essential and sustainable industry

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems. Benefits must be fully considered -- not just individual, but societal

After the PSC denied certain groups intervenor status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. Individuals and their advocates should have the same right to advocate as do big corporations

Public Service includes doing all we can to reduce carbon emissions and promoting more sustainable energy usage and systems

Sincerely,

Anthony Harkins

Carol Gundersen
3029 Lexington Road
Louisville, KY 40206

8/29/2019
Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few.
Decreasing dependence on fossil fuels benefits everyone.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced.

Sincerely,

Carol Gundersen

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OCT 14 2019

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Dale Shunk
120 Combs Ln
Wilmore, KY 40390

10/7/2019
Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I currently have solar panels installed on my home. I installed 15 solar panels on my house that went into operation on October 6, 2017. This is a 4.0 kilowatt array that was a dream come true for me with a BS in Science, a retired United Methodist Pastor, and grandfather with an interest in keeping our planet clean for the next generation.

I have benefited from the solar energy produced by my home array in three ways. 1.) I am saving 43% annually on my electric bill that averaged \$120/mo. before the solar array went online. This savings helps me pay medical expenses for my wife and I in retirement. 2.) I have a battery backup which then supplies electricity to emergency circuits in my house to keep the freezer and refrigerator cold. I can, also, be a refuge to our family and neighbors who maybe without any electrical power. I want to be a blessing to others and this is a way to do just that. 3.) I know that whatever kilowatt-hours of electrical power I can put back into the grid will be that much less fossil fuels Kentucky Utilities will have to burn to supply electricity in our state. Every little bit helps keep our air cleaner.

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate. I believe our state leaders who are charged to oversee the energy needs of our state must be involved in the discussion.

I think the Public Service Commission should take into account ways that solar energy could reduce pollution and benefit public health. Kentucky is already known for being a bad allergy state and when you add air pollution from power generation, it compounds the medical problems.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me. Rooftop solar is one way that should be encouraged to allow those who want to do it to install solar arrays on their homes to give them more independence and to allow for healthy competition.

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. Specifically, there is plenty of interest in solar energy in central KY and if it were allowed to develop there would be more jobs and more people installing solar arrays.

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. I was motivated to install my home solar array because I believe in clean solar energy to be beneficial and secondarily because of the 30% tax credit as well as the Net-metering agreement in KY. Without the tax credit and the Net-metering, I would have hesitated to make the purchase.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I (would/would not) be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong. With a small \$0.01 cost per month, I would pay it to keep the solar industry in KY strong.

I would be disappointed if the PSC significantly lowered the rate that a home owner would get kilowatt credit, but if it was still in effect, I would go ahead and still install solar panels on my house.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates. This would be confusing.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid. Very disappointing if that happens.

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems. I believe there needs to be a broader voice to consider these important issues, not just the PSC.

Please listen to your solar customers with compassion.

Sincerely,

Dale Shunk

Donald Kleier
507 Shelby Street
Frankfort, KY 40601

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OCT 14 2019

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COMMISSION

8/29/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I am in the process of installing solar panels on my home. Climate change is real and I want to contribute to the health and welfare of my community. Reducing CO2 and other pollutants is important to me. I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate. Solar power is much more than just the cents it costs. The Commission has the obligation to protect the community and its health. Look, if there were a massive oil spill on Main Street, the Commission would be involved. There is a massive spill. It's called CO2 emissions! And...it unhealthy.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me. Having a choice is very important in an area of society that is a monopoly. Citizens can't choose their electricity provider as they can a car or grocery store.

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. Solar energy is so small in Kentucky compared to other states but it will and must grow. Incentives are a way to help this growth. I also support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. Clean energy should be a right and not just an option.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to charge an added monthly fee for solar customers. Solar panels and the technology costs me significant money. If a fee is necessary, I want the utilities to charge a small, fair and just fee.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced. If I generate power to the grid, I want to be compensated to help offset the cost of the system.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid. That would be unfair.

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. Individuals are the backbone of this country and should have equal rights as corporations in Commission cases.

Citizens should be rewarded for taking the initiative in power production and emissions reduction. I want to pay my fair share but I don't want a penalty thinly designed to try to intimidate me into non-action.

Sincerely,

Donald Kleier

Elaine Nations
13020 Mitchell Hill Road
Fairdale KY 40118

10/9/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate. It would be blatantly biased for the PSC to consider the costs of rooftop solar without considering the benefits. One major benefit is to the environment. All Kentuckians will be adversely affected by climate change, both financially and from a health standpoint. Anything we can do to slow this down or reverse it would be a great benefit to all Kentuckians.

I think the Public Service Commission should take into account ways that solar energy could reduce pollution and benefit public health. Kentucky's population is one of the least healthy in the US, and we know that polluted air makes people sick. We have a family member with COPD and she is directly affected by air pollution. The PSC should consider Kentuckians' health and the associated costs when making this decision.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me. I believe citizens should have the right to produce their own energy by installing rooftop solar, and they should be encouraged -- because of the many benefits to the community -- rather than penalized for doing so.

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. Rooftop solar helps economic development and provides jobs in Kentucky. It can also help large energy companies avoid the need to invest in increased capacity for times of peak energy demand. For many years LG&E has encouraged customers to reduce personal energy usage during peak times by offering the Demand Conservation program. LG&E describes the peak times as "summer days when demand for electricity reaches a peak", and says this typically will occur "for a few hours no more than 20 days all summer during the late afternoon and early evening". Those are precisely the times when rooftop solar panels are producing maximum electricity! I'm an LG&E customer with rooftop solar, and I have watched my electric meter on some of those extremely hot summer afternoons. I can tell you that I am delivering electricity to the grid, not taking electricity from the grid. I do not understand why this is not recognized as a benefit to everyone, including LG&E!

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. I believe rooftop solar should be affordable for all Kentuckians, not just a few. Affordable rooftop solar can significantly help lower-income Kentuckians manage their utility bills. The proliferation of rooftop solar is a benefit to us all, for both health and economic reasons.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong. The idea that non-solar utility customers are subsidizing solar utility customers is not logical. One-for-one net metering credit for rooftop solar customers costs the average utility customer one penny per month. That's ONE DOLLAR every EIGHT YEARS. Distributed rooftop solar could potentially prevent power companies from having to increase their energy production capacity, which in turn might help keep energy costs down for all customers.

The utilities should NOT be allowed to charge an additional monthly fee to customers who have their own solar panels. That would punish people who have their own solar panels for behavior that actually benefits everyone.

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems. The PSC should use its authority on behalf of all Kentuckians -- not just the large utilities. It would be unfair to only consider the costs claimed by the utilities. Those costs are VERY negligible. The utilities are failing to mention the benefit they themselves are reaping from rooftop solar -- increased capacity during "peak" usage summer days. The PSC and utility companies should be encouraging rooftop solar installations.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervenor status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. The PSC should not discriminate against regular Kentucky citizens by listening to big business stakeholders, but not to advocates for low income citizens and environmental groups. The Public Service Commission should serve the public -- not just big business.

Sincerely,

Elaine Nations

Eric Sellers
65 minton hollow road
Burnside ky 42519

8/29/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate. We need a coal replacement badly in Kentucky and Solar is the replacement and the future!!!

I also think the Public Service Commission should take into account ways that solar energy could reduce pollution and benefit public health.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me. Monopolies are bad in any market but especially solar. We all depend on electricity more than anything else.

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. Specifically solar can bring lost jobs from the coal industry!! I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. We need affordable energy!

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. A third party always benefits the consumer.

Sincerely,

Eric Sellers

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Holly Crovo
3254 Saxon Drive
Lexington, Ky 40503

10/7/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate. I feel encouraging solar development here in the state of Kentucky is important for our local environment. As a mother of a child who suffered from reactive airway/asthma I understand how important it is for us to promote healthy clean energy.. It has been very difficult watching a young child struggle with breathing and coughing.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is extremely important. We try to have the lowest impact on using energy as possible. My husband bikes 5 miles a day to work, we installed geothermal heat in our house, we use the clothes line to dry our clothes and we have a vegetarian diet and try to eat local foods. Having a choice in the ways we heat/cool our home is important to allow us to be good stewards of the earth.

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. Specifically, as more people use solar energy it will become more affordable. Kentucky can take a leading role in this. Those employees of coal who desperately need jobs should get training to become involved in this industry.

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. The credit for rooftop solar makes it so much more affordable for the average citizen. It's what is best for our environment and will pay off in the long run by providing cleaner air for us all.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong. I would certainly be willing to pay more to keep the solar industry growing in Kentucky. We do not have solar at our home but we want to see it become more common here in our state.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to charge an added monthly fee for solar customers It would be extremely unfair to charge added monthly fees for solar customers.

By doing this it will make solar more unaffordable for others.

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems. It is important for the PSC to consider the many benefits all of us receive from solar installations.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. This is America! Of course low-income advocates and environmental groups should have a voice.

Let's make Solar energy a significant part of our state.

Sincerely,

Holly Crovo

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2440 Holy Cross Rd.
Loretto, KY 40037

OCT 14 2019

9/11/2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I think the Public Service Commission should take into account ways that solar energy could reduce pollution and benefit public health.

I have suffered from asthma my entire life, as has everyone else in my family. When I moved to Kentucky in 2016, I was encouraged by the reasonable rate of development and net-metering solar options. Since moving here, I have seen reasonable policies be undermined and replaced with punitive policies that are damaging for individuals, physically, emotionally, and financially.

We all breathe the same air, and we should have a ability to help determine how clean that air is. When you consider the costs of solar energy, please do not only take into account financial costs. By creating policies that will prevent more homeowners from installing solar, you are increasing the medical costs of those of us who suffer from asthma that is triggered by pollutants in the air. You are decreasing the amount of time we can spend outdoors, the types of activities we can engage in, etc. You are also increasing public health costs that will be paid by average citizens. Please take all of this into account.

Sincerely,

Jessica Rathburn

Loretto Community

2440 Holy Cross Rd.
Loretto, KY 40037

9/11/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me.

Not having a choice in terms of where I get my energy is frustrating. I care about keeping fossil fuels in the ground, but I am not allowed that option when it comes to my energy. I am willing to pay for solar panels, but I will not be reimbursed fairly for the energy they use. This is a choice that should belong to citizens of the commonwealth.

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. Specifically... Look to the future. Look to the future. It does not lie in fossil fuels. The world is moving toward renewable energies, and Kentucky is falling behind. We are not going to attract young, hardworking people to our state if we do not have policies that match their values. Eventually, we will have to transition to renewable energies. Fossil fuels are limited and will not last forever. Let's encourage this transition now, in a way that makes sense, rather than when it's already too late. The homegrown solar energy of Kentucky encourages small business, increases education, and gives workers marketable skills. We need to create the kind of world we want to live in: one with clean water and air, vibrant communities, strong local economies, and healthy individuals. Solar will help us get there.

Sincerely,

Jessica Rathburn

Loretto Community

2440 Holy Cross Rd.
Loretto, KY 40037

9/11/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong. I am absolutely in favor of paying \$0.01 monthly (or more) to keep Kentucky's solar industry strong. We pay much more (obviously) to subsidize industries that don't align with our values. This is a tiny, minuscule amount to pay in order to keep our solar industry thriving.

Sincerely,

Jessica Rathburn

Loretto Community

2440 Holy Cross Rd.
Loretto, KY 40037

9/11/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. Everyone has a right to intervene in PSC rate cases. This should not be relegated to only industries. It is unconscionable that low-income advocates and environmental groups were blocked by the PSC while Kroger and Walmart were allowed to intervene. Think about your constituents! Think about those of us who actually live and work here! You need to hear our voices. Solar net metering affects us ALL, and we have a right to advocate for policies that we believe are in our best interest (or against those that don't).

Sincerely,

Jessica Rathburn

Loretto Community

Karla Johnston
1387 Caldwell Road
Murray KY 42071

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

10/6/2019
Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate. Yes, clean energy technologies such as solar are critical to helping ease our climate crisis, and we cannot afford to delay whatever measures we can make. Also, acid precipitation caused by burning certain types of fossil fuels is a real thing and also has negative consequences in both terrestrial and aquatic systems in Kentucky, particularly in the Ohio Valley.

I think the Public Service Commission should take into account ways that solar energy could reduce pollution and benefit public health. There is real value in public goods and clean air is extremely valuable ... for quality of life and good health. The links between respiratory illnesses in particular and air pollution are numerous and definitive. Polluted air is a major health problem. We all need clean air, and we deserve it too. The PSC should definitely take potential health benefits into account when considering policy regarding solar energy programs.

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. I support clean energy initiatives and think we should be working to make them affordable for as many Kentuckians as possible.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong. I would be willing to pay my fair share to allow KY's independent solar industry to grow. I am glad for individuals to be able to invest in clean energy capture and use (and sale). I also have some experience in valuing public goods such as CLEAN AIR and am willing to pay my fair share of the cost.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid. We would be less likely to install solar if the compensation rates were not locked in. It's not fair to change the rules in the middle of a game.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. I strongly

believe that government works best when public policy is crafted for the benefit of us all, not just business and industrial entities. It's not fair to block some interested parties' inputs while allowing others.

Sincerely,

Karla Johnston

Karri Sandino
108 Desha Rd, Apt 3
Lexington, KY 40502

RECEIVED

OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

8/29/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate. It's here and I believe it's worth looking into all accessible ways to produce energy.

I think the Public Service Commission should take into account ways that solar energy could reduce pollution and benefit public health. The health of the residents of Kentucky should be considered by the PSC; if expanding, promoting production of energy using rooftop solar can reduce pollution and benefit public health it should be considered and supported by the PSC.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me. If I could afford solar energy for my home, I would like it to be among the choices.

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. Kentucky absolutely would benefit from playing catch up in a lot of ways - this is such a easy way to to go; we're already a state that knows about one way of producing energy - let's add this to our resume.

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. Clean energy options should be available to anyone who would like to participate, especially to the greatest number, perhaps the middle income - as well as others.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong. We need to keep playing catch up and move in this direction.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced. I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates. I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid.

The PSC should use its authority to consider both benefits and costs. Not doing both perpetuates an attitude and set of values that undermines the long-term health of the Kentucky economy, as well as the environment.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. Blocking the rights of environmental and low-income advocates is the wrong way to go. These advocates should be allowed to intervene in the same ways industrial intervenors are.

Please don't rush to judgement; listen to the supporter of solar; it's in the best interests of ALL of us.

Sincerely,

Karri Sandino

Karri Sandino
108 Desha Rd, Apt 3
Lexington, KY 40502

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

8/29/2019
Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

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The PSC should use its authority to consider both benefits and costs. Not doing both perpetuates an attitude and set of values that undermines the long-term health of the Kentucky economy, as well as the environment.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. Blocking the rights of environmental and low-income advocates is the wrong way to go. These advocates should be allowed to intervene in the same ways industrial intervenors are.

Please don't rush to judgement; listen to the supporter of solar; it's in the best interests of ALL of us.

Sincerely,

Karri Sandino

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Kathleen Weigand
150 Mt. Tabor Road
Martin KY 41649

10/4/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I currently have solar panels installed on a community institution. At St Vincent Mission we were able to obtain a couple of grants and worked with a company that installed half of the solar panels we need and are obtaining additional funding for the rest of the panels. Our savings are already being passed on to our participants by enabling us to use the savings to help with emergency assistance, to purchase food for the food pantry and to be an example to the local community.

We have volunteers from all across the United States stay in our Volunteer House as well as local events. When people hear about us having solar panels it sparks conversation and interest for others to look into obtaining and/or transitioning into solar.

I believe it is important for PSC to consider all of the benefits of solar on the climate because in the end we all will be winners in one way or another. I also believe that PSC needs to take into account all the ways that solar energy helps reduce pollution and helps to benefit public health.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me. Having the choice and the ability to have solar power has benefits for all. The family and/or business/ nonprofit that chooses to install the panels. The workers who provide the work and make the panels as well as reducing our dependence on coal and gas thus reduction our emissions.

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. We are at a time in our human history that whatever we can do to help reverse what is happening to our Climate will benefit not only those of us who live today, but for those who will come after us. I believe that Solar Power is one of those opportunities. Why not use what is easily available to us.

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. We ask that the PSC not lower the credit for rooftop solar. Let us do something that helps benefit us all.

I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep

going strong. It is understood from the data that has been gathered that the most a one-for-one net metering credit cost the average ratepayer is less than one penny per month. Why would the PSC deny a benefit that would help us all.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to charge an added monthly fee for solar customers Who would gain from the PSC charging an added monthly fee for solar customers? I believe the PSC and utility companies would, not the customers.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced. Don't let the credit solar customers receive be drastically reduced.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates. To me it would be **discrimination** to those customers who use solar to charge them higher rates or to add a monthly fee.

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems. I believe the PSC must consider both the costs and benefits of rooftop solar systems, again because in the end all Kentuckians will benefit in economics, health and planet health for all people.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. I believe that we all have a say in the future of how the PSC views those cases concerning future rates concerning solar net metering.

Please take the right and justice action that will benefit all Kentuckians including those who will come after us.

Sincerely,

Kathleen Weigand

St. Vincent Mission Inc.

RECEIVED

Ken Brown
1829 Gresham Road
Louisville Kentucky 40205

OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

10/7/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me. I am not opposed to the regulated monopoly model but part of that regulation is the kind of oversight the PSC is supposed to be providing

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. Specifically, solar energy can help mitigate job loss and encourage development statewide as other energy industries change

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. Alternative energy options and programs to make them fairly accessible are a right not a privilege

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong. I already participate in LGE's solar program

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to charge an added monthly fee for solar customers. I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced. I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates. I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid.

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems. From what I understand this is part of the role of the PSC

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. All

citizens have the right to either advocate for themselves or have others do it on their behalf

Sincerely,

Ken Brown

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION
10/7/2019

Linda Richardson
2189 Sallee Drive
Lexington, KY 40513

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I am a member, (and the treasurer) of a church in Lexington which installed 120 solar panels in 2017. This has enabled us to save money on our exorbitant electric bills. Online, I follow and keep track of the amount of electricity that we produce, and I track the KU bills closely.

In the two years we have had the panels, there was exactly one month in which we produced more energy than we needed and paid only a service charge. In the summer, we use most of the energy that we produce, and send only a small amount back to KU through net metering. In the fall and winter, we produce less electricity and send less back to KU as well. If the spring is sunny, as it was not this year, we send the most electricity back during March and April, before any nearby trees leaf out and partially block the panels. This year, due to the rainy spring, we produced and sent back less energy than in the previous years. As a nonprofit, we do not benefit from tax incentives. The payback time for our solar array is far longer than it is for a residential customer. The solar panels have helped to lower our electric bills by a range of 30 - 45%.

Our church, the Unitarian Universalist Church of Lexington, has been awarded Green Sanctuary status through various efforts to lower our carbon footprint, including the installation of solar panels. A direct benefit is less air pollution from fossil fuel plants. We know that this pollution, including particulates, mercury, and coal ash from retention ponds, tends to be worse in lower income neighborhoods, and contributes to health problems. A reduction in fossil fuel use benefits everyone. It reduces the risk of asthma attacks, and lung conditions. Reducing carbon emissions is essential, and the next and coming generations will have to solve the rapidly emerging problems we are encountering as the climate changes and ocean levels rise.

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate. I believe it is essential that PSC consider the benefits of solar on climate, for many reasons. Residential solar results in decreased emissions of pollutants that are harmful to human health, and to the environment. Carbon dioxide emissions are changing the earth in ways that are impacting us now, here in KY, with extended heat spells and droughts. The climate that we considered predictable is no longer behaving in ways that we expect. This affects farmers ability to produce food and raise livestock. Other parts of the country have suffered from devastating floods. This affects the livelihoods of farmers, and the economy as a whole, as well as everyone's quality of life.

The Pentagon considers climate change to be an issue of national security. Climate needs to be a factor in all current and future decision making. Ignoring effects on climate is not sustainable - that has resulted in the problems we face now.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me. It is very important to me that people have the option to purchase solar panels, lower their energy bills, and help the environment. To remove that option is to promote a state sponsored monopoly - like they have in China.

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. Specifically, solar energy is one of the fastest growing job sectors. As the cost of solar panels has come down, this industry has expanded rapidly, and has the potential to provide many good jobs in KY. Many of these are small businesses, and would benefit many areas of KY with high unemployment. These clean energy jobs do not come with health risks, or damage the environment. The addition of residential solar panels helps to stabilize demand for electricity at peak times, and prevent brown-outs and black-outs.

Do the right thing.

Sincerely,
Linda Richardson

RECEIVE

OCT 14 2019

Linda Richardson
2189 Sallee Drive
Lexington, KY 40513

10/7/2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support access to clean energy for all Kentuckians. A PSC decision that restricts the ability of folks to install solar panels would be very bad for KY. This would also result in the loss of jobs in the solar sector, which has happened in Michigan with a change to their net metering rate.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would pay \$0.01 a month to support the solar industry. Utilities fail to mention the enormous subsidies that they receive for fossil fuels.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced I would invest in storage batteries so that the utility does not receive any of my excess energy.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid. This recently happened in Nevada , and was repealed after public outcry.

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems. Both costs and benefits need to factor into setting a rate. A blatantly unjust rate based on only costs would be rapidly repealed.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. Kroger and Walmart have their lawyers to speak for them. Low-income folks need to have advocates - they cannot afford lawyers.

Sincerely,
Linda Richardson

M. Colleen Reasor
1001 McKinley Ave
Louisville KY 40217

RECEIVED

OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

9/20/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate because if they do a thorough investigation, they will see that the many benefits of solar that will dispel any "concerns" they may have.

I think the Public Service Commission should take into account ways that solar energy could reduce pollution and benefit public health. As a school teacher I have especially seen the effects of air pollution on children who suffer from asthma as a direct result of the poor air quality in their neighborhoods and the many days of school they miss due to the asthma attacks they suffer and when they are in school, they often are unable to participate in various activities enjoyed by other children.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me. Not only does it break up a monopoly but it gives customers the right to choose, to control their energy and contribute to bettering the environment.

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. Specifically, Kentucky is a state that has many coal mines with towns and families that have been affected by the loss of coal jobs and will continue to be negatively affected as coal mines continue to be shut down. Bringing renewable energy to these areas will bring much needed jobs to these depressed areas which will have a positive, long term effect for the areas and the people who call them home.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong. It is a cheap cost for all the benefits it gives.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to charge an added monthly fee for solar customers. I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced.

I would be much less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates.

I would be much less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid.

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems. Only if it is a non-biased study which is probably unlikely. An outside, independent source needs to do the study if one is done.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. The low income population will be most affected and environmental groups need to share their concerns and information as they are very well informed and the PSC should want their information

As we get more and more information on and see the effects of global warming, Kentucky could be a leader and example to the rest of the nation in the utilization of renewable energies and its positive effect on depressed areas in creating green renewable jobs.

Sincerely,

M. Colleen Reasor

RECEIVED

OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Mason Chamblee
401 Jade Cir.
Lexington, KY 40517

10/5/2019
Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I currently do not have solar panels on my home. I am a renter so do not have the option. But it is important to preserve the fairness of using electricity and encourage average citizens to feel that installing solar panels on their property is a worthwhile endeavor.

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate. It is important to consider all benefits that can be received by using solar panels. By reducing the entire power grids need for fossil fuel driven energy we can reduce the emissions produced by that industry entering into the atmosphere. It is foolish to sacrifice the long term cost benefit to save the short term revenue boost, what little there is.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me. I think choice is important to all Americans. That is one of our foundational beliefs, that all Americans should be able to be free to make choices that best benefit their life and situation. Monopolizing the energy production of the state and unfairly cost restricting creates a choice restriction on Kentuckians who want to do the moral, ethical, and long term economic decision to add solar panels to their property. To summarize it is important to me, and should be to all Kentuckians, to be able to freely make your choice in adding solar panels.

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. Specifically, by adding solar panels we reduce the stress on the electric grid by reducing the amount of energy that needs to be produced daily to keep up with the ever increasing demand on our energy sources. Anecdotally speaking, if you reduce stress on the grid then you are reducing wear and tear which helps save on maintenance and repair costs. Something we all can assume the state cares about very much.

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. Clean energy should not just be something enjoyed by a select few who can afford, it should be made as affordable as possible to as many people as possible. Adding solar panels does not take away from anyone's quality of life, but restricting it can.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong. I feel that \$0.01 is a pretty damn good deal for saving the environment and prevent the world from burning.

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems. I think it is within the PSC's scope to do this, and their responsibility. But that needs to come with a caveat. The PSC should conduct this study openly and with oversight as to not foster feelings of tampering or hiding of facts. The PSC should do this because they need to fairly and equally serve the citizens of Kentucky.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. Why? Because it is the right of every American to peacefully organize and protest.

Your duty as a PUBLIC Service Commission is to serve the best interest of the public, not private parties, which is what is happening.

Sincerely,

Mason Chamblee
KFTC

RECEIVED

OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Mason Chamblee
401 Jade Cir.
Lexington, KY 40517

10/5/2019
Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I currently do not have solar panels on my home. I am a renter so do not have the option. But it is important to preserve the fairness of using electricity and encourage average citizens to feel that installing solar panels on their property is a worthwhile endeavor.

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate. It is important to consider all benefits that can be received by using solar panels. By reducing the entire power grids need for fossil fuel driven energy we can reduce the emissions produced by that industry entering into the atmosphere. It is foolish to sacrifice the long term cost benefit to save the short term revenue boost, what little there is.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me. I think choice is important to all Americans. That is one of our foundational beliefs, that all Americans should be able to be free to make choices that best benefit their life and situation. Monopolizing the energy production of the state and unfairly cost restricting creates a choice restriction on Kentuckians who want to do the moral, ethical, and long term economic decision to add solar panels to their property. To summarize it is important to me, and should be to all Kentuckians, to be able to freely make your choice in adding solar panels.

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. Specifically, by adding solar panels we reduce the stress on the electric grid by reducing the amount of energy that needs to be produced daily to keep up with the ever increasing demand on our energy sources. Anecdotally speaking, if you reduce stress on the grid then you are reducing wear and tear which helps save on maintenance and repair costs. Something we all can assume the state cares about very much.

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. Clean energy should not just be something enjoyed by a select few who can afford, it should be made as affordable as possible to as many people as possible. Adding solar panels does not take away from anyone's quality of life, but restricting it can.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong. I feel that \$0.01 is a pretty damn good deal for saving the environment and prevent the world from burning.

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems. I think it is within the PSC's scope to do this, and their responsibility. But that needs to come with a caveat. The PSC should conduct this study openly and with oversight as to not foster feelings of tampering or hiding of facts. The PSC should do this because they need to fairly and equally serve the citizens of Kentucky.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. Why? Because it is the right of every American to peacefully organize and protest.

Your duty as a PUBLIC Service Commission is to serve the best interest of the public, not private parties, which is what is happening.

Sincerely,

Mason Chamblee
KFTC

Megan Naseman
101 Harrison Ct.
Berea, KY 40403

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

8/29/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate. This fall drought has shown us what more climate change could look like.

I also think the Public Service Commission should take into account ways that solar energy could reduce pollution and benefit public health. I have severe asthma and I hit the out of pocket max for my insurance each year, but my insurance company spends between \$20,000-\$40,000/year on my medical management. As a state, we've not done our best to take care of our environment so this is a healthy place to live. The use of solar and decrease in emissions really helps people like me (and so many others)!

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me. nan

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. Specifically... Solar energy makes us more independent and resilient.

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. nan

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong. I pay way more than that for my asthma management.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to charge an added monthly fee for solar customers. I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced. I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates. I would also be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid. This move destabilizes the industry.

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems because the implications of solar are broad and include serious benefits.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering.

Sincerely,

Megan Naseman

Megan Naseman
101 Harrison Ct.
Berea, KY 40403

10/4/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

RECEIVED

OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate. This fall drought has shown us what more climate change could look like.

I also think the Public Service Commission should take into account ways that solar energy could reduce pollution and benefit public health. I have severe asthma and I hit the out of pocket max for my insurance each year, but my insurance company spends between \$20,000-\$40,000/year on my medical management. As a state, we've not done our best to take care of our environment so this is a healthy place to live. The use of solar and decrease in emissions really helps people like me (and so many others)!

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. Solar energy makes us more independent and resilient.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong. I pay way more than that for my asthma management.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to charge an added monthly fee for solar customers. I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced. I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates. I would also be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid. This move destabilizes the industry.

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems because the implications of solar are broad and include serious benefits.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to

intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering.

Sincerely,

Megan Naseman

RECEIVED

OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Melissa Varelas
1807 Sparrow Ct
Elizabethtown, KY 42701

9/20/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate. We have wasted decades not evolving and ending the use of fossil fuels.

I think the Public Service Commission should take into account ways that solar energy could reduce pollution and benefit public health. It is common sense

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me. My money, my choice

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. Specifically, jobs. We need to stop working in the coal mines

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. The wealthy corporations have caused much of the climate emergency we are in now. Less wealthy are impacted negatively the most.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to charge an added monthly fee for solar customers.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of

compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid.

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems and we need transparency in this process. We all need to be completely informed

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. We need to end corruption and monopolies. Green energy is what we all need

Do the right thing. Our future depends on it. Our health depends on it. It's our choice

Sincerely,

Melissa Varelas

RECEIVED

OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Nancy Koppersmith
308 North Hubbards Lane,
Louisville, KY 40207

10/4/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

Written Comments on PSC Case **Number** 2019-00256

I currently have solar panels installed on my home. We had 18 solar panels installed in 2016. I have benefited from Kentucky's fledgling solar businesses. A local solar business installed our panels and when we moved, they moved the panels to our new home.

Access to solar energy produced by rooftop solar panels—in my home or community—has improved my quality of life by ... Through solar panels we get our energy from the sun which does not pollute with carbon like fossil fuels do. After paying for the panels the energy is free **except for the basic service charge the utility charges us!**

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate. It is very important for the PSC to consider the many benefits of solar on climate. We often forget that the Earth is our womb and if the earth is overheated and poisoned so are WE!

I think the Public Service Commission should take into account ways that solar energy could reduce pollution and benefit public health. My sister-in-law has COPD. There are days she can not go outside because air pollution caused by the burning of fossil fuel makes it even harder to breath! She is 65 and y brother just retired. At a time when they could be having fun outside, her time outdoors is very limited. The emotional, financial and physical toll is very important to consider in the overall cost of using solar vs fossil fuels

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me. It is very important. As Americans we should have the freedom to get energy where we want, just like we can choose where we buy our groceries.

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. One very important value is the creation of new jobs in a Commonwealth that has many unemployed workers especially in the now, more expensive, energy coal fields that have the dirtiest pollution of the fossil fuels. If the PSC can make solar energy pay off like it did in the past, we would empower the solar industry and cut back on negative health impacts via pollution and other coal by-products

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. We have heard from the climate scientists that we only have about 12 years to get to net zero and limit the devastating effects of climate change. If solar energy is not affordable then folks with less financial resources will not be able to put up solar panels. It would be great if the PSC would "Price-up" net-metering so we can jump start the process because KY is so far behind other States in solar.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I sure would pay 1 cent per month to keep solar going strong in KY. To me it is worth more than that.

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems. I think it is very important for the PSC to consider both the costs & benefits of solar before it sets a rate of payback. I want it to be fair and transparent!

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. WE need to take care of the less fortunate. In this Commonwealth business are thought of as more important than WE the People. this is not what America stands for!!!!

Your decision can help or hurt Kentuckians get to net zero by the mid 21st century. You have the future of the children of Kentucky in your decision! WE all will be watching

Sincerely,

Nancy Koppersmith

RECEIVED

OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Nancy Tierney
114 Fairlawn Rd
Louisville KY 40207

9/22/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I think the Public Service Commission should take into account ways that solar energy could reduce pollution and benefit public health. A number of my family suffer from asthma and have opted to live in the West where, though conditions aren't optimal, are better than in Louisville and the Ohio Valley. The PSC should do everything it can to improve the environment for the health of people and all species. That includes offering and supporting the use of non-polluting energy sources.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me. It is. I had a taste of having an alternative utility option in while living in northern CA, able to purchase a portion of my energy from renewable sources (solar and wind).

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. Specifically, KY needs to wake up to fact that coal is a dying industry and that by switching to renewable sources, we not only provide a healthier environment but do so while providing jobs in renewable energies that happen to be safer and better paying.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong. It's such a modest increase for the benefits.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to charge an added monthly fee for solar customers. I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced. I would also be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates. I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid.

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems. **The PSC must be transparent and comprehensive in its approach.**

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. The earlier action was disgusting and discriminatory, and somewhat cowardly.

Remember that you're supposed to look out for the welfare of Kentuckians, in all respects, and to stay abreast of the direction of energy sources regionally, nationally and beyond.

Sincerely,

Nancy Tierney

Pat Maring
1811 Crossgate Lane
Louisville, KY 40222

10/4/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate. I want to have future generations to have a safe environment

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me. I want to be able to choose clean energy. I am a taxpayer, I think this is my right as a taxpayer.

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. I believe our planet is at risk, our future is at risk. I want everyone to have the choice of clean energy.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I am willing to pay the \$0.01 per month to have clean energy. I would pay a lot more than that for clean energy.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to charge an added monthly fee for solar customers I would like to install solar, our government shouldn't make this more difficult.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced. Our government should make clean energy interest easily accessible not less accessible

After the PSC denied certain groups intervenor status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. What a shame, shame, shame it is that our government makes it more difficult to get clean solar energy.

Wake up to the environment!!

Sincerely,

RECEIVED

Pat Maring

10/1/11
10/1/11

4283 Ronnie Lake Rd
Utica, KY 42376
8/29/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

It is important that the PSC includes not only the cost but also the benefit of solar on the grid when valuing solar net metering. I also support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate. We have to quit fossil fuels ASAP! Our planet is dying! Also, solar energy gives a new profession to employees currently in the fossil fuel industry. Green jobs are vital!

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me. Owensboro has had huge increases in their rates, so many people have energy bills as high as their rent or mortgage pmts! If OMU installed solar fields instead of new coal plants their rates could drop dramatically in the near future.

Sincerely,

Michelle Lundgren

1066 Spurlock Ln.
Nicholasville KY 40356

8/29/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I am installing panels this year! I have benefited from Kentucky's fledgling solar businesses. We've worked with 2 companies obtaining quotes and learning about solar.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to charge an added monthly fee for solar customers. They already charge a service fee of \$20/month for usage.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced. This is regression. Not progress.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid. We should not be helplessly subject to the whims of these greedy monopolies.

Sincerely,

Joy Miracle

307 Picadome Park
Lexington KY 40503

9/25/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. Our state has a history of independent and self sufficient people who have prided themselves on their ability to take care of themselves and not rely on outside forces to do so. I do not understand why we are making it so difficult for people to be energy independent. Why should people be tethered so tightly to the utilities? Solar power should be for all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would absolutely support paying the extra penny. I want Kentucky to be at the forefront of the next great fuel source.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to charge an added monthly fee for solar customers. I think that we should encourage solar for all people.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced. I want people to be rewarded for cutting down our carbon footprint.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid. I think that the utilities should not punish people for wanting to be energy independent.

Sincerely,

Lauren E. Moorhead

23 Licking Estates
Brooksville, KY 41004

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

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PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate. Solar energy is clean and free! This reduces global warming which is increasingly the cause of an environmental global crisis.

I think the Public Service Commission should take into account ways that solar energy could reduce pollution and benefit public health. Air pollution is directly related to respiratory illnesses. There is a huge population of Kentuckians who suffer from these.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me. The solar industry allows customers to be more aware and engaged in the production of electricity. Therefore they would reduce their use of energy, and save utilities time and money.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong and to save money on my electric bill!

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to charge an added monthly fee for solar customers. Why would I? There is no incentive there!

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced. Another no brainer! No, we want to receive a just, one to one net-metered rate.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates because they should realize the benefits of working cooperatively with their customers.

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems. Environmental benefits are far-reaching, both medically and environmentally.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervenor status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering because I believe in small community action and individual rights.

Sincerely,

Barbara Morgan
KFTC

1350 Elk Creek
Blackey, KY 41804

10/1/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

Solar Energy Solutions out of Lexington installed solar panels on my house and my brother 's next door. It has markedly reduced our energy bills.

I have benefited from Kentucky's fledgling solar businesses, as a user. I like using electricity from a non-polluting source.

Access to solar energy produced by rooftop solar panels—in my home or community—has improved my quality of life by being non-polluting; does not require drilling or mining; some months I had zero electric bill.

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate. Solar is essential to climate protection because no toxic emissions.

I think the Public Service Commission should take into account ways that solar energy could reduce pollution and benefit public health. Assessing the reduction in air and water pollution should be the primary reason to consider solar.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is crucial. Coal and gas as well as power companies have told us citizens where to go and how to live and that is unconstitutional. Each home should have a choice.

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. Specifically strengthens the energy grid by not concentrating the resources in a few centers. Diversified the source of energy.

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. Use of energy should drive cost meaning the more a home uses the more they should be charged proportionately meaning heavy users should pay more per kWh to reduce their use.

I would be less likely to install grid-tied solar if the PSC allows utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates. I would consider batteries and going off the grid for this. Power companies are not God!

I would still be likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid. I want solar no matter what but this is blatantly unfair and punitive.

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems. Any home should have the right to produce their own energy cleanly without PSC control.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. Environmental groups are trying to protect the planet and all its inhabitants and resources including people and animals so we should have equal rights. Low income should equal voice as big companies.

Get out of the Stone Age. Fossil fuels are no longer acceptable. And punishing people who are smart enough to access solar is economically regressive.

Sincerely,

Artie Ann Bates

1316 Galveston Rd
Independence, Kentucky 41017

9/30/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate. These guys saying no to solar power are just in it for the money. They don't care about the future of this planet cause "they'll be dead." They don't realize climate change has been right in front of us for years with no one doing anything besides adding to it. With the use of solar energy we'd be able to cut so much co2 admissions, but this is only a start with a long road ahead.

I think the Public Service Commission should take into account ways that solar energy could reduce pollution and benefit public health. I feel that the air itself is worse than just that. We aren't seeing it's effects cause we've been breathing it for so long. With the use of solar power we'd be able to start the cleaning process while allowing those with these conditions to for the pollution to start saving money for their illnesses.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me. Yes. Solar power gives us the chance to save our money that the government already taxes extremely. Gives me the ability to help the earth everyday in a busy life.

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. Specifically, solar power allows the average family to help save the planet without even working for it.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to charge an added monthly fee for solar customers. The solar companies could charge me to install the panels but after that we shouldn't have to pay electricity anymore. Then trying to charge us a monthly fee is just unfair

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced. I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates. I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid.

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering.

Sincerely,

Baylee Sproles

126 N Jane St.
Louisville, KY 40206

9/27/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I installed solar panels installed on my home, property, or in a community institution for 2 years now since the president withdrew the US from the Paris Accords

I have benefited from Kentucky's fledgling solar businesses. I've always been a conservative user of electricity and owned a solar home in another state. I believe strongly that we all need to be mindful of how we use our resources and the effect we have on our planet. My parents taught me "Waste not, want not" and I have never really been in want - therefore my quality of life is constantly improving.

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate, our usage of the planet cannot be wasteful.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me. I'd like to trust my utility to make good decisions, esp regarding use of resources and the consequences. But if I believe they are interested only in the profit line and pacifying their shareholders, my choice is solar.

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. Specifically, cleaner air, but also showing our willingness to join with other states repair some of the damage.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong. The majority of people would not even balk.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to charge an added monthly fee for solar customers. I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced. I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates. I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid.

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. We are the public! Tell the utility companies to provide energy through renewable means.

Sincerely,

Janice Weber

117 Clay St.
Mt. Sterling, KY 40353

8/29/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I have had solar panels on my home for more than 10 years. I have tried to mitigate the long term expense of a resistance swimming pool by producing at least some of the energy used with solar panels. We currently have 58 panels installed and would install more in the next few years if net metering treats us fairly.

I am the Medical Director of a free medical and dental clinic. We provide services to patients that are either uninsured or under-insured and cannot afford to pay for medical and dental services. Our Clinic utility bill was a constant drain on our financial resources. With the installation of 30 solar panels we have gotten this expense under control and can focus these monies on providing dental and medical care to our patients. If we had larger monthly utility bills we could not take care of as many patients because monies would be diverted away from dental and medical supplies to paying our electric bill.

I think the Public Service Commission should take into account ways that solar energy could reduce pollution and benefit public health. As a physician, I have seen the ravages of asthma inflicted on not just the patient but the family as well. One of my first medical experiences when I started my medical practice in Mt. Sterling, KY, was to watch helplessly as a young basketball player died in our emergency room. Asthma can be triggered by air pollution -- particularly particulate matter in the air -- and solar energy produces no air pollution. I am convinced that because Montgomery County is downwind from a coal using power plant in Clark County, our asthma rates are higher.

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. Specifically, I believe that rooftop solar installed by individual customers actually lowers our utility costs. Hopefully enough people can be persuaded to install solar systems so that utility companies will be able to avoid investment in new capacity and replacing existing capacity as our coal powered plants 'age out'. Rooftop solar improves the resiliency of our grid by decentralization the power supply. I have certainly seen the effects of private citizen investments in solar energy with job creation at the solar installation companies that I have used. The installers and electricians are skilled and well paid.

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. I have real estate in downtown Mt. Sterling, KY. I am currently planning to improve the second floor to provide much needed apartments in downtown Mt. Sterling. I would like to place solar arrays on my roof but will not if the pay back is too long or unpredictable. LG&E/KU may not want me to install solar, but I think that it should be my right to be able to do so.

37

A strong independent solar industry is critical for our future. Climate Change is already causing havoc and will only get worse. AT MOST net metering costs average rate payers less than 1 penny a month (KY Resource Council 2018). The US Department of Energy concluded in 2017 that distributed solar would have a negligible impact on rates until solar meets >10% of the utility's peak demand. In KY solar meets well less than 1%.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to charge an added monthly fee for solar customers of more than \$5.00 a month. I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced. I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates.

If the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid it would not be fair and would make investing in solar impossible.

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems. The PSC must consider all of the costs and benefits when considering solar. The reduced health costs, avoided investment in new capacity, reduced line losses, job creation must all be taken into account -- otherwise it just isn't fair.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. Explain to me why my clinic, The Post Clinic, providing free dental and medical care to those who cannot afford it should not have a voice in PSC rate cases involving solar energy. Why should Walmart or Kroger be given more voice than a community owned and run resource trying to take care of our people???

Sincerely,

Lon Edward Roberts, Jr., MD
Post Clinic, Inc.

1985 Blackhorse Lane
Lexington, KY 40503

9/27/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate. The PSC could demonstrate thoughtful leadership by ensuring Kentucky will make solar energy available to all who want to use it without penalty or excessive cost.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me. I have dreamed of using solar energy for many years. I believe all Kentuckians should be able to choose energy sources that align with their values.

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. Specifically, being open to new economies and companies that provide options for our communities make Kentucky a state in which people will love to live and work. Our overall health cannot help but improve as we diminish carbon emissions.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong. A penny per month is more than worth the benefits of solar!

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to charge an added monthly fee for solar customers. I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced. I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates. I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid.

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems for the good of all Kentuckians- the PSC should consider all options.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. The people's voices should always be part of the conversation.

Sincerely,
Lynn English

1112 Eastern Parkway
Louisville, KY 40217

9/28/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate. We need to do everything we can to curb our carbon footprint.

I think the Public Service Commission should take into account ways that solar energy could reduce pollution and benefit public health. My father has COPD. He is a farmer and is outside most of the day. I want him to be able to work as long as he can into his retirement. Cleaner air aided by renewable clean energies like solar will help him do that.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me. As a consumer I have the right to make choices that coincide with my values. I value clean air and a healthy planet. Therefore I want the opportunity to get my energy from affordable sources that promote a healthy planet.

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. Specifically, solar energy is the future of energy and has the potential to benefit Kentucky economically. We need to be proactive and forward thinking in embracing this technology now.

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. I want to be able to afford to consume energy for that will not hurt the planet.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong. That is a tiny price to pay for energy you can feel good about. As a taxpayer I have been subsidizing coal for too long.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced. That's not fair and it's anti competitive.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates. I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid.

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems. Any good decision would consider both costs and benefits.

Sincerely,
Valerie Viers

1112 Eastern Parkway
Louisville, KY 40217

9/28/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate. We need to do everything we can to curb our carbon footprint.

I think the Public Service Commission should take into account ways that solar energy could reduce pollution and benefit public health. My father has COPD. He is a farmer and is outside most of the day. I want him to be able to work as long as he can into his retirement. Cleaner air aided by renewable clean energies like solar will help him do that.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me. As a consumer I have the right to make choices that coincide with my values. I value clean air and a healthy planet. Therefore I want the opportunity to get my energy from affordable sources that promote a healthy planet.

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. Specifically, solar energy is the future of energy and has the potential to benefit Kentucky economically. We need to be proactive and forward thinking in embracing this technology now.

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. I want to be able to afford to consume energy for that will not hurt the planet.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong. That is a tiny price to pay for energy you can feel good about. As a taxpayer I have been subsidizing coal for too long.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced. That's not fair and it's anti competitive.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates. I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid.

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems. Any good decision would consider both costs and benefits.

Sincerely,
Valerie Viers

361 Woodland Avenue
Lexington, Ky. 40508

9/26/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate. We must act now to save the planet/millions of people.

I think the Public Service Commission should take into account ways that solar energy could reduce pollution and benefit public health.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me. I am mainly concerned about the environmental impact of not converting.

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. Specifically, Responsibility of humankind to preserve the wellbeing of all citizens.

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. Higher volume of users = healthier communities/environment = less medical bills/environmental impact. Let's not be myopic on this issue. Let's spend the money now to save our future.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong. I'll do you one better, I'd be willing to pay \$0.02 a month. Twenty-four cents a year? Puh-leeeeeeease!

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to charge an added monthly fee for solar customers, but it depends on the amount (and whether or not it would be fixed) and where it would go. If the fee went to the development of other renewable resources then I would consider it. However, I'd have to see evidence related to the destination of my money. The ultimate goal is preserve the planet for future generations.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced. I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates. I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid.

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems. We have to act as soon as possible. This is a necessary step.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. If we all benefit, we should all have a say.

Finite (adjective), having limits or bounds. The earth has finite resources. This is undeniable and no one can escape the effects of climate change (no matter how rich). How wonderful would it be if Kentucky set the example for the entire world? Also,

<https://www.noaa.gov/education/resource-collections/climate-education-resources/climate-change-impacts>

Sincerely,

Nathan Johnson

Ramona Sima Ball
201 South Hite Avenue
Louisville, ky 40206

10/4/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate. I work to do my part in decreasing our family's carbon footprint, the state should as well.

I also think the Public Service Commission should take into account ways that solar energy could reduce pollution and benefit public health. I have asthma and allergies and other respiratory concerns. I have reduced my time outside or have to wear a mask. We compost and collect rain from 4 barrels. I have tried to reduce our energy costs purchasing new energy efficient appliances. I want to be able to afford solar on my roof to reduce my costs as a retiree. I hope you can create a credit program so we support consumers.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me. I have wanted solar for years. My sister in california has it on her house and she loves it!!!

Please make the process easier for older home owners to buy solar energy.

Sincerely,

Ramona Sima Ball

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OCT 14 2019

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627 South Broadway
Georgetown, KY

9/12/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I currently have solar panels installed on my home. I live in the house I grew up in, which is over a century old. Our solar installation allows us to live in this household with a more reasonable carbon footprint.

Access to solar energy produced by rooftop solar panels in my community has improved my quality of life. We invested in rooftop solar because we see caring for creation as a central part of the foundation of our faith.

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate. We cannot externalize the real costs of energy onto the environment and our children and grandchildren. We cannot allow utilities to continue to borrow from future generations and God's creation.

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. Clean energy should not be a luxury, but it should be available to all citizens

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong. I would be willing to pay considerably more, so that my son and his children don't have to pay so dearly for our carelessness.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. This is a commonwealth, and the people, all people, should have a voice.

We cannot approach this issue with a callous and short-sited look at corporate interests, we have a responsibility to the future and God's good creation.

Sincerely,

Rev. Dr. Wilson Dickinson

Lexington Theological Seminary/ The Green Good News

329 s. Spring street
Louisville ky 40206

9/12/19

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate. Oil and coal are destructive and unsustainable.

I think the Public Service Commission should take into account ways that solar energy could reduce pollution and benefit public health. I dont know anyone personally but do keep up in the health issues affecting my city.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me. It would help overall change to renewables and I shouldn't be controlled by monopoly.

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. Specifically... Increase health, increase business opportunity a d income cleaner city, less expenses do to pollution.

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. If everyone could use solar at affordable cost it would improve pollution and destruction that faster.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong. Thats a good investment.

It would not affect my decision to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to charge an added monthly fee for solar customers.

I would be more likely to install solar if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced.

I would be more likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid.

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. We are voters constituents. Walmart is not.

Sincerely,

Rose Flowers

Sarah Martin
120 W. 6th St.
Covington, KY 41011

10/4/2019
Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. I definitely support clean energy remaining affordable for everyone. We need to make an impact on taking care of our world and keeping solar accessible is crucial in that effort.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 per month to keep KY's independent solar industry running because I want a better world for all of us, not just some of us. Investing in ourselves and our neighbors makes this a great state to live in.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. I absolutely support the right of environmental and low-income advocates because they represent directly-impacted communities where environmental impact is harsher. The corporate companies will survive, we need to prioritize people over profit.

Sincerely,

Sarah Martin

Sarah S Broomfield
511 Center Street
Berea, KY 40403

10/4/2019
Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. Look at other states that offer this credit and the number of solar panels in use. Maryland, for example. Let's make this happen in Kentucky.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong. I can invest from my modest income in the clean energy of my commonwealth.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to charge an added monthly fee for solar customers. I don't want to see my solar panel lease reduced to pennies with added monthly fees.

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems. Rich and poor Kentuckians benefit from rooftop solar systems, keep the people in mind, not the corporations.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervenor status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. Listen to the people, not the corporations. They are responsible for our climate demise. It's time for people action to move us to clean and renewable energy.

Solar, not coal is our future.

Sincerely,

Sarah S Broomfield

Scott Thile
1205 Doran Road
Murray, KY 42071

8/29/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

While I do not currently have solar panels, I am planning to install a small system in the future for our home, and also planning an installing for my sailboat. My friend's son works in the solar industry, and many young people I know are hoping to find work in Kentucky's solar industry.

Access to solar energy produced by rooftop solar panels—in my home or community—has improved my quality of life by ... Every solar installation improves all of our lives as do other renewable energy alternatives to burning fossil fuels. We must do everything we can to reduce climate change, and we must do it quickly. We are running out of time. We need to encourage solar and other renewable energy technologies through subsidies and incentives.

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate. It is imperative that we reduce fossil fuel consumption as quickly as possible. Climate change is adversely affecting the quality of life in KY. Species are facing extinction, storms are getting worse, and more destructive, draught is currently affecting the health of our waterways, especially on the Ohio river basin. More broadly, the oceans are warming and are less healthy, air pollution is getting worse, and sea water is rising. It would be inexcusable for the PSC to ignore the implications of climate change's impact on the quality of life in KY, and its World wide implications.

I think the Public Service Commission should take into account ways that solar energy could reduce pollution and benefit public health. I have friends who suffer from asthma, COPD, and other illnesses made worse by air pollution. The PSC should work to reduce pollution in all forms. Public health should not be ignored as the PSC sets policy.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me. Rooftop solar is a very important choice to me. Our plan is to do all we can to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels. We can't choose how the electricity we receive through the grid is generated, but we can have an impact if we generate it locally with solar.

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. Solar energy is already having a

positive affect on our quality of life in Kentucky. It is creating clean energy jobs, reducing our dependence on fossil fuels and climate change. It is not make enough of a difference yet, but it is growing. It should be a high priority to encouraged more rooftop solar installations through PSC policy.

Sincerely,

Scott Thile

Scott Thile
1205 Doran Road
Murray, KY 42071

8/29/2019
Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. Clean energy should remain as affordable as possible for all Kentuckians. Policy needs to reflect that climate change must be reduced as quickly as possible.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I (would/would not) be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong. Yes, I am very willing to pay more per month for electricity in order to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels. We must start paying the "real" cost of burning fossil fuels.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to charge an added monthly fee for solar customers. Charging a fee for customers who install solar is a step in the wrong direction. Consumers should be encouraged to install solar, not penalized!

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced. Customers should receive full retail credit for the energy they produce in order to offset the cost of installation.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates. Utilities should not be allowed to charge more to customers with solar installations.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid. Utilities need to be held to their original rates to allow those who invested in solar to payback their investments and to allow that same opportunity for others..

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems. The PSC must consider the benefits to all Kentuckians of encouraging solar installations. Those that can install solar should be encouraged to do so with as quick a return on their investments as possible.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. Low-income and environmental advocates should be able to intervene in rate cases involving solar. All Kentuckians should be at the table when setting the policies that affect us, not just the most powerful.

Please do everything possible to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels while mitigating the impact on economies as we transition to renewables.

Sincerely,

Scott Thile

Thomas Meacham
1052 Stowbridge Lane
Lexington 40515

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PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

8/29/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate. 1. If solar power remains decentralized, climatic disasters won't be as likely to take out the whole power grid. 2. Solar power provides electricity without combustion, so there is no particulate and carbon pollution that impacts public health and climate stability. 3. Coal and oil extraction have negative impacts on public health, clean air and water, and soil toxicity. I also think the Public Service Commission should take into account ways that solar energy could reduce pollution and benefit public health.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me. From the aspect of decentralization (see above), and also to promote competition in the marketplace. Also it isn't healthy in a democracy to have so much power and influence (in this case a single-source commercial vendor for an essential service) concentrated in so few hands.

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. Not to be poetic, but it teaches us we don't have to do violence to the land (extraction) to have the power to do what we need. It also will take power production out of the hands of the profit-making few. The sun is radiating free power for everyone. Energy independence is a goal, not just for our nation, but for each community. And the market potential for solar products is encouraging for the Commonwealth.

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. Clean energy affordable to all, to decentralize power production as well as political power, for healthier communities, and a better outlook on life.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong because solar power generation will only become more widespread with time. Why wouldn't you prefer cheaper, cleaner electricity?

I think solar power generation would more than pay for any artificial "surcharges" the energy

utilities choose to add. But this is only forestalling the end for these companies. They will either adapt or become extinct.

I would still be likely to install solar even if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced. I would still be likely to move to solar power generation whether I received a credit or not.

It would be unfair if the PSC allows utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates. This is just punishment by the power companies to forestall their obsolescence. Although it may require some investment to decentralize the power grid, why put it on the backs of early adopters of the technology?

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems, because they operate in the public interest and not for profit.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. The government should listen to citizens, not major corporations.

Sincerely,

Thomas Meacham

Thomas Meacham
1052 Stowbridge Lane
Lexington 40515

8/29/2019
Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate. 1. If solar power remains decentralized, climatic disasters won't be as likely to take out the whole power grid. 2. Solar power provides electricity without combustion, so there is no particulate and carbon pollution that impacts public health and climate stability. 3. Coal and oil extraction have negative impacts on public health, clean air and water, and soil toxicity. I also think the Public Service Commission should take into account ways that solar energy could reduce pollution and benefit public health.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me. From the aspect of decentralization (see above), and also to promote competition in the marketplace. Also it isn't healthy in a democracy to have so much power and influence (in this case a single-source commercial vendor for an essential service) concentrated in so few hands.

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. Not to be poetic, but it teaches us we don't have to do violence to the land (extraction) to have the power to do what we need. It also will take power production out of the hands of the profit-making few. The sun is radiating free power for everyone. Energy independence is a goal, not just for our nation, but for each community. And the market potential for solar products is encouraging for the Commonwealth.

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. Clean energy affordable to all, to decentralize power production as well as political power, for healthier communities, and a better outlook on life.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong because solar power generation will only become more widespread with time. Why wouldn't you prefer cheaper, cleaner electricity?

I think solar power generation would more than pay for any artificial "surcharges" the energy

utilities choose to add. But this is only forestalling the end for these companies. They will either adapt or become extinct.

I would still be likely to install solar even if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced. I would still be likely to move to solar power generation whether I received a credit or not.

It would be unfair if the PSC allows utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates. This is just punishment by the power companies to forestall their obsolescence. Although it may require some investment to decentralize the power grid, why put it on the backs of early adopters of the technology?

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems, because they operate in the public interest and not for profit.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. The government should listen to citizens, not major corporations.

Sincerely,

Thomas Meacham

300 12th st. Corbin
KY 40701

9/12/19

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate, especially clean air.

I think the Public Service Commission should take into account ways that solar energy could reduce pollution and benefit public health.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that cleaner choice is important to me.

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. Specifically cleaner environment and jobs opportunity.

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. Absolutely, it should be affordable for all

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to charge an added monthly fee for solar customers.

I would still install solar if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced.

I would not be likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates.

I would install solar if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid.

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering.

Sincerely,

Wanda Eubanks

Willie Huston
7314 blue Level rd
Rockfield ky 42274

8/29/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate. The energy crises will only increase if we continue using energy the way we currently are as the population increases over the coming years. Energy from renewable resources such as the sun and wind is the simple and sensible solution. Companies will need to choose the future over short term gain and begin the transition.

I think the Public Service Commission should take into account ways that solar energy could reduce pollution and benefit public health. The energy used per household is staggering. The one sure way people will use less, hence pollute less, is if there are incentives to do so as we now live in a fast paced busy society. Families need help in the transition because much of their time is devoted to jobs to provide. When they get home, they don't have time and energy to save electric energy and prevent pollutants leaching from the house.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me. If people don't have choices then are we truly free people? It is certainly not justice to disallow for a choice that would increase the health of all.

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. Specifically if folks paid less for energy they could pay more for let's say, local food, then less for future health costs etc.

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. Each body gets essential vitamins via the sun through the skin. What if it was law that only a select group could be out under the sun during the peak mineral soaking hour?

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to charge an added monthly fee for solar customers.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. We live on a planet not meant for one species dominance. Allowing big companies dependent on serving a commodity world does not serve the planet well...or the true health of people

Sincerely,

Willie Huston

568 N Broadway, Apt. 21
Lexington, KY 40508

9/14/19

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

Kentucky has been home to me for a long time. I grew up here riding horses, hiking in the red river gorge, and enjoying our many beautiful lakes and state parks. Because I am so passionate about this state, I obtained my engineering degree from the University of Kentucky and have stayed here to work towards a more equitable, sustainable, and healthy energy future.

Our current energy system is harmful to our planet and our bodies. Coal mining and burning for energy usage has been clearly linked to countless health problems, many of which are deadly. Welcoming future harm to the people of Kentucky by passing legislation that will hinder other energy options is irresponsible.

As a state who claims to support small business and a free market, I am extremely surprised to see the Public Service Commission choose against public interest and side with a corporate utility monopoly. It is clear that by deciding to dismantle net-metering in Kentucky, individuals lose the ability to make an investment in the market that utilities are still allowed to fully benefit from and profit off of. Utilities do not lose this ability by granting it to private citizens, as we are capped at the amount of solar we can install. We deserve to have our energy independence protected.

Based on communications from utilities, it is understood that even if your usage fees are eliminated, you are still paying a fixed monthly fee related to fixed costs tied to grid maintenance. If that is not the case, utility-customer communication is not clear. People installing solar will still be contributing to fixed costs, and paying for energy needed when they are not producing.

Ultimately, the choice to de-value solar energy, will encourage people to defect from the grid once they have the funds to do so, and will leave behind those who cannot afford solar and/or batteries to pay for the grid, creating a utility death spiral. This is not a good long-term plan for utilities or for our communities.

I do not have solar panels right now, but I plan to install them once I purchase my own home. I want to preserve my right to investment in energy, in energy independence, and safer and healthier world for me and future generations.

Please consider that the value of solar is in fact one to one net-metering, and that private citizens have not been fairly represented in this fight. Utilities have a lot of money to put into

this, but people like me are taking time outside of work to right about this and to fight for our rights.

Thank you for considering my comments.

Sincerely,
Rachel Norton

Carrie Ray
331 Stratford Drive
Lexington, KY 40503

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Blvd
Frankfort, KY 40502

Written Comments on Case # 2019-00256

As you consider the implementation of HB100 and changes to the current net metering law, there are a number of concerns and issues that need to be addressed.

- 1. The current arrangement does not need to be changed.** The utilities have posited that net metered solar owners are shifting the costs of the grid to non-solar owners. However, they have provided no evidence to support this claim, the entire basis for their push to change the current system. Analysis done by the Kentucky Resources Council shows that, at most, net metered solar costs the rest of the rate base a penny per month, even before taking into account the benefits net metered solar provides. The costs of pushing for this legislation and the costs of multiple rate cases will far outweigh the purported costs of net-metered solar on Kentucky's ratepayers. Additionally, the cost of the grid is supposed to be covered under the base fee or customer charge, which all net metered solar owners already pay.

The 2008 net metering law provides a "safety valve" for utilities to reevaluate the net metering arrangement when it hits 1% of the grid. Not one utility has come close to hitting this 1% mark. Clearly, the utilities' push to change the net metering arrangement has nothing to do with cost-shifting or too much customer-owned solar on the grid.

- 2. Reducing the net-metering rate will harm small businesses and non-profits.** Making it more difficult for people to afford solar will be the end of some solar installers. When Indiana slashed its net-metering rate, the growth rate of its solar industry dropped 93%, going from 1,100 new jobs in 2016 to just 75 in 2017, after the law changed. In Nevada, the cost to the solar industry was so drastic that the legislature reversed its decision to cut net metering rates.

More than this, however, small businesses who are struggling in the face of skyrocketing electric bills will also suffer. I work with small businesses and non-profits in Appalachian Kentucky who have been having to make serious decisions about their ability to continue operations in the face of spiking utility bills, particularly since Kentucky Power's last rate increase which hit small businesses hard. Many of them have turned to solar as a way to control their costs and keep their doors open. At my small non-profit, over the last year we have seen an 88% increase in the number of enterprises interested in pursuing solar and a 133% increase in the number of installations. This represents a huge opportunity for the hard-hit economy of Appalachian Kentucky, an opportunity it desperately needs. If equity is truly a concern for our utilities, they

should consider the disproportionate impact their attempt to gut net metering will have on Eastern Kentucky.

3. **Reducing the rate for net-metering credits is unfair to residential customers, particularly low-income ratepayers.** Utilities pushed for SB100 using the argument that net-metered solar owners are making low-income ratepayers foot the bill for their solar panels. Not only have they failed to back up this claim with evidence, changing net metering will harm low-income residential customers. For rooftop solar to be cost-effective under a reduced rate, electric consumption needs to happen at the same time as generation – ie, during the daytime hours. This may work for businesses which are open during the day, but most residential customers, are working during the day and will not be consuming the power they generate. Homeowners of means may be able to absorb this additional expense, but low-income residential ratepayers will not. Low-income housing providers across the state have begun putting solar on their homes as a way to make utilities more affordable; reducing the net-metering credit will make this next to impossible.
4. **Utilities are already profiting off of net-metered solar.** The current one-to-one rate means that solar owners are credited their retail rate for power exported to the grid. This is power that the utility can sell on to the next customer down the line. Utilities' time-of-day rates show that the actual value of the power produced at peak solar generating times – summer afternoons – is three times what they are crediting the solar owner. Meaning that when the utility is selling the power generated by a solar owner at these times, they are making a profit. Moreover, if utilities believe that a kWh used on a summer afternoon should cost \$0.27/kWh - a cost agreed to by the PSC – then inherently a kWh generated on a summer afternoon should be worth more. The PSC should ask the utilities how they are justifying wanting to cut the net-metering rate for power generated at peak times.
5. **A full accounting of externalities must be considered.** Utilities, and to a lesser extent the Public Service Commission, have said that externalities aren't a concern in ratemaking. However, there is already a precedent for incorporating externalities in rate cases. Kentucky Power charges \$1 on each commercial bill for "economic development" and many utilities charge residential customers for low-income support programs. These are "externalities" unrelated to the generation, distribution, and selling of electricity, and the any associated surcharges cost far more than the penny a month that net-metered solar is estimated to cost. With this precedent, externalities such as public health, air and water quality, and climate change should be considered.

The Public Service Commission has stated to the Legislature in writing that they would take into account both the costs and benefits of customer-owned solar. The benefits considered here should include, but not be limited to: grid stabilization, peak demand reduction, fuel cost savings, and environmental surcharge reductions.

6. **The current uncertainty must be cleared up as quickly as possible.** SB100 is a very flawed and poorly-written bill, and it has created confusion that is having a real impact now. Questions that must be answered *as quickly as possible* include:

- a. If a rooftop solar system is installed after January 1, 2020 but before the utility's net metering rate case is decided, is the solar owner grandfathered in under the current one-to-one rate?
- b. If a solar owner has an existing array installed prior to January 1, 2020, but then chooses to expand, will the new panels be grandfathered in? If they will not, how will the utility differential the electricity generated on the one-to-one net metered panels vs. the new panels?
- c. Will utilities be allowed to change interconnection, insurance, and other policies regarding rooftop solar?

It is abundantly clear that the real impetus behind the utilities' push to gut net metering is not out of any real concern for their ratepayers' pocketbooks, but is a way to further tighten their grip on Kentucky's solar market. Many utilities have built their own solar farms – they need ratepayers to purchase these panels to justify the investment. But since the payback period for these panels is typically far longer than putting panels on your own home, the utilities are trying to change the rules of the game in their favor. The legislature has put it upon you, the Public Service Commission, to determine the new net metering rate for each utility. I encourage you to undertake a full and fair assessment of the issue, addressing the issues above, protecting the future of Kentucky's growing solar industry, and defending Kentuckians' energy freedom.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Carrie Ray

1331 S Floyd Street, Apt 2
Louisville, KY 40208

9/12/2019
Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems. Solar energy is much needed in the state of KY.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. Utility companies provide a service that is not optional. The community, especially those advocating for low income people and the environment, must be involved in every major decision.

Sincerely,

Abigael Miller

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

149 Wabash Dr.
Lexington, KY

8/29/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

We are installing a ground mounted system next month. It will have 35 panels, and we are looking forward to having and using it.

Our nephew worked for a solar installation company in Kentucky in the past. He's an electrician and enjoyed his work.

Access to solar energy produced by rooftop solar panels had improved my community. Our neighborhood has two or three houses with rooftop panels, and they have shared solar information with us and other neighbors in various ways. I feel this improves our quality of life by knowing there is less pollution from energy used in the area.

I think the PSC should consider the big picture of energy production and use, not just traditional sources that have been easily available locally in the past. Solar energy needs supporters who want to establish fair policies for the young industry.

I think the Public Service Commission should take into account ways that solar energy could reduce pollution and benefit public health. My father suffered from COPD, and it's a terrible disease that is made worse by air pollution. If we know of ways to reduce air pollution, it seems logical to promote cleaner air to benefit public health. Solar is an important part of solving the air quality problems.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me. I am a firm believer in the power of choice for energy. Using the sun to produce some of the energy for our house is an exciting prospect. The technology needed for solar panels seems so efficient to me and should be available to all.

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. Specifically, Solar energy use has an impact in the community because air pollution is reduced, jobs are created, strain on an aging energy grid are reduced, there is more diversity in our local economies, just to name a few benefits!

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. Indeed, it's important to keep solar energy affordable for as many people as possible. All people who own or rent a place pay an electric bill and they should be able to have access to solar by keeping it affordable.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong. Paying \$0.01 per month to support solar energy would definitely be worth it. The benefits of having a strong independent solar industry are obvious.

Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong. A penny a month is nothing when considering long-term economic and environmental benefits of solar.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to charge an added monthly fee for solar customers.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid.

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs and the benefits of rooftop solar systems. Cost/benefit analysis should be used in all public proceedings.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. PUBLIC Service Commission should be required to hear and consider the input from all groups within the state. Big corporations have the time and money to hire the lawyers and lobbyists to try and overwhelm the input of solar power advocates, but they should not be allowed to silence them.

Please help Kentucky move into the future which definitely includes renewable energy sources such as solar. Kentucky is often viewed by outsiders as a backwater, non-progressive state – let's change that by being a leader in environmental decisions.

Sincerely,

Dan Patrick

149 Wabash Dr.
Lexington, KY

8/29/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

We are installing a ground mounted system next month. It will have 35 panels, and we are looking forward to having and using it.

Our nephew worked for a solar installation company in Kentucky in the past. He's an electrician and enjoyed his work.

Access to solar energy produced by rooftop solar panels had improved my community. Our neighborhood has two or three houses with rooftop panels, and they have shared solar information with us and other neighbors in various ways. I feel this improves our quality of life by knowing there is less pollution from energy used in the area.

I think the PSC should consider the big picture of energy production and use, not just traditional sources that have been easily available locally in the past. Solar energy needs supporters who want to establish fair policies for the young industry.

I think the Public Service Commission should take into account ways that solar energy could reduce pollution and benefit public health. My father suffered from COPD, and it's a terrible disease that is made worse by air pollution. If we know of ways to reduce air pollution, it seems logical to promote cleaner air to benefit public health. Solar is an important part of solving the air quality problems.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me. I am a firm believer in the power of choice for energy. Using the sun to produce some of the energy for our house is an exciting prospect. The technology needed for solar panels seems so efficient to me and should be available to all.

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. Specifically, Solar energy use has an impact in the community because air pollution is reduced, jobs are created, strain on an aging energy grid are reduced, there is more diversity in our local economies, just to name a few benefits!

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. Indeed, it's important to keep solar energy affordable for as many people as possible. All people who own or rent a place pay an electric bill and they should be able to have access to solar by keeping it affordable.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong. Paying \$0.01 per month to support solar energy would definitely be worth it. The benefits of having a strong independent solar industry are obvious.

I hear talk about a fee for solar customers. It may discourage some from installing solar depending on how much the fee is; we are planning to install solar soon, so I guess we'll see.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced. The one for one system makes the most sense to me. The solar owners have the risk and investment of the panels.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates. This is a terrible idea! How is this legal?

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid. This is the type of policy that will be bad for the solar energy industry.

Sincerely,

Leslie Patrick

643 Devonshire Circle
Florence, KY 41042

9/11/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I have likely benefited from Kentucky's fledgling solar businesses.

Access to solar energy produced by rooftop solar panels—in my home and my community—has improved my quality of life by more affordable, cleaner energy

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate. Affordable, efficient solar power will end most energy concerns for the rest of the Earth's life.

I don't think the Public Service Commission should take into account ways that solar energy could reduce pollution and benefit public health.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me. It's a freedom that should be available in a functional market.

I believe solar energy is good overall for Kentucky.

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few because it's a push in the best direction.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong. It's worth more than \$0.01 to me to do this.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to charge an added monthly fee for solar customers.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates.

I would be much less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid.

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems. Both sides should be considered thoroughly.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important

to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. We should always be able to advocate for those who can't advocate for themselves.

Sincerely,

Elliot Maynard

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

160 Avon Ave
Lexington, KY 40505

9/11/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me. In a free market systems we, the consumers, must have the ability to choose how and where we get our electricity.

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. Specifically, a thriving solar energy industry would bring a diverse array of jobs to Kentucky. It would also impact the health and well-being of people in the state by lessening air pollution.

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced.

I would not be likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates.

Sincerely,

Bryan Swearinger

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

6200 Perma Drive
Louisville, KY 40218

9/11/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate, especially everything that offsets the effects of climate change in order to reduce carbon emissions.

I think the Public Service Commission should take into account ways that solar energy could reduce pollution and benefit public health.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me. Energy independence is vital to a sustainable energy future on this planet.

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky; any solar measure that reduces pollution is crucial to reducing our carbon footprint.

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. Ultimately, this credit should be inclusive to all Ky residents, especially lower income residents. In the long run, this measure benefits us all.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to absorb \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong so that we reduce carbon emissions.

I would be less likely to install solar if it were cost prohibitive. To me this is like paying a tariff to reduce energy use which doesn't compute for me.

I feel that if the PSC allows utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates it is not fair.

It would not be fair for the PSC to allow utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid.

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems. I support this action as it will reveal the truth about the costs & benefits of rooftop solar systems.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering because all citizens deserve a voice in this

democratic republic.

It is time are utility companies face the imminent threat of climate change & our certain extinction if we don't take drastic measures to reduce carbon emissions. Electric & Gas is an industry that has almost become a law unto itself due to greed.

Sincerely,

Lisa Hester

3772 Bullittsville Rd.
Burlington, KY 41005

9/11/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I currently have 40 solar panels ground-mounted in my backyard. This provides 90% of the power for my house and two electric vehicles.

I have benefited from Kentucky's fledgling solar businesses. I have worked with Solar Energy Solutions, which is a Kentucky-based solar business. They have done great work and have been vital to my education on the solar industry.

Access to solar energy produced by rooftop solar panels in my home has improved my quality of life. We enjoy a lower cost on our electric bill, but we also have a sense of pride in producing our own energy for ourselves and our neighbors.

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate. I believe that a serious consideration of benefits is not complete without also considering the long-term effect of relying solely on fossil-fuel related energy will have on our climate. Now, is the time to push renewable energy production into the mainstream.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me. As a rural Kentuckian, I take pride in working with my local energy provider - Owen Electric, but also in producing my own energy. We have a good relationship of working together, but the autonomy of producing energy for my daily needs.

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. Specifically, the benefit of providing peak energy during the middle of the day is very valuable to the grid. The fact that I can smooth out some of the peak usage of my neighbors, so it is not taxing the grid, has an inherent value.

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. We are not a wealthy family. Net metering at a one-to-one ratio definitely helps us to offset the financing cost associated with our install. For the solar businesses in Kentucky, wide-spread adoption is vital to keep the industry growing.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would happily pay \$.01 a month to remain grid-tied with my solar system and to help Kentucky's solar industry remain strong. If the PSC decides that they will lower the net-metering rate substantially, I will invest in a battery system and make my system completely non-grid dependent.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to charge an added monthly fee for solar customers.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid.

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems. Too often we have only been given one side of the rooftop solar story. The benefits of rooftop solar must be studied and quantified so that we know the real cost.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. We must hear from all sides of the issue if we are to have a healthy discussion on the costs and benefits.

Sincerely,

Anthony Palm

5527 Vine Street
Burlington, KY 41005

9/11/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

Access to solar energy produced by rooftop solar panels—in my home or community—has improved my quality of life. One step closer to renewable energy.

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate because we only have one planet. Everyone should consider solar.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me because utility has too much power and money. Monopolies should not be allowed.

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. Specifically, jobs, less coal pollution to air and water.

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few; it should be affordable for everyone.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong and for the good of everyone.

I would be likely to install solar even if the PSC allows utilities to charge an added monthly fee for solar customers.

I believe the PSC allowing the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced should not happen, but I believe solar should be an option.

I believe that the PSC allowing utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates should not happen, but solar should be an option.

I do not support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems since PSC will not be fair.

Sincerely,

Maureen Fancher

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

1068 Lakefront Dr.
Lexington, KY 40517

9/11/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I think the Public Service Commission should take into account ways that solar energy could reduce pollution and benefit public health. Some of my loved ones have COPD. Solar is a healthy alternative!!

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me. Solar benefits the planet and all of us.

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky because it's a clean energy source.

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few; it needs to be available to all, regardless of income. Especially those who can't afford high energy bills need this alternative.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong. It's best for the planet and our survival.

I would be likely to install solar if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced, a worthwhile benefit.

I do not support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems. PSC is biased.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering.

Sincerely,

Caroline Gooden

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

2018 Peabody Ct.
Louisville, KY 40218

9/19/2019
Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

The benefits of solar offer to the energy grid, and to Kentucky, include avoided energy costs, reduced line losses, avoided investment in new capacity, reduced financial risks from volatile fuel sources, increased grid resiliency, environmental and social benefits, reduced public health threats, and job creation and economic development.

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate. In states like Minnesota (Farrell, Institute For Local Self-Reliance, 2014) and Maine (Norris, Gruenhagen, Grace, Yuen, Perez, and Rábago 2015), studies commissioned by state Public Utility Commissions have found that distributed solar generation is worth more than its retail price and that the benefits of distributed solar energy consistently outweigh the costs.

I think the Public Service Commission should take into account ways that solar energy could reduce pollution and benefit public health. Pulmonary-related conditions are both caused and exacerbated by air pollution, which results in missed days of school and work, increased health care costs, and depression/anxiety related to both the illness itself AND reconciliation of lost productivity in school and work environments. The PSC should definitely consider ways that solar energy could reduce pollution and benefit public health.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me because it deregulates power and oppression. Monopolies control human activity, detonate human agency, and disrupt quality of life. Not having the choice perpetuates violence.

Sincerely,

Trinidad Jackson

2018 Peabody Ct.
Louisville, KY 40218

9/19/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. Solar is working for all Kentuckians under the current net metering law. Non-profits, community centers, churches, and small businesses all benefit from rooftop solar energy in Kentucky. Some examples include: the Post Medical Clinic in Mount Sterling, the Catholic Action Center in Lexington, People's Self-Help Housing in Lewis County, and the Campton Baptist Church in Wolfe County.

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. Anything else is justice denied.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong. The utility argument that rooftop solar customers are not paying their fair share for upkeep to the energy grid is flawed. An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, net metering costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month (Kentucky Resources Council 2018). A study by the US Department of Energy concluded in 2017 that distributed solar would have a negligible impact on rates until solar reaches 10% or more of a utility's peak demand (Galen, Department of Energy, 2017). In Kentucky, we are far from that 10% mark—much less than 1% of Kentucky's energy mix currently comes from distributed solar.

I would be more likely to install solar if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid.

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems, and it needs to consider BOTH.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervenor status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. The most marginalized people should have prioritized voices.

Sincerely,

Trinidad Jackson

935 Trout Lane
Shelbyville, KY 40065

9/10/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

We have a 15K system with 57 Microinverters. These were phased in over two years because of the cost. The first group of 17 were installed in August 2014 and the last in December of 2015. We net meter, and this array meets our needs 9 or 10 months of the year. We have to pay above the connection fee in February and March and sometimes January with these bills ranging from \$188 to \$2 once the entire system was in and working during the summer months.

Our system was installed by a Kentucky company, and the warranty is held by another solar contractor.

Access to solar energy produced by rooftop solar panels has improved my quality of life. We are retired and living on a fixed income. To have our energy bill stable is a real blessing because our other bills keep going up.

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate. The polar icecap is thawing, and the oceans are rising. We have noted with fear the changing weather patterns that we have seen during our lifetime, and the speed of these changes is increasing. We would like to see our new grandchild live in a stable environment and a stable world.

I think the Public Service Commission should take into account ways that solar energy could reduce pollution and benefit public health. My grandfather died of black lung, and reduction of pollution should also be taken into account.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me. The margin that made solar affordable to us was a very thin one.

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. All my life I have heard "Thank God for Mississippi" because we lagged behind in so many areas, but they lagged even more. At this time, I think we are somewhere near 42nd in solar development. The actions of the PSC can either push us ahead or drop us rapidly to number 50.

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong. Net metering is a big benefit.

I might be likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to charge an added monthly fee for solar

customers. It depends on the amount.

I would not be likely to install solar if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced. I would not have made the investment.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid.

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems because these make a real difference in the lives of Kentuckians.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. The poor are the most impacted by energy rates.

Solar installer is the number one growing occupation at this time nationwide.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Chandler

11802 Squires Lane louisville 40223

9/10/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. Everyone should have a voice in the energy available for them. The Earth and our time on it is a gift to us, and we must be smart and sensible. Not small and selfish.

Think about more than just the money.

Sincerely,

Colgan Tyler

RECEIVED

OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

501 Cornell Place Louisville 40207

9/10/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate. As a mother, I'd like to believe that my son will have a habitable and hospitable world in which to live a long, healthy life. If we do not take serious steps to mitigate climate change now, that is unlikely to happen.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me. It's funny how so many politicians in Kentucky talk so much about freedom and choices but then do everything in their power to limit the choices of the average Kentuckian. The ability to move away from coal and other fossil fuels should be available to all Kentuckians, and, therefore, it's important for utilities to be required to fully reimburse customers for the energy they put into the system.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I don't currently have solar installed for my home, but I would rather pay more in order for some of the energy used by the system to be produced by individuals' solar panels rather than fossil fuels. I'd much rather pay for that than to build more coal plants.

Since cost is a factor, an additional fee would make me less likely to install solar. But it would also make me more likely, if the technology becomes available, to jump at the chance to install storage batteries along with solar someday and remove myself completely from the grid.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced. Obviously, this would make anyone less likely to install solar.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates. WTF, I hate this state sometimes. Why is this even an option?

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems. Of course the benefits should be considered. If we didn't consider the benefits of things every time we make a spending decision, how would we ever decide to buy anything? The fact that this is even a question highlights how terrible this law is.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervenor status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. I'm not sure if we still live in a democracy, but if not, I'd like to move in that direction.

Please be better and do better than the spineless politicians that passed this ridiculous law.

Sincerely,

Sallie Carter

RECEIVED

OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

104 N Watchtower Dr, Unit 104,
Wilder, KY 41076

9/10/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate. Climate change and its impact are real. Time is running out to make a difference.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me. Monopolies should not be allowed.

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. Jobs, cleaner air, healthier kids, looking to the future not the past the betterment of KY.

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. We should have choices.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong. Kentucky will be left behind, again, if we don't progress.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervenor status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering.

Stop catering to big business interests. Do what's best for Kentucky and its citizens.

Sincerely,

Laura Whiting

4020 Garland Avenue
Louisville, KY 40211

9/10/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate. I support solar energy. It is imperative that we stop the use of fossil fuels in creating energy. Solar energy has no negative impact on our environment like burning oil, gas and coal.

I think the Public Service Commission should take into account ways that solar energy could reduce pollution and benefit public health. One of my closest friends suffers from COPD. She is unable to be outdoors when we are on an air quality alert in Louisville.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me. I would like to see every home and business implement solar energy.

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. Inviting the solar panel industry to Kentucky will create a job market that will provide employment to the coal mining regions as well as improve the air and water quality of All Kentucky residents.

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. Clean air and water is a right for every American citizen, not just the privileged.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong. I would certainly be willing to support the Kentucky solar industry if given the opportunity.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to charge an added monthly fee for solar customers. There is no reason for an added fee when solar customers can sell surplus back to the power companies.

I object to PSC allowing the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced.

I object to PSC allowing utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates.

I object to PSC allowing utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid.

RECEIVED

I don't support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering.

Sincerely,

Holly Shull

5045 Madison Pike
Independence, KY 41051

9/10/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I am just now having 13 panels installed on my roof, the maximum I can have because of shade. This will generate about 1/3 of my power. I am close to Cincinnati, so am working with a national company with offices in Ohio.

I am eager to help abate carbon dioxide emissions. I look forward to getting refunded for power sent to the grid at the exact same rate I pay for it. How is that a subsidy?

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate. This seems so simple! If you acknowledge that climate is rapidly deteriorating, why wouldn't you want to help?! It's the naysayers with heads in the sand who are against it. Coal is on its way out whether solar succeeds or not. As more people need air conditioning, the privately-owned solar panels will be able to contribute to the community power supply.

I think the Public Service Commission should take into account ways that solar energy could reduce pollution and benefit public health. I always had healthy lungs till I moved to the Cincinnati area. Now, I have serious asthma because of air pollution, and so does my husband. The more people use solar, the less pollution there will be coming from the coal-fired power plants in our area.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me. Duke Energy will never willingly give up money to save the planet. I have to vote with my dollar!

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. Not only will it improve overall health in the community, it could provide thousands of good jobs for installers. Reclaimed strip mining sites could be used to generate solar power, employing former miners.

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. All Kentuckians should have access to solar!!!!

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to charge an added monthly fee for solar customers.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced.

RECEIVED

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid.

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. We have to fight back against the greedy and powerful wealthy ones at the top.

If they don't work with the solar people, we will go off the grid, and they will eventually be left smaller & poorer.

Sincerely,

Susan Gilligan

133 Mccready Ave.
Louisville, KY 40206

9/10/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

Access to solar energy produced by rooftop solar panels in community has improved my quality of life by ... Solar energy is clean.

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate. I support fair, full credit to excess energy.

I think the Public Service Commission definitely should take into account ways that solar energy could reduce pollution and benefit public health.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me. It is for customers who have panels and having choice is important too.

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky because it is a clean energy source.

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. I do support clean energy, but I don't have it because of the expense.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong, a small price to pay

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to charge an added monthly fee for solar customers.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced. It should be comparable to the rate the power company pays for energy.

PSC should not allow utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates.

I don't know but feel the rate should be in line with what the utility company pays for energy... again I don't have solar panels because they are too expensive

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems. Both should be considered..PSC should look at it holistically.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important

to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. Most definitely...all should have a voice

Sincerely,

Barbara Carter

201 Logan St.
Frankfort, KY 40601

9/10/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

We do have solar panels on our cabin in the Swallowfield area of Franklin County; thus, I have benefited from Kentucky's fledgling solar businesses.

Access to solar energy produced by rooftop solar panels in my home has improved my quality of life. As rates increased and costs for meter reading became higher, the solar panels on our cabin kept power affordable.

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate. I want my children and grandchildren to inherit a planet where they can live and flourish.

I think the Public Service Commission should take into account ways that solar energy could reduce pollution and benefit public health. My family members are fairly healthy, but I am a retired nurse who has observed the links between poor health and a polluted environment.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me. Individual choice and individual responsibility is (or was) a cornerstone of our democracy until recently.

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. Solar is good for the environment and has the potential to create many more jobs. Solar doesn't have a negative impact on health. Net metering decreases the need for new power plants to be built, and if a solar leak occurs, we just get a sunny day.

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. Since health is a thing that money can buy, the rich will live and the poor will die.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong. I want my descendants to inherit a livable earth.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to charge an added monthly fee for solar customers. We had hoped to install solar panels on our house here in town. But fear doing so will be financially punitive at present.

Shame on the politicians who want to accept money from power companies to disenfranchise people like me and the PSC to allow the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced.

ART

I think it would be punitive and unfair and underhanded if the PSC allows utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates.

It would be appalling if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid.

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems. Here we are with changes being mandated by our legislative leaders. I hope that the PSC will treat us more fairly than the politicians.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervenor status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. We the people. Are we a democracy? Or an oligarchy?

Solar works for all Kentuckians. It is a great energy source for the future.

Sincerely,

Donna Goebeler

110 S Campbell St #422
Louisville, KY 40206

9/10/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate. It's the 21st century, and the climate crisis is real. It is past time that we open the doors to all types of renewable energy, especially solar.

I think the Public Service Commission should take into account ways that solar energy could reduce pollution and benefit public health. We owe it to all Kentuckians, young & old, to give them air they can breathe all the time! Solar power gets us closer to that goal. Coal & gas do not.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me. Government should stay out of my business. If I want solar panels on my home, I should be allowed. Full stop.

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. Specifically, jobs, jobs, jobs!! We could employ hundreds if not thousands of Kentuckians by making solar the new industry of Kentucky!

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong. It develops industry and protects our planet.

I object to the PSC allowing utilities to charge an added monthly fee for solar customers. Boo-hoo if utility companies can't keep lining their pockets with the hard earned money of Kentuckians. I don't feel sorry for them, not even a whit.

I object to the PSC allowing the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced.

I object to the PSC allowing utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates.

I object to the PSC allowing utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid.

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems. I don't even know what this gibberish means. Sounds like utility companies are worried that regular Americans will take control of their own lives and our planet's future. It's pretty clear the utility companies care little about any of these.

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After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. Someone needs to watch out for real people like me. I don't trust corporate America to do it.

Sincerely,

Sarah Moran

439 Park Ave.
Lexington, KY 40502

9/10/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate. Clean air is important. Thousands of people suffer from lung illness because of breathing in pollutants from coal fired plants. Solar helps reduce this. It would be crazy not to take this into consideration.

I think the Public Service Commission should take into account ways that solar energy could reduce pollution and benefit public health. I know lots of people with these health problems.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me. Monopolies are inherently bad and inefficient. The solar option will force utilities to upgrade and improve.

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. Has anyone considered the potential liability of coal fired energy to the state of Kentucky. As the oceans rise and storms intensify the property damage will increase. Those people negatively affected are going to sue someone.

Sincerely,

Mark Barker

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

300 Sun Valley Terrace
Hazard KY 41701

9/10/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few; it benefits the entire Commonwealth.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong. It's a minimal amount to pay for a huge benefit

I would be likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to charge an added monthly fee for solar customers.

I would not be likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates.

I would not be likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid.

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems. Yes; it's only fair.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervenor status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering; accountability is necessary.

Sincerely,

Morgan Peterson

1713 Williamsburg Ct
Lexington KY 40504

9/10/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems. The best interest of the environment and the humans trying to live here must take precedence over utility profiteers. Every bit of info must be considered in order to make a sane decision.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. The best interest of the environment and the humans trying to live here must take precedence over utility profiteers. Every bit of info must be considered in order to make a sane decision.

We are in the very midst of an extinction event. This is not a drill. The best interest of the environment and the humans trying to live here must take precedence over utility profiteers. Every bit of info must be considered in order to make a sane decision.

Sincerely,

Joanna King

115 Arcadia Park
Lexington 40503

9/10/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate. We must pursue clean energy for our children.

I think the Public Service Commission should take into account ways that solar energy could reduce pollution and benefit public health. I suffer from pulmonary infections and feel that it is vital to preserve our air. We certainly can't afford to become a place where people must stay indoors.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me. This country was founded on freedom of choice. It's unclear to me how supporting limited government while simultaneously supporting limiting individuals' utility choice reckons.

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. Specifically, it has health benefits, limiting pollution, and, therefore, limiting reliance on emergency room visits from those suffering from asthma or COPD on Medicare.

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few: "right to pursue happiness" regardless of class standing. It fits with the principles our country was built on.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong. I won't cut off my nose to spite my face. Common sense.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to charge an added monthly fee for solar customers.

I would be likely to install solar if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid; shame on them.

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems.

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OCT 1 1988

The more information, the better the decision made.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering because people matter. They may not have the same lobbying power, but they matter.

Please consider the future of our children as you make your decision. We should not ask them to shoulder the burdensome task of cleaning up our mess.

Sincerely,

Fielden Swimm

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

1713 Williamsburg Ct.
Lexington KY 40504

8/29/2019
Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate; we should evaluate all alternative sources.

I certainly think the Public Service Commission should take into account ways that solar energy could reduce pollution and benefit public health.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me.

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to charge an added monthly fee for solar customers, but it depends on the charge vs the benefit it brings.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates. But, again, it depends on the charge vs the benefit.

I feel that the PSC should not allow utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid; this should be managed.

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering.

Sincerely,

Tim Guthrie

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

1713 Williamsburg Ct
Lexington KY 40504

9/10/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong.

I would not be likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to charge an added monthly fee for solar customers.

I would be likely to install solar if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced.

I would not be likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervenor status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering.

Sincerely,

Latash Benton

636 W. Short St.
Lexington, KY 40508

9/10/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I have not benefited from Kentucky's fledgling solar businesses yet, but looking to install solar.

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate; it's a no brainer to increase Kentucky jobs and seek clean energy away from a dying coal industry.

I think the Public Service Commission should take into account ways that solar energy could reduce pollution and benefit public health. I see patients all the time dealing with black lung, nicotine addiction, all the vices we so readily promote in Kentucky. Why not pursue energy options that do not contribute pollution.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is very important to me.

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. KU is struggling to meet demand. Why not improve availability of solar.

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to charge an added monthly fee for solar customers.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid.

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering.

I've been considering adding solar to my medical practice, the old Eagle Creek Library given it's south facing large roof, but the cost and unpredictability of return on investment has me hesitating. Solar fits with our corporate values, would increase jobs of installment and maintenance, and contributes renewable power to the grid. Please help me support the economy and the environment.

Sincerely,

Danesh Mazloomdoost

321 Brookside Dr.
Danville, KY 40422

9/10/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. Solar energy is what we all should strive for no matter one's income. Solar energy is clean, non polluting, and readily available.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong because it's clean energy and what our planet needs!

It would not be fair for the PSC to allow utilities to charge an added monthly fee for solar customers.

It would not be fair for the PSC to allow the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced.

It would be very unfair for the PSC to allow utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates.

It would definitely be unfair for the PSC to allow utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid.

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems. I feel that the PSC needs to consider what an asset rooftop solar systems in the community are to us all. This is clean energy! Why go backwards to produce energy?

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. This is our state which needs all the clean energy it can produce and not go back to old & polluted practices. If those in the business of running PSC can't see the future of energy they are being short sighted and looking only for profit and not the future of the common person in our state.

Solar needs to be the answer for energy needs in our state. It works and is clean! Why be backwards?

Sincerely,

Cathy Lally

1681 Traveller Rd.
Lexington, KY 40504

9/10/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I'm concerned given the PSC's continued alliances with power companies that their analysis will not be fair in considering the benefits of solar on climate.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me. Choice is always important in the private sector—with no competition, it allows companies to charge exorbitant prices with no recourse from the customer.

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. Specifically, solar has brought jobs back to communities suffering from the decline in the coal economy. Why stifle small business growth?

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. Pollution affects everyone so everyone should have the opportunity to choose how they obtain their energy.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong because I'm a reasonable, contributing member of our society.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to charge an added monthly fee for solar customers. The initial cost is high. Where is the incentive?

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced. They should have to pay what they charge. The end.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates. Why should they be allowed to do this?

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid. This is completely unfair and unjust.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering because low income individuals are disproportionately affected by costs.

Sincerely,

Sarah Bowling

6304 Hanses Dr.
Louisville, KY 40219

9/10/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate. Save our planet.

I think the Public Service Commission should take into account ways that solar energy could reduce pollution and benefit public health.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me because LG&E sucks.

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. Specifically, it creates jobs.

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few because it would help more people.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 or more a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong.

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering because people should have a voice.

Make solar affordable.

Sincerely,

Jennifer Edelen

13416 Kristen Leigh Court
Louisville, KY 40299

9/10/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems. Only in regards to how it best serves consumers and not corporations.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering, or their rights and concerns will be ignored. As taxpayers, voters, and all citizens have a right to have their voices heard and protected.

This should NOT be a financial or political decision but instead a sound environmental decision that benefits all citizens.

Sincerely,

RITA OSBORN

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

209 Covington Avenue,
Covington, KY 41011

9/10/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate. Coal, as we understand, is harmful to our environment. Additionally, coal ash is not good for humans to breathe. Doing basic math, sunlight is nearly infinite, and there is a non-infinite but very large amount of rooftop surface area that we can use to harness the sunlight. Seems like a no brainer decision to move more and more towards solar energy. Lastly, it has basically no impact on the environment.

I think the Public Service Commission should take into account ways that solar energy could reduce pollution and benefit public health. My wife suffers from asthma. When she does have a coughing bout, I am scared that she cannot breathe and sometimes think she is choking.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me. I understand the cost of solar is expensive up front (that cost is falling) but can pay for itself eventually. Not to mention, it increases your home's value, and can potentially put power back into the system for others to use.

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. Specifically, it impacts health positively (replaces coal and gas power potentially), impacts jobs neutrally, I think, not sure how many coal jobs will be lost and how many solar jobs are added. Energy grid is impacted positively (more people producing their own, using less at the power plants), economic diversification positively, pollution positively.

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. A much larger percentage of people classify as middle class and below the poverty line. That would be ridiculous to only make solar affordable to the rich. That would be a disservice to everyone because it would mean less benefits for everyone.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong. No one would even notice a net change of +\$0.01.

I would be more likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to charge an added monthly fee for solar customers. I doubt the fee would be greater than the savings solar panels would provide for me.

I would be more likely to install solar if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced. It is already a credit (surplus). It's still the best thing to do for society.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates. I work for the utility company, and I would still be more inclined to use solar just to spite them.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid. That just seems dirty. Something I would expect from a red state opposing the future and change for the better.

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems. The benefits are going to outweigh the costs once the state fully commits to it. It absolutely is the future, and we should rip off the band aid and commit or continue to be a state that is an embarrassment in so many other ways.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering because energy majorly impacts the environment. That is incredibly obvious. If Kroger and Walmart can lobby themselves into better profits then environmental groups and groups representing THE PEOPLE should have a seat at the table.

Look at your name, Kentucky PUBLIC SERVICE Commission. That is you are servants to the public. Not corporations and politicians. Any sane human wants and deserves an affordable option to produce their own power while also reducing power consumption to the surrounding coal and gas plants. Coal is a dying industry and the state needs to face that to be better prepared for a future without coal.

Sincerely,

Andrew Coleman

108 Camden Ave.
Versailles, 40383

9/10/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate because it could help make the air and water cleaner.

I think the Public Service Commission should take into account ways that solar energy could reduce pollution and benefit public health. Reduced carbon use can lead to improved public health.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me. Kentuckians should have affordable energy choice options.

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. Specifically, we should increase the use of solar to help decrease the use of carbon sources, increase jobs, decrease pollution, and improve the economic diversity of the Commonwealth.

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few; affordable clean energy options help ALL Kentuckians.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong. Less than 25 cents a year is cheap to all Kentuckians.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to charge an added monthly fee for solar customers.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates.

I would be less likely to install solar if there is less control for rates.

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems. Consideration of benefits along with the costs is the only way to adequately address any choice, not just the use of solar.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. The PSC should consider the plights of all Kentuckians (not just corporations) in anything they do.

Sincerely,

Wes Willoughby

RECEIVED

OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

3140 Chatham Dr.
Lexington KY 40503

9/10/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems. I would like to see the PSC consider both costs and the benefits of rooftop solar systems. Prior to 2019, rooftop solar in Kentucky was accessible and viable because of solar net metering. Net metering was responsible for the steady growth of homegrown solar businesses and investment in Kentucky, and it helped many people, businesses, churches and schools lower their energy bills and have a say in where they get their energy.

If PSC commissioners now undervalue solar in the way that monopoly utilities are pushing for, Kentucky's thriving, independent solar industry – and the good-paying jobs that come with it – could come to a screeching halt, while our utilities carve themselves a monopoly over solar energy in our state.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. I absolutely support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. Solar net metering is a win-win for the citizens of the Commonwealth and the planet.

Sincerely,

Karyn Hinkle

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

100 Amberfield Ct,
Bowling Green, KY 42104

9/10/2019
Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. We need to make an active transition into clean energy even at the state level. It needs to be within reach for average families.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong. Just like taxes, you need to pay in so all can benefit.

I would be likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to charge an added monthly fee for solar customers. If it I can afford the fee, I would be very likely.

I would be more likely to install solar if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid.

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems. We can't afford not to support clean energy efforts. The only way to make a positive impact in the environment is at the legislative level. Individuals will not produce the necessary amount of change to positively impact climate change. Utility companies and other corporations need to be pressured to comply through legislative measures.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. The voices of low-income groups who will be impacted by high costs need to be heard as well as environmental groups who have access to the most current information on the issue.

Sincerely,

Rebecca Watkins

3550 Blackwell Place
Lexington, KY 40509

9/11/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I think the Public Service Commission should take into account ways that solar energy could reduce pollution and benefit public health. As an asthma sufferer, it is both expensive and challenging to deal with air pollution. Solar energy needs to be considered to help keep our air clean.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me. If we are going to be a capitalist society with a free market, having the option to pick the best provider would be important to me.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong. It is a nominal fee that helps support green initiatives.

Sincerely,

Whitney Wilgus

830 Davis Ave.
Paducah, KY. 42001

9/10/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate; plenty of scientific data is available which proves we'd be fools not to consider benefits of solar on climate.

I think the Public Service Commission should take into account ways that solar energy could reduce pollution and benefit public health. Human health costs demand a moral obligation to mitigate pollution.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me. Why would I want to be at the mercy of profiteering energy monopolies.

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. Specifically, renewable energy sector is the fastest growing industry in Kentucky even though paid lobbyists with fossil fuel corporations & utility monopolies have wielded their power over KY legislators to squash these efforts. ENOUGH IS ENOUGH.

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. Affordable to all!!

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong. This EXTREMELY small investment.

I would be more likely driven to install off grid solar if the PSC allows utilities to charge an added monthly fee for solar customers, or allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced, or if the PSC allows utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates, or if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid.

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OCT 10 2018
INSTALL off grid system to begin with given the assinine attitudes in KY legislature.

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems; benefits & costs should be considered outside the profiteering motives.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering because more times than not, these decisions have greater impact on low income communities.

Sincerely,

Jeanie Embry

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

511 Woodbine Dr.
Lexington KY 40503

9/10/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate. Solar is an essential part of the free market. Limiting our choices to fossil fuels is an anathema to libertarian principles.

I think the Public Service Commission should take into account ways that solar energy could reduce pollution and benefit public health. Both of my parents suffer from asthma.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me. It is incredibly important to me that Kentucky adopt solar because I prefer not to use fossil fuels whenever possible.

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. Specifically, it will bring jobs that will replace the jobs lost in the coal mining sector to cheap fracked natural gas. Solar isn't the enemy of coal, hydrofracking is! Those coal jobs aren't coming back, so let's employ folks installing solar.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I (would/would not) be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong. It's an investment in a fossil fuel free future.

I don't think PSC should charge fees for using solar. Also, if utilities use solar generated by customers then they must pay for it. PSC must not allow utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates.

I would not be likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid. A deal is a deal.

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems. They have to look at benefits because those benefits will help customers.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels

important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. Low income folks and environmentalists have the same rights as everyone else. And corporations are not people!

We can either get on board with solar now or watch other states reap the benefits while we lose out. Those solar jobs will go elsewhere.

Sincerely,

Stephen Davis

409 E. High St.
Lexington, KY 40507

9/8/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

RECEIVED

OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me. It should be important to all citizens. A fair market! I would love to have solar panels some day.

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. It would benefit all citizens, helping our environment benefits everyone. And saving money. Creating jobs is a huge possibility that we should get in on. We have enough space for solar on mountaintop removal sites.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to charge an added monthly fee for solar customers.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid.

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems. Otherwise, it is not a truthful and open process.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. We need a voice to stand up for the citizens.

This would help all of Kentucky. When you help the citizens in our state you can have a positive impact on others.

Sincerely,

Sheila Foy

118 Baugh St.
Berea, KY40403

9/7/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I think the Public Service Commission should take into account ways that solar energy could reduce pollution and benefit public health. So many in my family have suffered from the impacts of fossil fuels. My Father from black lung, my child and Grandchildren suffering from COPD related illness.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me. The people need an opportunity for true energy independence.

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. We must move past fossil fuels and the people who have produced our energy for over a century should be a part of the future. Let Kentuckians have solar panels and let Kentuckians build them

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. So much of the working poor's income is consumed by energy costs.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong. Let's move forward.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to charge an added monthly fee for solar customers. If I could afford it it would already had been on my roof.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering.

Sincerely,

Teri Blanton

RECEIVED

OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
8/29/2019 COMMISSION

1468 Curtis Pike
Richmond, KY 40475

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I have a grid intertie p.v. system that provides electricity for our home.

I have benefited from Kentucky's fledgling solar businesses. Our system needs routine maintenance and, 10 years ago, we had difficulty finding a qualified technician. Now that solar has grown in Kentucky, we have more service providers to choose from.

Access to solar energy produced by rooftop solar panels—in my home and my community—has improved my quality of life. We opted for net metering because we wanted to be part of solar energy production for our neighbors. Not everyone can afford a p.v. system and this was our little way with connecting to our community.

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate. Our commitment to reducing carbon emissions was our motivation for investing in solar. Net metering has not only decreased electric bill but also helps to slow global climate change.

I think the Public Service Commission should take into account ways that solar energy could reduce pollution and benefit public health. My bronchi are damaged from radiation treatment for breast cancer. Heat and humidity that trap polluted air incapacitates me. Our solar system is preventive health care for me because it reduces the harmful particulates from coal fired plants that make breathing difficult.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me. Kentuckians deserve a choice in energy production and not have to rely solely on pollution churning monopolies.

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. We aren't rich, but we choose net metering because we knew we could get some return on our investment. Other Kentuckians deserve the same opportunity.

We have watched our monthly base fee slowly creep up with the final pay off on our investment in the p.v. system ever further away.

Sincerely,

Margie Stelzer

2195 Dye Ford Road
Alvaton, KY 42122

9/6/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate. The Public Service Commission should be what its name states: a group of folks in service of the public. Reducing carbon emissions, lowering our power bills, opening up a new industry that will create jobs, helping Kentuckians transition away from old forms of power to new forms...these are all benefits of solar that are threatened. The PSC simply MUST protect the public good by helping the burgeoning solar industry in our state. If the Commission does not, it cannot claim to be on the side of the public. Who do you really work for?

I think the Public Service Commission should take into account ways that solar energy could reduce pollution and benefit public health. The Commission must consider health benefits of solar power.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me. Give Kentuckians the chance to benefit themselves and their communities. The alternative is to choose to benefit energy utilities at our expense.

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. Simply put, solar power is the future, and it benefits us all in a myriad of ways. We urge the Commission to get out of the way, to not hold us back by keeping us chained to old and destructive ways of generating power.

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. It is one of the ways we can save life as we know it.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong. This is a no-brainer.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to charge an added monthly fee for solar customers.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid.

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems. The PSC needs to look at the benefits to the public. THAT IS YOUR JOB. You do not work for the utilities in this state; you work for citizens; please act like it.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering because it appears the PSC thinks they work for utilities and corporations rather than regular Kentuckians, and that's wrong.

Please do the right thing. You have the chance to help us or harm us. Do the right thing.

Sincerely,

Alan Smith

1320 Cherokee Road
Louisville, KY 40204

9/6/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

RECEIVED

OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

Access to solar energy produced by rooftop solar panels in my community has improved my quality of life. We must transition to renewable energy sources and rooftop solar panels are very important in accomplishing that goal. More solar means less carbon and cleaner air - both are very important to my daily life and future life!

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate. Effect on climate should be REQUIRED in all of PSCs decisions, including this one about solar.

I think the Public Service Commission should take into account ways that solar energy could reduce pollution and benefit public health. My brother suffers from asthma, and my mother had to quit her job to take care of him while he was a young child.

It is imperative the PSC immediately start integrating climate and health effects into all decisions and evaluations. Those are REAL costs that have been ignored for far too long.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important. Choice is always important - especially if my only other choice is fossil fuels.

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. Specifically, corporations are requiring renewable energy. If we want to retain and attract businesses, we must embrace renewables.

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. Our policies must build a framework for adoption of solar by as many people as possible.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. Stop seeing solar as a threat! Change the utility business model to allow for more decentralized generation. Solar provides BENEFIT to our community.

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I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems. Of course benefits and costs should be considered - like with all decisions. And the survival of the human species is quite a large benefit. That's what is on the line here when we discuss the need to adopt renewable energy.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. Everyone deserves the opportunity to intervene in a rate case.

Please modernize! Please get us away from coal and natural gas! Please do it NOW!!!! The business model exists - other utilities are doing it. We can to!

Sincerely,

Jackie Cobb

628 Price Ave. Lexington KY 40508

9/5/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

Access to solar energy produced by rooftop solar panels—in my home or community—has improved my quality of life by ...Jobs, environment and you name it!!!!!! It's only good for the entire planet, need I say more?

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate. Affirmative, very very very important that we address the future why we still can correct the path we are going on.

I think the Public Service Commission should take into account ways that solar energy could reduce pollution and benefit public health. Yes, of course, the healthier the planet is than the healthier all us will be.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me. Presently, we don't have a choice regardless how expensive they are, we have no say and NO choices!

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. Specifically, all the above there is no panacea to correct everything but this is a Start and it will totally be the only option down the road, give it or take it 100 years from now and everyone KNOWS that.

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. This is obvious, or I would think it is!

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong. Yes, this is too important to not take the leap of faith.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to charge an added monthly fee for solar customers.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid.

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems because of my faith.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering; hopefully they will be fair.

Sincerely,

Aimee Niles

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

1200 Sugar Camp Rd.
London, KY 40741

9/4/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate. Climate change is likely one of the biggest challenges my generation will face in our lifetime. Incentivizing the use of solar is a simple way to prioritize our environment and help to slow down climate change.

I think the Public Service Commission should take into account ways that solar energy could reduce pollution and benefit public health. I work at a hospital in southeastern Kentucky, and COPD is one of the most common causes of frequent admissions. Increasing the use of solar energy and thereby reducing air pollution is a great way to improve public health.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me. Utility companies that don't have to compete in the marketplace are able to price gouge and don't have to worry about providing the best possible service. Solar is a way for people to not only save money, but make themselves more self-reliant.

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. Specifically, Kentucky needs to catch up with other states in terms of taking action on climate change. Moving away from reliance on the dying coal industry and converting those jobs in solar jobs shows we as a state are willing to take a step to make our future better.

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. The very people who could most benefit from the potential cost savings of solar energy are the ones who will be most negatively impacted if the credit for rooftop solar is reduced.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay the estimated \$0.01 per month it costs non-solar customers to subsidize solar customers. This can also incentivize more and more people to become solar users.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to charge an added monthly fee for solar customers.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid.

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems. I believe the PSC should definitely consider the benefits of rooftop solar to the customers. Since the taxpayers are paying for the PSC, that is who they (should) serve, not the utility companies.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in PSC rate cases. Everyone should have their voices heard, not just those with a lot of money.

Sincerely,

Allison Huff

4538 Highway 15 South
Jackson, KY 41339

8/29/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. Yes, because everyone has the right to access clean energy. And if someone is willing to invest in that, they should be supported and encouraged, not punished.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong. Our planet and our species depends on it.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to charge an added monthly fee for solar customers.

I would be likely to install solar if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid.

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems. Yes, but that analysis should be fair and environmentally conscious.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I strongly support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering.

We should do all we can to encourage the adoption of solar energy and other clean/green, renewable sources. They are healthier for the planet, for our communities, and the economy. They create jobs!

RECEIVED

Sincerely,

Michael J. Oghia

120 Grove Ln
Murray, KY 42071

9/4/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate. There should be subsidies for encouraging any green, renewable energy and not for fossil fuels. Individuals who have taken the initiative and installed personal solar systems should be treated fairly and equitably. If utilities demand monopolies in solar energy, they should show initiative and begin to leave poisonous fossil fuels behind. As long as utilities drag their feet, personal solar owners and solar installer companies should be given all the encouragement possible, and this encouragement should include a fair price for solar generation. This is big business that needs to grace all of Kentuckians, not just utility CEOs.

I think the Public Service Commission should take into account ways that solar energy could reduce pollution and benefit public health from extraction, transportation, and burning of fossil fuels.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me, and I hope it encourages the monopolies to do the right thing.

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. Specifically, rooftop solar is an immediate answer to lowering our carbon footprint and lowering use of toxic fossil fuels. There are many jobs at stake here that are good for the economy.

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong. Have utilities really been working on improving the grid, on improving their own efficiencies?

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to charge an added monthly fee for solar customers.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates, and this sounds illegal, discriminatory.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid.

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems, and I hope the PSC is not bought and paid for like are our politicians.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering since it is part of freedom of speech.

Sincerely,

Ray Smith

2750 Montana Ave.
Louisville KY 40208

8/29/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate. We all have a duty to make huge changes in our lifestyles to offset our impact on climate change. We all have to listen to and trust the scientists that have proven that climate change is happening at a faster rate due to human activity. Solar power is one huge way for us to start cutting back on our ecological footprint. It's common sense! Prioritize the Earth and its people, not money!!

I think the Public Service Commission should take into account ways that solar energy could reduce pollution and benefit public health. The more renewable energy sources that we start to use in the place of burning up our natural resources will only help the air quality in our state. I have chronic breathing issues, and the pollution in our city only worsens it! It costs me over \$100 a month in doctors' office visits to maintain a fair quality of life. Please take steps to collect data on health effects related to air pollution and start thinking more seriously about cleaner renewable energy sources!

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me. I should have the freedom to choose my source of energy! Especially when it comes to freedom of producing my own energy through solar energy. It's simply taking away freedom of choice in that scenario!

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. Specifically, it would create jobs. It would lessen our ecological footprint. It would lessen pollution. It would give customers more options when it comes to energy sources.

I strongly support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. This is a bigger picture issue than just economic status. It's everyone choosing their way of energy production and having cleaner solar energy as an option should be for people of every economic status.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong. I would pay a whole \$1 a

month. I support cleaner energy production and people's right to independence in producing their own power.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to charge an added monthly fee for solar customers.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid.

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems. It's due diligence! I think they're not doing their job correctly, if they don't.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. It would be complacent of the PSC to not allow them to intervene. It's the PSC pandering to big money. For everyone's voice to be heard, there needs to be advocates for all people in those talks. Environmental advocates should also always be present to make sure that we are making decisions that are impacting the environment in a more positive way.

It's time you stop pandering to big money companies in Kentucky! Think about the environment. Climate change is real and Solar energy is a way we can start moving in the right direction and lessen our impact on the environment. Think about PEOPLE first!!

Sincerely,

Andrew Shupert

1934 Emerson Ave
Louisville, KY 40205

9/3/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. Solar energy is one of my home sustainability goals. Without the one-to-one net metering credit, I will not be able to afford the upfront cost of installing solar panels on my home.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be more than willing to pay 0.01 per month to support a sustainable energy source.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to charge an added monthly fee for solar customers. I would be less likely to install solar if I had to pay additional monthly fees.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced. It would be harder to justify the expense of solar panel installation if the net metering rate were drastically reduced. I think solar users should receive at a minimum 80% credit.

I would be less likely to install solar if I am going to be penalized by the company for being their "competition."

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid. I would also like to see a locked in rate for a 10-15 year period for solar users starting the day the panels are installed so that solar users can calculate their ability to "pay off" their panels.

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems. I think PSC should consider the long-term environmental and community impacts of an increase in solar panels.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervenor status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. The cost

of electricity most directly impacts those with limited financial resources and therefore they should be able to advocate for rates that allow them to have utilities AND food.

Sincerely,

Bethany Pratt

126 N Peterson Ave, #9
Louisville KY 40206

8/29/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

The Ursuline sisters of Louisville have bought into "Solar Shares," the field of solar panels east of Louisville on I64. We did this as a way to support sustainable sources of energy.

I have benefited from Kentucky's fledgling solar businesses indirectly because better solar business models help turn energy sources from health and climate-harming coal/carbon to sustainable energy like solar.

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate because the benefits are quantifiable and increasingly important to citizens. The health of the climate and of the land and water is more clearly a limited, endangered resource. The utilities' old way of ignoring future "downstream" harms of carbon-based energy is equally harmful.

I think the Public Service Commission should take into account ways that solar energy could reduce pollution and benefit public health. I know someone whose pulmonologist has told her that Louisville is an unhealthy place for her to live, but it isn't that easy for her to relocate.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me. Customers should be able to choose their utility.

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. Specifically, solar energy would put Kentucky on the map for being a forward-looking state that is solving the economic equation of integrating new, cleaner energy sources. Solar energy would improve health as a clean energy source, it would reduce pollution.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong.

The "Solar Shares" deal is not that great of a deal but we're doing it because we believe in supporting clean energy. Utilities have to figure out the business model and incorporate not fight cleaner energy sources.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. People without a voice but with a stake in the issue should be able to count on low-income advocates to speak up for them.

Sincerely,

Agnes Coveney

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

1902 Patton Avenue
Jackson KY 41339

9/1/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

We have 15 panels on our roof (installed in February, 2017) that supply about one-third of our electricity in our all-electric home.

Access to solar energy produced by rooftop solar panels in my home has improved my quality of life since our utility costs for electricity have gone down.

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate because the widespread use of solar power should ameliorate some of the effects of climate change.

I think the Public Service Commission should take into account ways that solar energy could reduce pollution and benefit public health. Widespread use of renewable energy, including solar power, will reduce our reliance on fossil fuels which should lessen the pollution problems we now have.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me. More choice is always the better option. If one way is working better than another we should have the option to make that choice.

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. Specifically, Solar power will help increase a sense of independence in our citizenry, to help us take control of as much of our lives as possible.

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. Clean energy will help everyone living in our world, not just the wealthy. So it should remain affordable to benefit everyone living around us.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong. One penny a month is nothing. It cost us quite a bit of money to install our solar panels. How can the power companies say we're not paying our fair share. No one else had to pay for our panels.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to charge an added monthly fee for solar customers.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid.

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems. Yes, because it's the fair thing to do.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. The more voices that are heard, the more it is the PSC will make good decisions.

Your job should be to do what is right for all the citizens in Kentucky, not just the corporations or those people who are wealthy enough to have more influence than the average person.

I believe solar energy brings many benefits to Kentucky, and it should be valued at least as a 1:1 credit of the current net-metering law. Solar power will help increase a sense of independence in our citizenry and help us take control of as much of our lives as possible.

Sincerely,

Chet Sygiel

1902 Patton Ave.
Jackson, KY 41339

8/29/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

We have 15 solar panels on the front roof of our house. We have benefited from Kentucky's fledgling solar businesses. Our electric bill is lower because of the solar panels.

I strongly support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate. Why would we want the PSC to bury their heads in the sand/coal?

I think the Public Service Commission should take into account ways that solar energy could reduce pollution and benefit public health. My best friend, Bess Douthitt, has asthma. She cannot be around anyone who is smoking or go into a restaurant where anyone is smoking. She always carries her rescue inhaler with her. She gets a prescription every month that costs over \$50. My neighbor next door just got out of the hospital with COPD. She was there for several days. Another close friend is not able to come to our meetings of groups she dearly loves. She has COPD and must be on oxygen 24/7.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is very important to me. It's only a matter of time until the whole grid goes down on one bad day. Thus, I wish we had put batteries up with our panels so that we could store any surplus we make.

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. It's impressive to see that people take this step. When we see solar panels, we figure the owners are bright, creative people.

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. It was a sacrifice for us to spend so much money when we bought our panels, but we were assured our savings would payoff our investment in 13 years. That was very important to us.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong. But is anyone considering the \$17,000 I had to pay up front for my panels? It seems to me that I am the one who is paying more. I am not poor, but I am not a one-percenter either.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to charge an added monthly fee for solar customers.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid.

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems. The system should not be rigged in favor of the utility companies.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I strongly support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. We have a right to be heard.

Climate change is real and has now become climate crisis. Wake up!!!! The utilities should be buying the panels for us and paying us rent for the space on our roofs because we are helping them and our communities.

Sincerely,

Virginia Meagher

RECEIVED

OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

204 Southwood Terrace
Louisville, KY 40214

9/1/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate. Yes, absolutely. The damage of carbon fueled energy production is catastrophic.

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. The more Kentuckians who can use clean energy the better.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong. Solar is getting cheaper all the time; coal/gas is getting more expensive.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to charge an added monthly fee for solar customers; there is no need; non-solar customers do not carry the cost of solar. By lessening demand, they actually lower the cost of trying to prepare for peak loads.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced. Energy contributed to the grid should be credited at the value it provides.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates. Such discrimination is unlawful and immoral.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid. Changing the rate of compensation would be a breach of contract and therefore illegal.

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems. Considering benefits more accurately determines the net cost, which may actually be negative - solar will end up being cheaper!

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to

intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. All stakeholders have a right to be heard.

You have a duty to consider the effects of your decisions on future generations.

Sincerely,

Donald Seeger

2151 Cypress Drive Apt F
Lexington, KY 40504

8/29/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

RECEIVED

OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. Specifically, I propose that rates be set in a way to encourage as much clean energy diversification as possible, including encouraging rooftop solar. The future of the planet and the human species depends on it. We need to convert to clean energy as soon as possible using all means at our disposal, including encouraging consumers to provide their own power. Each individual who is able to build their own solar array helps to take the strain off of our aging energy infrastructure. Also, solar construction, maintenance and repair will provide good, local jobs in Kentucky and will help to offset the job losses from coal and manufacturing. I strongly encourage the Public Service Commission to set the rates for home solar as close to the net metering rates as possible, unless you can cut a better deal for home solar.

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. Forcing people to pay a premium not to use dirty energy is cruel. Everyone is hurt by climate change and degradation, and everyone should have access to affordable clean energy.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong. Heck, yeah' I would actually pay more if it could be directed to businesses and apartment owners to encourage them to build solar. I rent, so I can't set up a solar array. Someone who has built a personal solar array has invested significant time and money. Besides paying outright for the system and installation they have researched systems and permit rules. The claim that they are not "paying their fair share" is specious. On the contrary, when the utilities do not pay the full cost of the environmental damage of coal, fracked gas and other fossil fuels are the ones that are not paying their fair share - they are passing on the cost to all of us, current and future generations.

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems. As long as you consider the full cost and benefits of rooftop solar, including considering the damage to the environment of coal and other fossil fuels, then yes, you should use your authority.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. Advocates for the environment and for low-income utility customers should be given as much if not more consideration than big businesses such as Kroger and Walmart. These big businesses should be encouraged to own the massive environmental footprint of their business practices (such as their reliance on their customers having cars to get to their often remote business locations) and to change their practices to be less damaging. For example, there is no reason Kroger and Walmart should not be able to put up solar arrays on their massive parking lots and let customers park underneath.

Sincerely,

Amy Pemberton

1722 Bardstown Road
Louisville, KY 40205

8/31/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I have a 2KW on my house. I have benefited from Kentucky's fledgling solar businesses since Solar jobs help the entire community.

Access to solar energy produced by rooftop solar panels in my home and in my community has improved my quality of life. Solar means cleaner air and fewer asthma attacks.

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate. The benefits of solar are a major factor that should be considered when rates are being reviewed because everyone benefits from cleaner air and less dependence on fossil fuels.

I think the Public Service Commission should take into account ways that solar energy could reduce pollution and benefit public health. My daughter has had asthma attacks on ozone alert days. We need to reduce the nitrogen oxides that contribute to ground-level ozone.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me. Having the option of installing solar is a freedom that all Americans should have. It gives us independence and promotes jobs.

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. Specifically, solar will help us avoid the worst impacts of climate change.

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. Solar costs are going down while fossil fuels costs are increasing. We need to keep costs down.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong. We need more roof-top solar, and I am willing to pay more for having it.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to charge an added monthly fee for solar customers. Utilities should provide incentives for solar, not penalties.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced. Solar producers should be paid more for their solar, not less. Clean energy is worth more than dirty energy.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates. Solar customers should not have to pay more.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid. People will lose money on their solar investments with any reduction in net metering credits.

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems. You cannot consider the costs without also considering the benefits. To do so would be unfair and unreasonable.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervenor status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. All Kentuckians should have the right to intervene in rate cases. Equal protection is an important tenet of a democracy.

Sincerely,

Tim Darst

75 Scantland Lane
Frankfort, KY 40601

8/29/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I have a solar water heater on my roof and am saving up for solar panels

Access to solar energy produced by rooftop solar panels are important for residents, for non-profits, and for our communities. For example, solar panels in use at Floracliff Nature Sanctuary mean my donations to them can go for other operational needs, not paying the utility bill. Solar panels keep people employed. Less coal burned equals better air quality equals better health for me.

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate. We need to account for benefits that contribute to a slowing of climate change. These benefits offset the damage being done to our environment from more violent storms, more erratic rainfall - too much or too little which is damaging to farmers, infrastructure, etc.

I think the Public Service Commission should take into account ways that solar energy could reduce pollution and benefit public health. The value of solar to public health should certainly be taken into account.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me. I prefer to support means that do not damage the earth, water or air. Providing my own energy allows me to help myself and the utility by providing them extra power at peak times.

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. Specifically, we could have more jobs, more ways to utilize strip mine sites, have cleaner and clearer air, better views for tourists, better outcomes for people on fixed incomes.

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. Keep it affordable. People on fixed incomes need a way to keep costs down.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay up to \$0.05 a

month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong. We need more options for energy production besides coal and fracking.

I would not be likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to charge an added monthly fee for solar customers.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced.

I would not be likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates.

I would not be likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid.

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems. It is only fair and logical to do a complete analysis when making any decision. You have to look at costs and benefits both.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. If industry has a voice, so should the people!

Be fair and look at the entire situation.

Sincerely,

Joyce Bender

14412 Lake Forest Dr.
Louisville KY 40245

8/31/2019

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PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. Because it control/minimizes pollution.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong because clean air impacts everyone.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to charge an added monthly fee for solar customers.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid.

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems. Roof-top solar is our last hope for cleaner air and competition for energy.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. Fairness! Activists should keep the pressure on for dialogue/debate.

The future is alternative energy sources so promote not prevent.

Sincerely,

J RONALD KNORPP

975 Baxter Ave. #2
Louisville, KY 40204

8/30/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate. It is critical that the Public Service Commission consider the benefits of solar power to Kentucky and our citizens. Solar power reduces public health risk by improving air quality, reduces our reliance on unreliable power sources, and creates jobs.

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. Specifically, solar energy brings benefits that are strongly needed in Kentucky. It offers the opportunity for good paying jobs that won't dry up when a fossil fuel source is depleted. It doesn't destroy our environment and water quality like coal has in the eastern part of the state, where I grew up. It doesn't damage our air quality. It also gives us more options for maintaining an energy grid that meets demands--especially in the summer when cooling costs are highest, and the sun is also brightest. Kentucky needs solar because it diversifies our economy and improves our quality of life.

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. If the credit for rooftop solar is significantly reduced, this method of obtaining solar energy will likely become financially out of reach for most Kentuckians. I strongly support the use of clean, sustainable energy remaining accessible to all Kentuckians, not just the wealthy few.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong. Utility companies are arguing that Kentuckians who don't use solar energy have to carry the cost of rooftop solar customers "not paying their fair share." However, the data says that this rate increase for non-solar Kentuckians is less than a penny a month. Currently, I live in an apartment where using rooftop solar is not an available option, so that means I'm one of the Kentuckians paying a little extra. And I'm more than fine with an extra penny on my bill to support Kentuckians getting power in a way that improves the environment for all of us. Sure, I may not get solar power, but I get cleaner air, cleaner water, and a more vibrant Kentucky economy out of the bargain. That's a great deal in my eyes.

Sincerely,

Holly Brown

975 Baxter Ave. #2
Louisville, KY 40204

8/30/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to charge an added monthly fee for solar customers. When I eventually have a home where I can use rooftop solar, I would be less motivated to install solar if the PSC allows utility companies to charge an extra monthly fee for solar customers. Any fee like this is just a money grab from the utility company and reduces my ability to make back my invest in solar panel materials. As much as I believe in solar power, I'm not a wealthy Kentuckian, and depending on the size of this added monthly fee, it might easily keep me from being able to afford to install rooftop solar on my own home.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced. I would also be less likely to install rooftop solar if the credit solar customers receive for excess energy contributed to the grid is reduced. Again, installing solar is expensive and I don't have the money to make that investment if I can't eventually recoup it. That's not a viable option for many Kentuckians. Additionally, it's unfair of utility companies to take excess energy produced by Kentuckians without paying for it, and that's effectively what reducing the credit does.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates. I would also be turned off of installing rooftop solar if utility companies were allowed to discriminate against solar customers by charging higher rates than are charged to non-solar customers. It would be ridiculous for solar customers to have to pay more money when they are producing energy that other Kentuckians can use.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid. Once Kentuckians make their investment with rooftop solar, utility companies should be prohibited from changing the rate of compensation solar customers receive for the energy they contribute to the grid. It's important for Kentuckians to know what kind of return on investment we can expect from rooftop solar, and utility companies shouldn't be allowed to break that deal with us at their own whim.

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems. As the PSC considers questions related to rooftop solar, it is vital to look at both the costs and benefits of this initiative. The PSC needs to consider the full picture, and to look at the many benefits rooftop solar brings to KY.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels

important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. I've been quite shocked to read that the PSC blocked the rights of low-income advocates and environmental groups to intervene on the issue of a proposed rate hike for energy customers, while big companies were still permitted to have a say in the matter. I hope that the PSC will reconsider this frankly corrupt decision and ensure that all Kentuckians get to have a say on this issue. Kentucky citizens care about our land, air, and water. We care about what the average person can realistically afford. And we are the majority--unlike corporate lobbyists. If there's anyone who should have a say in this matter, it's the thousands of Kentuckians who will be affected by the decisions the PSC makes and the people who advocate for them.

Sincerely,

Holly Brown

136 Stevie's Way
Berea, KY 40403

8/30/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. We all need to end the use of fossil fuels such as coal for electricity, and focus on utilizing solar energy, which is infinitely renewable.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong. It is much preferable to being enslaved by fossil fuels and the corporations that push them.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to charge an added monthly fee for solar customers. That "monthly fee" sounds more like a penalty for using solar, inserted by the fossil fuel interests. Nonetheless, we would still want to install solar.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced. We still want solar! The fossil fuel corporations can eat their fees!

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid.

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems unless the utilities are buying its "authority."

After the PSC denied certain groups intervenor status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. They stand for those of us who will be the most adversely affected by a corporately-influenced decision---the majority of people.

Do your job---serve the public, not the moneyed corporations!

Sincerely,

Tanya Stewart

5020 Defries Rd.
Canmer, KY 42722

8/30/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate. Solar is a viable alternative to other forms of energy that produce the carbon that is destroying our atmosphere.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me. Roof top solar allows individuals to produce some or all of the energy they use, reducing their carbon footprint. Net metering allows those who produce more than they use to feed solar power to the utilities to be used by all. To force us to pay for the energy we save the electric companies is ludicrous in the extreme.

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. Every Kentuckian should have the right to invest in solar to help the environment and to reduce their electricity costs. The wealthy few should not have a monopoly on solar energy. Neither should the electric utilities.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong. I am a firm believer in roof-top solar and would be willing to pay to keep Kentucky's independent solar industry. I have had rooftop solar for 10 years and have sent many kilowatt hours of electricity to my electric company to use as they see fit. A couple of pennies a month to keep roof top solar going is a small price to pay for cleaner air for all.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to charge an added monthly fee for solar customers. I already have rooftop, but i feel that an added fee would have made me think much harder about installing my solar panels. I feel that no one should be charged for helping out the utilities and for making our state a better place to live.

I would be likely to install solar if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced. I think the credit should be equal to the amount of the excess.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates. The utilities should not be allowed to discriminate against solar customers.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid. I will be very upset if my utility starts charging me fees or changes the rate that we settled on when our panels were installed.

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems. The PSC should consider both the costs and benefits of roof-top solar. To do otherwise would be a gross disservice to all Kentuckians but especially those who are trying hard to reduce their consumption of polluting energy.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. It is time to put the people back in the driver's seat of what happens in this state. Big companies that are trying to make a profit on the backs of low income Kentuckians should not be allowed to do so.

Sincerely,

Wendy Price

635 Woodside Walk Trail
Richmond, KY 40476

8/30/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

REC

OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. The more people engaged in clean energy the better for our communities, our wallets and most importantly the Earth itself.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong. I will pay that and more. It is a fallacy that other consumers would have to support solar roof powered customers. There are ways through this if we look at the examples of other communities, states, and countries. We don't have to reinvent the system.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to charge an added monthly fee for solar customers.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid.

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems. Yes, we need to do everything possible to make changes toward clean energy solutions.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervenor status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. These decisions impact everyone not just the wealthy or businesses.

Make Kentucky a leader in clean energy not a follower of last resort. All of our futures depend on it.

Sincerely,

Selby Dorgan

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

PO Box 463
Richmond, KY 40476

8/30/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate because I know that they are enormous and that we all depend on planet earth to be healthy and happy and for our children to be healthy and happy.

I think the Public Service Commission should take into account ways that solar energy could reduce pollution and benefit public health. I know people who suffer from asthma, and I know that it is a big emotional toll not being able to do all the activities that they and their loved ones want to do together. I would love to see KY reduce these air pollutants.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me. I'd love to be able to put it on top of our barns and be able to feel good generating energy, contributing to the commonwealth and possibly being able to earn more money to support our household and farm.

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. I think more solar would entice more innovative companies to the state. I think it would be much better for health than coal. I think it could provide great jobs to people installing solar and working in solar. In other states it really seems to help them be more financially thriving. I would love to see us have clean energy to lessen the impact on the environment.

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. Yes, because I want everyone to be able to access good, clean energy. I think it will help our state remain more competitive too.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong because in the long run, I think our state will benefit a lot more than a penny per person to have new energy sources, new job opportunities, better air quality, etc.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to charge an added monthly fee for solar customers.

I would be likely to install solar if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid.

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems. I'd particularly like to see the PSC look at the benefits since this is a state that has historically been so pro-coal and anti-solar and I feel we are falling behind other states in terms of our approach to solar and that in the long run that is going to have very bad repercussions for our economy and environment.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervenor status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering, especially if companies like Kroger and Walmart get to intervene. Decisions like these must take into account the rights of our citizens, especially low-income citizens who may have the most to gain or lose from the impact of these decisions.

Solar in Kentucky would be an absolutely fabulous investment for our health and economy!

Sincerely,

Lucy Flood

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OCT 14 2019

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COMMISSION

1033 Garvin Place
Louisville, KY 40203

8/30/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I currently have 10 solar panels installed on my home, on a back roof, not visible from street. I have benefited from Kentucky's fledgling solar businesses since the installation was done by a local company.

Access to solar energy produced by rooftop solar panels has improved my quality of life by. Reduced elec. bills by 40%, and I feel good about contributing less to community pollution.

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate. Improving air quality will help people with medical conditions like asthma.

I think the Public Service Commission should take into account ways that solar energy could reduce pollution and benefit public health by helping those with physical limitations and medical costs!

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me. It provides some control/say in improving the climate.

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. Yes. The tax credit helped make my decision to add solar more readily available.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong because Kentucky needs all the help we can get in boosting clean air and good jobs!

After the PSC denied certain groups intervenor status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering.

Sincerely,
Judy Lyons

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OCT 14 2019

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8/30/2019

100 Noe Way
Baxter, KY 40806

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. I would like to install solar but it has not been affordable until recently. Do not put it out of reach again.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong. Yes, it's cleaner and worth the expense.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to charge an added monthly fee for solar customers.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid.

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems. Yes, we need to know the benefits of rooftop solar systems, not just the costs claimed by utilities.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervenor status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering.

Pay attention to the citizens of KY and be more fair and balanced when granting rate increases and consideration of sustainable energy projects.

Sincerely,

Roger Noe

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COMMISSION

10618 Aspen Place
Union, KY 41091

8/30/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I strongly support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to charge an added monthly fee for solar customers.

I would be likely to install solar if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid.

I strongly support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. These individuals are often overlooked and their voices and needs need to be met just like everyone else

ORSANCO needs to make their standards mandatory

Sincerely,

Maria Truitt

2037 Dellwood Drive
Lexington KY 40503

8/30/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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OCT 14 2019

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COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate. The science is clear: we must move away from carbon-emitting energy as fast as we can. I intend to add rooftop solar panels to my home, and would like to see a fair, one-to-one match for my solar against the KU/LGE-supplied energy that we would otherwise use.

I think the Public Service Commission should take into account ways that solar energy could reduce pollution and benefit public health. Children who live in cities, including Kentucky's cities, breathe in more air pollution than rural children, leading to life-long diseases such as asthma. We must do everything we can to reduce pollution, which will in turn reduce disease, which will in turn reduce health-care costs. It's a win-win.

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. As Kentucky coal mines are able to produce less, it's important to replace these jobs with sustainable ones; solar and other alternative energy jobs are a way to provide employment in areas that are hurting, yet keep skilled employees in the sector that they know: energy. Several members of my family work in or retired from working in coal-fired power plants; we were proud to know that we provided a vital service, and it's important for employees to know that their jobs aren't hurting the environment and are guaranteed well into the future.

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to charge an added monthly fee for solar customers.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid.

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervenor status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. Indeed, Kentucky's poor residents should have the same energy options as the affluent ones. Kentucky's government is for the people, not solely for the corporations.

Sincerely,

Cindi Blyberg

1000 Winding Oak Trail
Lexington, KY 40511

8/30/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I strongly support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate. Climate change is real and its effects are having devastating effects to our state, and our world. Kentucky can lead the way and set an example for starting to offset the effects of climate change while SIMULTANEOUSLY improving the lives of all Kentuckians.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me. Customers should always be able to choose between multiple options when making a purchase. It's that simple. Be it small goods from a store or utilities that are necessary for survival and livelihood, everyone should have a choice; not only does this improve the economy but it improves lives.

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. Bringing solar energy to Kentucky has immeasurable positive effects...transitioning our abundantly heavy reliance on coal-powered energy to solar powered energy would bring in new and exciting jobs to Kentuckians that does not force these individuals to sacrifice their health for their work, it would bring Kentucky to the forefront of the needed change for better energy practices and we could serve as a model for other states, it would better our environment and extend our planet's habitability, and it would better our climate, our culture, and our lives by giving us cleaner air, improving our health (and thus decreasing health costs), and improving our economy.

I am writing to convince the citizens of Kentucky that advancing our solar energy use is anything but positive for every single person in this state is more than an atrocity. Only good can come from increasing our solar energy use, so long as it is done in an appropriate and equitable manner.

Sincerely,

Briana Moore

1000 Winding Oak Trail

Lexington, KY 40511

8/29/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I strongly support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid.

Sincerely,

Briana Moore

1000 Winding Oak Trail
Lexington, KY 40511

8/29/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems assuming PSC is looking at this from a holistic perspective with regard to both costs and benefits, and not only looking at the costs/benefits of a select few entities. They must take into consideration the average Kentuckian and the state as a whole and the benefit to their lives as far as economics, health, and the future.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. However, there is no valid, reasonable argument to made for why environmental and low-income advocates should not be able to intervene in these matters unless you are wealthy or opposed to pro-environment reforms. There is no valid reason why these entities should not be allowed to intervene as their intervention can only be for the good of the many as that represent most of Kentucky, not just the wealthy few.

Sincerely,

Briana Moore

1006 Kees Rd.
Lexington, KY 40505

8/29/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I currently don't have solar panels installed on my home, but I would like to have them as part of a renovation project. Net Metering as it exists today would help defray the costs of installation.

I have benefited from Kentucky's fledgling solar businesses. Saving energy and lowering costs allows small businesses and nonprofits to hire people such as myself - bookkeepers and administrators, to help their business grow.

Access to solar energy produced by rooftop solar panels in my community has improved my quality of life. I'm old enough to remember Acid Rain, which contaminated gardens, forests, waterways, and at the paint off cars or anything outside. Solar and Wind energy are imperative for halting the comeback of Acid Rain due to incompetent republican EPA policies.

I strongly support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate since both climate overall and our local clean air, food and water should be a top concern of the commission. For profit companies are not going to be willing to cut their profits to pay for needed new clean tech. The commission must force them to upgrade to modern solar and wind technologies.

I think the Public Service Commission should take into account ways that solar energy could reduce pollution and benefit public health. I grew up mainly at my grandparents' home in Greenup Co Ky, where both Acid Rain and air pollution from Steel, Chemical, Coal Cracking, and Petroleum processing are literally everywhere. As an adult, I have reduced lung function, asthma, heart trouble, and bad circulation that are directly related to being in that toxic environment growing up. My grandfather died relatively young of cancer, my grandmother of stroke - and neither smoked cigarettes a day in their lives. All the damage to their bodies was a result of air pollution and acid rain. My mother died of a stroke even though she moved away from Eastern Kentucky to Lexington as a young adult. The effects are lifelong and cumulative. The PSC needs to stop throwing away the lives of people for profit and sacrificing the quality of our air, food and water on the altar of corporate dividends.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me, and this is a big part of my motivation for wanting solar panels.

Nobody should be held hostage by for-profit corporations that literally could care less about whether or not their customers can afford their bloated profit-driven prices, ridiculous executive pay, and stock dividends for investors who don't even live here.

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. Kentucky needs to be economically self-sustaining (this is called relocalization) and have a viable, decentralized energy grid that works to meet local needs without poisoning the air, food and water. We need clean energy tech jobs. We need science education for our youth that will enable them to learn such jobs - and better education will spiral out as educated young people invent products and services and become entrepreneurs. We need to reduce the incredible number of people not just in Eastern Kentucky but all throughout the state that have cancer and black lung disease caused by for-profit corporations that walk away from the cost, hurting our economy and our medical infrastructure by overburdening it and taking people's discretionary income away. We need a clean energy economy that protects both workers and the environment and the solar and wind industries both can do this. Net metering will help both of these technologies be more economically viable and widely adopted and gives Kentuckians control of their energy use and production. Of course, that's what the for-profit electric companies don't want - they prefer hostages.

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates. The only purpose of such rates would be to punish people who dare to not want to be held hostage by for-profit corporations.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid. Less likely, of course. They want to scare people away from decentralized, clean energy. Again, they aren't entitled to a profit. This is supposed to be a free market. If they can't compete, they should go out of business.

Kentuckians deserve a clean, safe decentralized energy future with solar and wind leading the way, not be shackled to outdated and antiquated unclean 19th century processes because the robber barons want it that way.

Sincerely,

Leah Bourne

1006 Kees Rd.
Lexington, KY 40505

8/29/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-0025

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems, but only if the "costs and benefits" of THE CUSTOMERS are being exclusively considered. The purpose of the Commission is to protect the citizens of Kentucky from corrupt, short sighted money grubbing for-profit corporations. Period.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. If the Commission is a corrupt tool of the for-profit corporations, they need to all be replaced with *nothing but* environmental and low-income advocates. The Commission is there to protect individuals from corporate greed, not enable it.

Please stop making Kentucky a laughingstock in the US and around the world, backward and corrupt. Kentuckians do not need to live in feudal peonage to for-profit corporations. Kentuckians do not need to be poisoned because our own government allows it.

Sincerely,

Leah Bourne

251 Irvine Road
Lexington, KY 40502

8/30/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I strongly support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong.

Sincerely,

Janet Holloway

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COMMISSION

926 Charles St.
Louisville, KY 40204

8/30/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong.

Sincerely,

Robert Crawford

137 North Peterson avenue
Louisville, KY 40206

8/29/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I have benefited from Kentucky's fledgling solar businesses. Yes, solar energy reduces the need for fossil fuels to be burned, which benefits the air we breath.

Access to solar energy produced by rooftop solar panels in my community has improved my quality of life by improving air quality

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate because it will improve air quality by reducing the need to burn fuel. It will eventually reduce the cost if the scale of users rises.

I think the Public Service Commission should take into account ways that solar energy could reduce pollution and benefit public health. I have lost my grandma to lung disease, and improved air quality would help people like her. The PSC should consider health impacts in their decision.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me. Energy independence isn't just the United States against the world, but producing and storing your own energy at home is important to everyone individually.

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. Specifically, installers and manufacturers of solar panels would have great jobs. It is going to be part of the future energy grid whether this credit is taken away or not. Kentucky can use this as an opportunity for growth.

I strongly support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to charge an added monthly fee for solar customers.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to charge an added monthly fee for solar customers, and I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid.

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. Everyone needs energy, and the rates we pay as individuals do not just hurt our bottom line, it affects our lives every day if we need to pay more for energy. That is less that we have left to pay for other essentials. Everyone should have a say.

This is a chance to be moving forward with the rest of the world. Cutting net-metering credit will put Kentucky behind.

Sincerely,

Aaron DeWitt

622 W. Main St.
Lexington, KY 40508

8/30/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I have benefited from Kentucky's fledgling solar businesses. Renewable energy is a priority for all Kentuckians, and all of humanity.

Access to solar energy produced by rooftop solar panels will give us all a future. Fossil fuels are destroying our planet. Climate change is real. The faster we move to renewable energy, the better. See the 2018 United Nations Climate Change report if you don't understand the urgency of the situation.

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate. Kentuckians need to move to renewable energy systems as quickly as possible. Solar panels are a proven way to do that at a low cost.

I think the Public Service Commission should take into account ways that solar energy could reduce pollution and benefit public health. Air pollution is an ongoing problem and is largely attributable to fossil fuels. Renewable energy is an outstanding way to improve air quality and lessen the effects of air pollution.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Choice is extremely important to me. Kentuckians should have the ability to choose how they get their energy and take advantage of solar and other renewable energy systems.

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. Specifically, renewable energy is the future. Kentucky has extremely high greenhouse gas emissions for a small state with a small population. We must do our part to reduce emissions and keep the earth habitable.

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. Affordable clean energy for all should be a major priority of government and civic organizations at all levels.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would gladly pay considerably more

than a penny. I would also like to see the PSC mandate required reductions in fossil fuel use among major energy providers (e.g., LG&E) and develop an aggressive timetable for moving to renewables for most if not all of the Commonwealth's energy needs.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid.

I strongly support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I strongly support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. Making renewable energy systems available to all people is a global priority.

We need large-scale support for adoption of renewable energy systems immediately, solar included.

Sincerely,

Daniel Vivian

728 Berry Lane
Lexington, 40502

8/30/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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PUBLIC SERVICE
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Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate since We are stewards of our earth, and there is no question that solar energy will help decrease climate change via reducing carbon emissions.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from, and I support choice. I would much rather obtain energy from rooftop solar.

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky, especially jobs, and those jobs are not dependent on nonrenewable sources. Solar reduces the carbon footprint and thereby reduces associated illnesses and pollution.

I strongly support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month or even a bit more if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong.

I would to install solar regardless of whether the PSC allows utilities to charge an added monthly fee for solar customers.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid.

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems. What is the point of looking at only one side of an issue?

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, I strongly support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. WE LIVE HERE. WE need to have our input considered seriously.

You are beholden to Kentucky residents. You need to represent them fairly.

Sincerely,

Lee Paulson

329 Stamper Street,
Corbin, KY 40701

8/29/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate. We have to move forward on renewable energy and climate change.

I think the Public Service Commission should take into account ways that solar energy could reduce pollution and benefit public health. Healthcare costs and lost of productivity hurts us all.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me. We will never move forward to renewable energy with protected monopolies.

I believe solar energy brings many benefits to Kentucky, and I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to charge an added monthly fee for solar customers, and I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid.

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems. Looking at anything with only one view is never good. All options should be considered equally and fairly.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. All sides should be heard equally.

Don't discriminate. Play fair and consider all sides equally. We also need to move forward for the future of our climate and promote renewable energy.

Sincerely,

Robert H Miller
149 Wabash Dr.
Lexington, KY 40503

8606 Whipps Bend Rd,
Louisville KY 40222

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

8/29/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

Being a current solar user, I currently have solar panels installed on my home.

I have benefited from Kentucky's fledgling solar businesses. I have an array of 10 solar panels, installed in late 2014. They have a maximum capacity of generating 300 kwh per month, which covers my usage two months out of the year and covers a large portion of my usage the other 10 months.

I have benefited from Kentucky's fledgling solar businesses. Indeed, A small solar business located in Western Kentucky installed my panels, providing work for about 4 installers.

Access to solar energy produced by rooftop solar panels—in my home or community—has improved my quality of life. I feel good about supporting solar energy and knowing that a large portion of my energy usage is truly clean power. My initial investment pays "dividends" to me every month, when I get my LG&E bill.

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate. I definitely think PSC needs to consider the benefits of solar energy as we all face the demands of global and regional climate change. More powerful storms will be bringing down more and more power lines from the main grid; thus, distributed solar will improve grid resiliency.

I think the Public Service Commission should take into account ways that solar energy could reduce pollution and benefit public health. In Louisville, we suffer from more and more "bad air" days due to higher temperatures over a long summer season. Air toxins are trapped in the Ohio River Valley more frequently, so we need to reduce the toxins emitted. Solar panels are one way to do that.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me because I value being personally responsible for my consumption habits. I want to mitigate my carbon footprint on the planet and on my local community.

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. Clean energy is particularly important in neighborhoods which suffer from many environmental toxins. Obviously, clean energy must be accessible to all ratepayers.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to charge an added monthly fee for solar customers.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows the credit solar customers receive for the excess energy they contribute to the grid to be drastically reduced.

I would be less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to discriminate against solar customers with differentiated, higher rates, and I would be obviously less likely to install solar if the PSC allows utilities to suddenly change the rate of compensation you receive for the energy you contribute to the grid.

I do support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs as well as the benefits of rooftop solar systems.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. Those groups bring an important voice to the discussion. Why would people/consumers not have the same right to intervene as big corporations?

I object to their allowing a pipeline pathway thru Bernheim Forest, but that is a somewhat different subject. Still, pipelines for dirty fossil fuels are going the way of the dinosaurs. The future is clean renewable energy, such as solar.

Sincerely,

Kate Cunningham

2732 Dale Ln.
Fisherville 40023

8/29/2019

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard, Post Office Box 615
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Written Comments on PSC Case Number 2019-00256

As a sustainability consultant, I often collaborate with Kentucky's fledgling solar businesses.

Access to solar energy produced by rooftop solar panels—community—has improved my quality of life by because it keeps clean energy affordable and accessible to all consumers.

I support the PSC considering the benefits of solar on climate. Because you can't set a fair price on the energy produced by rooftop solar without a proper cost benefit analysis.

I think the Public Service Commission should take into account ways that solar energy could reduce pollution and benefit public health. I have several people in my family with COPD and asthma. There are cost and benefits associated with all forms of energy. These costs and benefits affect some more than others.

Kentucky is a regulated monopoly state, and rooftop solar is one way that customers can produce their own energy and have more of a say over where their energy comes from. Having that choice is important to me. The more open a market is, the more cost competitive it is. That ultimately benefits consumers. Isn't that capitalism in a nutshell?

I believe solar energy brings additional benefits to Kentucky. Specifically, solar energy brings more economic activity, more jobs, less pollution and a more Diversified energy portfolio, which benefits this state.

I support clean energy remaining affordable to all Kentuckians, not just a wealthy few. It's only fair for clean energy to be affordable and accessible to all Kentuckians no matter their income.

An analysis of Kentucky utility data reveals that, at most, a one-for-one net metering credit costs the average ratepayer less than one penny per month. I would be willing to pay \$0.01 a month if Kentucky's independent solar industry could keep going strong.

I support the PSC using its authority to consider both the costs AND the benefits of rooftop solar systems.

After the PSC denied certain groups intervener status in the 2018 LG&E/KU rate case, it feels important to state that I support the right of environmental and low-income advocates to intervene in future PSC rate cases, including rate cases regarding solar net metering. Yes, they bring an important voice to the discussion. Why would people/consumers not have the same right to intervene as big corporations? There is no doubt in my mind that the fossil fuel interest and big money interests are represented. It seems only fair to have all groups represented.

Clean energy needs a fair chance to compete. It is in everyone's interest to allow this.

Sincerely,

David Braden

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OCT 14 2019

**PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION**

**The Benefits and Costs
of Net Metering
Solar Distributed Generation
on the System of Entergy Arkansas, Inc.**

**R. Thomas Beach
Patrick G. McGuire**

September 15, 2017

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Attachment 1 – EAI’s key avoided cost assumptions filed May 1, 2017 in Docket No. 07-085-TF

Attachment 2 – *Methane Leaks from Natural Gas Infrastructure Serving Gas-fired Power Plants*

The Benefits and Costs of Net Metering
Solar Distributed Generation
on the System of Entergy Arkansas, Inc.

This report provides a benefit-cost analysis of the impacts on ratepayers of the net metering of solar distributed generation (DG) in the service territory of Entergy Arkansas, Inc. (EAI). The Arkansas Public Service Commission (PSC) has initiated an investigation in Docket No. 16-027-R to review net metering issues in response to recent legislation directing the PSC to evaluate the rates, terms, and conditions of net metering in Arkansas.¹ Key provisions of this legislation state that the rates charged to net metering customers should recover the utility's costs, and must consider both the benefits and the costs of net metering to the electric utility and its ratepayers. Further, the PSC's analysis of net metering should consider all elements of utility service – generating capacity, reliability, and the transmission and distribution (T&D) system to deliver electricity.

This report contributes to the Commission's review by presenting a study of the benefits and costs of solar DG in the service territory of Entergy Arkansas, Inc. (EAI) the state's largest investor-owned utility. Crossborder Energy presented the initial results of this study at a workshop in Little Rock on July 18, 2017.

Our study provides a comprehensive benefit-cost analysis of demand-side solar in EAI's service territory. This analysis has the following key attributes:

1. **Multiple perspectives.** We examine the benefits and costs of solar DG from the perspectives of all of the key stakeholders – DG customers, other ratepayers, and the utility system and society as a whole. Together, these stakeholders constitute the public interest implicated by DG development. To capture all of these perspectives, we examine the benefits and costs of solar DG using the full set of cost-effectiveness tests for demand-side resources that commonly are used in the utility industry.
2. Consider a **comprehensive list of benefits and costs.**
3. Use a **long-term, life-cycle analysis** that covers the useful life of a solar DG system, which is at least 25 years. This treats solar DG on the same basis as other utility resources, both demand- and supply-side.

To calculate the benefits of net-metered solar DG, this report begins with the same avoided costs that EAI employs to evaluate the benefits of its other demand-side programs. We have supplemented these avoided costs with data from EAI's FERC Form 1 and with market data from the regional gas and electric markets in which EAI operates. Our approach to valuing solar DG also considers an expanded set of avoided costs and draws upon relevant analyses that have been conducted in other states, including the "public tools" for evaluating net-metered DG that have been developed in Nevada and California.²

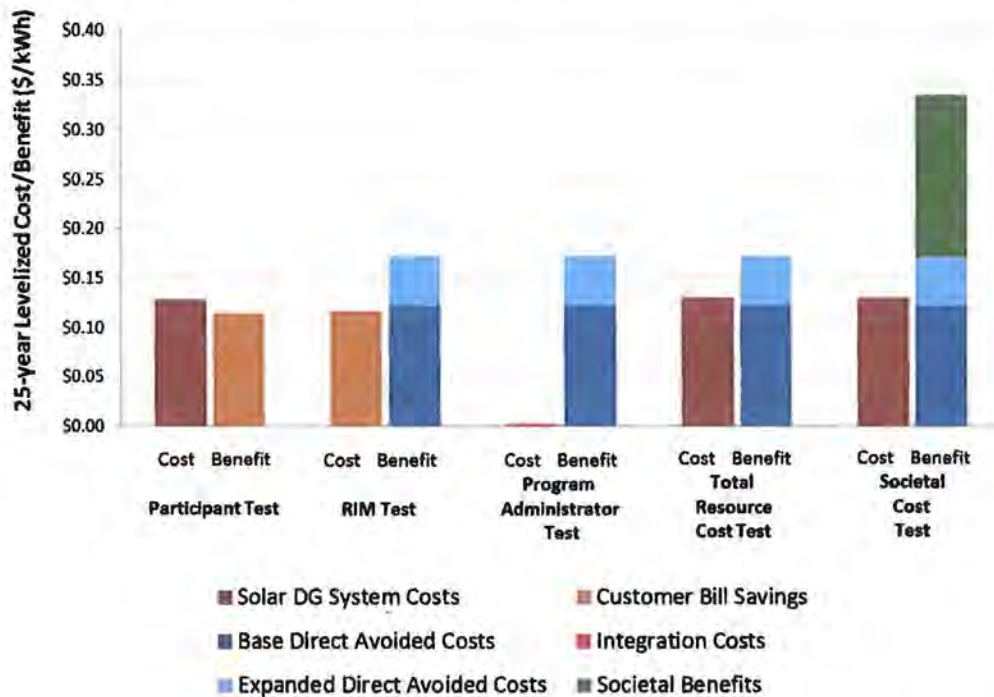
¹ See A.C.A. § 23-18-604.

² See the Public Utilities Commission of Nevada's (PUCN) 2014 net metering study at http://puc.nv.gov/uploadedFiles/pucnv.gov/Content/About/Media_Outreach/Announcements/Announcements/E3%2

We also evaluated costs of solar DG, including system costs, lost revenues, and integration costs, as appropriate under each of the standard cost-effectiveness tests. The cost of solar DG as a resource for the utility system and for participating ratepayers is the levelized cost of energy (LCOE) from solar DG installations. We calculate the LCOE for residential solar using a current installed cost of \$3 per watt-DC, plus typical operating and financing assumptions for such systems. The costs of solar DG for EAI's non-participating ratepayers are principally the revenues that the utility loses from solar DG customers who use their on-site solar generation to serve their own loads and who export excess output back into the grid, thus running the meter backward using net metering. To determine these costs, we calculate the 25-year levelized lost revenues from residential customers who install solar DG under net metering. In this calculation we assume that EAI's retail rates escalate at 2% per year in the long run. Finally, as the cost of integration, we include an estimate of \$2 per MWh as the cost of additional ancillary services that may be needed to integrate solar DG into the grid.

Our work concludes that the benefits of residential DG on the EAI system exceed the costs, such that residential DG customers do not impose a burden on EAI's other ratepayers. The following **Figure ES-1** and **Table ES-1** summarize the results of our application of the primary cost-effectiveness tests to residential solar DG on the EAI system.

Figure ES-1: Cost-effectiveness Results for Net Metered Solar DG on the EAI System



[0PUCN%20NEM%20Report%202014.pdf?pdf=Net-Metering-Study](#). The California Public Utilities Commission's Public Tool is described and is available at <http://www.cpuc.ca.gov/General.aspx?id=3934>.

Table ES-1: Benefits and Costs of Solar DG for EAI (25-yr levelized cents/kWh)

Benefit-Cost Test	Participant		RIM / PAC		TRC		Societal	
	Cost	Benefit	Cost	Benefit	Cost	Benefit	Cost	Benefit
Base Direct Avoided Costs – EE Assumptions				12.1		12.1		12.1
Expanded Direct Avoided Costs				17.2		17.2		17.2
Lost Revenues / Bill Savings (RIM / PCT)		11.4	11.4					
Integration (RIM/TRC/SCT)			0.2		0.2		0.2	
Solar DG LCOE	12.8				12.8		12.8	
Societal Benefits								16.4
Totals	12.8	11.4	11.6	12.1 – 17.2	13.0	12.1 – 17.2	13.0	28.5 – 33.6
Benefit-Cost Ratios	0.89		1.04 -1.48 (RIM) >> 1 (PAC)		0.93 – 1.32		2.19 – 2.58	

The principal conclusions of our analysis are as follows:

1. **Solar DG is a cost-effective resource** for EAI, as the benefits equal or exceed the costs in the Total Resource Cost, Program Administrator, and Societal tests. The results of these tests are well above 1.0 when a broad range of benefits are considered. As a result, in the long-run, deployment of solar DG will reduce the utility’s cost of service.
2. **Net metering does not cause a cost shift to non-participating ratepayers**, as shown by the result for the Ratepayer Impact Measure test.
3. **Modifications to net metering are not needed** to recover the utility’s full cost of service over time from net metering customers. Major rate design changes for residential DG customers, such as increased fixed charges, the use of demand charges, or two-channel billing to set different compensation rates for imported and exported power, are not needed to recover the utility’s full cost of service over time from net metering customers.
4. **The economics of solar DG are marginal** for EAI’s residential customers, as shown by the Participant test results below 0.9 and the modest amount of solar adoption to date. This means that any reduction in the compensation provided to solar DG customers is likely to be detrimental to the growth of this resource, although these economics may improve as solar costs continue to fall.

5. There are **significant, quantifiable societal benefits from solar DG**, including local economic benefits and public health improvements from reduced air pollution.
6. Solar DG also provides other important benefits that are difficult to quantify. These include the **enhanced reliability and resiliency** of customers' electric service, because solar DG is a foundational element for backup power systems and micro-grids that can provide uninterrupted power when the utility grid is down. Distributed generation also **enhances customers' freedom**, allowing them to choose the source of their electricity, and results in **customers who are more engaged and better informed** about how their electricity is supplied. The choice of using private capital to install solar DG on a customer's private premises **leverages a new source of capital to expand Arkansas's clean energy infrastructure and allows Arkansas to take advantage of federal tax incentives for solar that will begin to phase out in 2020.**

1. Background: Net Metering in Arkansas

Net metering is the billing arrangement used in most states in the U.S. to compensate customers who install renewable distributed generation (DG) on their premises, such as solar photovoltaic (PV) systems.³ The output of a PV array first serves the DG customer's onsite load, reducing the amount of power which the customer purchases from the serving utility. When the DG output exceeds the onsite load, the excess generation is exported to the utility grid, where the utility uses that generation to serve neighboring loads. Under net metering, the DG customer receives a credit for these exports at the same volumetric rate that the customer pays when it imports power from the utility. Thus, the essence of net metering is the ability of a customer with a solar PV system to "run the meter backwards" when the customer exports power and serves as a generation source for the utility. In the accounting used to calculate the DG customer's bill, the customer can use the credits (when the meter runs backward) to offset the cost of usage from the grid (when the meter runs forward). The customer simply pays the net bill each month. The simplicity of net metering for the DG customer is a major factor in its widespread use and popularity.

Thus, DG located behind the meter both reduces the DG customer's use of power from the utility, and, at times, allows the DG customer to provide a service to the utility, thus becoming a producer (i.e., a generator). Some have applied a new label – "prosumers" – to DG customers in recognition of this dual role as both a customer of the utility and as a supplier providing a service (generation) to the utility.

As generators, renewable DG customers typically have legal status as qualifying facilities (QFs) under the Public Utilities Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 (PURPA). Under this federal law, a utility in whose territory a QF is located is required to do the following:

- interconnect with a customer's renewable DG system,
- allow a DG customer to use the output of his system to offset his on-site load, and
- purchase excess power exported from such systems at a state-regulated price.⁴

These provisions of federal law are independent of whether a state has adopted net metering; thus, the adoption of net metering only impacts the accounting credits which the customer-generator receives for the power exports to the grid.⁵

The Arkansas Public Service Commission (PSC) has initiated a generic investigation in Docket No. 16-027-R to review net metering issues in response to recent legislation directing the PSC to evaluate the rates, terms, and conditions of net metering in Arkansas.⁶ Key provisions of this legislation state that the rates charged to net metering customers should recover the utility's

³ Today, 47 states offer some type of net metering. See <http://programs.dsireusa.org/system/program/maps>. This includes Arizona, California, Nevada, New Hampshire, and Hawaii, states which have large numbers of existing DG customers on traditional net metering, but which have adopted new compensation rules for new DG customers that make changes in the compensation for excess generation exported to the grid.

⁴ The PURPA requirements can be found in 18 C.F.R. §292.303.

⁵ Although behind-the-meter DG systems meet the requirements for a qualifying facility, FERC has held that a state requirement that utilities credit customers for exports at the retail rate does not run afoul of PURPA's avoided cost requirement. See *MidAmerican Energy Co.*, 94 FERC ¶ 61,340 (2001).

⁶ See A.C.A. § 23-18-604.

costs, and must consider both the benefits and the costs of net metering to the electric utility and its ratepayers. The legislation further states that the PSC's analysis of net metering should consider all elements of utility service – generating capacity, reliability, and the delivery (T&D) system.

The statute that established net metering in Arkansas cites the following purposes for a net metering program:

- Promote wise use of Arkansas's natural energy resources,
- Independence from imported fossil fuels,
- Invest in emerging energy technologies,
- Economic development / job creation,
- Reduce environmental stress, and
- Provide greater customer choice.⁷

These represent important societal benefits of the clean, renewable, local distributed generation installed under the net metering program.

2. Methodology

Solar DG is a long-term generation resource for Arkansas. New solar DG systems will provide benefits for the next 25 to 30 years. Thus, our analysis develops 25-year levelized benefits and costs for solar DG on the EAI system, the largest investor-owned utility in Arkansas. This approach is consistent with the statute's focus on assessing the impacts of net metering on the utility's cost of service, because the assessment of benefits and costs measures the impact of net metered DG on the utility's long-term cost of service. As the law recognizes, both the benefits and costs must be estimated, in order to capture factors that either reduce the cost of service (i.e. benefits) or increase them (i.e. costs).

The issues raised by the growth of behind-the-meter DG are not new. Issues of impacts on the utilities, on non-participating ratepayers, and on society as a whole also arose when state regulators and utilities began to manage demand growth through energy efficiency ("EE") and demand response ("DR") programs. To provide a framework to analyze these issues in a comprehensive fashion, the utility industry developed a set of standard cost-effectiveness tests for demand-side programs. These tests examine the cost-effectiveness of demand-side programs from a variety of perspectives, including from the viewpoints of the program participant, other ratepayers, the utility, and society as a whole.

This framework for evaluating demand-side resources is widely accepted, and state regulators have years of experience overseeing this type of cost-effectiveness analysis, with each state customizing how each test is applied and the weight which policymakers place on the various test results. This suite of cost-effectiveness tests is now being adapted to analyses of net metering and behind-the-meter DG, as state commissions recognize that evaluating the costs and benefits of all demand-side resources – EE, DR, and DG – using the same cost-effectiveness framework will help to ensure that all of these resource options are evaluated in a fair and consistent manner.

Accordingly, we have evaluated the long-term benefits and costs of net-metered solar DG

⁷ See A.C.A. § 23-18-602.

from multiple perspectives, using each of the major cost-effectiveness tests widely used in the utility industry.⁸ Each of the principal demand-side cost-effectiveness tests uses a set of costs and benefits appropriate to the perspective under consideration. These are summarized in **Table 1** below (“+” denotes a benefit; “-” a cost).

Table 1: Demand-side Benefit (+) / Cost (-) Tests

Category	Total Resource Cost (TRC) and Societal	Ratepayer Impact (RIM)	Program Administrator - Utility (PAC)	Participant (PCT)
Capital and O&M Costs of the DG Resource	-			-
Utility Lost Revenues (same as Customer Bill Savings)		-		+
Costs for Incentives (if available)	-	-	-	+
Integration and Program Administration Costs	-	-	-	
Avoided Costs -- Energy -- Generation Capacity -- T&D, including losses -- Risk / Hedging / Market -- Environmental Compliance -- RPS (not applicable in AR) -- Societal (Societal Test only)	+	+	+	
Federal Tax Benefits	+			+

The key goal for regulators is to implement demand-side programs that produce balanced, reasonable results when the programs are tested from each of these perspectives. In this case, full

⁸ See the *California Standard Practice Manual: Economic Analysis of Demand-Side Programs and Projects* (October 2001), available at http://www.energy.ca.gov/greenbuilding/documents/background/07-J_CPUC_STANDARD_PRACTICE_MANUAL.PDF. We understand that these tests are used in Arkansas, with the Total Resource Cost test being the primary test for assessing the cost-effectiveness of energy efficiency portfolios.

retail net metering is the program under evaluation. First, the program should provide a resource that is a net benefit to the utility system or to society – thus, the Total Resource Cost (TRC) and Societal Tests compare the costs of solar DG systems to their benefits to the utility system and society as a whole. Second, the DG program will need to pass the Participant test if it is to attract customers to make long-term investments in DG systems. Finally, the Ratepayer Impact Measure (RIM) test gauges the impact on other, non-participating ratepayers. The RIM test sometimes is called the “no regrets” test because, if a program passes the RIM test, then all ratepayers are likely to benefit from the program. However, it is important to keep in mind that the RIM test measures equity among ratepayers, not whether the program provides an overall net benefit as a resource (which is measured by the TRC and Societal tests).

Data. Our starting point for the data needed to perform a full 25-year benefit-cost assessment is the set of publicly-available “key assumptions” for the avoided costs that EAI uses to evaluate its other demand-side programs, as filed most recently on May 1, 2017 in Docket No. 07-085-TF (the “*EE Assumptions*”).⁹ These avoided cost assumptions are included as **Attachment 1**. We have supplemented these avoided costs with data from EAI’s *2015 Integrated Resource Plan (2015 IRP)*, data on loads and market prices on the Midcontinent Independent System Operator’s (MISO) system in Arkansas, FERC Form 1 data for EAI, and with information from analyses of the impacts of solar DG on utilities in other states. Our analysis is based entirely on public data sources without the use of confidential data.

Benefits. In deciding what benefits to include in this analysis, we were guided by A. C.A. § 23-18-604(b)(1)(A), which specifically calls for consideration of energy, generation capacity, transmission, distribution and reliability benefits, by the societal benefits cited by the Legislature in A.C.A. §23-18-602, and by our knowledge of the benefits recognized and quantified in numerous other distributed generation studies.

The largest quantifiable direct benefits of DG are avoided energy, avoided generation capacity, avoided transmission and distribution capacity, and avoided line losses. Our methodologies for quantifying these benefits are discussed in detail below. Several of the most important (and beneficial) characteristics of DG are the shorter lead times and smaller, scalable increments in which DG is deployed, compared to large-scale generation resources. In this respect, DG should be treated like energy efficiency and demand response, which also are small-scale, short-lead-time resources. The small amount of DG included in EAI’s *2015 IRP* combines with EE and DR to help to defer the need for larger-scale resources in the long-run. The *2015 IRP* finds that EAI will need new resources as early as 2018, and shows that EAI is depending on the continued growth of demand-side resources to meet its future energy and capacity needs. Our Base set of direct benefits of solar DG use the avoided costs included in the *EE Assumptions*, which EAI also uses to assess the benefits of its other demand-side programs.

We also consider an Expanded set of avoided costs that includes a number of additional direct benefits of DG that also will reduce ratepayer costs, including:

- **Fuel hedging benefits.** Renewable generation, including solar DG, reduces a utility’s exposure to volatility in fossil fuel prices.

⁹ See *Direct Testimony of Kandice Fielder* for EAI filed May 1, 2017 in Docket No. 07-085-TF

- **Price mitigation benefits.** Solar DG reduces market demand both for electricity and for the natural gas used to produce the marginal kWh of power. These reductions have the broad benefit of lowering prices across the gas and electric markets in which EAI operates.
- **Long-term avoided T&D costs.** Our Expanded set of avoided costs includes a detailed calculation of long-term avoided T&D costs, based on FERC Form 1 data.

In addition, solar DG also provides quantifiable societal benefits to the citizens of Arkansas. These include important environmental benefits, such as reduced emissions of greenhouse gases and criteria air pollutants, and lower use of scarce water resources. We have assembled the data needed to quantify the reduced emissions of these pollutants as well as the water savings, drawing upon recent quantifications of these societal benefits. We also quantify the additional societal benefits of stimulating local economic activity. Finally, we discuss but do not quantify the benefits of enabling customers to enhance the reliability and resiliency of their electric service and of expanding competition and customer choice.

Costs. The relevant costs of solar DG vary across the benefit-cost tests.

The Total Resource Cost, Societal, and Participant Tests use the capital, financing, and operating costs for solar DG systems, as incurred by the participating customers who install solar. These include the installation costs for the systems (offset by the federal investment tax credit), plus the costs for financing, maintenance, and periodic inverter replacement. The cost of DG systems per kilowatt-hour of output can vary based on size, installation costs, financing terms, and output. For those tests in which utility costs are relevant, we add an estimate of the solar integration costs which the utility will incur to incorporate these resources into its system, based on solar integration studies performed by other utilities with larger amounts of solar generation on their systems.

In the RIM Test, the costs of solar DG for non-participating ratepayers are principally the revenues which the utility loses from customers serving their own load with DG. To these lost revenues we add the estimate of solar integration costs.

The following sections discuss each of the benefits and costs of solar DG for EAI. Solar DG is a long-term resource with an expected useful life of at least 25 years. Accordingly, we calculate the benefits and costs of DG over a 25-year period in order to capture the value of these long-term resources, and we express the results as 25-year levelized costs using the same 6.1% per year discount rate that EAI assumes in evaluating its other demand-side programs.¹⁰

3. Direct Benefits of Solar DG

a. Energy

Solar DG on the EAI system avoids marginal generation, principally gas-fired generation in the MISO South market area. The methodology for calculating the avoided energy costs associated with demand-side resources is well-established. To estimate these avoided costs, we have used recent MISO locational marginal prices (LMPs) for the Arkansas Hub, weighted by a standard output profile for a solar array in Little Rock, and escalated these LMPs using the

¹⁰ This discount rate is EAI's after-tax weighted average cost of capital.

long-term forecast of natural gas prices from the Energy Information Administration's (EIA) *Annual Energy Outlook 2017 (AEO 2017)*.

Specifically, we looked at hourly day-ahead market prices reported by the MISO for the Arkansas Hub over the period June 2016 to May 2017. These prices averaged \$27.38 per MWh for a 24x7 baseload profile. Using an hourly solar output profile for Little Rock from the National Renewable Energy Laboratory's (NREL) PVWATTS calculator, the solar-weighted average price for the June 2016 to May 2017 period was 16% higher, or \$31.74 per MWh. The higher average price when hours are weighted by typical solar output is due to the fact that MISO prices are higher during the hours when solar DG produces energy, as illustrated in the following two heat maps. **Table 2** shows average solar output by month and daylight hour (in Eastern Standard Time, the format reported by the MISO). **Table 3** indicates the level of June 2016 to May 2017 average MISO prices at the Arkansas Hub in these hours.

Table 2: PV-Watts Output Profile for Solar PV in Little Rock

Month	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	0%	0%	3%	17%	31%	42%	49%	48%	46%	37%	24%	11%	1%	0%
2	0%	0%	5%	19%	32%	42%	47%	52%	46%	36%	28%	15%	2%	0%
3	0%	1%	10%	24%	39%	52%	57%	59%	57%	49%	36%	21%	6%	0%
4	0%	7%	21%	33%	45%	54%	63%	69%	60%	54%	40%	24%	9%	0%
5	1%	9%	23%	35%	49%	57%	60%	63%	61%	50%	40%	24%	11%	2%
6	2%	10%	24%	36%	51%	58%	61%	64%	62%	55%	44%	28%	14%	3%
7	1%	8%	23%	39%	52%	62%	65%	68%	63%	54%	42%	29%	14%	3%
8	0%	6%	21%	38%	53%	61%	67%	67%	63%	56%	44%	28%	12%	2%
9	0%	4%	17%	34%	47%	56%	58%	60%	59%	50%	35%	19%	5%	0%
10	0%	2%	16%	32%	47%	56%	61%	63%	55%	45%	29%	13%	1%	0%
11	0%	0%	9%	23%	36%	44%	47%	48%	45%	32%	21%	6%	0%	0%
12	0%	0%	4%	17%	29%	41%	44%	50%	43%	34%	20%	6%	0%	0%

Table 3: Average June 2016 to May 2017 MISO Arkansas Hub Prices (\$/MWh)

Month	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	22.9	26.5	32.8	30.8	30.2	29.7	28.5	27.6	26.5	25.7	25.0	25.7	30.6	34.2
2	20.4	23.7	26.9	25.6	25.3	24.8	24.4	23.9	23.4	22.9	22.5	22.6	23.7	26.7
3	24.8	31.3	31.5	30.2	29.9	29.1	27.9	27.1	26.4	26.2	26.5	26.8	26.9	29.5
4	27.7	30.5	29.9	30.7	32.4	33.2	33.7	34.8	36.9	38.2	39.2	40.0	37.1	35.1
5	23.1	25.5	26.7	27.8	29.1	30.1	31.4	33.3	35.6	37.5	39.7	40.9	37.6	34.0
6	17.5	18.9	20.3	21.8	23.3	25.1	27.0	29.5	33.5	36.7	37.7	37.5	32.5	28.8
7	19.7	20.3	22.0	23.7	25.3	27.0	29.0	31.9	35.4	39.0	41.7	40.9	35.9	31.3
8	19.4	20.5	21.8	23.4	25.5	28.0	30.7	33.7	37.2	39.7	41.9	39.7	34.8	31.4
9	21.2	22.8	23.2	24.3	25.9	27.1	29.1	32.7	35.8	39.0	39.5	37.2	32.3	30.0
10	25.0	28.0	27.1	27.2	28.6	29.8	31.6	34.4	39.9	47.8	52.1	51.0	40.9	39.2
11	20.4	23.3	25.5	24.5	24.6	24.8	24.6	24.3	24.3	24.5	24.4	24.8	28.1	29.2
12	25.9	30.7	37.2	35.2	33.6	33.2	31.6	30.5	29.4	28.5	28.1	29.1	35.3	37.3

After determining the solar-weighted average price for the Arkansas Hub, we escalate that value, based on the expected growth in natural gas prices at the Henry Hub, Louisiana, relative to historical Henry Hub prices for the base period of June 2016 to May 2017. Our base case natural gas forecast is EIA's *AEO 2017* forecast of prices at the Henry Hub. We also develop low and high scenario forecasts. Our low forecast uses June 1, 2017 Henry Hub forward market prices for 2018, escalated in subsequent years based on EIA's *AEO 2017* forecast. Our high case forecast employs Entergy's *2015 IRP* reference case gas price forecast.¹¹ The following two figures show the resulting projections of natural gas prices and solar-weighted avoided energy costs.

¹¹ See *2015 IRP*, at p. 32.

Figure 1: Natural Gas Price Forecasts

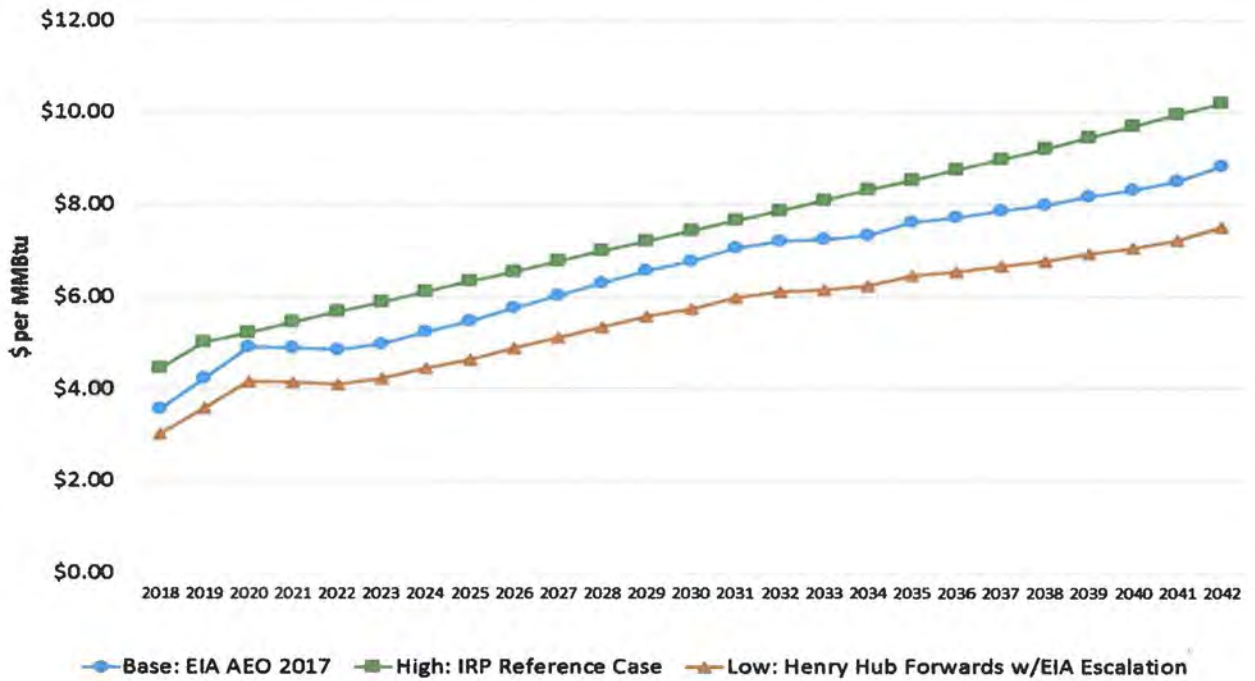
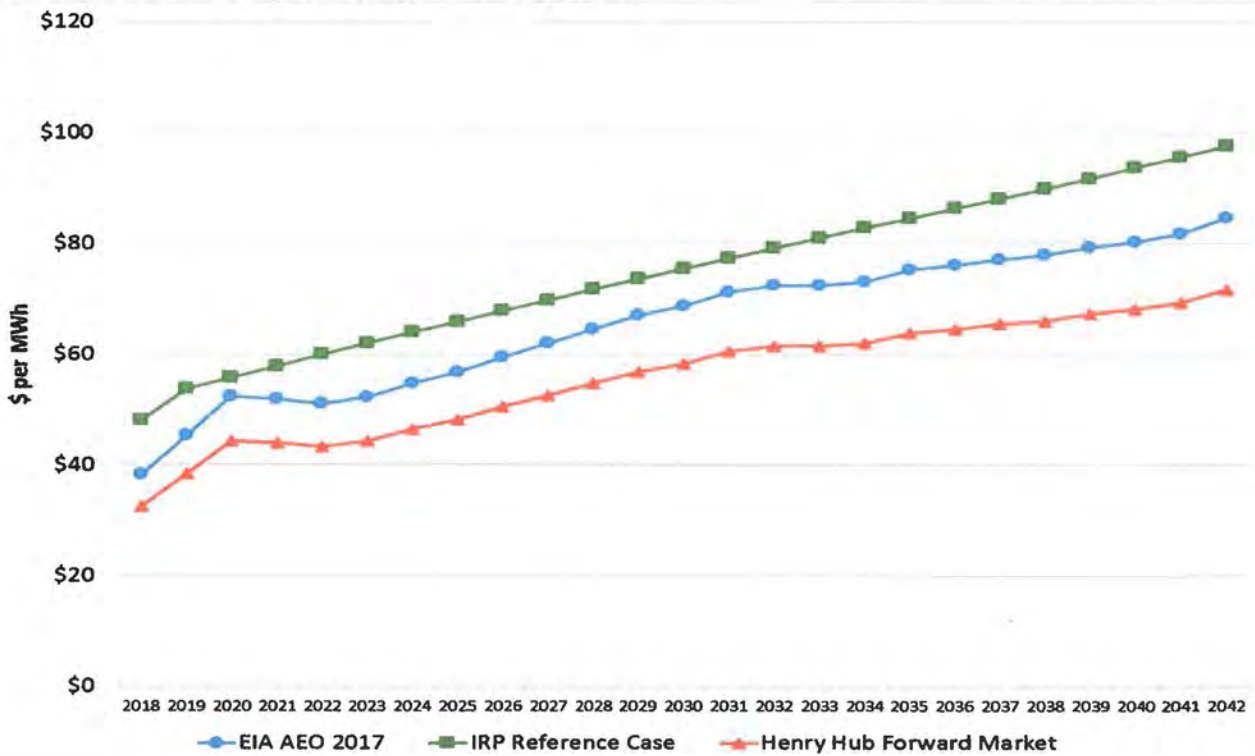


Figure 2: Solar-weighted Avoided Energy Costs



We have levelized these prices over the 25-year period from 2018 to 2042 using Entergy’s 6.1% discount rate. The levelized avoided cost also assumes that solar output declines by 0.5% per year, based on the industry-standard assumption for the degradation over time in solar panel output.

With these inputs, our base forecast of EAI’s avoided energy costs for solar DG is a 25-year levelized value of 6.35 cents per kWh, in 2018 dollars, as shown in **Table 4**.

Table 4: EAI Avoided Energy Costs (25-year levelized 2018 \$/MWh)

Scenario	Base Case	Sensitivities	
		Low Gas	High Case
Gas Price Forecast	EIA <i>AEO 2017</i>	Henry Hub Forwards	<i>2015 IRP</i>
Avoided Energy (\$/MWh)	63.50	53.90	72.40

b. Generation capacity

The *2015 IRP* finds that EAI has a need for new generating capacity as early as 2017.¹² Combustion turbines (“CTs”) are the least-cost source of new utility-scale capacity. The avoided capacity cost of \$77.98 per kW-year (in 2016 \$) stated in the *EE Assumptions* is the annualized cost for CT capacity.

The capacity value of solar resources is only a fraction of its nameplate capacity, because solar will not be producing at full nameplate during the afternoon hours when demand peaks. MISO has adopted rules to determine the accredited capacity value of solar resources, as a percentage of nameplate capacity. MISO solar capacity value for resource adequacy is the capacity factor of solar facilities from hour ending (HE) 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. Eastern Standard Time in June, July, and August, with a default of 50% of nameplate until actual output is available.¹³ Based on PVWATTS simulated solar output for Little Rock for a south-facing fixed array, the capacity value of solar according to the MISO accreditation formula is 54% of nameplate, with total annual solar production of 1,530 kWh per kW-AC of solar capacity.¹⁴

The capacity value of distributed solar PV is based on its ability to reduce the peak demand for power on the grid. This reduced peak demand also lowers the reserve capacity that the utility must maintain to serve that peak. EAI’s current reserve margin is 12%. Accordingly, we increase avoided capacity costs by 12% to reflect the benefit of the lower required reserves.

Table 5 presents the complete calculation of avoided generation capacity costs.

¹² See *2015 IRP*, at p. 16.

¹³ See MISO Business Practice Manual BPM-011-r16, Section 4.2.3.4.1.

¹⁴ The MISO capacity criteria is based on solar output during a defined set of hours. To estimate average solar output during these hours, we use hourly output from PVWATTS because it calculates solar output using solar insolation data from a typical meteorological year (TMY).

Table 5: Avoided Generation Capacity Costs (\$ per MWh in 2018\$)

line	Parameter	Value	Notes
1	Avoided Capacity Cost (2016 \$)	77.98 / kW-year	from <i>EE Assumptions</i>
2	Avoided Capacity Cost (2018 \$)	81.13 / kW-year	2% per year inflation
3	MISO Solar RA Capacity Value	54%	MISO BPM-011
4	Solar Output	1,530 kWh / kW	NREL PVWATTS
5	EAI Avoided Reserves	12%	EAI reserve margin
6	Solar Avoided Capacity Cost	0.0321 / kWh	[(2 x 3) / 4] x 1.12
		32.10 per MWh	

c. Line losses

The avoided energy and capacity costs calculated above are at the generation level, and need to be increased to reflect the marginal line losses on both the transmission and distribution systems that are avoided by customer-sited solar DG, which is located behind the customer's meter at the point of end use. We understand that the line losses included in the *EE Assumptions* are average losses.¹⁵ We have increased these losses by 50% to capture the higher marginal losses avoided by new DG resources, based on a study from the Regulatory Assistance Project on the relationship between average and marginal line losses.¹⁶ The resulting loss factors are still conservative, in that they may not reflect the higher losses experienced during the peak demand hours in summer afternoons when solar output is high. Finally, we assume that the 2.0% transmission losses included in the *EE Assumptions* already are included in the MISO LMP prices used to determine avoided energy costs. **Table 6** shows our calculations of avoided line losses for both energy and capacity.

Table 6: Avoided Line Losses (\$ per MWh in 2018\$)

Avoided Cost	Value (\$ per MWh)	Loss Factor	Convert to Marginal Losses	Avoided Losses (\$ per MWh)
Energy	63.50	7.44%	1.5	7.10
Capacity	32.10	9.44%	1.5	4.50
Total				11.60

d. Transmission and distribution capacity

A significant share of the output of solar DG serves on-site loads. This share typically ranges from 40% to 60%, and depends on the size of the solar system and the load profile of the customer. The DG output used onsite never touches the grid, and thus clearly reduces loads on the utility's T&D system. Even for the remaining power that a solar DG unit exports to the grid, these exports are likely to be entirely consumed on the distribution system by the solar customer's neighbors, unloading the upstream portions of the distribution system and the transmission system. Thus, much like energy-efficiency and demand response resources, solar DG displaces traditional

¹⁵ This is notwithstanding our understanding that EAI is required to use marginal losses in its EE cost effectiveness calculations. See Order No. 7 in Docket 13-002-U, at page 39 of 91: "The Commission adopts the use of marginal, rather than average line losses, which is unopposed by any party, to quantify EE's incremental effects."

¹⁶ Regulatory Assistance Project, *Valuing the Contribution of Energy Efficiency to Avoided Marginal Line Losses and Reserve Requirements* (August 2011), at p. 5. See

<http://www.raonline.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/rap-lazar-eeandlinelosses-2011-08-17.pdf>.

generation sources which must use the utility T&D system to be delivered to customers.

Solar DG avoids transmission and distribution capacity costs to the extent that solar production occurs at times of peak demand on the T&D system. Solar DG helps the utility to manage and to reduce current loads and load growth, thus avoiding and deferring the need for load-related T&D investments. Solar DG also can defer the need for new transmission to access utility-scale renewables, if DG provides an alternative to larger-scale renewable projects to supply needed capacity or to meet renewable energy goals. These T&D benefits can be quantified by calculating the utility's marginal cost of load-related transmission and distribution capacity.

As DG penetration grows, and a deeper understanding is gained of the impacts of DG on the delivery circuits, utility T&D planners will integrate existing and expected DG capacity into their planning. A comparable evolution has occurred over the last several decades, as the long-term impacts of EE and DR programs are now incorporated into utilities' capacity expansion plans for generation, transmission, and distribution, and it is generally recognized that these demand-side programs can help to manage demand growth and to avoid capacity-related costs for T&D as well as generation.

In this study, we have developed two separate estimates of avoided T&D costs for EAI. The first is the avoided T&D capacity costs included in the *EE Assumptions*, which we use in the Base avoided costs. The second is an alternative calculation of long-term avoided T&D capacity costs which we use with the Expanded set of avoided costs.

i. Avoided T&D in the *EE Assumptions*

We first use the avoided T&D capacity costs of \$23.86 per kW-year in 2016 that are included in EAI's *EE Assumptions*. Escalating that value by 2% per year over a 25-year period results in a levelized price of \$29.80 per kW-year for 2018-2042, including standard degradation of 0.5% per year in solar output.

The next step is to convert a portion of this marginal T&D capacity value into an equivalent price per kilowatt-hour that considers the extent to which solar DG avoids investments in marginal T&D capacity. Distributed generation can avoid transmission investments by reducing peak loads on the EAI transmission system. We determined that the capacity contribution of solar PV to reducing peak transmission loads is 52.2% of the solar nameplate. This is based on a Peak Capacity Allocation Factor (PCAF) analysis of solar output at the time of Entergy's peak loads over the five-year period 2009-2013. The peak load data for these years is from FERC Form 714. In each of these years, we calculated an hourly set of peak capacity allocation factors for those hours in which Entergy's loads were within 10% of the maximum hourly load for the year. In this allocation, the hours with loads in the range of 90% to 100% of the maximum hourly load for the year are weighted according to the amount by which they exceed the threshold of 90% of maximum load. The following heat map, **Table 7**, shows the resulting PCAF distribution for 2009-2013 of the hours with loads within 10% of the annual peak hour loads. As the heat map shows, this allocation focuses on the mid-afternoon hours in the months of June to August.

Table 7: PCAF Heat Map – 2009 to 2013 Loads

Month\Hour	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
2	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
3	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
4	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
5	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
6	0.0%	0.1%	1.1%	3.4%	5.8%	7.3%	7.0%	4.7%	2.3%	0.5%	0.1%	0.0%
7	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	2.0%	3.9%	5.2%	5.1%	3.1%	1.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%
8	0.0%	0.1%	1.4%	4.3%	7.8%	10.0%	9.7%	6.6%	3.1%	1.0%	0.5%	0.0%
9	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.5%	0.8%	0.8%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
10	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
11	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
12	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

This PCAF allocation then was applied to solar output based on actual solar insolation in Little Rock in 2009-2013 from Clean Power Research’s *Solar Anywhere* tool, with the NREL Solar Advisor Model used to convert the actual insolation to solar PV generation. We used actual solar insolation data in order to capture the correlation between solar output and the hot summer weather that drives periods of high demand. In other words, when it is hot and electric demand is high, it also tends to be sunny.¹⁷ This correlation would be lost if solar output were based on typical meteorological year (“TMY”) data, as it is in the PVWATTS tool. The result is that solar DG will reduce EAI’s peak loads by an average of 52.2% of the solar nameplate capacity. This is the solar contribution to reducing the system peak loads that drive load-related transmission investments.

The product of the levelized cost of T&D capacity and the 52.2% solar capacity contribution measures the transmission capacity cost avoided by a solar PV resource. We divide this product by the expected solar generation per kW of AC capacity to produce a volumetric (\$/MWh) rate, as shown in the following table:

Table 8: 25-year Levelized Avoided T&D Marginal Capacity Cost for Solar DG

Parameter	Value	Notes
Avoided T&D Capacity Cost	\$23.86 per kW-year	EE value, in 2016 \$
Annual Escalation Rate	2.0%	
25-year Levelized Cost (2018 \$)	\$29.80 per kW-year	6.1% discount rate
Solar Contribution to MISO South Peak Load	52.2%	PCAF calculation
Solar Output – Annual kWh per kW-AC	1,530 kWh	NREL PVWATTS
Solar Avoided T&D Capacity Cost	\$10.20 per MWh	$\$29.80 \times 0.522 / 1.53 \text{ MWh}$

ii. Long-term avoided T&D

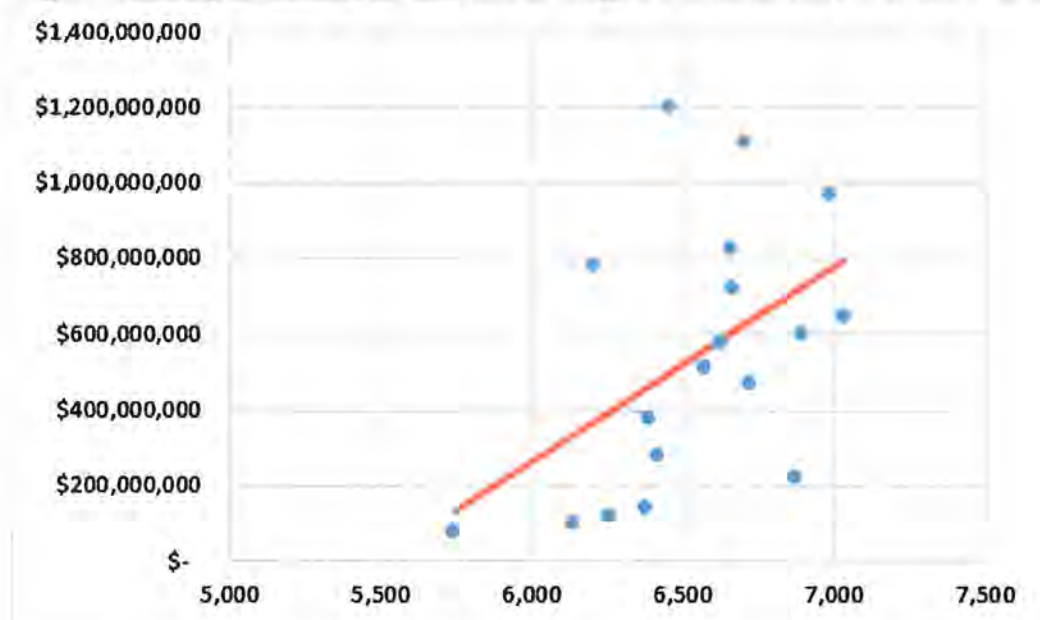
As an alternative calculation of long-term avoided T&D investment costs for use in the Expanded set of avoided costs, we have used the well-accepted National Economic Research

¹⁷ EAI’s 2015 testimony in support of its Stuttgart solar power purchase agreement recognizes this correlation. EAI witness Mr. Castleberry observed that solar output and peak electric demand are correlated, because it is the same resource (the sun) that produces both. See *Direct Testimony of Kurtis W. Castleberry, Director, Resource Planning and Market Operations on Behalf of EAI*, Docket No. 15-014-U, dated April 15, 2015, at pp. 19-20, hereafter “EAI’s Stuttgart Testimony.”

Associates (NERA) regression method. This approach is used by many utilities to determine their marginal transmission and distribution capacity costs that vary with changes in load. The NERA regression model fits incremental T&D investment costs to peak load growth. The slope of the resulting regression line provides an estimate of the marginal cost of T&D investments associated with changes in peak demand. The NERA methodology typically uses 10-15 years of historical expenditures on T&D investments and peak transmission system loads, as reported in FERC Form 1, and, if available, a five-year forecast of future expenditures and expected load growth.

Transmission. We have utilized a NERA regression based on Entergy's historical peak load growth and transmission expenditures, over an 18-year period from 1996 to 2013. Our analysis of marginal transmission costs uses Entergy's FERC Form 1 data for this period. **Figure 3** shows the regression fit of cumulative transmission capital additions as a function of incremental demand growth on the Entergy system.

Figure 3: Regression of Cumulative Entergy Transmission Costs vs. Peak Demand



The regression slope resulting from this analysis is \$517 per kW. We add 2.6% to this amount as a general plant loader, convert the total to an annualized marginal transmission cost using a real economic carrying charge (RECC) of 6.5%,¹⁸ and include \$4.29 per kW-year for transmission O&M costs. Our estimate of general plant and transmission O&M costs are also based on EAI's FERC Form 1 data. The resulting avoided cost for transmission capacity for Entergy is \$38.76 per kW-year.

We use the same capacity contribution of 52.2% discussed above, using the PCAF method based on Entergy loads and actual solar insolation from 2008-2013. We convert the marginal transmission cost in \$ per kW-year into a \$ per MWh value using an annual solar output of 1,530 kWh per kW-AC. **Tables 9 and 10** show our calculations of this alternative avoided cost of transmission capacity for EAI. The result is that solar DG avoids transmission capacity costs of \$13.20 per MWh.

¹⁸ Based on EAI's currently-authorized capital structure and cost of capital.

Table 9: EAI Marginal Transmission Cost

Parameter	Value
Slope (\$/kW)	517
General Plant Loader (%)	2.6%
General Plant Loader (\$/kW)	13
Total Marginal Transmission (\$/kW)	530
RECC Factor	6.50%
Annualized Transmission (\$/kW-yr)	34.5
Transmission O&M (\$/kW-yr)	4.29
Total Annual Marginal Cost (\$/kW-yr)	38.80

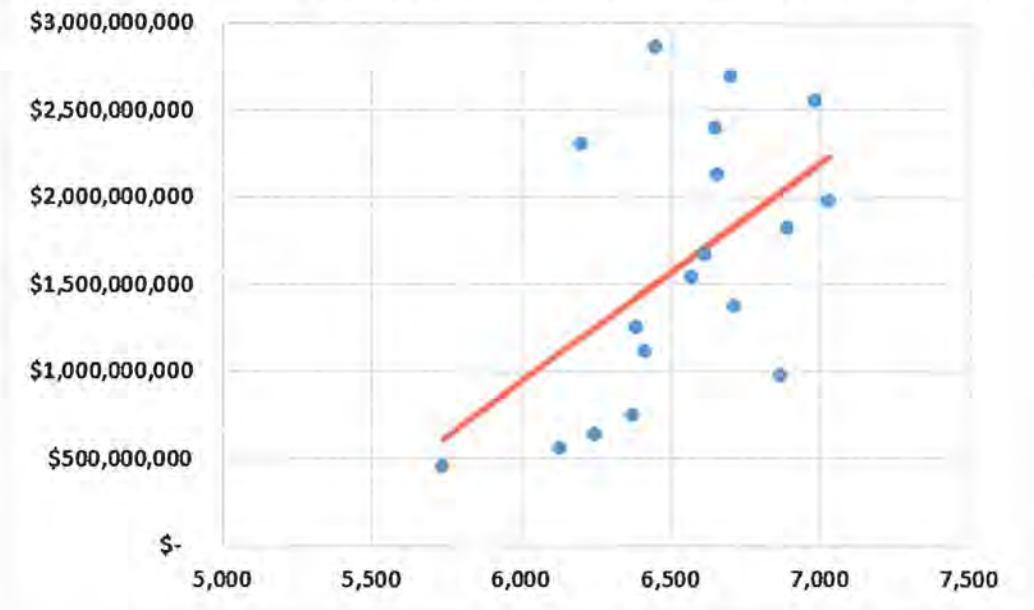
Table 10: 25-year Levelized Avoided Transmission Costs for EAI

Parameter	Value	Notes
Avoided Transmission Capacity Cost	\$38.80 per kW-year	From Table 9
Solar Contribution to MISO South Peak Load	52.2%	PCAF calculation
Solar Output – Annual kWh per kW	1,530 kWh	NREL PVWATTS
Solar Avoided Transmission Capacity Cost	\$13.20 per MWh	$\$38.80 \times 0.522 / 1.53 \text{ MWh}$

Distribution. The extent to which solar generation avoids distribution capacity costs is a more complex question than for transmission, for various reasons. Distribution substations and circuits can peak at different times than the system as a whole, which complicates the calculation of the avoided distribution costs that result from solar DG reducing distribution system loads. It is clear, however, that the significant share of solar DG output which serves on-site loads will reduce demand on the distribution system, because that power is consumed behind the meter, never touches the grid, and will reduce the loads that must be served from the grid. Further, the remaining DG output that is exported to the distribution system will serve nearby loads, and thus will unload upstream portions of the local distribution system. As a result, solar DG will reduce distribution system loads, avoiding the cost of distribution system expansions or upgrades, and extending the life of existing equipment.

To calculate EAI's marginal distribution costs, we use the same NERA regression method discussed above, using historical peak load growth and distribution expenditures, from FERC Form 1, over the 18 years 1996 to 2013. **Figure 4** shows the regression fit of cumulative distribution capital additions as a function of incremental demand growth on the Entergy system.

Figure 4: Linear Regression of Cumulative Distribution Costs vs. Peak Demand



Converting the regression slope of \$1,249 per kW to an annual cost using a RECC of 6.5%, plus loaders for general plant and O&M from FERC Form 1 data, results in an annualized marginal distribution cost of \$93.98 per kW-year.

Table 11: EAI Marginal Distribution Cost

Parameter	Value
Slope (\$/kW)	1,249
General Plant Loader (%)	2.6%
General Plant Loader (\$/kW)	32
Total Marginal Distribution Cost (\$/kW)	1,281
RECC Factor	6.50%
Annualized Transmission (\$/kW-yr)	83.30
Transmission O&M (\$/kW-yr)	10.71
Total Annual Marginal Cost (\$/kW-yr)	94.00

For the solar capacity contribution to reducing distribution costs, we used the hourly profile of EAI’s residential loads to determine a PCAF allocation of residential demand. We then applied this PCAF allocation to the typical meteorological year profile of hourly solar output in Little Rock. The result is a capacity contribution of 13.5% of solar nameplate to reducing the highest residential class loads. We note that this is a conservative calculation given that we do not have data on actual residential class loads, so this contribution does not reflect the correlation between high loads and high solar output. If we had data on actual residential class loads, we would use a PCAF analysis of these loads applied to actual solar output data from the same period. **Table 12** shows the resulting calculation of avoided distribution costs on a \$ per MWh basis.

Table 12: 25-year Levelized Avoided Distribution Costs for EAI

Parameter	Value	Notes
Avoided Distribution Capacity Cost	\$94.00 per kW-year	From Table 11
Solar Contribution to MISO South Peak Load	13.5%	Solar contribution to reducing residential class peaks
Solar Output – Annual kW per kW	1,530 kWh	NREL PVWATTS
Solar Avoided Distribution Capacity Cost	\$8.30 per MWh	$\$94.00 \times 0.135 / 1.53 \text{ MWh}$

We note that this regression analysis considers only the historical relationship between distribution capital additions and load growth. Moving forward, with the advent of smart inverters and other technologies, PV systems will be able to provide additional services and avoid new categories of costs in addition to those attributable to capacity expansion alone. Such services include voltage regulation, power quality, and conservation voltage reduction. For these reasons, this estimate of avoided distribution costs should be considered conservative.

This alternative long-term calculation of marginal transmission and distribution capacity costs yields a combined avoided T&D value of \$21.50 per MWh.

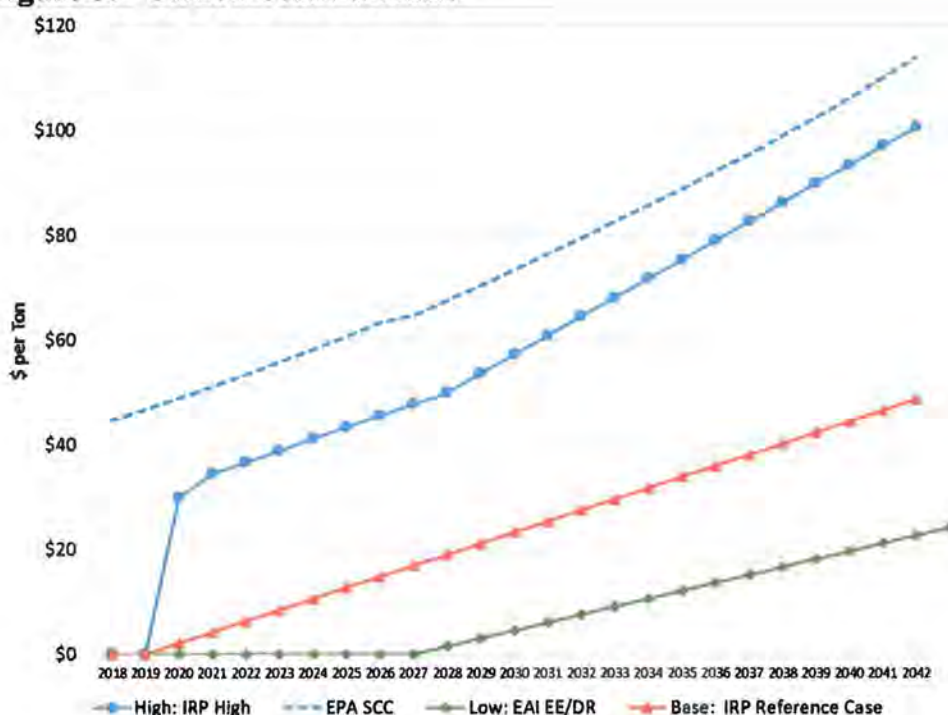
e. Avoided carbon emission compliance costs

Solar PV will avoid carbon emissions from traditional fossil-fueled power plants, and thus avoid the anticipated compliance costs associated with those emissions. Our analysis uses the Environmental Protection Agency’s (“EPA”) “AVoided Emissions and geneRation Tool” (AVERT) to calculate the avoided carbon emissions due to solar DG installations in Arkansas. AVERT calculates hourly avoided emissions based on a given hourly profile for energy efficiency savings or renewable energy production. Our model assumes 3 MW of DG solar in the state, uses a PV profile for Little Rock, and the Southeast AVERT regional data file to calculate the avoided carbon emissions in Arkansas. The avoided carbon emissions are 1.44 lbs per kWh of DG output, which is similar to the utility’s assumed carbon emission reductions from its energy efficiency programs.¹⁹

Figure 5 shows the range of carbon emission compliance costs (in \$ per short ton) that we have used to evaluate this benefit for EAI. For a base case forecast of carbon compliance costs, we make use of EAI’s reference case forecast from the 2015 IRP. For a high case we use EAI’s 2015 IRP high case. As a low case, we include the carbon prices assumed in EAI’s *EE Assumptions*, which start at \$1.51 per ton in 2027, and which we assume to escalate with the same trajectory as EAI’s 2015 IRP reference case. The figure also shows the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency’s (EPA) social cost of carbon (SCC), which is a measure of carbon costs based on the societal damages from unmitigated climate change. We use the SCC later in this report to value the societal benefits from reduced carbon emissions.

¹⁹ See EAI’s *Energy Efficiency Program Portfolio Annual Report for the 2015 Program Year*, filed May 2, 2016 in Docket No. 07-085-TF, at page 44, reporting 887 metric tons of reduced carbon dioxide emissions from 1,312,305 kWh net energy savings, or 1.49 lbs per kWh saved.

Figure 5: Carbon Cost Forecasts



Based on the carbon compliance costs in Figure 5 and assumed avoided carbon emissions of 1.44 lbs per kWh, we calculate 25-year levelized avoided costs for carbon compliance, assuming a 6.1% discount rate and 0.5% annual solar output degradation. This calculation results in the following avoided costs.

Table 13: EAI Marginal Carbon Costs

Scenario:	Base	High Cases		Low Case
Carbon cost forecast	2015 IRP Reference Case	2015 IRP High Case	EPA SCC*	EE Assumptions
Avoided Carbon (\$/MWh)	12.00	33.20	47.90*	3.50

* The EPA SCC forecast is not used to calculate carbon compliance costs. It is only used to calculate societal benefits.

f. Reducing fuel price uncertainty

Renewable generation, including solar DG, reduces a utility’s use of natural gas, and thus decreases the exposure of ratepayers to the volatility in natural gas prices, as exemplified by the periodic spikes in natural gas prices. Such spikes have occurred regularly over the last several decades, as shown in the plot of historical benchmark Henry Hub gas prices in Figure 6 below.²⁰

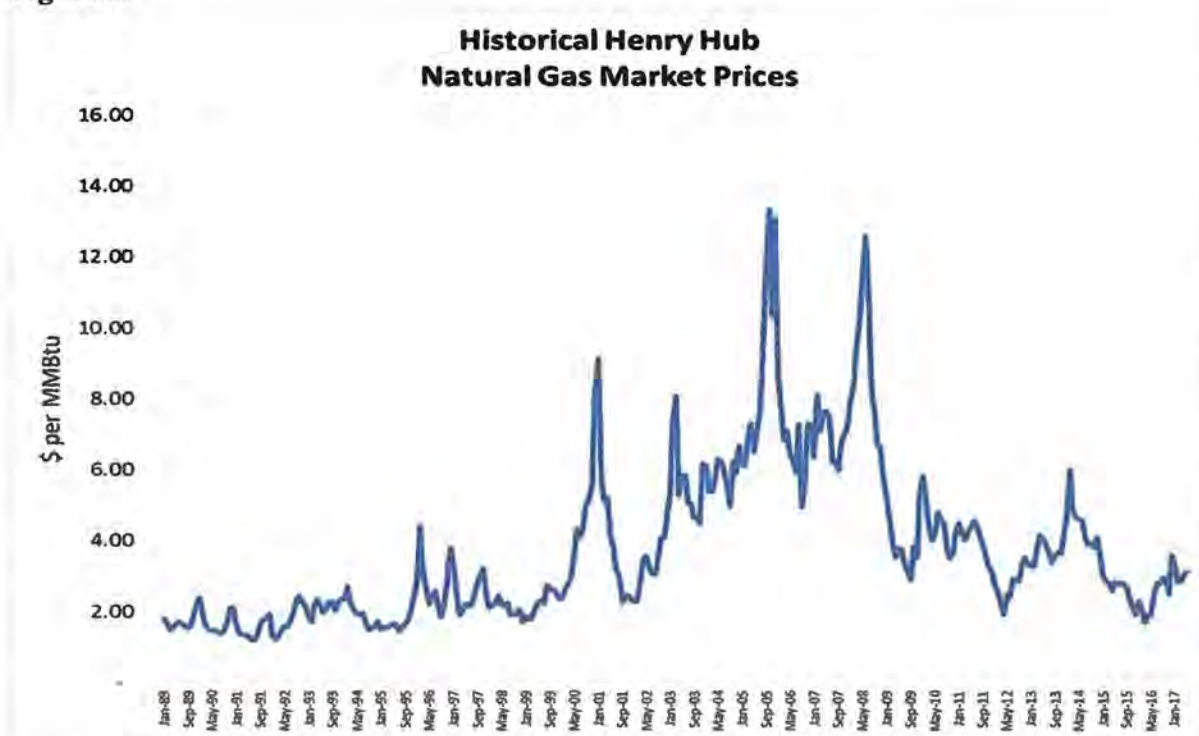
Renewable generation also hedges against market dislocations or generation scarcity such as was experienced throughout the West during the California energy crisis of 2000-2001 or as has occurred periodically during drought conditions in the U.S. that reduce hydroelectric output and curtail generation due to the lack of water for cooling. For example, in 2014, the rapidly

²⁰ Source for Figure 3: Chicago Mercantile Exchange data.

increasing output of solar projects in California made up for 83% of the reduction in hydroelectric output due to the multi-year drought in that state.²¹

EAI recognized this fuel hedging benefit in its testimony requesting Commission approval of cost recovery for the power purchase agreement for the Stuttgart solar project. The company argued that the project would diversify its resource portfolio and that “a diverse generation portfolio mitigates risk by helping protect customers from fluctuations in the cost and availability of the fuel needed to produce electricity.”²²

Figure 6:



To calculate this benefit, we follow the methodology used in the *Maine Distributed Solar Valuation Study (Maine Study)*, a 2015 study commissioned by the Maine Public Utilities Commission and authored by Clean Power Research.²³ This approach recognizes that one could contract for future natural gas supplies today, and then set aside in risk-free investments the money needed to buy that gas in the future. This would eliminate the uncertainty in future gas costs. The additional cost of this approach compared to purchasing gas on an “as you go” basis (and using the money saved for alternative investments) is the benefit of reducing the uncertainty in the costs for the fuel that solar DG displaces.

We have performed this calculation for EAI, assuming our base gas cost forecast (the EIA

²¹ Based on Energy Information Administration data for 2014, as reported in Stephen Lacey, *As California Loses Hydro Resources to Drought, Large-Scale Solar Fills in the Gap: New solar generation made up for four-fifths of California's lost hydro production in 2014* (Greentech Media, March 31, 2015). Available at <http://www.greentechmedia.com/articles/read/solar-becomes-the-second-biggest-renewable-energy-provider-in-california>.

²² See EAI's Stuttgart Testimony, at p. 15.

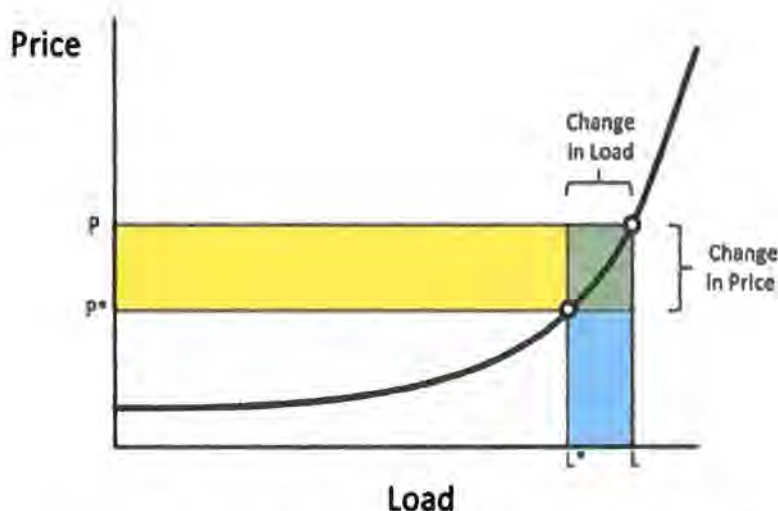
²³ See Maine Public Utilities Commission, *Maine Distributed Solar Valuation Study* (March 1, 2015). Available at http://www.maine.gov/mpuc/electricity/elect_generation/documents/MainePUCVOS-ExecutiveSummary.pdf.

AEO 2017 forecast), U.S. Treasuries (at current yields) as the risk-free investments, and a marginal heat rate of 7,500 Btu per kWh. The result is a value of \$28.60 per MWh as the 25-year levelized benefit of reducing fuel price uncertainty.

g. Market price mitigation

The increasing penetration of new renewable generation in Arkansas will place downward pressure on the region’s energy market prices. New renewable generation, including solar DG, will reduce demand in the MISO South market. Because this generation is must-take (and has zero variable costs), it will displace the most expensive power that utilities such as EAI would otherwise have generated or purchased, which typically is natural gas-fired generation.²⁴ Thus, the addition of this local generation in EAI’s service territory will reduce the demand which EAI places on the regional markets for both electricity and natural gas. With this reduction in demand, there is a corresponding reduction in the prices in these markets, which benefits EAI across the full volumes of its purchases in these markets. This “market price mitigation” benefit of renewable generation is widely acknowledged, and has become highly visible in markets that now have high penetrations of wind and solar resources.²⁵ The benefit is illustrated schematically in the yellow-shaded section of Figure 7.

Figure 7: Reduced Demand in the Energy Market Lowers the Price



The magnitude of this benefit will depend on the overall amount of renewables on the grid. From 2010-2014, the National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL) and GE Consulting released the multi-phase Western Wind and Solar Integration Study (WWSIS), a major modeling effort to analyze much higher penetrations of wind and solar resources in the western U.S.²⁶ This work focused on the West Connect area (basically, Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, Nevada, and Wyoming), but also modeled the entire WECC grid in the U.S. This modeling included analysis

²⁴ MISO reports the hourly marginal source of generation on its system. For our base period of June 2016 to May 2017, the MISO South marginal resource has been natural gas in 73% of hours and coal in 27% of hours.

²⁵ The market price mitigation benefit is not the same as the fuel hedging benefit discussed above. Both benefits involve energy market prices for electricity and natural gas. However, the fuel hedging benefit for consumers results from a reduction in the volatility of these market prices – in other words, in a reduced risk of periodic price spikes in these commodity markets, whereas the market price mitigation benefit is from an overall reduction in the levels of these market prices. Thus, these benefits are related but do not overlap and are not duplicative.

²⁶ All reports from the WWSIS, are available on the NREL website at http://www.nrel.gov/electricity/transmission/western_wind.html.

of the impact of increasing solar penetration on market prices in the West; the results for spot prices in Arizona are shown in the figure below.²⁷ Generally, the high penetration solar cases (15% to 25% penetration) result in 10% to 20% reductions in spot market prices. Note that the largest reductions in market prices occur from the initial 5% penetration of solar, which Arkansas is still well within.

Figure 8:

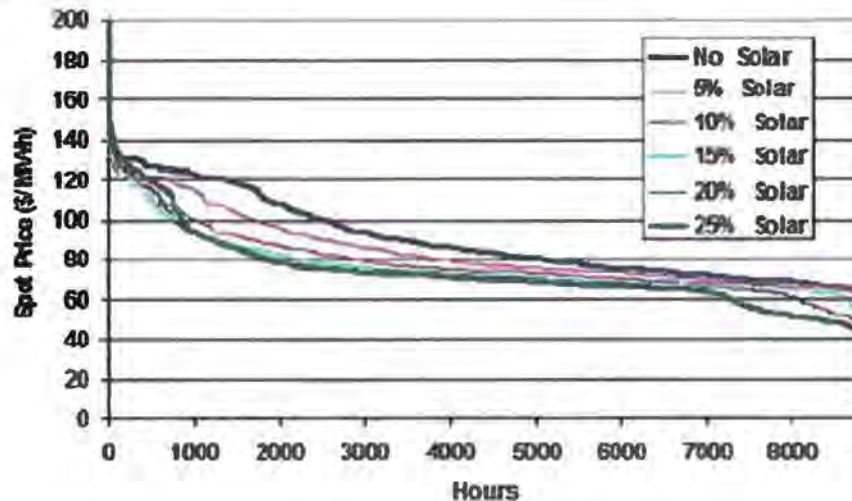


Figure 19 – Arizona Spot Price Duration Curves.

The same market mitigation benefit exists on the natural gas side. Renewable generation reduces marginal gas-fired generation, thus lowering the demand for natural gas. A study by Lawrence Berkeley National Lab (LBNL) has estimated that the gas-related market mitigation benefits of renewable energy range from \$7.50 to \$20 per MWh of renewable output.²⁸

The New England states have done the most extensive work to calculate this market benefit, which they have labelled the Demand Reduction Induced Price Effect (DRIPE). DRIPE is included in the region’s biennial forecast of avoided costs used for demand-side programs, *Avoided Energy Supply Costs in New England (AESC)*.²⁹ We have reviewed the DRIPE calculations in the 2013 and 2015 AESC reports. There is a significant difference in the DRIPE impacts between the 2013 and 2015 AESC reports, as a result of changes in the methodology for the DRIPE calculations in the 2015 AESC.³⁰ For example, the 2015 AESC assumes (1) a much shorter duration for energy DRIPE impacts (three years) and (2) zero capacity DRIPE as a result of an assumed near-term need for new capacity in New England. We have not attempted to resolve these differences, but for the purposes of this study have used the average of the energy DRIPE impacts between the two studies – a 4% reduction in avoided energy costs. We do not assume any capacity DRIPE, given the near-term need for new capacity in Arkansas. **Thus, the energy**

²⁷ The results from the WWSIS for high penetrations of solar are reported in *Impact of High Solar Penetration in the Western Interconnection* (NREL and GE Consulting, December 2010), with the impact on spot market prices in Arizona reported at p. 8 and Figure 19.

²⁸ See Wiser, Ryan; Bolinger, Mark; and St. Clair, Matt, “Easing the Natural Gas Crisis: Reducing Natural Gas Prices through Increased Deployment of Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency” (LBNL, January 2005), at p. ix, available at <http://eetd.lbl.gov/EA/EMP>.

²⁹ See 2015 AESC, at Appendix B., Tables One and Two. This report is available at https://www9.nationalgridus.com/non_html/eeer/ne/AESC2015%20merged%20report.pdf.

³⁰ See 2015 AESC, at pages 1-5 and 1-16 to 1-17.

market price mitigation benefit is 4% of our avoided energy costs, plus associated losses, or \$2.80 per MWh.

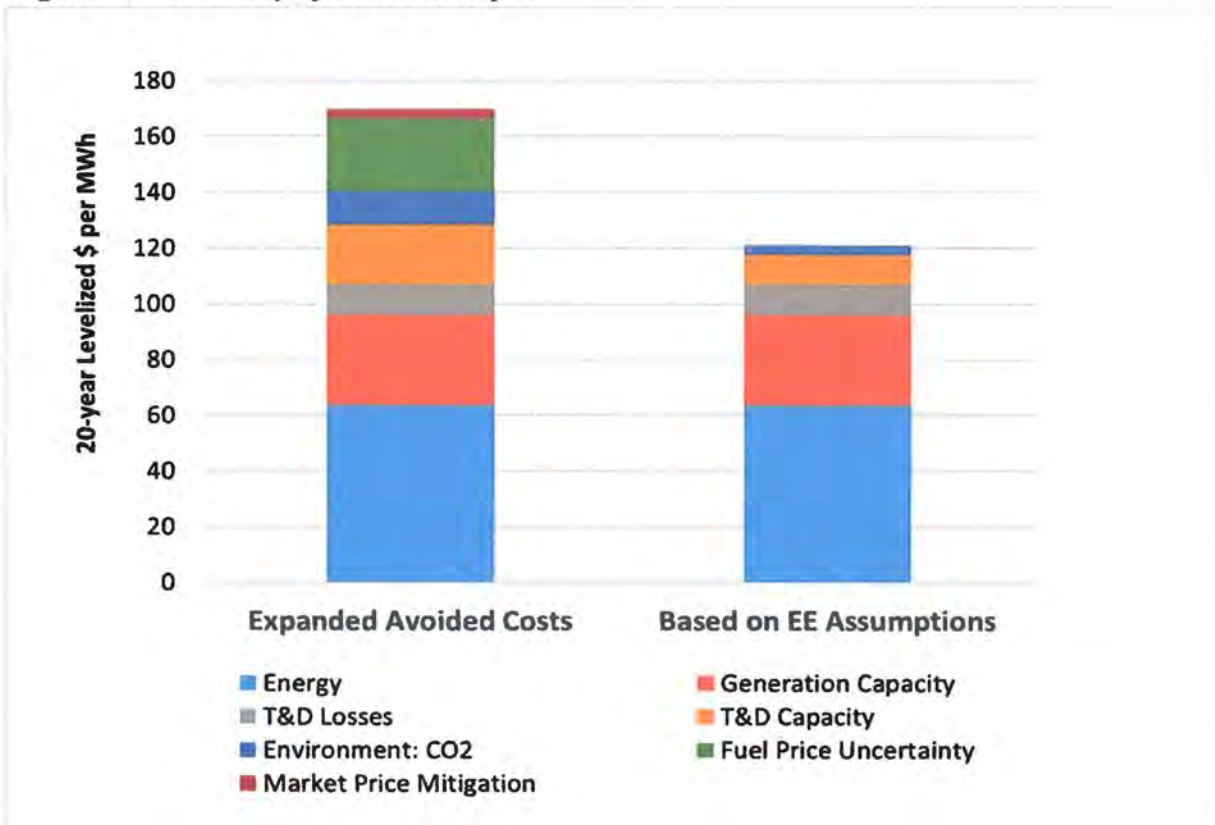
h. Total Direct Benefits

The following Table 14 and Figure 9 summarize the direct benefits of solar DG for EAI’s ratepayers, for two sets of avoided costs – first, avoided costs limited to the *EE Assumptions*, and second, a broader set of avoided costs that includes the full set of long-term direct benefits discussed above. **The direct benefits range from 12.1 to 17.2 cents per kWh.**

Table 14: Summary of Direct Benefits (25-year levelized \$ per MWh)

Benefit	Base Case: Avoided Costs from <i>EE Assumptions</i> (\$ per MWh)	Expanded Case: Broader Set of Benefits (\$ per MWh)
Energy	63.50	63.50
Generation Capacity	32.10	32.10
T&D Losses	11.60	11.60
T&D Capacity	10.20	21.50
Environment: CO ₂	3.50	12.00
Fuel Price Uncertainty		28.60
Market Price Mitigation		2.80
Total Benefits	120.90	172.10
	12.1 cents per kWh	17.2 cents per kWh

Figure 9: Summary of Direct Benefits



4. Societal Benefits of Solar DG

Renewable DG has benefits to society that do not directly impact utility rates, many of which were expressly recognized by the Arkansas legislature when it enacted the Arkansas Renewable Energy Development Act of 2001 (AREDA).³¹ When renewable generation takes the place of conventional fossil fuel generation, all members of society benefit from reductions in air pollutants that harm human health and exacerbate climate change. Demands on existing water supplies are reduced, avoiding the potential need to acquire new sources of supply. Distributed generation uses already-built sites, preserving land for other uses or as natural habitat. Distributed generation makes the power system more reliable and resilient, and stimulates the local economy. Many of these benefits can be quantified, as discussed below. We use a lower, societal discount rate of 5% (3% real) in calculating these benefits, rather than the 6.1% EAI discount rate used for the direct benefits.

a. Carbon

The **social cost of carbon (SCC)** is “a measure of the seriousness of climate change.”³² It is a way of quantifying the value of actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, by estimating the potential damages if carbon emissions are not reduced. The carbon costs which we have included in the direct benefits of solar DG above are limited to the anticipated costs to comply with future regulation of carbon emissions. These compliance costs are assumed to be lower than the true costs that carbon pollution imposes on society, which are the damages estimated by the SCC. As a result, the additional costs in the SCC, above the compliance costs of mitigating carbon emissions, represent the societal benefits of avoided carbon emissions.

The most prominent and well-developed source for estimates of the social cost of carbon is the federal government’s Interagency Working Group on the Social Cost of Carbon.³³ These values have been vetted by numerous government agencies, research institutes, and other stakeholders. The cost values were derived by combining results from the three most prominent integrated assessment models, each run under five different reference scenarios.³⁴ The group gave equal weight to each model and averaged the results across each scenario to obtain a range of values depending on the discount rate, given in the table below.

Table 15: Social Cost of Carbon³⁵ (2007 \$ per metric tonne of CO₂)

	Discount Rate		
	5%	3%	2.5%
Social Cost of Carbon	11	36	56

³¹ A.C.A. § 23-18-601.

³² Anthoff, D. and Toll, R.S.J. 2013. The uncertainty about the social cost of carbon: a decomposition analysis using FUND. *Climactic Change* 117: 515-530.

³³ Interagency Working Group on Social Cost of Carbon, *Technical Update of the Social Cost of Carbon for Regulatory Impact Analysis Under Executive Order 12866* (May 2013, Revised July 2015). Available at: <https://www3.epa.gov/climatechange/Downloads/EPAactivities/social-cost-carbon.pdf>.

³⁴ *Id.* The three models are the Dynamic Integrated Climate-Economy (DICE) model, the Climate Framework for Uncertainty, Negotiation and Distribution (FUND) model, and the Policy Analysis of the Greenhouse Effect (PAGE) model.

³⁵ *Id.*, p. 13.

We recommend a base case SCC using the mid-range value of \$36 per tonne based on a 3% discount rate. We escalate these benefits by 5% per year, recognizing that “future emissions are expected to produce larger incremental damages as physical and economic systems become more stressed in response to greater climate change.”³⁶

While estimating the social cost of carbon contains many inherent uncertainties, we believe these values are appropriate. The mid-range real discount rate of 3% is a typical societal discount rate often used in long-term benefit/cost analyses. It is also a conservative assumption, when considering the diminished prosperity future generations will face in a world heavily impacted by climate disruption. Because “the choices we make today greatly influence the climate our children and grandchildren inherit,” future benefits should not be significantly discounted relative to current costs.³⁷ As Pope Francis wrote in his encyclical calling for “all people of goodwill” to take action on climate change: “The climate is a common good, belonging to all and meant for all.”³⁸

We calculate the societal benefits for the years 2018 – 2042 of reducing carbon emissions as (1) the mid-range value of the SCC less (2) the base case for the compliance carbon costs used in our direct benefits, discussed above. The 25-year levelized difference is \$35.90 per MWh.

Reduced methane leakage. In addition, we also determine the total greenhouse gas emissions that will result from methane leakage in the natural gas infrastructure that serves marginal gas-fired power plants. We attach to this report as **Attachment 2** a recent white paper calculating the additional greenhouse gas emissions associated with methane leaked in providing the fuel to gas-fired power plants. This issue has received significant attention recently as a result of the major methane leak from the Aliso Canyon gas storage field in southern California. The bottom line is that the CO₂ emission factors of gas-fired power plants should be increased by 50% to account for these directly-related methane emissions from the production and pipeline infrastructure that serves gas-fired electric generation. This additional societal benefit amounts to \$8.00 per MWh.

b. Health benefits of reducing criteria air pollutants

Reductions in criteria pollutant emissions improve human health. Exposure to particulate matter (PM) causes asthma and other respiratory illnesses, cancer, and premature death.³⁹ Nitrous oxides (NO_x) react with volatile organic compounds in the atmosphere to form ozone, which causes similar health problems.⁴⁰

We use AVERT to calculate the avoided emissions of SO₂ and NO_x assuming 20 MW of solar DG development. To calculate the avoided fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) emissions, we assume an emissions factor of 0.0077 lbs/MMBtu for PM_{2.5} emissions from the combustion of

³⁶ *Id.*, pp. 13-14. 5% annual escalation in carbon costs has been used in both California and Arizona. See the CPUC Final Public Tool referenced in Footnote 2, at tab “Key Driver Inputs,” at Cell D33. 5% is also midway between the two escalation rates (2.5% and 7.5% per year) used in the carbon cost scenarios in Arizona Public Service’s 2014 *Integrated Resource Plan*.

³⁷ California Climate Change Center, *Our Changing Climate: Assessing the Risks to California* (2006) at p. 2. <http://www.energy.ca.gov/2006publications/CEC-500-2006-077/CEC-500-2006-077.pdf>.

³⁸ Encyclical Letter *Laudato Si'* of the Holy Father Francis on Care for Our Common Home. June 18, 2015.

³⁹ EPA, *Regulatory Impact Analysis for the Proposed Carbon Pollution Guidelines for Existing Power Plants and Emission Standards for Modified and Reconstructed Power Plants* (June 2014), p. 4-17 (“CPP Technical Analysis”). Available at <http://www2.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2014-06/documents/20140602ria-clean-power-plan.pdf>.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*

natural gas. This factor is from “AP 42,” the EPA’s compilation of air pollutant emissions factors.⁴¹

For quantifying the health benefits, we recommend using the health co-benefits from reductions in criteria pollutants that EPA developed in conjunction with the Clean Power Plan. These benefit estimates were developed in 2014 as part of the technical analysis for the proposed rule.

Table 16: Avoided Emissions of Criteria Pollutants

Pollutant	Avoided Emissions lbs/MWh
SO ₂	1.68
NO _x	1.01
PM _{2.5}	0.067

The value of these avoided emissions is calculated as follows:

1. Determine the amount of avoided emissions using AVERT as described above.
2. Calculate the social cost of the avoided emissions and subtract the compliance cost or emissions market value of those emissions.

SO₂. The analysis for SO₂ follows the same steps as the analysis for carbon. The total social cost of SO₂ is taken from the EPA’s *Regulatory Impact Analysis for the Final Clean Power Plan (CPP Impact Analysis)*.⁴² The EPA calculated social cost values for 2020, 2025, and 2030. This analysis uses the values given for these three years assuming a 3% discount rate. Values for intermediate years are interpolated between the five-year values. The market value of SO₂ is taken from the EPA’s 2016 SO₂ allowance auctions. However, the final clearing price of the latest spot auction was just \$0.06 per ton.⁴³ This is low enough compared to the social cost that it is negligible for our calculations. The societal benefit of avoided SO₂ emissions is \$71.90 per MWh.

NO_x. Health damages from exposure to nitrous oxides come from the compound’s role in creating secondary pollutants: nitrous oxides react with volatile organic compounds to form ozone, and are also precursors to the formation of particulate matter.⁴⁴ The social cost of NO_x is taken from the EPA’s CPP Impact Analysis.⁴⁵ We use a recent 2017 NO_x market price of \$750 per ton for compliance with the Cross State Pollution Rule as the compliance cost for NO_x.⁴⁶ The benefit of avoiding NO_x emissions is \$8.80 per MWh.

Fine Particulates (PM_{2.5}). We use the emissions factor and damage costs for PM_{2.5}, because PM_{2.5} are the small particulates with the most adverse impacts on health. The EPA health co-benefit figures distinguish between types of PM, and calculate two separate benefit-per-ton

⁴¹ U.S. EPA, “Emissions Factors & AP 42, *Compilation of Air Pollutant Emission Factors*,” <http://www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/ap42/index.html>. See also Section 1.4 (*Natural Gas Combustion*), Table 1.4-2, “PM emission factors presented here may be used to estimate PM10, PM2.5 or PM1 emissions.”

⁴² *Regulatory Impact Analysis for the Final Clean Power Plan*. Found at: <https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-08/documents/cpp-final-rule-ria.pdf>.

⁴³ EPA 2016 SO₂ Allowance Auction. Found at: <https://www.epa.gov/airmarkets/2016-so2-allowance-auction>.

⁴⁴ CPP Technical Analysis, p. 4-14.

⁴⁵ *CPP Impact Analysis*, at Table 4-7.

⁴⁶ See the EPA Cross State Air Pollution Rule. Found at: <https://www.epa.gov/csapr>. Recent NO_x emission allowance prices can be found at http://www.evomarkets.com/content/news/reports_23_report_file.pdf.

estimates for PM: for PM emitted as elemental and organic carbon, and for PM emitted as crustal particulate matter.⁴⁷ The EPA estimates that approximately 70% of primary PM_{2.5} emitted in Arkansas is crustal material, with the bulk of the remainder being elemental or organic carbon.⁴⁸ The emissions factor of 0.0077 lbs per MMBtu for total primary PM_{2.5} does not differentiate among particle types.⁴⁹ As a result, we weigh the mid-point of each of the two benefit-per-ton estimates according to EPA's assumptions for Arkansas emissions. The health benefits of reducing PM_{2.5} emissions are \$3.70 per MWh on a 25-year levelized basis.

c. Water

Thermal generation consumes water, principally for cooling. Reducing water use in the electric sector through the use of renewable generation lowers the vulnerability of the electricity supply to the availability of water, and reduces the possibility that new water supplies will have to be developed to meet growing demand. However, water consumption by efficient gas-fired generation is relatively low, and the cost of incremental water supplies varies widely depending on the local abundance of water resources. As a result, the value of avoided water use is relatively modest. We have used \$1.20 per MWh for the value of avoided water use, based on several sources.⁵⁰

d. Local economic benefits

AREDA specifically notes the economic development benefits associated with distributed renewable energy.⁵¹ Indeed, while distributed generation has higher costs per kW than central station renewable or gas-fired generation, a portion of the higher costs – principally for installation labor, permitting, permit fees, and customer acquisition (marketing) – are spent in the local economy, and thus provide a local economic benefit in close proximity to where the DG is located. These local costs are an appreciable portion of the “soft” costs of DG. Central station power plants have significantly lower soft costs, per kW installed, and often are not located in the local area where the power is consumed.

There have been a number of recent studies of the soft costs of solar DG, as the industry has focused on reducing these costs, which are significantly higher in the U.S. than in other major international markets for solar PV. The following **Table 17** presents data on the soft costs for residential PV systems that are likely to be spent in the local area where the DG customer resides, from detailed surveys of solar installers that were conducted by two national labs (LBNL and NREL) in 2013.

⁴⁷ CPP Technical Analysis, p. 4-26, Table 4-7.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 4A-8, Figure 4A-5.

⁴⁹ AP 42, Table 1.4-2, Footnote (c).

⁵⁰ This figure is based on the American Wind Energy Association's estimate that, in 2016, operating wind projects produced 226 million MWh and avoided the consumption of 87 billion gallons of water, with a cost of new water resources of about \$1,000 per acre-foot. This is similar to the mid-point of cost estimates for the cost of water savings at gas-fired power plants by implementing dry cooling technologies. See Maulbetsch, J.S.; DiFilippo, M.N. *Cost and Value of Water Use at Combined-Cycle Power Plants*. CEC-500-2006-034. Sacramento: California Energy Commission, PIER Energy-Related Environmental Research, 2006, available at <http://www.energy.ca.gov/2006publications/CEC-500-2006-034/>.

⁵¹ A.C.A. § 23-18-602(a) (“Increasing the consumption of renewable energy . . . fosters investments in emerging renewable technologies to stimulate economic development and job creation in the state.”).

Table 17: Residential Local Soft Costs

Local Costs	LBNL – J. Seel <i>et al.</i> ⁵²		NREL – B. Friedman <i>et al.</i> ⁵³	
	\$/watt	%	\$/watt	%
Total System Cost	6.19	100%	5.22	100%
Local Soft Costs				
Customer acquisition	0.58	9%	0.48	9%
Installation labor	0.59	10%	0.55	11%
Permitting & interconnection	0.15	2%	0.10	2%
Permit fees	0.09	1%	0.09	2%
Total local soft costs	1.41	22%	1.22	23%

Based on these studies, we assume that 22% of residential solar PV costs are spent in the local economy where the systems are located. These economic benefits occur in the year when the DG capacity is initially built, which for the purpose of this study is 2018. We have converted these benefits into a \$ per kWh benefit over the expected DG lifetime that has the same net present value in 2018 dollars. We also use more current DG capital costs than the system costs used in the LBNL and NREL studies. The result is a societal benefit of \$33.60 per MWh of DG output for residential systems.

e. Land use

Distributed generation makes use of the built environment in the load center – typically roofs and parking lots – without disturbing the existing use for the property. In contrast, central station fossil or renewable plants require large single parcels of land, and tend to be more remotely located where the land has agricultural or habitat uses. Unless the site is already being used for power generation, the land must be removed from its prior use when it becomes a solar farm or a fossil power plant. Central-station solar photovoltaic plants with fixed arrays or single-axis tracking typically require 7.5 to 9.0 acres per MW-AC, or 3.3 to 4.4 acres per GWh per year. The lost value of the land can vary over a wide range, depending on the alternative use to which it could be put. Based on the 2017 U.S. Department of Agricultural rental value for irrigated croplands in Arkansas (\$132 per acre),⁵⁴ and 4 acres per GWh, the land use value avoided by DG is about \$0.5 per MWh. This value will be lower if the land has an alternative use of lower value than irrigated land for farming.

f. Reliability and resiliency

AREDA specifically calls for the Commission to consider impacts to reliability as part of the “cost of providing service” to net metering customers and the benefits associated with distributed generation.⁵⁵ Renewable distributed generation resources are installed as thousands of small, widely distributed systems and thus are highly unlikely to experience outages at the same time. Furthermore, the impact of any individual outage at a DG unit will be far less consequential

⁵² J. Seel, G. Barbose, and R. Wiser, *Why Are Residential PV Prices So Much Lower in Germany than in the U.S.: A Scoping Analysis* (Lawrence Berkeley National Lab, February 2013), at pp. 26 and 37.

⁵³ B. Friedman *et al.*, *Benchmarking Non-Hardware Balance-of-System (Soft) Costs for U.S. Photovoltaic Systems, Using a Bottom-Up Approach and Installer Survey – Second Edition* (National Renewable Energy Lab, October 13, 2013), at Table 2.

⁵⁴ See USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, Survey of 2017 Cash Rents, available at <https://quickstats.nass.usda.gov/results/58B27A06-F574-315B-A854-9BF568F17652#7878272B-A9F3-3BC2-960D-5F03B7DF4826>.

⁵⁵ See A.C.A. § 604(b)(1)(A)(ii).

than an outage at a major central station power plant. In addition, the DG customer, not the ratepayers, will pay for the repairs. DG is located at the point of end use, and thus also reduces the risk of outages due to transmission or distribution system failures.

One study of the benefits of solar DG has estimated the reliability benefits of DG from a national perspective.⁵⁶ The study assumed that a solar DG penetration of 15% would reduce loadings on the grid during peak periods, mitigating the 5% of outages that result from such high-stress conditions. Based on a study which calculated that power outages cost the U.S. economy about \$100 billion per year in lost economic output, the levelized, long-term benefits of this risk reduction were calculated to be \$20 per MWh (\$0.02 per kWh) of DG output. This calculation does not necessarily assume that the DG is located behind the customer's meter, so this reliability benefit also might result from widely distributed DG at the wholesale level.

However, most electric system interruptions do not result from high demand on the system, but from weather-related transmission and distribution system outages. In these more frequent events, renewable DG paired with on-site storage can provide customers with an assured back-up supply of electricity for critical applications should the grid suffer an outage of any kind. This benefit of enhanced reliability and resiliency has broad societal benefits as a result of the increased ability to maintain government, institutional, and economic functions related to safety and human welfare during grid outages.

Both DG and storage are essential in order to provide the reliability enhancements that are needed to eliminate or substantially reduce weather-related interruptions in electric service. The DG unit ensures that the storage is full or can be re-filled promptly in the absence of grid power, and the storage provides the alternative source of power when the grid goes down. DG also can supply some or all of the on-site generation necessary to develop a micro-grid that can operate independently of the broader electric system. It is challenging to quantify this benefit, which will be realized over time as storage technology is added to renewable DG systems.⁵⁷ Nonetheless, solar DG is a foundational element necessary to realize this benefit – in much the same way that smart meters are necessary infrastructure to realize the benefits of time-of-use rates, dynamic pricing, and demand response programs that will be developed in the future – and thus the reliability and resiliency benefits of wider solar DG deployment should be recognized as a broad societal benefit.

g. Customer choice

AREDA also cites “greater consumer choices” as a benefit of renewable generation that justifies the adoption of net metering.⁵⁸ There are important public policy reasons to ensure that the customers who invest in DG are treated equitably in assessments of the merits of net metering and renewable DG, so that consumers continue to have the freedom to exercise a competitive choice, to become more engaged and self-reliant in providing for their energy needs, and to encourage others to invest private capital in Arkansas's clean energy infrastructure.

⁵⁶ Hoff, Norris and Perez, *The Value of Distributed Solar Electric Generation to New Jersey and Pennsylvania* (November 2012), at Table ES-2 and pages 18-19.

⁵⁷ It is also important to recognize that adding storage may be cost-effective even without considering its reliability benefits when paired with DG. Distributed storage can reduce demand charges, allow TOU rate arbitrage, and provide power quality and capacity-related benefits to the utility or grid operator. Indeed, distributed storage may be economic as a result of the benefits in these other use cases, without considering the reliability benefits for the customer.

⁵⁸ See A.C.A. § 23-18-602(a).

There are many dimensions to the customer choice benefits of DG technologies, including:

- **New Capital.** Customer-owned or customer-sited generation brings new sources of capital for clean energy infrastructure. Given the magnitude and urgency of the task of moving to clean sources of energy, expanding the pool of capital devoted to this task is essential.
- **New Competition.** Rooftop solar provides a competitive alternative to the utility's delivered retail power. This competition can spur the utility to cut costs and to innovate in its product offerings. With the widespread availability of rooftop solar, energy efficient appliances, and load management technologies, plus – in the near future – customer-sited storage, this competition will only intensify. In the now-foreseeable future, the combination of solar, storage, and load management may offer an electric supply whose quality and reliability is comparable to utility service.
- **High-tech Synergies.** Rooftop solar appeals to those who embrace the latest in technology. Solar has been described as the “gateway drug” to a host of other energy-saving and clean energy technologies. Studies have shown that solar customers adopt more energy efficiency measures than other utility customers, which is logical given that it makes the most economic sense to add solar only after making other lower-cost energy efficiency improvements to your premises.⁵⁹ Further, with net metering, customers retain the same incentives to save energy that they had before installing solar. These synergies will only grow as the need to make deep cuts in carbon pollution drives the increasing electrification of other sectors of the economy, such as transportation.
- **Customer Engagement.** Customers who have gone through the process to make the long-term investment to install solar learn much about their energy use, about utility rate structures, and about producing their own energy. Given their long-term investment, they will remain engaged going forward. There is a long-term benefit to the utility and to society from a more informed and engaged customer base, but only if these customers remain connected to the grid. As we have seen recently in Nevada, this positive customer engagement can turn to customer “enragement” if the utility and regulators do not accord the same respect and equitable treatment to customers' long-term investments in clean energy infrastructure that is provided to the utility's investments and contracts. Emerging storage and energy management technologies may allow customers in the future to “cut the cord” with their electric utility in the same way that consumers have moved away from the use of traditional

⁵⁹ See the *2009 Impact Evaluation Final Report on the California Solar Initiative*, prepared by Itron and KEMA and submitted in June 2010 to Southern California Edison and the Energy Division of the California Public Utilities Commission. See pages ES-22 to ES-32 and Chapter 10. Also available at the following link: <http://www.cpuc.ca.gov/workarea/downloadasset.aspx?id=7677>. Also see Center for Sustainable Energy, *Energy Efficiency Motivations and Actions of California Solar Homeowners* (August 2014), at p. 6, finding that more than 87% of solar customers responding to a survey had installed or upgraded one or more energy efficiency technologies in their homes. Available at <https://energycenter.org/sites/default/files/docs/nav/policy/research-and-reports/Energy%20Efficiency%20Motivations%20and%20Actions%20of%20California%20Solar%20Homeowners.pdf>.

infrastructure for landline telephones and cable TV. Given the important long-term benefits that renewable DG can provide to the grid if customer-generators remain connected and engaged, it is critical for regulators and utilities to avoid alienating their most engaged and concerned customers.

- **Self-reliance.** The idea of becoming independent and self-reliant in the production of an essential commodity such as electricity, on your own property using your own capital, has deep appeal to Americans, with roots in the Jeffersonian ideal of the citizen (solar) farmer.

These benefits of customer choice are difficult to express in dollar terms; however, all are strong policy reasons for ensuring that the development of clean energy infrastructure includes policies which sustain a robust market for rooftop solar, as the Arkansas legislature has acknowledged.

h. Summary of societal benefits

Table 18 below summarizes the societal benefits of solar DG that we have quantified and discussed. **The societal benefits total 16.3 cents per kWh.**

AREDA cites many of the societal benefits discussed above as the reasons why the state should implement net metering, reflecting the Legislature's clear judgment that these benefits have significant value for the residents of the state.⁶⁰ As discussed above, many of these benefits can be quantified, and indeed they do have significant value. Accordingly, these benefits cannot and should not be ignored by policymakers, because ignoring them implicitly values them at zero.

⁶⁰ See A.C.A. § 23-18-602.

Table 18: Societal Benefits

Benefit	Value (\$ per MWh)	Method Used
Carbon: avoid societal damages from climate change	35.90	Use the difference between <i>the 2015 IRP</i> carbon cost and the EPA's social cost of carbon value measuring societal damages from climate change.
Carbon: reduce methane leaks from natural gas infrastructure	8.50	Assumes 2% leakage, per 2015 National Academy of Sciences paper.
Reduce SO ₂ emissions	71.90	EPA AVERT model for avoided SO ₂ emissions. EPA estimates of health benefits.
Reduce NO _x emissions	8.80	EPA AVERT model for avoided NO _x emissions. EPA estimates of health benefits.
Reduce PM _{2.5} emissions	3.70	EPA Clean Power Plan technical appendices and EPA AP 42 for emissions factors.
Avoid consumptive water use	1.20	Several estimates of avoided water use from renewable generation.
Local economic benefit	33.60	22% of residential system cost is incremental expenses in the local economy, compared to a central station plant.
Land use	Small and positive, but varies	Highly variable based on alternative uses of land at which large power plants are sited.
Reliability	Significant and positive	Significant reliability and resiliency benefits from the pairing of solar DG and on-site storage.
Customer choice	Significant and positive	
Total	163.60	Use in the Societal Test

5. Costs of Solar DG for Participants

We use a pro forma cash flow analysis to project the lifecycle levelized cost of energy (LCOE) from a solar DG system based on 2015 solar system costs surveyed and reported by Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory (LBNL) in their annual *Tracking the Sun* report. Due to the small penetration of solar in Arkansas, we adopt the solar costs that LBNL reported for Texas. The other major assumptions we use are summarized in **Table 19**.

Table 19: Key Assumptions for the Residential Participant Cost of Solar

Assumption	Value
Median Cost	\$3.00 per watt DC
Range of Costs	\$2.70 - \$3.50 per watt DC
Federal ITC	30%
Financing Cost	5%
Participant discount rate	5%
Financing Term	15 years
Inverter Replacement	\$500/kW in Year 15
Maintenance Cost	\$10 per kW-year

The resulting **levelized cost of solar for residential customers is 12.8 cents per kWh**. This cost drops to 11.7 cents per kWh at the low end of the range of costs (\$2.70 per watt DC).

6. Costs of Solar DG for the Utility and Non-Participating Ratepayers

We evaluated two additional costs from the perspective of the utility and non-participating ratepayers or the utility system as a whole: solar customer bill savings (lost revenues) and solar integration costs. The primary costs of solar DG for non-participating ratepayers are the retail bill savings provided to solar customers through net metering, i.e., the revenues that the utility loses as a result of DG customers serving their own load and that may be recovered from other ratepayers after rates are readjusted in a subsequent rate case.

We calculate this amount assuming that a residential customer using 15,000 kWh per year installs a solar PV system with annual generation equal to 80% of the customer's annual load prior to any degradation. Thus, the customer's solar PV system produces 12,000 kWh per year, and this output degrades by 0.5% per year thereafter.

We model hourly customer load based on NREL data for a typical load profile for a residential customer in Little Rock.⁶¹ An hourly solar PV generation profile for a rooftop PV system in Little Rock is taken from the NREL PVWATTS model. We scale the customer load to 15,000 kWh per year, and scale the PV output to 12,000 kWh per year (the estimated output for a 7.8 kW-AC system). The hourly differences between these series are, when positive, the customer's net demand for delivered power from the utility, and, when negative, the customer's net exports to the utility grid. We then add up the hourly amounts in order to compute the monthly net usage which determines the customer's bill under net metering.

Bill calculations assume EAI's General Purpose Residential Service (RS) rates, as approved in Docket No. 15-015-U. We estimate that the modeled customer's bill would decrease from \$127 per month without solar to \$33 per month with solar PV. The \$95 per month bill savings associated with our modeled 7.8 kW-AC solar PV system indicate that the customer is able to save 9.5 cents per kWh of solar PV generation in the first year (i.e. \$95/1000 kWh = \$0.095 per kWh). Assuming 2% annual rate escalation and 0.5% solar PV degradation, **the 25-year levelized value of the customer's bill savings (the utility's lost revenues) are 11.4 cents per kWh**.

Next, we add an estimate of solar integration costs derived from solar integration studies of other utilities with much higher solar penetrations.⁶² These integration costs are the cost of the additional ancillary services needed to accommodate the increased variability that intermittent solar output adds to the utility system. Xcel Energy in Colorado calculated solar integration costs as \$1.80 per MWh on a 20-year levelized basis.⁶³ A March 2014 study by Duke Energy estimated

⁶¹ See the data file at

<https://openei.org/datasets/dataset/commercial-and-residential-hourly-load-profiles-for-all-tmy3-locations-in-the-untied-states> for Little Rock.

⁶² It is also possible that the utility may incur costs to administer the net metering program. It is speculative to estimate these costs without specific information from the utility. However, we expect that such costs are minimal at the current penetration of net metered systems in Arkansas.

⁶³ Xcel Energy Services for Public Service Company of Colorado, "Cost and Benefit Study of Distributed Solar Generation on the Public Service Company of Colorado System" (May 23, 2013), at Table 1, pages v and 41-42. Available at

<http://www.eei.org/issuesandpolicy/generation/NetMetering/Documents/Costs%20and%20Benefits%20of%20Distri>

solar integration costs on its system in North Carolina ranging from \$1.43 to \$9.82 per MWh, depending on the level of PV penetration.⁶⁴ Based on the penetration level in Arkansas, the lower end of the range in the Duke study would apply. Arizona Public Service did a 2012 integration study that estimated integration costs on its system of \$2 per MWh in 2020.⁶⁵ Based on this body of work, we assume that **\$2 per MWh represents a reasonable assumption for a 25-year levelized solar integration cost in Arkansas.**

Thus, the utility costs associated with **reduced customer bills and solar integration combine to equal 11.6 cents per kWh** (i.e. 11.4 cents per kWh in lost retail revenues plus 0.2 cents per kWh in solar integration costs).

7. Results and Key Conclusions of this Benefit / Cost Analysis

The following **Table 20** and **Figure 10** incorporate the results of the above analyses into each of the primary cost-effectiveness tests for residential solar DG on the EAI system. These tests of the cost-effectiveness of solar DG consider benefits and costs from multiple perspectives. Other demand-side programs typically are evaluated from these multiple perspectives, and policymakers should take a similarly broad view in assessing solar DG.

Table 20: Benefits and Costs of Solar DG for EAI (25-yr levelized cents/kWh)

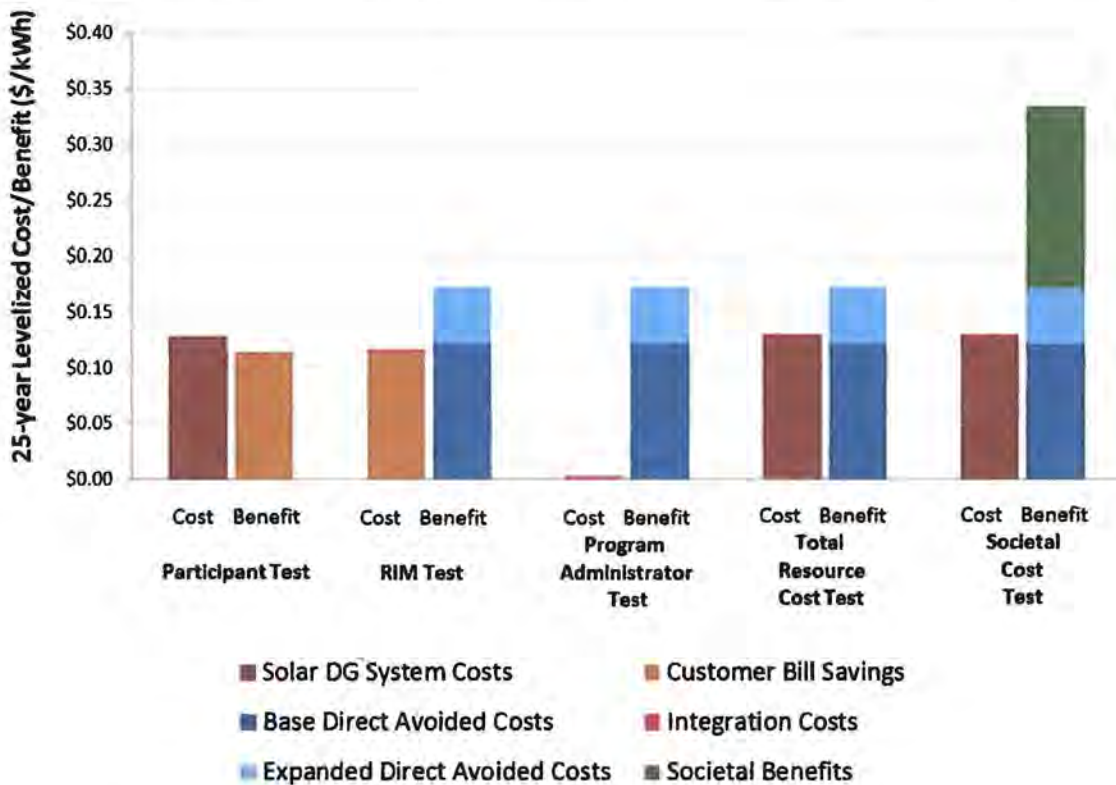
Benefit-Cost Test	Participant		RIM / PAC		TRC		Societal	
	Cost	Benefit	Cost	Benefit	Cost	Benefit	Cost	Benefit
Base Direct Avoided Costs – EE Assumptions				12.1		12.1		12.1
Expanded Direct Avoided Costs				17.2		17.2		17.2
Lost Revenues / Bill Savings (RIM / PCT)		11.4	11.4					
Integration (RIM / TRC)			0.2		0.2		0.2	
Solar DG LCOE	12.8				12.8		12.8	
Societal Benefits								16.4
Totals	12.8	11.4	11.6	12.1 – 17.2	13.0	12.1 – 17.2	13.0	28.5 – 33.6
Benefit / Cost Ratios	0.89		1.04 -1.48 (RIM) >> 1 (PAC)		0.93 – 1.32		2.19 – 2.58	

[buted%20Solar%20Generation%20on%20the%20Public%20Service%20Company%20of%20Colorado%20System%20Xcel%20Energy.pdf](#)

⁶⁴ See <http://www.pnucc.org/sites/default/files/Duke%20Energy%20PV%20Integration%20Study%20201404.pdf>

⁶⁵ See Arizona Public Service, *2014 Integrated Resource Plan*, at p. 43, citing Black & Veatch, “Solar Photovoltaic (PV) Integration Cost Study” (B&V Project No. 174880, November 2012).

Figure 10: Cost-effectiveness Results for Net Metered Solar DG on the EAI System



The principal conclusions of our analysis are as follows:

1. **Solar DG is a cost-effective resource** for EAI, as the benefits equal or exceed the costs in the Total Resource Cost, Program Administrator, and Societal Tests. The results of these tests are well above 1.0 when a broad range of benefits are considered. As a result, in the long-run, deployment of solar DG will reduce the utility’s cost of service.
2. **Net metering does not cause a cost shift to non-participating ratepayers**, as shown by the result for the Ratepayer Impact Measure test.
3. **Modifications to net metering are not needed** to recover the utility’s full cost of service over time from net metering customers. Major rate design changes for residential DG customers, such as increased fixed charges, the use of demand charges, or two-channel billing to set different compensation rates for imported and exported power, are not needed.
4. **The economics of solar DG are marginal** for EAI’s residential customers, as shown by the Participant Test results below 0.9 and the modest amount of solar adoption in Arkansas to date. This means that any reduction to the compensation provided to solar DG customers is likely to be detrimental to the growth of this resource, although these economics may improve as solar costs continue to fall.
5. There are **significant, quantifiable societal benefits from solar DG**, including local economic benefits and public health improvements from reduced air pollution.

6. Solar DG also provides other important benefits that are difficult to quantify. This includes **enhanced reliability and resiliency** of customers' electric service, because solar DG is a foundational element for backup power systems and micro-grids that can provide uninterrupted power when the utility grid is down. Distributed generation also **enhances customers' freedom**, allowing them to choose the source of their electricity, and results in **customers who are more engaged and better informed** about how their electricity is supplied. The choice of using private capital to install solar DG on a customer's private premises **leverages a new source of capital to expand Arkansas's clean energy infrastructure and allows Arkansas to take advantage of federal tax incentives for solar that will begin to phase out in 2020** .

Attachment 1

EAI's Key Assumptions for Demand-side Resources

BackKey Assumptions

Discount Rate 6.10%

Methodology for calculating the TRC Benefit Cost Results
The California Manual was followed in computing the benefit cost results.

Avoided Cost

1. Natural Gas price starting R \$2.96 per MMBtu in 2010
2. Price on Carbon Dioxide (CO2) starting at \$1.51/ton in 2027
3. Avoided Capacity Costs based on the following inputs
 - (a) Baseline Capital Cost (2016\$ of \$744 per kW)
 - (b) Levelized Fixed Charge Rate of \$77.98
 - (c) Line Losses

Customer Class Inputs	T Line Loss (2016)	D Line Loss (2016)	Total Line Loss
Residential Service	2.17%	7.27%	9.44%
Small General Service	2.16%	7.03%	9.19%
Large General Service	3.30%	4.33%	7.63%
Large Industrial Power Service	3.30%	4.33%	7.63%
Agricultural Pumping	2.17%	7.27%	9.44%
 - (d) 12.0% in 2016 and in forward years
 - (e) Avoided Transmission & Distribution cost of \$23.86 per kW-yr in 2016

The avoided costs for natural gas is based on Energy Information Administration of the Department of Energy.

Attachment 2

Methane Leaks from Natural Gas Infrastructure Serving Gas-fired Power Plants

Andrew B. Peterson
R. Thomas Beach
Crossborder Energy
February 19, 2016

1. Summary

Natural gas has been commonly depicted as a “bridge” fuel between coal and renewable energy for the generation of electricity. Natural gas is considered more environmentally friendly because burning natural gas produces less CO₂ than coal on a per unit of energy basis. Most analyses of the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions associated with burning natural gas to produce electricity use an emission factor of 117 lbs of CO₂ per MMBtu of natural gas burned. However, this number does not include methane leaked to the atmosphere during the production, processing, and transmission of natural gas from the wellhead to the power plant. Methane is both the primary constituent of natural gas and a potent greenhouse gas (GHG), so quantifying the methane leakage is important in assessing the impact of natural gas systems on global warming.

Methane is emitted to the atmosphere from natural gas systems in both normal operating conditions and in low frequency, high emitting incidents. The Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) “Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks” attempts to calculate methane emissions from natural gas systems using a “Bottom Up” accounting method, which essentially adds up methane emissions from production, processing, transmission, storage, and distribution. This method sets a reasonable baseline for methane emissions during normal operating conditions, but does not account for low frequency high emitting situations.

Low frequency high emitting situations happen when some part of the production, processing, or transmission systems fail, leaking large amounts of methane into the atmosphere. The recent Aliso Canyon leak from a major Southern California Gas storage field in Parker Ranch, California is probably the best-known example of a low frequency high emitting event. The Aliso Canyon leak has emitted 2.4 MMT CO₂-eq., or roughly 1.5% of total yearly methane emissions from all U.S. natural gas Infrastructure, in a single event. Several studies have shown that low frequency high emitting events like Aliso Canyon contribute significantly to methane emissions from natural gas systems.

The following analysis and discussion lays out an argument for increasing the carbon emission factor for burning natural gas in power plants to include the carbon equivalent of the methane emitted in the production, processing, transmission, and storage of natural gas, leaving out the losses in local distribution that are downstream from power plants on the gas system. A conservative starting point for the leakage from wellhead to power plant is that 2% of natural gas produced is lost to leakage in the form of methane. This estimate is based the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report, the EPA's “Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks,”

Attachment 2

adjusted based on several studies quantifying how the EPA's method underestimates actual emissions.

Using the conservative estimates of 2% of total production emitted, and a global warming potential (GWP) of 25 (the low end of methane's GWP) increases the CO₂ emitted by burning methane to 175.5 lbs of CO₂-eq. per MMBtu of natural gas burned (a factor of 1.5). Using a GWP of 34 (high end) yields 196.6 lbs of CO₂ per MMBtu of natural gas burned (a factor of 1.68).

2. Measuring Natural Gas Leakage (Methods)

Determining methane leaks from natural gas systems is relatively new field of study. Until 2011 methane leaks were calculated almost exclusively using a Bottom Up accounting method based on data published in the EPA's "Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks". Several issues with this method, including outdated Emission Factors and low frequency high emitting events, have led researchers to use "Top Down" aerial measurements of methane leakage.

Bottom Up. Bottom Up (BU) methods attempt to identify all sources of methane emissions in a typical production chain and assign an Emission Factor (EF) to each source. The total emissions are determined by adding up all of the EFs through the life cycle of natural gas. BU measurements are useful because they avoid measuring methane from biogenic sources (landfills, swamps, etc), anthropogenic sources in geographic proximity to natural gas systems (coal plants, oil wells, etc), and only require an engineering inventory of equipment and activity. However, BU measurements often rely on decades-old EFs. The EFs used in the EPA's "Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks" are based on a report published in 1996, which in turn is based on data collected in 1992. The EPA has developed a series of correction factors based on technological improvements and new regulations.

BU studies have been shown to underestimate methane emissions from natural gas systems.[1]–[5] While outdated EFs can cause both under and overestimation of emissions, low frequency high emission events are responsible for consistent underestimation of emissions by BU calculations.[1], [5]–[7] A recent study in the Barnett Shale region of Texas found that 2% of facilities were responsible for 50% of the emissions and 10% were responsible for 90% of the emissions.[5] BU measurements do not accurately take into account these low frequency high emitters. First, most BU measurements either sample only a few facilities or rely on facility and equipment inventories rather than local measurements. Secondly, most BU data is self-reported. Finally, several studies have found that the low frequency high emitters were both spatially and temporally dynamic, with the high emission rates resulting from equipment breakdowns and failures, and not from design flaws in a few facilities.

Top Down. Top Down (TD) methane measurements have used aerial flyovers to measure the atmospheric methane content, then use mass balance and atmospheric transport models to determine methane emissions from a geographical region. A signature compound such as ethane is used to distinguish fossil methane from biogenic methane. Unlike BU

Attachment 2

measurements, TD measurements account for low frequency high emitter situations. TD studies consistently measure higher levels of methane emissions than do BU studies. Only recently have measurements TB and BU studies converged, and this convergence was only after additional low frequency high emission situations were characterized in BU studies.[5]

3. Methane Leak Calculations

The EPA divides methane emissions from natural gas systems into four categories: Field Production, Processing, Transmission and Storage, and Distribution. This analysis focuses on only the first three categories, leaving out local distribution networks. Detailed descriptions of these categories can be found in the EPA's "Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks."

US Natural Gas Production 2005 - 2013

Expressed as BCF Natural Gas

Source	2005	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Withdrawals from Gas Wells	16,247	14,414	13,247	12,291	12,504	10,760
from Shale Shale Wells	0	3,958	5,817	8,501	10,533	11,933
Total Withdrawals from Natural Gas Systems	16,247	18,373	19,065	20,792	23,037	22,692

Emissions from US Natural Gas Systems 2005 - 2013

Expressed as % of Total Production

Stage	2005	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Field Production	0.91	0.66	0.58	0.48	0.42	0.41
Processing	0.20	0.20	0.18	0.20	0.19	0.20
Transmission and Storage	0.59	0.56	0.53	0.51	0.44	0.47
Total	1.70	1.43	1.30	1.19	1.05	1.07

Using the EPA's "Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks," methane emissions from natural gas infrastructure from the wellhead to a gas-fired power plant (excluding local distribution) are currently estimated to be 1.1% of production.[8] Given that EPA uses a BU method for calculating emissions, it is reasonable to assume that 1.1% is an underestimation. A 2015 study that combined seven different datasets from both TD and BU and included the most aerial measurements to date concluded that methane emissions were 1.9 (1.5 – 2.4) times the number reported in the EPA's "Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks." [5] If the EPA's estimate is multiplied by 1.9 the result is 2.09%.

The IPCC Fifth Annual Report agrees, stating that: "Central emission estimates of recent analyses are 2% - 3% (+/- 1%) of the gas produced, where the emissions from conventional and unconventional gas are comparable." [9]

Attachment 2

4. Global Warming Potential of Natural Gas

Global warming potentials (GWP) provide a method of comparing different GHGs. A GWP is: “a relative measure of how much heat a greenhouse gas traps in the atmosphere. It compares the amount of heat trapped by a certain mass of the gas in question to the amount of heat trapped by a similar mass of carbon dioxide.” The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) regularly publishes updated GWPs based on the most current scientific knowledge. The most current value for methane (based on the 2013 IPCC AR5) is 34.[9] The previous value (based on the 2007 IPCC AR4) is 25. Policy makers continue to tend to use the values closer to 25.[9] For example, the EPA uses 25 in its “Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks,” but 34 is more commonly used in the scientific literature.[10]

5. Conclusion

This report recommends the use of a 2% emissions rate for methane leakage from natural gas systems when calculating the GHG emissions associated with natural gas-fired electric generation. Current analyses use 117 lbs of CO₂ per MMBtu as the emissions factor from burning natural gas, which essentially assumes zero leakage. Adopting a 2% emission rate would increase this number to 175.5 lbs of CO₂ per MMBtu of natural gas burned, assuming a conservative GWP of 25.

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PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

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

In the Matter of:

**ELECTRONIC CONSIDERTION OF)
THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE) CASE NO. 2019-00256
NET METERING ACT)**

COMMENTS OF THE KENTUCKY CHAPTER OF THE SIERRA CLUB

Pursuant to the Commission’s July 30, 2019, Order in the above-captioned matter, the Kentucky Chapter of the Sierra Club (hereinafter simply “Sierra Club” unless otherwise noted) hereby comments on the broad issues implicated by the implementation of the Net Metering Act. As noted in the Order, the Commission will have the responsibility to establish net metering compensation rates during future ratemaking proceedings. Sierra Club submits the comments below, as well as the reference materials attached and cited below (which Sierra Club incorporates by reference into these comments), for the Commission’s consideration and for incorporation into the respective records of the future net metering ratemaking proceedings, as provided in the Commission’s Order.

I. SIERRA CLUB AND ITS MEMBERS

Sierra Club submits these comments as a familiar stakeholder and participant in Kentucky ratemaking proceedings, on behalf of its members who are ratepayers of the various Kentucky electric utilities companies or cooperatives that may initiate net metering rate cases in the future. Sierra Club is America’s oldest and largest grassroots conservation group, with approximately 3.5 million members and supporters across its sixty-four chapters, covering all fifty states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. The Kentucky Chapter boasts more than



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6,300 Kentuckians. The Chapter's address is: Sierra Club, Kentucky Chapter, PO Box 1368, Lexington, KY 40588. Sierra Club, its members, its employees, and its consultants collectively are interested in, and knowledgeable about, rate structures that are fair, just, and reasonable, including rate designs pertaining to distributed generation (including solar) and net metering. Sierra Club represents ratepaying members who are interested and will be impacted by the net metering compensation rates to be established in the future.

II. COMMENTS ON PROCESS

Sierra Club appreciates this opportunity to submit general and conceptual comments and principles for the Commission's preliminary consideration, in advance of the forthcoming utility-specific proceedings in which the Commission will receive and consider utility-specific evidence and devise the actual rates. Sierra Club looks forward to the future opportunities to intervene and participate in those proceedings. For now, Sierra Club offers a few comments on procedural matters pertaining to this or future dockets on net metering.

First, Sierra Club wishes to make clear that its comments herein do not purport, and should not be considered, to be exhaustive as to all substantive principles and materials that Sierra Club may endorse in the context of net metering; they are simply a concise, non-exhaustive start for the Commission's consideration. By the same token, the instant comments should not be construed to limit additional input by Sierra Club in the forthcoming utility-specific ratemaking proceedings, which will address concrete proposed rates and will be based on utility-specific evidence, presumably. Sierra Club looks forward to the opportunity to seek intervention in those future dockets and contribute its expertise in assisting the Commission in such future rate-fixing.



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Relatedly, Sierra Club submits that the Commission should definitively set any kind of a rigid formula for net metering rates at the close of this current proceeding without further meaningful opportunity for reaction and counter-proposal. That is, the Commission should not simply take the input it receives in this wave of comments, fashion a one-size-fits-all algorithm, and proceed later simply to plug in utilities' specific data. Rather, first a formula should be *proposed*—by a given utility in a subsequent docket, or conceivably by the Commission—and then the stakeholders and public must have an opportunity to review, scrutinize, and provide considered reaction to that concrete, specific formula as proposed, prior to finalization. In other words, the Commission should eschew—at least at the close of this proceeding—generating a definitive rate formula that will simply be perfunctorily applied in future cases. The actual creation of rates / rate formulas—beyond gathering general information and principles that will guide later proceedings—must be based on utility- and territory-specific evidence as well as expert testimony. It is critical that stakeholders and the public have the opportunity to offer informed and expert critiques of actual proposed rate formulas before the Commission definitively adopts any.

Lastly, though this may go without saying, Sierra Club submits that such future utility-specific net metering ratemaking proceedings should feature the same full procedural opportunities as general rate cases (e.g., two rounds of discovery, an evidentiary hearing, etc.) as well as public hearings. Robust engagement of stakeholders and of the public is critical in addressing this important and novel issue of implementing the Net Metering Act.

III. COMMENTS ON SUBSTANCE

The fundamental point that Sierra Club wishes to express in these comments—one that can and should be developed more fully and concretely in the utility-specific net metering



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ratemaking proceedings to come—is that distributed generation (“DG”) confers net financial benefits by way of avoided costs, not to mention environmental and health benefits, for the entire electricity system as a whole and thus for ratepayers generally, not just the distributed customer-generators themselves. Accordingly, the net metering rates that the Commission will ultimately set in later proceedings must properly recognize these true avoided costs and the systemic value-add that DG confers, as opposed to distortedly undervaluing and thus perversely disincentivizing, DG and net metering participation.

A number of diverse states, from California through Missouri and up to Maine, have performed solar cost-benefit studies that show that non-DG ratepayers (*i.e.*, those not participating in net metering) actually benefit from net metering of solar customers, because “[w]hen you do the math correctly, the data shows that the benefits provided by local rooftop solar equal, or exceed, the costs to the utility or to other customers,” as studies distilled by the Solar Energy Industries Association has demonstrated.¹ Indeed, one 2015 survey of eleven recent analyses of the question across the country found that “[e]ight analyses out of 11 found that the value of solar energy was worth more than the average residential retail electricity rate in

¹ Solar Energy Industries Association, *Net Metering Facts*, available at <https://www.seia.org/research-resources/net-metering-facts> (referencing California, Nevada, and Maine, *inter alia*). Missouri is another example, as a 2015 report by the Missouri Energy Initiative concluded:

Considering the benefit and cost categories described above over the time period 2008-2012, it appears that the net effect of net metering in Missouri is positive. This is because, even valuing cross-subsidization effects at their full estimates and including administrative costs as if they were a flow instead of a stock, benefits in every year (2008-2012) are greater than the costs. This positive net effect is expected to be maintained over time as the rate of net metering uptake continues in line with projections. Net metering does entail both benefits and costs, but the benefits are ongoing while the main costs are either one-time (administrative billing costs), or transfers (cross-subsidization effects) which in pure economic terms carry a cost of zero. Overall, therefore, net metering appears to be positive for the state of Missouri.

Missouri Energy Initiative, *Net Metering in Missouri: The Benefits and the Costs* (Winter 2015), available at <https://www.moenergy.org/publications/white-papers/net-metering-in-missouri/>.



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the area at the time the analysis was conducted,” including PSC-commissioned studies, while “[t]he three analyses that found different results were all commissioned by utilities.”²

Notably, “the benefits are even greater when one considers the quantifiable societal benefits of net metered distributed generation (DG), including the enhanced reliability and resiliency of the electric system, land use benefits, air quality benefits and local economic benefits.”³ Sierra Club urges the Commission, when ultimately formulating rates, to recognize these very real and crucial supplemental benefits of DG’s value-add to grid reliability and resiliency, at the least, and ideally also its benefits in the forms of job creation, and improvements in land use and air emissions as well. And of course that is in addition to DG’s direct value in supplying energy and in reducing capacity, transmission, and distribution costs.

A case in point of the kind of comprehensive, detailed, expert analysis that the Commission ought to receive and consider in the contexts of making net metering rates for Kentucky utilities is a September 2017 report by Crossborder Energy, a firm with extensive experience in distributed solar valuation and utility economics, and submitted to the Arkansas Public Service Commission. The report, entitled *The Benefits and Costs of Net Metering Solar Distributed Generation on the System of Entergy Arkansas, Inc.*, is attached hereto as **Exhibit A** and incorporated as part of Sierra Club’s comments herein.⁴ Crossborder Energy’s comprehensive analysis of costs and benefits showed that, for Entergy Arkansas—the largest utility in that state—net metering is a net benefit to the utility and all its customers, as discussed

² Lindsey Hallock, Frontier Group & Rob Sargent, Environment America Research & Policy Center, *Shining Rewards: The Value of Rooftop Solar Power for Consumers and Society* (Summer 2015), available at: https://www.seia.org/sites/default/files/resources/EA_shiningrewards_Summer2015.pdf.

³ Solar Energy Industries Association, *Net Metering Facts*, *supra*.

⁴ For the context of the report’s submission, see generally *In The Matter Of Net Metering And The Implementation Of Act 827 Of 2015*, Arkansas Public Service Commission, Docket No. 16-027-R.



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and demonstrated painstakingly in the report. More specifically, the report demonstrated that the value of solar DG for that Arkansas utility exceeded the residential retail rate under either of two scenarios: either a conservative scenario employing several of the utility's own estimates from its latest IRP and energy efficiency filings, or an expanded scenario including a wider range of benefits. In addition, the Crossborder report further determined that compensating net metering customers for exports at the full retail rate is cost-effective from the perspective of the utility and other ratepayers, when using the same tests commonly used to evaluate energy efficiency programs.

The study found that “[t]he largest quantifiable direct benefits of DG are **avoided energy, avoided generation capacity, avoided transmission and distribution capacity, and avoided line losses.**”⁵ Additionally, the study also identified “[a]n expanded set of avoided costs that includes a number of additional direct benefits of DG that also will reduce ratepayer costs, including ... **Fuel hedging benefits[:]** Renewable generation, including solar DG, reduces a utility's exposure to volatility in fossil fuel prices[:]; **Price mitigation benefits[:]** Solar DG reduces market demand both for electricity and for the natural gas used to produce the marginal kWh of power. These reductions have the broad benefit of lowering prices across the gas and electric markets in which EAI operates[:]; [and] **Long-term avoided T&D costs[:]** Our Expanded set of avoided costs includes a detailed calculation of long-term avoided T&D costs, based on FERC Form 1 data.”⁶

Moreover, the report further found that “DG also provides quantifiable societal benefits to the citizens of Arkansas,” explaining as follows: “These include important environmental

⁵ Exhibit A at 8 (emphasis added).

⁶ *Id.* at 8-9.



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benefits, such as reduced emissions of greenhouse gases and criteria air pollutants, and lower use of scarce water resources. We have assembled the data needed to quantify the reduced emissions of these pollutants as well as the water savings, drawing upon recent quantifications of these societal benefits. We also quantify the additional societal benefits of stimulating local economic activity. Finally, we discuss but do not quantify the benefits of enabling customers to enhance the reliability and resiliency of their electric service and of expanding competition and customer choice.”⁷

In the end, and as the Commission may and should see for itself in Exhibit A hereto, because it properly acknowledged and quantified the various real avoided costs of DG in its evaluation of net metering, the report proved that DG helped the utility avoid direct costs that add up to more than the retail rate for residential customers, and that net metering did not shift costs to non-DG customers. This is precisely the kind of evidence that ought to be received and considered in the forthcoming utility-specific net metering rate proceedings.

Sierra Club urges the Commission likewise to recognize all the aforementioned true avoided costs and value-adds associated with DG as it considers in the future how properly to set net metering rates for specific utilities. For additional reference, Sierra Club would further point the Commission to Paul Denholm, et al., National Renewable Energy Laboratory, *Methods for Analyzing the Benefits and Costs of Distributed Photovoltaic Generation to the U.S. Electric Utility System* (Sept. 2014), available at: <https://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy14osti/62447.pdf>—among numerous other reputable resources that are readily available for consultation.

IV. CONCLUSION

⁷ *Id.* at 9.



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Sierra Club appreciates for the opportunity to provide input on these important issues, and thanks the Commission for its attention to these comments. Please do not hesitate to contact us with any questions or requests for follow-up. Sierra Club looks forward to continued engagement on the important issues DG and net metering ratemaking in the Commonwealth.

Dated: October 14, 2019

Respectfully submitted,

Joey Shadowen
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EXHIBIT A

R. Thomas Beach & Patrick G. McGuire, Crossborder Energy, “The Benefits and Costs of Net Metering Solar Distributed Generation on the System of Entergy Arkansas, Inc.” (Sept. 15, 2017), submitted to the Arkansas Public Service Commission, Docket No. 16-027-R, *In The Matter Of Net Metering And The Implementation Of Act 827 Of 2015.*

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To The Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Blvd,
Frankfort, Kentucky

OCT 14 2019

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Case No. 2019-00256

When evaluating the cost of net metering please consider the benefits that net metering and distributed generation provide to the utility and ratepayers. A 2014 study commissioned by the Mississippi PSC concluded that the benefits of implementing net metering for solar PV in Mississippi outweigh the costs in all but one scenario. The study found that distributed solar can help avoid significant infrastructure investments, take pressure off the state's oil and gas generation at peak demand times, and lower rates.

Thank you,
Diane Guenthner
Louisville, Ky 40206

Wallace McMullen
4324 Dover Rd.
Louisville, KY 40216

October 13, 2019

Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard
Frankfort, Kentucky, 40602-0615

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Reference: Case No. 2019-00256

The language of SB100, passed by the KY General Assembly in 2019, instructs the PSC to

(9)(2) ...develop interconnection and net metering guidelines for all retail electric suppliers operating in the Commonwealth... meet[ing] the requirements of KRS 278.466(7)[(6)].

And further that

(3) A retail electric supplier serving an eligible customer-generator shall compensate that customer for all electricity produced by the customer's eligible electric generating facility that flows to the retail electric supplier, as measured by the standard kilowatt-hour metering prescribed in subsection (2) of this section. The rate to be used for such compensation shall be set by the commission using the ratemaking processes under this chapter during a proceeding initiated by a retail electric supplier or generation and transmission cooperative...

(5) ...each retail electric supplier shall be entitled to implement rates to recover from its eligible customer-generators all costs necessary to serve its eligible customer-generators, including but not limited to fixed and demand-based costs...

To do this well and fairly for all stakeholders, the PSC must consider the benefits to the electric grid and Kentucky society from small 'customer-generators,' and the distributed generation they provide, as well as possible costs to the individual electric utilities from such distributed generation which is provided at no investment cost to the "retail electric suppliers", aka electric utilities.

Electric utilities argue that they have fixed costs, and the only cost to them that is reduced by 'customer-generators' is the variable instantaneous cost of generating electricity at 60 Hertz and standard voltages, which they present as mostly the cost of fossil fuel for operating the generating plants. This formulation is largely nonsense, because all costs associated with the operation of electric grid are variable over the planning period of 20 years which is used in the Integrated Resource Planning process. Generation equipment, transmission equipment, distribution equipment, emission control equipment, and coal ash landfills all need maintenance, overhaul, and/or replacement during a 20 year timeframe.

But solar photovoltaic panels are typically expected to last 40 years, substantially longer than most parts of the electric grid and the equipment operated by utility companies. (PV modules are warranted by their manufacturers to last at least 25 years). To proclaim that the output of solar systems is to be considered a variable cost when they have a life expectancy of 40 years, but the

fabric filters in the pulse-jet particulate filtering systems at KY coal power plants are a fixed cost, when we know they will fail within a timespan of hours after a defined number of pulses - this labeling seems like just ridiculous politicians spin.

The author is aware of 18 expert studies of the question “What value should be given to the electricity produced by distributed generation such as rooftop solar systems?”

Multiple states, from California through Missouri and up to Maine, have performed these ‘value of solar’ studies that show that non-Distributed Generation ratepayers (*i.e.*, those not participating in net metering) actually benefit from net metering of solar customers, because “[w]hen you do the math correctly, the data shows that the benefits provided by local rooftop solar equal, or exceed, the costs to the utility or to other customers,” as studies distilled by the Solar Energy Industries Association has demonstrated.¹ Indeed, the 2016 meta-survey published by Environment America Research & Policy Center of 16 recent analyses of the question across the country found that thirteen studies out of the group of 16 determined that the value of distributed solar energy generation was worth more than the average residential retail electricity rate in Kentucky at the time the analysis was conducted. These included independent and PSC-commissioned studies, while the three of the analyses surveyed which found value of solar to be less than the KY retail rate were commissioned by electric utilities.² In 12 independent or PSC-commissioned analyses, the values computed as the fair value provided by distributed solar ranged from \$11.60/kwh (CPR-Utah) to \$33.60/kwh (Maine).

In another example, Daymark Energy Advisors’ study for Maryland PSC, in April, 2018 estimated distributed solar’s value to be between approximately \$0.31/kWh and \$0.41/kwh.³

A large part of the difference between utility funded studies and independent or PSC studies is due to what benefits are considered. Evaluation of the cost and benefits of net metering and distributed generation should include the full range of benefits that net metering and distributed generation provide to the utility, ratepayers, and society. The benefits which distributed generation solar offers to the energy grid, and to Kentucky’s wider society, include avoided energy costs, reduced line losses, avoided investment in new capacity, reduced financial risks from volatile fuel sources, increased grid resiliency, environmental and social benefits, reduced public health threats, and job creation and economic development. The PSC should consider all these benefits when determining the value of solar and distributed generation.

The PSC can find further detailed examination of these topics in the 2014 paper by the National Renewable Energy Laboratory, *Methods for Analyzing the Benefits and Costs of Distributed Photovoltaic Generation to the U.S. Electric Utility System*.⁴

¹ Solar Energy Industries Association, *Net Metering Facts*, available at <https://www.seia.org/research-resources/net-metering-facts> (referencing California, Nevada, and Maine, *inter alia*).

² Lindsey Hallock, Frontier Group & Rob Sargent, Environment America Research & Policy Center, *Shining Rewards: The Value of Rooftop Solar Power for Consumers and Society* (October 2016), available at: <https://environmentamerica.org/reports/ame/shining-rewards>

³ <http://www.psc.state.md.us/wp-content/uploads/MD-Costs-and-Benefits-of-Solar-Draft-for-stakeholder-review.pdf>

Adjudication by the PSC will only produce a result which optimizes Kentucky's economic growth and most vibrant economy if the full range of benefits enumerated above for all customers and Kentucky citizens are fully considered, and brought in to the calculations in a quantitative way. It will be a mistake, and basically unfair, to only consider very short-term costs to electricity retailers for providing electricity to 'customer-generators' without considering the longer term savings from avoided generation investment costs, the broad environmental and social benefits, the improved public health, and the economic development benefits that increased use of distributed solar generation can bring.

The argument by electric utilities that solar customers do not contribute fairly to the costs of the grid is flawed. It seems to use the same logic as "A customer who goes on vacation is a cost to the utility, because they don't pay as much that month." A study by the US Department of Energy concluded in 2017 that distributed solar would have a negligible impact on rates until solar reaches 10% or more of a utility's peak demand (Galen, Department of Energy, 2017). In Kentucky, we are quite far from that 10% mark—substantially under 1% of Kentucky's electric energy mix currently comes from distributed solar.

Further, the existing cap on the growth of net metering already limits any potential impacts of net metering. The current statute says net metering stops when 'customer-generators' have a nameplate capacity of 1% of peak demand. This cap on growth of net metering is a clear limit to any rate impacts net metering could potentially have.

Also, complicating the regulatory process could become a real cost for solar customers and businesses. The cost of implementing a more complex administrative process for administering net metering should be considered within the scope of this issue. Currently, administering net metering is simple and low-cost, for the utility and customer, and the existing simple, rules are well understood. The PSC should consider the cost of a new administrative system which involves litigating the issue in recurring, complex, rate cases for every KY utility, as compared to the negligible overall impact net metering has proven to currently have on ratepayers.

Thank you for considering these comments.

Yours truly,

Wallace McMullen
Chair
Kentucky Solar Energy Society

4324 Dover Rd.
Louisville, KY 40216

⁴ Paul Denholm, et al., National Renewable Energy Laboratory, *Methods for Analyzing the Benefits and Costs of Distributed Photovoltaic Generation to the U.S. Electric Utility System* (Sept. 2014), available at: <https://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy14osti/62447.pdf>

"The most important energy is the energy you don't use or the energy that's replaced onsite!" - Quote: Kenya Stump, Assistant Director, Office of Energy

The Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard
P.O. Box 615
Frankfort
KY 40602-0615

Case No. 2019-00256

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OCT 14 2019

October 10, 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Following comments to the Public Service Commission are for its consideration of the broad issues of implementation of the "Net Metering Act" as they apply to individual utilities.

Net metering is the difference between the dollar value of excess distributed energy generation by a customer-generator that is fed back to the electric grid over a billing period at prices established by the Commission through the ratemaking process (the compensation rate); and the dollar value of all electricity consumed by the same customer-generator over the same billing period that is priced under retail electric utility's tariff rate. This compensation rate is established for each retail electric-utility during a ratemaking proceeding initiated by the electric utility.

Following comments covers three key areas:

1. According to the Energy Information Administration: "Kentucky has both utility-scale (1 megawatt or larger) and distributed (customer-sited, small-scale) solar power generation facilities, which together accounted for 0.1% of the state's electricity generation in 2018".
<https://www.eia.gov/state/analysis.php?sid=KY#92>

With reference to findings in the report from Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, funded by Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy of the U.S. Department of Energy: "For the vast majority of states and utilities, the effect of distributed solar on retail electricity prices will likely remain negligible for the foreseeable future. At current penetration levels (0.4% of total U.S. retail electricity sales), distributed solar likely entails no more than a 0.03 cent/kWh long-run increase in U.S. average retail electricity prices, and far smaller than that for most utilities. Even at projected penetration levels in 2030, distributed solar would likely yield no more than roughly a 0.2 cent/kWh (in 2015 dollar) increase in U.S. average retail electricity prices, and less than 0.1 cent/kWh increase in most states, where distributed solar penetration is projected to remain below 1% of electricity sales."

<https://emp.lbl.gov/sites/all/files/lbnl-1007060-es.pdf>

Kentucky's Office of Energy Policy and Kentucky Solar Energy Industries Association estimate that Kentucky's distributed solar generation is not more than half of the state's total 0.1% solar electricity generation, or around 0.05%.

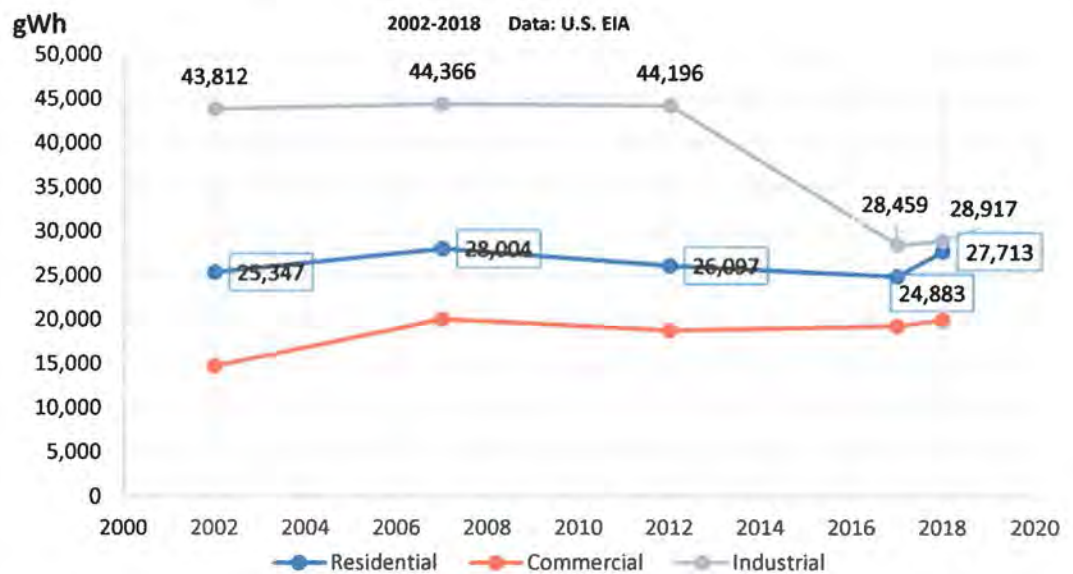
It's estimated, that with the present version of net-metering (phasing out December 31, 2019), it'll take around 10 years for the state to reach 1% of the state's electricity generation.

Conclusion: Solar customer-generated electricity in Kentucky is in its infancy, around 0.05% of total electricity generation, the 45th lowest in the Country. According to detailed National studies under the U.S. Department of Energy, at this level, the effect of customer-generated electricity on retail electricity prices will likely remain negligible for the foreseeable future.

2. Following is of great concern to ratepayers as they might fear higher rates in future because the electric utility retail sales to Industrial customers plummeted from 2012 to 2017 and could affect the electric utilities overall ability to stay competitive of the following reasons:

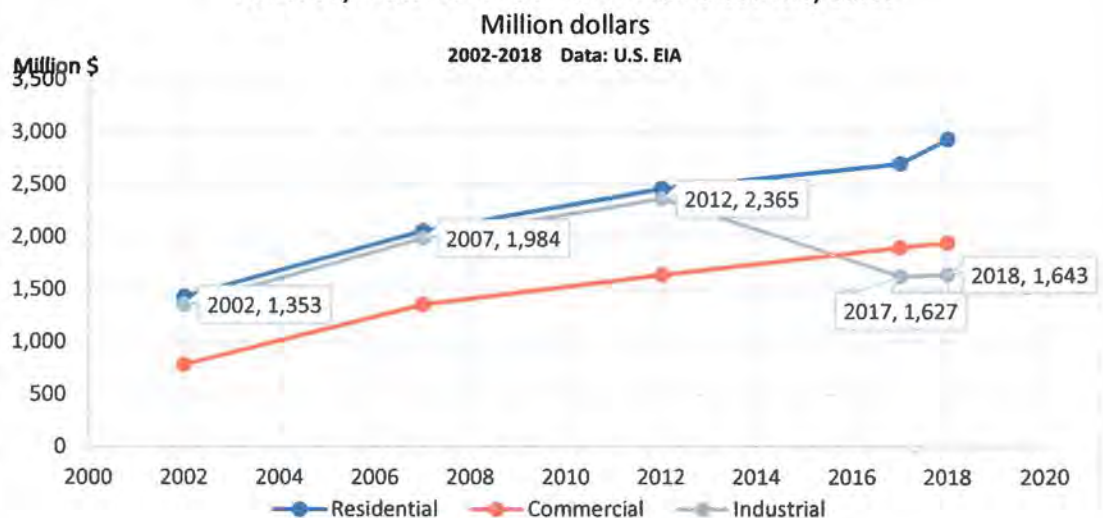
- a. Total retail sales to Industrial customers in gigawatt hours dropped from 44,196 in 2012 to 28,459 in 2017, a 36% drop. The 21 Rural RECC's retail sales went down from 12,131 gigawatt hours in 2012 to 9,986 in 2017. A good 17% drop.

Kentucky: Total retail sales in gigawatt hours

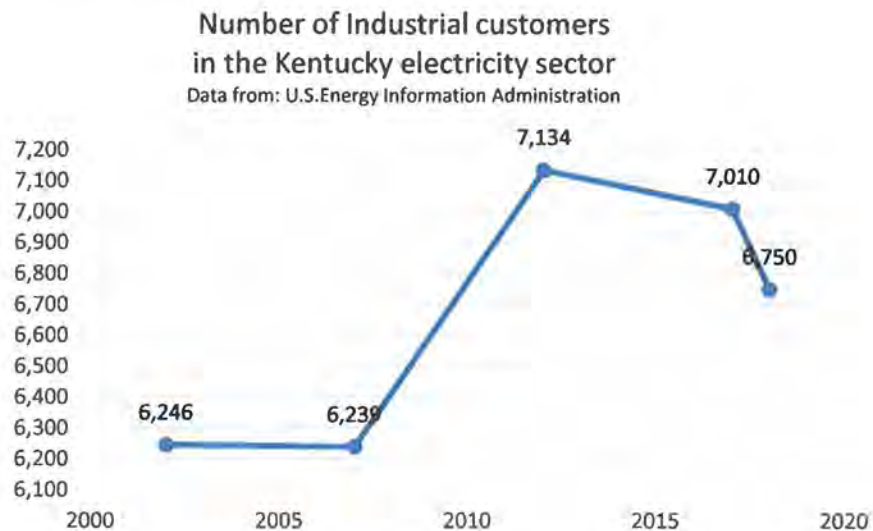


- b. Total retail revenue sales plummeted \$738 million over the 5-year period from \$2,365 million in 2012 to \$1,627 million in 2017. The 21 REEC's lost \$167 million in retail revenue.

Kentucky: Total revenue from retail electricity sales



- c. Total number of Industrial customers keeps going down. This customer group used to be the biggest and about the size of residential and commercial customers together. Looking at figures for 2018, Industrial customers keep shrinking.



- d. With such a significant loss in revenue and at the same time underutilized power production, this might affect future capital expenditures and the electric utilities ability to pay back debt and ability to attract new investment. This is part of the revenue requirement formula going into the ratemaking calculation and could affect rates to go up over the next years.
- e. The utilities' intangible value is also part of the revenue requirement formula going into the ratemaking calculation. This is likely to go down. Stockholders of Investor-owned utilities are being denied the very profitable performance of companies like NextEra energy, Terraform Power and other power companies, that focus on renewable energy. By not providing renewable energy in timely manner for Industrial customers, the utilities have become uncompetitive. It's very clear from below, that renewable energy companies stock value like NextEra Energy far surpasses companies like Duke Energy.

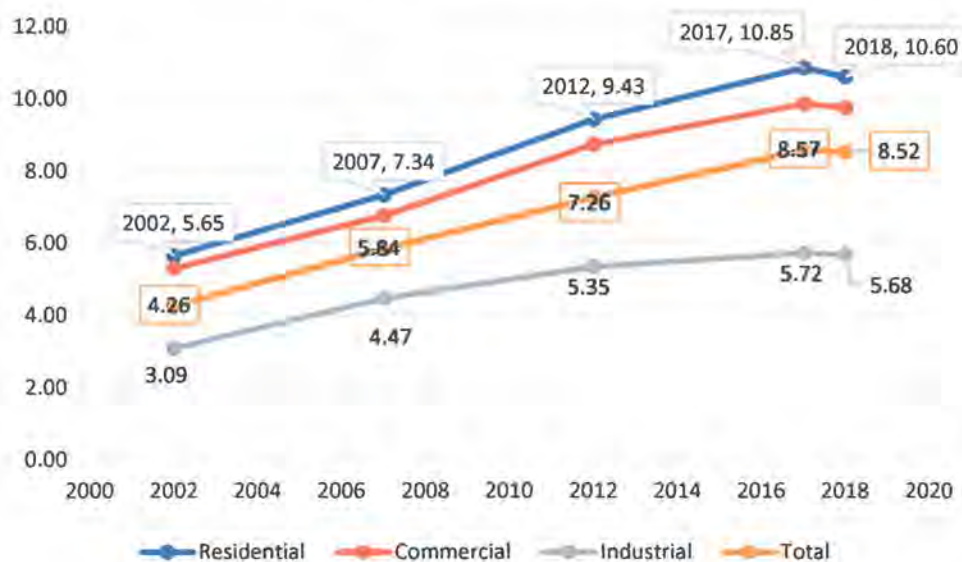


- f. All electric utilities will need to be able to attract investors, based on progressive business conduct. Losing a huge chunk of its core customer business would be judged poor business performance and informed investors might turn away, also affecting rates.
- g. In 2017-2018, the electric utilities seemingly tried to compensate for their lost sale to Industry customers by lowering energy retail price for the first time since 2002, encouraging existing customers to use more electricity. All groups used slightly more between 2017-2018 as shown in the table under point 1.a.

Lowering the retail price to Residential customers from 10.85 to 10.60 cents/kWh is a contradiction of their long-standing claim, that roof-top solar customers (customer-generators) are causing a shift in cost to regular ratepayers.

KENTUCKY average annual retail price cents/kWh

Data from: U.S. Energy Information Administration



Conclusion: The fact that electric utilities lost and continue losing major industry customers who are turning to renewable energy resources, has caused underutilized generation capacity on coal-powered plants and plummeting revenue. This is becoming a major burden to the utilities. It's unacceptable for the electric utilities to hide their losses as they do not supply the product their main customers desire and portray solar customer-generators as the cause to increase rates. The electric utilities now need customers to use more electricity. Therefore, they don't want any additional generation from solar or other customer-generators. Ratepayers have reasons to not trust the utilities. The PSC cannot condone this.

3. Following actions and consequences thereof must be brought to the commission's attention:
- Ratepayers have reasons for great concern as the electric utilities recklessly spent ratepayers' funds
 - The ratemaking process according to above seems unnecessary, adding to cost and further spending of ratepayer's funds
 - Lobbying expenses, mailers and advertisements all came at a high expense in pursuit of a matter that's not even in its infancy
 - The utilities' plan to divide and pit customers against customers on false statements and narratives around a cost shift that's in no way measurable according to national authorities, sowing confusion among ratepayers and legislators.
 - Ratepayers now doubting the utilities abilities to run the businesses with the ratepayer's interest in mind.
 - Industrial customers proving that renewable energy is the right way forward.

Conclusion: Naturally, Residential customers want the freedom to invest in renewables as well. Many states are looking at customer-generation as a contributor not a competitor and are upgrading the grid to effectively use surplus distributed electricity to boost grid efficiency and grid resilience.

Many thanks for your consideration.

Yours sincerely,



Kris O'Daniel
647 Bechland Road
Springfield, KY 40069

<https://www.eia.gov/state/analysis.php?sid=KY#92>

<https://emp.lbl.gov/sites/all/files/lbnl-1007060-es.pdf>

<https://www.eia.gov/state/print.php?sid=KY>

www.eia.gov/electricity/data.php#sales

psc.ky.gov/PSC_WebNet/ListLibrary.aspx?typ=STAT

<https://www.eia.gov/state/analysis.php?sid=KY#92>

<https://www.utilitydive.com/news/northeastern-utilities-aim-to-crush-and-flatten-system-peaks-as-ders-boos/562944/>

Rev. Dale and Annabelle Shunk
120 Combs Lane, Wilmore, KY 40390
814-559-1506 cell

RECEIVED

OCT 14 2019

**PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION**

DATE: October 12, 2019

TO: Kentucky PSC on Net Metering

FROM: Rev. Dale R. Shunk

RE: Comments on Net Metering and my Rooftop Solar Array

Dear PSC,

My wife, Annabelle, and I moved to Kentucky in July 2015 when I retired from the United Methodist ministry in western PA to be near our grandchildren. We have enjoyed that very much. One of my dreams when I purchased a new three bedroom ranch in Wilmore, KY was to add a rooftop solar array on my house. I did it for three reasons.

- 1.) I wanted to reduce my electric costs while in retirement to stretch my dollars.
- 2.) I wanted to produce clean energy to improve our environment.
- 3.) I included four Vmax Solar tank batteries as a backup in case of any power outage to provide power for my home and be of help for my neighbors if needed. The installation was completed and connected to the grid on October 30, 2017. Over the year 2018 I saved an average of 43% on my electric bill. My lowest bill was \$25 for May 2019.

At the time of my installation I was unaware of any push back by Kentucky Utilities (KU) about Net Metering. I thought it was quite fair that if I sold one Kilowatt hour to the grid that I would get a one kilowatt hour credit and it was a simple process. Also, the 30% rebate was an incentive for me to purchase my solar array sooner than later. Yet, I would have gone ahead with my purchase without the rebate just to fulfil my solar house dream.

Now that KU has gotten legislation to regulate that percentage to be paid to the homeowner who has a rooftop array, it seems that they are using our solar generation capabilities to benefit their company and not the local home owner. I believe the original Net Metering system was both simple and fair. If the PSC adds another layer of bureuacracy and make things more complicated, then the costs will go up and the homeowner will pay the bill. Why? When it is not necessary. I say keep the system simple like the original agreement. Even if we cannot go back, then the rate had better be close to 100% credit for each kilowatt hour to show that PSC and KU really do want to support the people of KY and not themselves.

Sincerely,

Rev. Dale R. Shunk
120 Combs Ln
Wilmore, KY 40390

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OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

October 13, 2019

Dear Commissioners:

Thank you for having a public hearing before you establish the monetary value of solar-generated electricity. It gives everyone, who has a stake in this issue, an opportunity to express various viewpoints.

I have solar panels on my home, and they cover my electricity needs. I had them installed because I believe it is important to move away from fossil fuels. I probably will not recoup the cost in my lifetime. However, for many, who have the same commitment as I, it is important for them to receive fair reimbursement for the electricity they generate. Furthermore, fair reimbursement policies enable the solar industry to grow and generate more jobs.

It seems as if Kentucky is blind to changing concerns. To continue to invest in coal, gas, and oil is thwarting efforts to decrease our dependence on them. The more we invest and encourage the fossil fuel industry, the greater effort there will be to rationalize their continued use.

According to a Gallup Annual Environment Poll conducted from March 1-10, 2019, referred to in a March 22, 2019 article in Politics by Justin McCarthy, "6 in 10 adults say they would 'strongly favor' (27%) or 'favor' (33%) policies with this energy goal. Fewer than 4 in 10 say they would 'oppose' (19%) or 'strongly oppose' (17 %) them." We can look at our own state and recall the successful fights against the Bluegrass pipeline and the repurposing of the Kinder Morgan pipeline or see the damage caused by the gas pipeline line explosion in Lincoln County in August 2019. These examples certainly demonstrate that the public would like alternatives.

Health issues in our state are another concern. In the 2017 CDC National Center for Statistics Kentucky is listed as #9, and cancer and chronic lower respiratory disease #1 among U.S. states. Of course, these health issues cannot be totally blamed on fossil fuels, but their environmental impact plays a part because of the air and water pollution.

According to the Union of Concerned Scientists, "29% of global warming emissions come from the electricity sector. Most renewable energy sources produce little or no global warming." The fact that utility companies are installing solar farms indicates they realize the value of solar.

If the utility companies believe they are losing money from paying for the extra expenses related to solar owners, their needs should be considered. However, they should produce data that show exactly what those losses are and should include the cost of the negative externalities of fossil fuels —ash spills, pipeline explosions, polluted air and water, destruction of land and water resources.

According to an article in the January 20, 2017 issue of PV Magazine, a national study by Lawrence Berkley National Lab “found that most states—all but three, in fact—have a negligible solar power cost shift *at all*. Why? Because most states have solar penetration levels far below 10%. Until you hit that level of penetration (i.e., the total amount of solar electricity capacity installed), there’s no cost shift at all. Perhaps even more surprisingly, even at penetration levels of *10% or higher*, the “shift” is only 5/1,000 of a cent per kilowatt-hour. Ultimately, even at high rates of solar penetration, the effects on the bills of non-solar consumers are infinitesimal.”

Whatever decision you make, it should include what is best for our state and our environment now and in the future. Thank you for considering my opinions.

Sincerely,

Mary Miller
417 Akers Drive
Wilmore, KY

Comments to Kentucky PSC about Net Metering

RECEIVE

TO: Kentucky PSC
 FROM: Adventure Serve Ministries
 RE: Comments to PSC on Net Metering in Kentucky
 DATE: October 13, 2019

OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
 COMMISSION

Dear PSC,

Our ministry called Adventure Serve is in Wilmore, KY at the old Wilmore Campground that allows us to use the ten buildings to organize work teams that are sent out on a variety of tasks over a wide area of the United States. We use a lot of electricity with our bills at nearly \$1,000 per month. We were gifted with a 6-Kilowatt array by some of our supporters and a grant from Good Earth. I will say that although we may not see a drastic decrease in energy costs, we have also been having more energy usage during these recent years with additional office rental and 1 more staff person, which draws more energy. Here is a simple chart that shows our modest reduction.

SOLAR COMPARISON

KL Electric 2016	4-13-5-12	5-13-6-12	6-13-7-12	7-13-8-12	8-13-9-12
	95.53	112.53	175.30	134.35	99.90
2017	4-13-5-12	5-13-6-12	6-13-7-12	7-13-8-12	8-13-9-12
	122.49	196.24	233.19	247.45	119.90
2018	4-13-5-12	5-13-6-12	6-13-7-12	7-13-8-12	8-13-9-12
	34.95	214.15	219.74	234.51	127.05
	4-13-5-12	5-13-6-12			

We are happy that our electric bills did not increase, and the solar generation has allowed us to expand our ministry with more staff. If we do not get 100% for any kilowatt hours we sell to the grid in the future, we will lose whatever advantage we have now to reduce our electric bill. I hope you, the PSC, will consider the testimony and evidence of rooftop solar installations as possible before making any decisions.

Sincerely,

Any Bathje, Executive Director
 Adventure Serve Ministries
 50 Campground Road
 Wilmore, KY 40390

RECEIVED

OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Boulevard
P. O. Box 615
Frankfort, KY 40602-0615

October 11, 2019

Reference: Case 2019-00256

Dear Chairman Schmitt, Vice Chairman Cicero, and Commissioner Mathews,

I respectfully urge you to set a compensation rate for net-metered, consumer-generated solar electricity at a level that allows for the cost-effectiveness of properly designed installations, preserves the viability of the solar installation industry in Kentucky, and enables the Commonwealth and its citizens to continue accruing experience and data on the economic and technical feasibility of solar electricity generation in Kentucky. The compensation rate should ensure fairness and uniformity across utilities and service regions. Further, it should show consistency and predictability over time to allow appropriate cost-benefit analysis and planning of capital investments by customers and installers. The simplest and fairest way to meet these goals would be to set the compensation rate to equal the retail rate of utility-provided electricity for the customer in question.

Regulated utilities have an interest in minimizing customer-owned generation in order to protect revenues and speed cost recovery for utility-owned capital projects. Utility customers, on the other hand, have an interest in minimizing utility capital projects that increase customer costs, result in negative externalities, or both. Net-metered, customer-owned solar photovoltaics serve this public interest. Within the legally mandated cap on net metering at 1% of peak generation, retail price net metering will not impose undue burden on the utilities, as shown by analysis and experience in states that already have net-metered solar capacity above 1% of peak demand.

Once a public utility receives Commission approval and constructs a new capital facility, the utility has an economic incentive to maximize the use and service life of that facility. The rapid pace of economic, technological, and public policy change in the areas of energy, climate change, and environmental protection essentially guarantees that the least-cost means of providing electricity and heating will continue to change in Kentucky over the next few years. Further, the opportunities of Kentucky utilities to sell excess power over the grid to neighboring states will fall as those states and their utilities call increasingly for electricity from carbon-neutral sources. New facilities intended to operate for 30 years or more will become stranded assets as lower-cost electricity becomes available. Commission actions that foster utility investments in coal and natural gas-fueled electricity generation will impede the Commonwealth's flexibility to pursue least-cost energy supplies over the coming years. The continuing downturn in peak demand and total electricity consumption gives Kentucky the opportunity to move toward a resilient network of distributed sources of emissions-free electricity through accelerated retirements of outdated facilities. The utilities' interest in maximizing economic return on their capital investments now conflicts with the public interest in preparing for and beginning the

inevitable transition to a new system of electrical generation and distribution that meets the needs of the coming decades in ways that the current system cannot. Retail price net-metering of customer-owned solar generation, within the 1% cap, provides an incremental step in this transition at minimal cost to utilities and customers.

The pace and scale of this transition were demonstrated this month by the decision by PacifiCorp to accelerate the retirement of seven coal-fired generating stations and replace their capacity with 6500 MW of new wind and solar generation by 2025 and a total of 10,800 MW of new wind and solar generation by 2038 (pacifiCorp.com/irp). The plan calls for the retirement of the company's last coal-fired generating station in 2037. This is particularly salient given the location of some of PacifiCorp's coal-fired plants adjacent to Wyoming's Powder River Basin coalfields.

Within the 1% cap, solar installations result in no discernible cost-shifting to non-solar utility customers. Solar installations provide peak-coincident power that reduces the need to deploy expensive peak generation. Distributed solar generation reduces stress on the distribution grid by allowing users proximate to a solar installation to draw the needed power from the nearby source rather than from a distant central power station. For these reasons among others, studies commissioned by the public utility commissions of Maine, Minnesota, and Mississippi have found customer-generated solar electricity more valuable than the retail price of grid power.

The customers who invest their own capital in a solar PV array provide low-cost data to the power utilities on the availability and reliability of solar electricity under local real-world conditions. Customer-owned solar PV installations enable utilities to field-test grid interconnection of distributed resources without investing in solar generating capacity. The self-funded early adopters of PV create demand for a growing industry of local installation contractors, the presence of which will facilitate utility expansion into solar generation at such time as the utilities and the Commission determine solar generation to provide the least-cost option. Further, they build customer acceptance of and demand for solar electricity, creating advance demand for future utility-owned solar (and other renewable) electricity programs. Reducing the compensation rate for net-metered solar electricity, and thus undermining its cost-effectiveness, will end this progress and put Kentucky into the unnecessary and problematic position of relying entirely on out-of-state contractors and information sources at such time as conditions militate in favor of large-scale adoption of distributed PV or distributed, renewable electricity more generally.

In short, the Commonwealth of Kentucky will benefit by preserving retail price net metering of customer-owned solar electrical generation within the parameters set by state law. I urge the Commission to rule to require utilities to provide net metering at a compensation rate equal to the applicable retail rate of grid-provided electricity for the customer-owner of the net-metered installation.

Sincerely,



Barry Zalph, PhD, PE (retired)
128 McCready Ave.
Louisville, KY 40206-2707

RECEIVED

To The Kentucky Public Service Commission
211 Sower Blvd,
Frankfort, Kentucky

OCT 14 2019

PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION

Case No. 2019-00256

When evaluating the cost of net metering please consider the benefits that net metering and distributed generation provide to the utility and ratepayers. A 2014 study commissioned by the Mississippi PSC concluded that the benefits of implementing net metering for solar PV in Mississippi outweigh the costs in all but one scenario. The study found that distributed solar can help avoid significant infrastructure investments, take pressure off the state's oil and gas generation at peak demand times, and lower rates.

Thank you,
Diane Guenthner
Louisville, Ky 40206