Kentucky tied for 33rd in the 2020 State Energy Efficiency Scorecard, rising five places from 2019. The state scored 13.5 out of a possible 50 points, 2.5 more than it earned last year.

**Utilities**
Kentucky utilities report relatively low levels of spending on electricity and natural gas efficiency programs. Energy savings have dropped precipitously since a January 2018 decision by the public service commission to slash Kentucky Power’s efficiency budget. The state also allows certain customers to opt out of efficiency programs based on rate class, limiting energy savings potential. Kentucky has a lost revenue adjustment mechanism in place for electric and natural gas utilities and also offers performance incentives to utilities.

**Transportation**
The state has a comprehensive freight plan and also incentivizes the creation of low-income housing near transit facilities and considers the proximity of transit facilities when distributing federal Low-Income Housing Tax Credits to qualifying property owners. Kentucky has not pursued other policies to encourage energy-efficient transportation.

**Building Energy Efficiency Policies**

**State Government-Led Initiatives**
The state offers a variety of financial incentives for energy efficiency investments. State government leads by example by setting energy requirements for public buildings, benchmarking energy use, and encouraging the use of energy savings performance contracts. Development of energy efficiency technologies is fostered through the University of Louisville’s Conn Center for Renewable Energy Research.

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