

Energy Efficiency and Electric Infrastructure in the State of Kansas

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In any given state, there are a range of stakeholders well-positioned to contribute to the design and delivery of effective energy efficiency programming. This factsheet provides an overview of relevant entities in the state of Kansas, along with highlights of state policies and practices related to energy efficiency. The entity types described and highlighted below are typically involved in electricity and/or energy efficiency related matters in states. Other important stakeholders such as trade associations, industry, and local businesses are not included as they vary significantly from state to state.

Electric Market Overview

Electric Utilities

Privately- and publicly-owned electric utilities generate, transmit, distribute, and/or sell electricity primarily for use by the public. These include investor-owned electric utilities, municipal and state utilities, Federal electric utilities, and rural electric cooperatives.¹ The following summarizes electric utilities in Kansas by type:

- *Investor-Owned Electric Utilities:*
Empire District Electric Company: <http://www.empiredistrict.com/>
Kansas City Power & Light: <http://www.kcpl.com/>
Westar Energy: <http://www.westarenergy.com/>
Xcel Energy: <http://xcelenergy.com/>, operates generation facilities in Kansas, but does not provide delivery service to customers.
- *Member-Owned (Electric Cooperative):* Kansas has 28 electric membership corporations (EMCs) in the state. Mid-Kansas Electric Company represents 6 member cooperatives: <http://www.midkansaselectric.net/>
- *Municipally-Owned/Publicly-Owned Utilities:* Kansas has 34 municipally- or publicly-owned electric systems in the state
- *Other:* 1 Municipal Marketing Authority; 1 Transmission²

Electric utility service areas (as available): <http://kansasenergy.org/electric-utilities/kansas-electric-utilities/>

Status of Electric Industry Restructuring

Vertically integrated utilities are responsible for generation, transmission and distribution of power to customers. In the 1990's, many states began to unbundle the electricity supply and distribution functions of investor-owned utilities on the theory that only the wires (the fixed network system) constituted a natural monopoly, while the generation of power did not. In states that have undergone restructuring, individual retail customers can choose their supplier but still receive delivery over the power lines of the local utility.³

- Kansas does not have a restructured electric industry; investor-owned utility is vertically integrated.
<http://www.eia.gov/electricity/policies/restructuring/kansas.html>

¹ Source: EIA

² Source: EIA 2013 Form EIA-861 Utility Data (<http://www.eia.gov/electricity/data/eia861/>) and Kansas Energy Information Network (<http://www.kansasenergy.org/electricity.htm>)

³ Source: The Regulatory Assistance Project (RAP)

Regional Transmission Organization (RTO)/Independent System Operator(ISO)

About 60% of U.S. electric power supply is managed by RTOs or ISOs: independent, membership-based organizations that ensure reliability and usually manage the regional electric supply market for wholesale electric power. In the rest of the country, electricity systems are operated by individual utilities or utility holding companies. RTOs/ISOs engage in long-term planning that involves identifying effective, cost-efficient ways to ensure grid reliability and system-wide benefits. Coordination and cooperation between utilities, state PUCs and RTOs/ISOs is often required to advance energy efficiency goals.⁴

- Kansas is part of Southwest Power Pool (SPP): <http://www.spp.org/>

Utility Oversight and Planning

Utility Oversight

Public utility commissions (PUCs) oversee goals, investments, and ratemaking for investor-owned electric utilities. Most of this oversight is conducted via specific regulatory proceedings. Municipally-owned utilities are governed by a local city council or an elected commission, and member-owned/cooperative utilities are governed by a board elected by members. In a few states, PUCs have oversight over some aspects of municipally and member-owned utility performance such as energy efficiency resource standards.⁵

- Kansas Corporation Commission regulates all investor-owned utilities, but not the other electric cooperatives or municipalities in the state. http://www.kcc.state.ks.us/about/more_about.htm

Integrated Resource/Procurement Planning

Integrated resource plans (IRPs) are utility plans for meeting forecasted annual peak and energy demand through a portfolio of supply-side and demand-side resources over a specified future period. As of early 2015, integrated resource planning is required or present in more than 30 states, including most vertically integrated/non restructured states. In states that are restructured, regulated distribution-only utilities may be required to develop procurement plans to service customers that do not choose a competitive retail supplier. Energy efficiency is considered as a demand-side resource but the degree to which it is included in resource/procurement planning is influenced by other factors including policies such as energy efficiency resource standards or requirements that all cost effective energy efficiency be considered.⁶

- Kansas does not have integrated resource planning. The Kansas Corporation Commission does not require utilities to conduct integrated resource planning. Individual utilities in Kansas can run their own internal resource planning processes. Kansas City, Board of Public Utilities Integrated Resource Plan 2014: <http://www.bpu.com/Portals/0/pdf/IntegratedResourcePlan.pdf>

Statewide Planning Process

States sometimes undertake executive or legislatively driven statewide energy planning processes. These plans may be completely independent of utilities or may explicitly engage utilities.

- Kansas does not have a state energy plan. The Kansas Energy Council, creators of the Kansas Energy Plan (for the period 2007-2009) was dissolved by executive order on Dec 31, 2008.

Energy Efficiency Potential Studies

Energy efficiency potential studies determine the amount of technical, economic, and achievable potential for energy efficiency in a region, state, or utility service territory. Energy efficiency potential studies may be undertaken by state agencies or energy efficiency advocacy organizations, or by utilities as part of or to inform compliance with a regulatory requirement. The following are recent energy efficiency potential studies:

⁴ Source: [EPA Energy and Environment Guide to Action](#)

⁵ Sources: [EPA Energy and Environment Guide to Action](#) and RAP

⁶ Source: [EPA Energy and Environment Guide to Action](#)

- Kansas Energy Council DSM Potential Study and Plan 2008: http://kec.kansas.gov/reports/KEC_DSM_Final_081108.pdf
- Kansas City Power and Light Demand-Side Resource Potential Study Report 2013: <https://www.efis.psc.mo.gov/mpsc/commoncomponents/viewdocument.asp?DocId=935921364>
- Estimating the Energy-Efficiency Potential in the Eastern Interconnection (2013): <http://info.ornl.gov/sites/publications/files/Pub40408.pdf>

Energy Efficiency Policies/Activities

Statewide Clean Energy Policy/Energy Efficiency Energy Resource Standard(s)

Energy efficiency resource standards (EERSs) require obligated parties—usually regulated retail distributors of electricity—to meet a specific portion of their electricity demand through energy efficiency. As of March 2015, 27 states have some type of energy efficiency requirement or goal.⁷

- Kansas does not have a mandatory energy efficiency resource standard. In May 2014, the state legislature passed the *Kansas Energy Efficiency Investment Act (KEEIA)*, which directs the Kansas Corporation Commission to accept, review, and approve/modify demand side management plans and cost-recovery plans from Investor-Owned Utilities. The Kansas Corporation Commission is allowed to develop more detailed plans for the implementation of the KEEIA. This is purely voluntary on the part of utilities.

Current Utility-Administered Energy Efficiency Programs

Energy efficiency is regarded as an important utility resource with co-benefits that include reducing air pollution, saving customers on utility bills, and creating local jobs. While the majority of large-scale energy efficiency programs are funded by utility ratepayers, program administration may be by the utility, the state, an independently awarded program administrator or a combination of entities. Below are available links related to ratepayer-funded energy efficiency programs offered in the state⁸:

- *Program Administrator:* The Energy Division of the Kansas Corporation Commission administers programs and connects Kansans to objective information about energy conservation, energy efficiency, and alternative energy: <http://www.kcc.state.ks.us/energy/index.htm>
Most recent program filing: N/A
ENERGY STAR Partner since 2002
- *Program Administrator:* Kansas Board of Public Utilities: <http://www.bpu.com/ForBusiness.aspx>
Most recent program filing: N/A
ENERGY STAR Partner since 2006
- *Program Administrator:* Empire District Electric Company: <http://www.empiredistrict.com/EnergySolutions/Electric.aspx?electric=KS>
Most recent program filing: N/A (Currently only offering education on energy efficiency)
ENERGY STAR Partner since 2008
- *Program Administrator:* Kansas City Power & Light: <http://www.kcpl.com/save-energy-and-money/for-home>
Most recent program filing: <http://estar.kcc.ks.gov/estar/ViewFile.aspx/20130718170047.pdf?Id=4cf2d276-aae4-419b-83c5-9a4c2cc7aa03> (limited to income-eligible weatherization)
ENERGY STAR Partner since 2005
- *Program Administrator:* Westar Energy: <https://www.westarenergy.com/>
Most recent program filing: N/A (Discontinued its WattSavers demand response program)
ENERGY STAR Partner since 2005

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ For other energy efficiency program offerings in the state, visit: <http://programs.dsireusa.org/system/program?state=KS>

Other Key Stakeholders

State Air Office

- Kansas Department of Health and Environment: <http://www.kdheks.gov/bar/index.html>

State Energy Office

- Kansas Energy Division: <http://www.kcc.state.ks.us/energy/>

Consumer Advocate(s)

Most states also have one or more consumer advocacy organizations. Consumer Advocates are often concerned with maintaining low rates and ensuring equitable treatment of all customer classes⁹.

- Citizens Utility Ratepayer Board (CURB): <http://curb.kansas.gov/> advocates on behalf for the interests of residential and small commercial ratepayers before the Kansas Corporation Commission.

Others Public Interest Groups

Groups representing environmental and other public interests are often involved in providing public input or technical expertise during regulatory proceedings or stakeholder processes. The following energy efficiency organizations/nonprofits are active in the state or region:

- Midwest Energy Efficiency Alliance (MEEA): <http://www.mwalliance.org/>

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* Revised December 21, 2015. To alert the U.S. EPA of substantial policy changes or program updates, please contact eeaccountmanager@icfi.com

⁹ [EPA Energy and Environment Guide to Action](#)