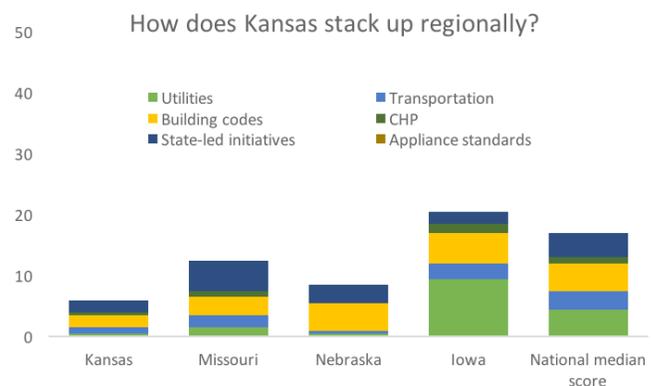
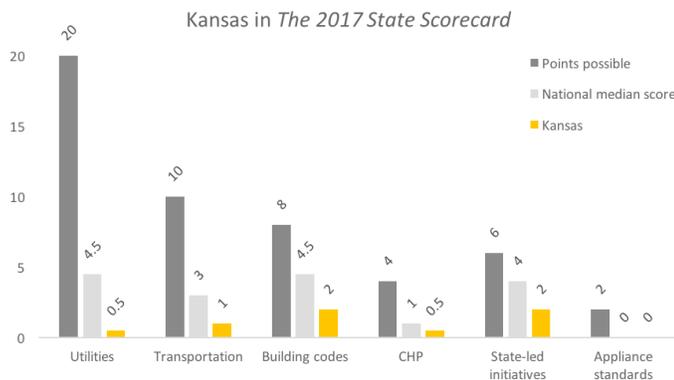


48 Kansas



Kansas ranked 48th in *The 2017 State Energy Efficiency Scorecard*, the same position it held in 2016. The state scored 6 points out of a possible 50, the same as it earned last year. Kansas continues to report dwindling levels of savings due to relatively little investment in energy efficiency policies and programs. Although 2014 state legislation enables public utilities to propose energy efficiency programs and cost recovery mechanisms, the first utility effort to create such a program was rejected this year due to cost-effectiveness concerns. Kansas has room for improvement in multiple policy categories and opportunities to learn from examples set by neighboring states. For example, the state could benefit from setting clear energy efficiency goals for utilities and adopting utility business models that align utility incentives with efficiency. Other opportunities include working with localities to adopt more recent national model codes, promoting state-led financial incentives, and spurring efficiency in vehicles and transportation systems.

UTILITIES (0.5 OUT OF 20)

The state reports well-below-average levels of investments and savings for electricity and natural gas energy efficiency programs. Although the Kansas Corporation Commission will consider decoupling on a case-by-case basis, no plans have been approved for any utilities. In June 2016, Kansas City Power & Light proposed the first utility effort to create an efficiency program under the Kansas Energy Efficiency Investment Act but was largely rejected due to cost-effectiveness concerns. There is significant room for growth in this policy area, including adopting long-term energy savings targets for utilities and implementing business models aligned with those targets.

TRANSPORTATION (1 OUT OF 10)

The state adopted legislation in 2010 that provides funding for multimodal development programs. However the state has not pursued other policies to encourage energy-efficient transportation.

BUILDING ENERGY EFFICIENCY POLICIES (2 OUT OF 8)

Kansas is a home rule state, and it is estimated that about 60% of residential construction is covered by at least the 2009 IECC. The Kansas Corporation Commission conducts an annual survey to assess code compliance, and established a stakeholder group in 2013. Kansas is also one of the few states to adopt a residential energy use transparency requirement.

COMBINED HEAT AND POWER (0.5 OUT OF 4)

The state offers a property tax exemption to encourage the use of waste heat to power, but otherwise has few policies in place to encourage cost-effective and efficient CHP deployment.

STATE GOVERNMENT-LED INITIATIVES (2 OUT OF 6)

Currently there are no solely state-administered financial incentive programs. However, the state leads by example by setting energy requirements for public buildings and encouraging the use of energy savings performance contracts. Two research and development institutions focus on energy efficiency within the state.

APPLIANCE STANDARDS (0 OUT OF 2)

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