

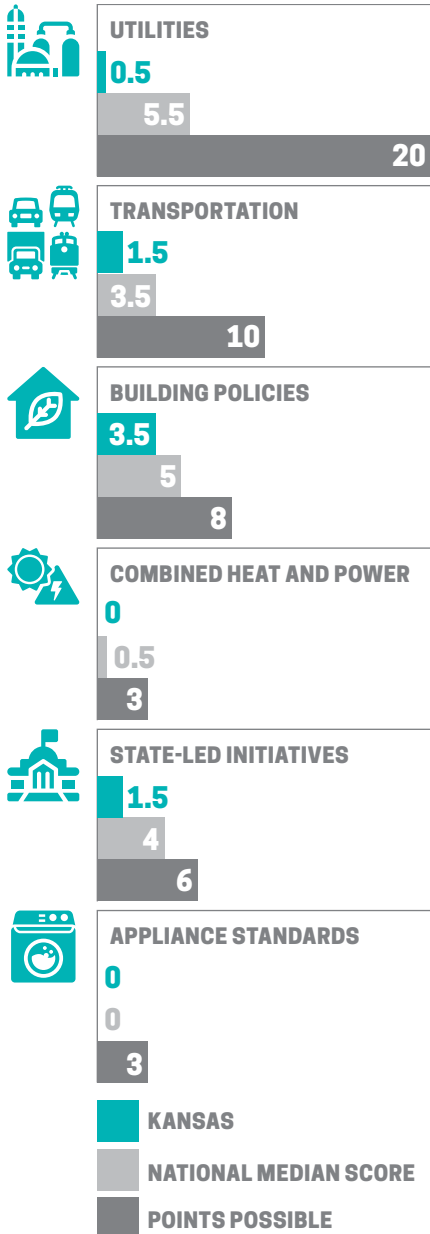
46

2019 STATE ENERGY EFFICIENCY SCORECARD

# Kansas

Kansas tied for 46th in the 2019 State Energy Efficiency Scorecard, the same position it held in 2018. The state scored 7 points out of a possible 50, a half-point less than it earned last year.

State policy supports relatively little investment in energy efficiency policies and programs. Although 2014 state legislation enabled public utilities to propose energy efficiency programs and cost recovery mechanisms, regulators have approved only limited programs. Legislative efforts to set savings targets and performance incentives for electric and gas utilities have been unsuccessful. Other opportunities for improvement include working with localities to adopt building energy codes based on more recent national models, promoting state-led financial incentives, and spurring efficiency in vehicles and transportation systems.



### UTILITIES (0.5 OF 20 POINTS)

The state reports well-below-average levels of investment 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; however the programs were rejected. Legislation was proposed in 2018 (SB 347) to improve the state's cost-benefit tests and set utility efficiency targets, however these efforts failed to make it out of Senate committee.

### TRANSPORTATION (1.5 OF 10 POINTS)

The state adopted legislation in 2010 that provides funding for multimodal development programs. Kansas has also seen an increase in electric vehicle registrations. The state has not pursued other policies to encourage energy-efficient transportation.

### BUILDING ENERGY EFFICIENCY POLICIES (3.5 OF 8 POINTS)

Kansas is a home rule state, but a significant portion of jurisdictions have adopted codes at least as stringent as the 2012 International Energy Conservation Code (IECC). The Kansas Corporation Commission established a stakeholder group in 2013, the Kansas Codes Collaborative, and conducted a survey of jurisdictional code adoption in 2016. The state is also one of only a few to adopt a residential energy use transparency requirement.

### COMBINED HEAT AND POWER (0 OF 3 POINTS)

Kansas has an interconnection standard that applies to combined heat and power (CHP) and 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. No new CHP systems were installed in 2018.

### STATE GOVERNMENT-LED INITIATIVES (1.5 OF 6 POINTS)

Kansas currently offers relatively little financial support or incentive to encourage residents or businesses to adopt energy efficiency measures. State government leads by example by setting energy requirements for public buildings and encouraging the use of energy savings performance contracts. Two research and development institutions in the state focus on energy efficiency.

### APPLIANCE STANDARDS (0 OF 3 POINTS)

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