



Energy efficiency had been stagnant in Kansas for years, but recent developments in utility energy efficiency filings demonstrate potential to foster further action. After the passage of the Kansas Energy Efficiency Investment Act (KEEIA) in 2014, Evergy Kansas filed the first KEEIA plan with the Kansas Corporation Commission (KCC) in 2021 which was approved in 2023. While Kansas may still trail behind other Midwest states, Evergy's KEEIA filing shows great progress for a state that has long ranked near the bottom nationally for energy efficiency spending and savings.

KANSAS EE QUICK FACTS

Kansas has potential to grow its energy efficiency industry. Here's what's in the cards:

Energy Savings Target



Kansas does not have a mandated energy savings target.

EE Spend per Capita



2023 electric EE \$ per customer: \$0.09

2021 gas EE \$ per residential customer: \$0.00

Building Energy Codes



There is no statewide building code or energy code. Kansas is a "home-rule" state, where the responsibility for adoption and enforcement of building codes lies with local jurisdictions.

Stakeholder Collaboration



Kansas no longer has a statewide energy efficiency collaborative. The Energy Efficiency and Building Codes Working Group operated from 2009-2010.

Energy Efficiency Financing



Kansas has no state-administered financial incentive programs, though Evergy has begun offering on-bill financing for certain measures in its recent plan.

Fuel-Switching



In Kansas, fuel-switching is prohibited according to the state code. Demand-side programs cannot include any incentives for fuel switching in residential heating systems.

JOBS AND ECONOMICS

Strong EE policies lead to utility investment and job growth throughout the Kansas economy. The Kansas EE industry is the second largest energy sector employer; most employers are small businesses providing local jobs.



17,685 EE jobs,
out of **59,608**
total energy jobs
or **27,332** clean
energy jobs



Veterans
comprise **8%** of
the EE workforce



2,097 EE
businesses

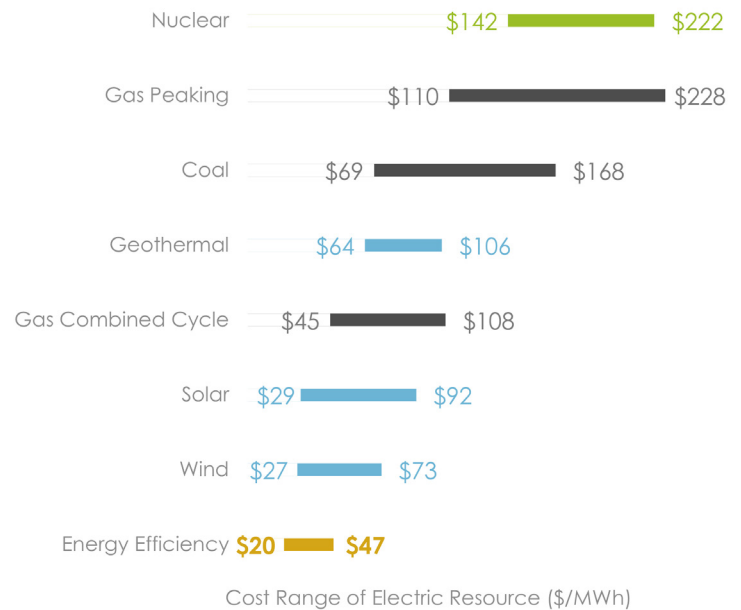
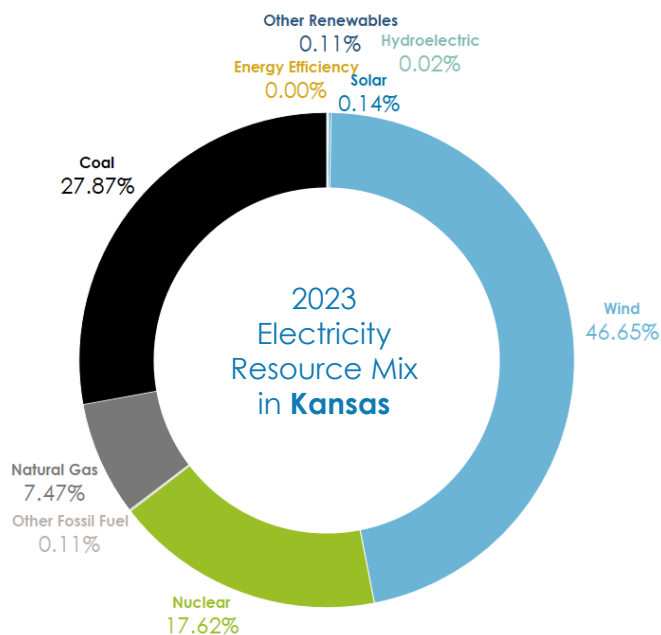


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small businesses
(fewer than **100**
employees)

STATE ENERGY PLANNING

The Kansas Energy Council (KEC) was established by Governor Sibelius in 2004 and produced the Kansas Energy Plan, later renamed the Kansas Energy Report. The document provided background on energy topics and annual policy recommendations. However, the KEC was disbanded by executive order in 2008. The 2009 Kansas Energy Report now exists as the most current state energy plan.

The Kansas Corporation Commission (KCC) does not have general requirements for utilities to perform integrated resource planning. However, the KCC may order IRP filings in specific cases. In 2018, the KCC required an IRP as part of the utility merger that created Evergy. Evergy's filing was approved in 2020, which covers a 10-year planning horizon and will be updated every three-years. Kansas is currently preparing to file their 2024 IRP update, which will cover a 20-year horizon.



INCLUSIVITY: INCREASING ACCESS TO EE

Minimal equity considerations are found in the existing 2009 Kansas Energy Report or in KCC actions on energy efficiency. However, according to their KCC filing, Evergy Kansas plans to deliver two programs to low-income and rural customers: the Home Energy Education Program will help rural and low-income customers use energy more efficiently through marketing, outreach and education, and the Hard-to-Reach Homes Program will provide enhanced incentives, no-cost home upgrades and no-cost energy assessment and savings kits for low-income and rural customers.

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