

Kansas Energy Incentives: Catalog of Existing Kansas Energy-related Incentives
Prepared by Scott W. White for the Kansas Energy Council
July 2007

The goal of this project was to develop a catalog of all State of Kansas incentives for the production of energy or promotion of energy conservation. The main product is an Excel workbook that lists the nearly 80 energy-related incentives contained in Kansas statutes, and this document serves as a guide to using that workbook.

The Excel workbook has three worksheets containing similar content: Tables A, B, and C. Table A is the complete catalog and is designed so that it can be imported into a searchable database. There are nine columns of data, the descriptions for which are listed in Table 1.

Table 1: Key to catalog headers

Header	Information
Statute_NO	Kansas Statute number: some incentives include a range of statutes, which are included here when relevant.
Orig_Bill	Original bill number of the incentive. This information was not easily available for all statutes. Combined with Statute_NO in Table 2, but could be added to the database in the future.
STATUTE_NAME	This is the common name of the incentive (i.e. Kansas Electric Transmission Authority Act) or one assigned to succinctly describe it. This column is not included in Table 2.
YEAR	The year the incentives bill was passed into law.
FUELS	First order descriptor of the incentive. This is not included in Table 2.
SUNSET_DATE	The date the incentive expires – when applicable. Some incentives expire on a specific date, while others expire a certain amount of time after they are first claimed (such as a tax exemption for the first 10 years of a project). Not all incentives have sunset dates.
COST	When possible this is the measured cost of the incentive as claimed (in tax credits) or appropriated. Most of this data is from the Fiscal Notes or Supplemental Notes that accompany the bills. For those tax credits that must be claimed via the Department of Revenue, the value is from the most recent data, which is before June 2007.
KEYWORDS	This is a searchable list of keywords that describe the incentive.
SUMMARY	A short summary of the incentive.

Tables B and C are abbreviated versions of Table A, each designed to print in a different format. Table B is designed to print across one landscape-formatted page; Table C is a further abbreviated version, designed to print across one portrait-formatted page and is included (in slightly condensed form) in this report as Table 2. Neither Table B nor C were intended to be used as a searchable database.

Table 2: Kansas Energy Incentives Catalog

Statute / Bill Numbers	Year	Incentive Description	Cost	Keywords
10-1202		Municipal utilities are authorized to issue general obligation bonds to acquire, construct, alter, repair, improve, or enlarge any utility and empowered to issue and sell revenue bonds in payment of the cost of such actions.		Municipal gas, electric and water utilities
12-801	2006	Cities are authorized upon a majority of the electors to issue general obligation bonds to acquire, construct, or extend any works for the purpose of supplying the city and its inhabitants with natural or artificial gas, electric light, or heating.		bonds, city, electric, natural gas, utility
12-834	2006	Allows use of bonds for purchasing, extending and improving natural gas, electric light, or heating utilities upon election in 2nd or 3rd class cities		natural gas, electric, heat, bonds, utility
12-842	2006	Grants 2nd or 3rd class cities full power and authority to purchase, procure, provide and contract for the construction of, and to construct and operate, gas plants, electric-light plants, electric power or heating plants, natural-gas wells, and petroleum-oil wells. They are also granted the right to lease, contract or purchase natural-gas or petroleum lands.		electric, oil, natural gas, powers
12-899		Municipal energy agencies may sell revenue bonds from time to time without an election.		MEA, bonds, municipal energy agency
12-8,112		Allows governing bodies in several SE KS counties to join together to provide natural gas distribution systems and to issue bonds to fund such acquisitions.		gas distribution, bonds, jurisdiction, Crawford, Neosho, Bourbon, Allen, Linn
13-1,213		First class cities may issue bonds upon election of people to purchase, construct or extend gas, electric, or heating plants.		bonds, natural gas, electric, heat, municipal utilities
13-1,235		Grants power to first class cities that own and operate a municipal electric-light plants to grant another entity to generate, distribute or sell electric power within the city.		public utilities, distribution, electric, generation, municipal utilities
13-1,253		Empowers first class cities to issue and sell revenue bonds for the purposes of reconstruction, alteration, repair, improvement, extension, or enlargement of electric or natural gas utilities.		electricity, natural gas, utilities, bonds
14-1,041		Allows any 2nd class city situated in a recognized and established natural gas field the power and authority to acquire a drilling site by lease or purchase and to drill upon said land for the production of natural gas		natural gas, production, sales, drilling
17-618		This incentive grants eminent domain to be used by sundry corporations that generate or use electric power. It also grants same rights to oil companies, pipeline companies, and for the piping of gas in the same manner as provided in K.S.A. 26-501 to 26-516		oil, natural gas, pipelines, electric, transmission, eminent domain
17-12a201		The Uniform Securities Act exempts public utility holding companies registered under the public utility holding company act of 1935 from requirements of K.S.A. 2012a301 through 17-12a306 and 17-12a504.		securities, utilities, holding companies

Statute_NO/ Orig_Bill	YEAR	SUMMARY	COST	KEYWORDS
17-4,651 - 17-4,678/ HB2018	2003	The Renewable Energy Electric Generation Cooperative Act provides several incentives for small energy producers and investors, including the ability to form a cooperative with only five members, the ability to sell power at wholesale, exemption from the Kansas securities act, exemption from lawsuits affecting easement or lease and more.		wind, solar, thermal, photovoltaic, biomass, hydropower, geothermal, renewable
55-112		Exempts natural gas gathering lines from certain federal transportation standards.		natural gas, transportation, pipelines, drilling, tax exemption
55-1,106		Exempts direct sales of natural gas from the rate averaging or pricing system.		natural gas, direct sales
55-211		Authorizes the boards of any school district in Kansas to lease ground for oil and gas drilling. Any moneys that arise from such leases shall become part of the funds of that school district.		oil, natural gas
55-1,803		Creates the Kansas propane education and research council, which among other things is charged with developing programs to provide research and development to improve existing propane technology and to increase efficiency of propane use.	\$.005 per gallon of propane	propane
65-3,001 65-3,024		The Air Quality Control Act is an incentive to build and operate larger facilities that pollute the air by exempting emissions over 4,000 tons from emission fees.		electric generation, coal, natural gas, air pollution
65-3,424g		The waste-tire management fund provides grants of up to 75% of start-up costs for programs to recover energy from tire combustion.		rubber tires
65-3,431		This statute is an incentive for waste-processors to recover energy by permitting the secretary of KDHE to exempt waste-processors from annual fees when the waste is treated to recover substantial amounts of energy.		hazardous waste, waste to energy, fee exemption
66-104b		Statute exempts, with exceptions, electric cooperative public utilities, that have a nonprofit membership corporation, from jurisdiction, regulation, supervision and control of the state corporation commission.		Rural electric cooperatives, utilities, electricity
66-117		Allows higher rates of returns for utilities that produce energy from renewable energy or encourages energy efficiency or energy conservation.		renewable energy, energy efficiency, property tax
66-1,182		Exempts certain new transmission lines from environmental study if it's placed on a right-of-way with an existing transmission line, prevents cities or counties to have jurisdiction over the siting of transmission lines.		electric transmission

Statute_NO/ Orig_Bill	YEAR	SUMMARY	COST	KEYWORDS
66,1,184/ HB2145 Sen. Sub.	2001/2007	Requires every utility which provides retail electric services to enter into contracts for parallel generation with any of their residential customers who own a renewable generator with a capacity of 25 kw or less, or a commercial customer who owns a renewable generator of 200 kw or less. Fair and equitable compensation for said parallel generation shall not be less than 150% of utility's monthly system average cost of energy, avoided costs, per kwh. Parallel generation that is larger than 200 kw shall be compensated at no less than 100% of utility's monthly system average cost of energy, avoided costs, per kwh. An amendment in 2007 does not require utilities to purchase more than 4% of their total capacity from parallel generation.		renewable energy, parallel generation, compensation
66-1,227/ HB2036	2007	Adopts International Energy Conservation Code (IECC) 2006 as the energy efficiency standard for new commercial and residential buildings.	\$0	electricity, natural gas, thermal efficiency
66-1,228/ HB2036	2007	Requires seller of previously unoccupied single-family or multi-family unit of four units or less to disclose the energy efficiency of the building on a form created by the KCC.	\$0	electricity, natural gas, thermal efficiency
66-1,237		Allows electric utilities to seek recovery of costs associated with transmission of electric transmission related costs, through a separate transmission delivery charge included in customers' bills.		electric transmission, electric utilities
66-1,241/ HB2018	2003	Authorizes KDFA to assist owners or operators of electric transmission lines in marketing bonds to finance the construction and upgrade of such lines if the majority of the costs of the construction and upgrade are for construction and upgrade of lines located in Kansas.		electric transmission, construction, upgrade, bonds, KDFA
66-1,247		Allows public utilities to recover costs from retail customers for the construction and upgrade of electric transmission lines. Municipal or cooperative utility shall recover such assessed costs from the utility's retail customers in a manner approved by the utility's governing body.		electric transmission, bonds, electric utilities, municipal utilities, electric cooperatives
74-617	1983	Creates the energy grants management fund and allows disbursement of funds for renewables, EE&C. This fund is run by the Kansas Corporation Commission.		renewable energy, energy efficiency, KCC
74-8,939		Allows the issuance of bonds to finance the construction, renovation or repair of hydropower plants 2 - 25 MW, or facilities that are produce electricity using hydrogen with limited emissions and for research in connection with related technologies.		KDFA, bonds, electric generation, hydropower, hydrogen
74-8,940		Allows the issuance of bonds to finance the construction, purchase and installation of pollution control devices at electric generation facilities.		KDFA, pollution control, electric generation
74-8,941		Exempts revenue bonds, which are used for the use of constructing, purchasing or installing pollution control devices at electric generation facilities, from state, county, and municipal taxation, except Kansas estate taxes.		KDFA, pollution control, electric generation, tax exemption
74-8,946		Allows the issuance of bonds to finance the construction or upgrading of electric transmission lines and exempts said bonds from state, county, and municipal taxation, except Kansas estate taxes.		KDFA, transmission, electric generation, tax exemption

Statute_NO/ Orig_Bill	YEAR	SUMMARY	COST	KEYWORDS
74-99b84/ SENATE Sub. for Sub. for HB2647	2004	Requires every utility which provides retail electric services to enter into contracts for parallel generation with any of their residential customers who own a renewable generator with a capacity of 25 kw or less, or a commercial customer who owns a renewable generator of 200 kw or less. Fair and equitable compensation for said parallel generation shall not be less than 150% of utility's monthly system average cost of energy, avoided costs, per kwh. Parallel generation that is larger than 200 kw shall be compensated at no less than 100% of utility's monthly system average cost of energy, avoided costs, per kwh. An amendment in 2007 does not require utilities to purchase more than 4% of their total capacity from parallel generation.		Bioscience Authority, ethanol, biodiesel
74-99d03/ 74-9909/ HB2263	2005	Adopts International Energy Conservation Code (IECC) 2006 as the energy efficiency standard for new commercial and residential buildings.	\$73,450+	KDFA, Electric Transmission, KETA
75-1,259		Requires seller of previously unoccupied single-family or multi-family unit of four units or less to disclose the energy efficiency of the building on a form created by the KCC.		Energy efficiency, conservation, state buildings, state agencies
75-3,744a	2003	Allows electric utilities to seek recovery of costs associated with transmission of electric transmission related costs, through a separate transmission delivery charge included in customers' bills.		ethanol, biodiesel, biofuels, state vehicles
75-37,112		Authorizes KDFA to assist owners or operators of electric transmission lines in marketing bonds to finance the construction and upgrade of such lines if the majority of the costs of the construction and upgrade are for construction and upgrade of lines located in Kansas.		energy efficiency, conservation, performance contracts
75-37,113		Allows public utilities to recover costs from retail customers for the construction and upgrade of electric transmission lines. Municipal or cooperative utility shall recover such assessed costs from the utility's retail customers in a manner approved by the utility's governing body.	<\$5,000,000/yr	energy efficiency, conservation, fund, KDFA
75-37,117		Creates the energy grants management fund and allows disbursement of funds for renewables, EE&C. This fund is run by the Kansas Corporation Commission.		ethanol, biodiesel, hybrid vehicles, alternative fuels
79-201/ SB45	1999	Allows the issuance of bonds to finance the construction, renovation or repair of hydropower plants 2 - 25 MW, or facilities that are produce electricity using hydrogen with limited emissions and for research in connection with related technologies.		renewable energy, biomass, wind, solar, thermal, photovoltaic, PV, hydropower, geothermal, landfill gas, property, tax exemption
79-201t		Allows the issuance of bonds to finance the construction, purchase and installation of pollution control devices at electric generation facilities.		oil, petroleum, leases, property, tax exemption
79-256/ HB2266	2001	Exempts revenue bonds, which are used for the use of constructing, purchasing or installing pollution control devices at electric generation facilities, from state, county, and municipal taxation, except Kansas estate taxes.		electricity, independent power producer, property, tax exemption
79-257/ HB2266	2001	Allows the issuance of bonds to finance the construction or upgrading of electric transmission lines and exempts said bonds from state, county, and municipal taxation, except Kansas estate taxes.		electricity, independent power producer, pollution control, property, ad valorem, tax exemption

Statute_NO/ Orig_Bill	YEAR	SUMMARY	COST	KEYWORDS
79-258/ HB2266	2001	Exempts from property taxes the property of public electric utility peaking power plants and pollution control devices from property taxes for a period of time (4 or 10 years). Said property must be for an electric generation facility or addition to an electric generation facility, which came in service on or after January 1, 2001.		electricity, peaking power, utilities, property, tax exemption
79-259		Exempts from property and ad valorem taxes, electric transmission lines property, including all towers, poles and other necessary appurtenances to such lines, which will be connected to an electric generation facility.		electricity, transmission, property, tax exemption, ad valorem
79-32,138		Incentive to help promote growth in refineries in Kansas by exempting any new, expanded, or restored refinery property from taxes. New refinery property is defined as purchase or construction that begins after December 31, 2005.		petroleum, refineries, property, tax exemption
79-32,201		The Alternative Fuel Tax Credit is an incentive for taxpayers to purchase alternative-fuel vehicles (bi-fuel and flex-fuel), with the goal of increasing the consumption (and demand) of biofuels. The user can expect a tax credit of up to \$3,000 for a motor vehicle weighing less than 10,000 lbs, \$5,000 for a heavy duty vehicle weighing between 10,000 and 26,000 lbs, and \$50,000 for vehicles weighing more than 26,000 lbs.	\$413,000	biofuels, ethanol, biodiesel, alternative-fuel vehicles, flex-fuel vehicles, tax credit
79-32, 233-237		The biomass to energy plant income tax credit began with the 2006 tax year, for expenditures in new construction or expansion of the capacity in an existing plant. The credit is 10 percent of the taxpayer's qualified investment on the first \$250 million invested, and 5 percent of the taxpayer's qualified investment that exceeds \$250 million. In addition to the income tax credit, a taxpayer shall be entitled to a deduction from Kansas adjusted gross income of the amortizable costs of a new facility. Such deduction shall be equal to 55 percent of the amortizable costs of the facility for the first taxable year, and 5 percent for the next nine taxable years.		biomass, tax credit
79-34,160 79-34,163 79-34,164/ HB2011	2001	The Ethyl Alcohol Production Incentive is available to qualified ethanol producers, who will be paid an incentive of \$0.05 for each gallon of ethanol sold by the producer who is in production prior to July 1, 2001 and \$0.075 for each gallon if they begin producing or expand after July 1, 2001 and produce more than 5 million gallons per year. The incentive is only good for the first 15 million gallons per year. The law sunsets 7/1/2001.	\$20,865,117	tax credit, ethanol, ethyl alcohol
79-34, 155-159/ SB388	2006	The Biodiesel Fuel Producer Incentive provides a \$0.30 per gallon incentive for the producer. The program allows for \$3.5 million to be moved from the Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax each year. The program is administered by the Dept. of Revenue. The law sunsets 7/1/2016.	\$3,500,000/yr	biodiesel, production, tax credit

Statute_NO/ Orig_Bill	YEAR	SUMMARY	COST	KEYWORDS
79-3,606		A retailers' sales tax exemption is granted for all sales of motor-vehicle fuel upon which a sales or excise tax has been paid; to transmit or transport electricity, coke, gas, water, steam or similar substances used in production operations from the point of generation; control pollution at the plant or facility where the pollution is produced by the manufacturing or processing operation; and other equipment and property.		sales, tax exemption, motor fuels, electric transmission, petroleum, natural gas, pipeline, transport, pollution control equipment
79-3,704		Fuel which is consumed in creating power, heat or steam for processing or for generating electricity qualifies for an exemption from the Kansas Compensating Tax		tax exemption, fuel oil, coal, natural gas
79-4,217		An exemption from the mineral severance tax is granted to natural gas producers who have a gross production value of less than \$87 per day and who use fuel in connection with the operation and development for, or production of, oil or gas in the lease or production unit where severed, or for fuel that is lawfully flared or vented. An exemption is also granted to oil producers whose average daily production is less than certain benchmarks.		tax exemption, oil, natural gas, small
79-4,219		Producers are provided a credit against the mineral severance tax levied under K.S.A. 79-4217, and amendments thereto, upon the severance and production of oil, in an amount equal to 3.67% of the gross value of oil severed and taxable under this act; likewise, producers of natural gas are allowed a credit against the tax levied under K.S.A. 79-4217, and amendments thereto, upon the severance and production of gas, in varying amounts.		tax credit, oil, natural gas, small
SB303	2006	The Cellulosic alcohol tax credit is an income tax credit equivalent to the 10% of the investors first \$250 million invested and 5% for the qualified investment that exceeds \$250 million. The credit cannot exceed the user's tax liability, though any excess can be carried forward for up to 14 years.		cellulosic ethanol, tax credit
		The High Performance Incentive Program (HPIP) provides an investment tax credit to companies that pay above average wages. Employer must invest 2% of payroll into training or Dept. of Commerce workforce training program. Employer then eligible for tax credit equal to 10% of investment that exceeds \$50,000, but cannot use both HPIP and Kansas Enterprise Zone tax credits.		investment, tax credit, HPIP, workforce training
		The Agriculture Value Added Loan program provides loans for feasibility studies for up to 50% of the study cost. Loans are forgivable if study does not go forward, otherwise there are conditions to pay back.		loan, feasibility study
		CDBG - Economic Development Loans provide funds for job creation of up to \$35,000 per job with a maximum of \$750,000.	\$35,000 per job	economic development, jobs

Statute_NO/ Orig_Bill	YEAR	SUMMARY	COST	KEYWORDS
HB2419	2007	The Carbon Dioxide Reduction Act provides incentives for the sequestration of carbon dioxide through underground storage by allowing any carbon dioxide capture, sequestration and utilization property and any electric generation unit which captures and sequesters all carbon dioxide and other emissions to be exempt from all property taxes for a period of five taxable years. It also provides for accelerated depreciation on carbon dioxide capture, sequestration or utilization machinery and equipment. The KCC is responsible for administering the regulatory aspects of the Act.	\$950,000	carbon dioxide, CO2, electrical generation, sequestration, property, tax exemption, accelerated depreciation
HB2240	2007	Expands the sales tax exemption to include repairs to electric transmission and distribution lines in addition to buildings and facilities and adds windstorms, ice loading and attendant winds and terrorism to the current list of included causes of repairs (fire, flood, tornado, lightning, explosion, or earthquake).	\$17,277,000	sales, tax exemption, electric transmission, distribution lines
Senate Sub. For HB2145	2007	Authorizes two community colleges to install wind turbines for the purpose of education and generating electricity after each conducts a study and finds that there will be a net energy cost savings over a 20 year period or the turbines are a science project that will benefit the colleges and not have a net energy cost savings. Both schools may use bonds through K DFA to fund the projects. Both projects will be considered parallel generation so long as they have a net capacity less than 1.5 MW.		wind, community wind, parallel generation, bonds, K DFA
SB262	2007	Requires all state agencies to purchase vehicles that run on E85 (ethanol) fuel so long as said vehicle does not cost more than \$250 more than the alternative and said model comes with an engine that can use that fuel.	\$250 or less per new vehicle	E85, biodiesel, ethanol, state agencies, vehicles
Senate Sub. For HB2145	2007	The bill creates a monetary incentive for licensed retail motor fuel dealers selling renewable fuels and for licensed retail dealers of biodiesel beginning in 2009 and ending in 2026. If retail dealer sales are more than 10% renewable fuels (in 2009 - the percentage escalates), they are eligible for a \$0.065/gallon incentive. If they fail to meet the threshold, they are eligible for a \$0.045/gallon payment. An incentive payment for biodiesel of \$0.03/gallon is also made available.	\$1,500,000/year	motor fuels, retail sales, gasoline, diesel
Senate Sub. For HB2145	2007	Incentives for alternative-fuel fueling stations is amended to permit any such station placed in service on or after January 1, 2009 to be eligible for an income tax credit equal to 40 percent of the total amount expended, not to exceed \$100,000 for each fueling station. The tax credit may be carried forward for four years after the taxable year in which the expenditure was made.	\$100,000 or less per fueling station	motor fuels, retail sales, gasoline, diesel
HB2013	2007	Law removes a potential barrier to a consumer blending their own biodiesel by clarifying that a consumer purchasing biodiesel, blending it with regular diesel, and consuming it for the individual's own use would not need to be licensed and bonded as a manufacturer as long as the fuel was purchased from a distributor or retailer who is the holder of a valid, unsuspended and unrevoked motor-vehicle fuels or special fuels distributor's or retailer's license.		biodiesel consumption, blending, motor fuels

Statute_NO/ Orig_Bill	YEAR	SUMMARY	COST	KEYWORDS
HB2038	2007	The Renewable Electric Cogeneration Facility income tax credit is equal to 10% of taxpayer's qualified investment for the first \$50 million and an amount equal to 5% of the amount that exceeds \$50 million. The program is for taxable years commencing after December 31, 2006 and before January 1, 2012. Before making a qualified investment, a taxpayer shall apply to the secretary of commerce to enter into an agreement for a tax credit. In addition to the income tax credit, a taxpayer shall be entitled to a deduction from Kansas adjusted gross income of the amortizable costs of a new facility, the deduction of which shall be equal to 55% of the amortizable costs of the facility for the first taxable year, and 5% for the next nine taxable years.		renewable, electric, tax credit, KDFA
HB2038	2007	The Storage and Blending Equipment Tax Credit applies to any equipment which is used for storing and blending petroleum-based fuel and biodiesel, ethanol or other biofuel and is installed at a fuel terminal, refinery or biofuel production plant. This does not include equipment used only for denaturing ethyl alcohol. The income tax credit is equal to 10% of the taxpayer's qualified investment for the first \$10 million invested and an amount equal to 5 percent of the amount that exceeds \$10 million. Program is for taxable years commencing after December 31, 2006 and before January 1, 2012. Before making a qualified investment, a taxpayer shall apply to the secretary of commerce to enter into an agreement for a tax credit. In addition to the income tax credit, a taxpayer shall be entitled to a deduction from Kansas adjusted gross income of the amortizable costs of a new facility, the deduction of which shall be equal to 55% of the amortizable costs of the facility for the first taxable year, and 5% for the next nine taxable years.		biodiesel, ethanol, tax credit, blending, petroleum, fuel terminal
HB2038	2007	The bill creates a ten-year property tax exemption and creates a payment-in-lieu-of-taxes requirement, beginning with the 2007 tax year, for certain new nuclear generation facilities in Kansas. The property tax exemption applies from the time of purchase or start of construction and continues for ten years after completion of the new facility. The property tax exemption applies only to projects begun after December 31, 2006. The bill requires the owners of new property eligible for the exemption to pay to the appropriate taxing subdivisions a payment-in-lieu-of-taxes (PILOT) equal to the amount that would have been levied upon the real portion of such property for the duration of the exemption created by the bill.		nuclear, property, tax exemption, PILOT

Statute_NO/ Orig_Bill	YEAR	SUMMARY	COST	KEYWORDS
HB2038	2007	Tax credits and incentives available to cellulosic alcohol production plants (for 10 years) are expanded by the bill to include other forms of biomass-to-energy plants. As defined, biomass includes any organic matter available on a renewable or recurring basis, including solid and liquid organic waste (excluding petroleum oil, natural gas, coal and lignite, and any products of those substances); and corn or grain sorghum suitable for human consumption. Such a plant is defined as producing at least 500,000 gallons per year or an equivalent of 500,000 gallons of ethanol and is also eligible for KDFA financing and accelerated depreciation.		cellulosic ethanol, tax credit, KDFA
HB2169	2007	This law authorizes the Kansas Development Finance Authority to issue revenue bonds to pay for energy conservation measures for or on behalf of state agencies, subdivisions of the state, and federal entities with facilities in Kansas. Bonds and interest are payable from revenue derived from the use, lease, occupation or operation of the facilities and other moneys available to the state, local, or federal entity. This bill also transfers authority for the Facility Conservation Improvement Program from the Department of Administration to the Kansas Corporation Commission and removes the \$5,000,000 per fiscal year cap on energy conservation improvements for state facilities and authorizes the KCC to approve the amounts necessary for energy conservation improvements.		KDFA, energy conservation
HB2018	2003	By September 30, 2003, the Kansas Corporation Commission was required to establish standard provisions, including applicable fees of interconnection agreements between electric public utilities and generators of electricity from renewable resources. This provision of the bill is applicable to parallel electricity generators, as well as to renewable energy cooperatives.		KCC, transmission, renewable, electricity
HB2597	2007	This incentive enacts new law and amends prior law regarding municipal utilities and the extent to which those utilities are regulated by the Kansas Corporation Commission (KCC). The bill exempts municipal natural gas and electric utilities from KCC regulation for those services provided more than three miles from the municipality's boundary under certain circumstances that include: The number of customers served in the outlying area constitutes 40% or less of the utility's total customers; Rates and charges are no greater than, and terms and conditions of service are the same for customers in the outlying area as for customers inside the municipality. (Rates and charges for customers in the outlying area may be increased a maximum of 10% per year until they are equal to those for customers inside the municipality.); The municipality provides to the KCC an annual report stating the number of customers served in the outlying area and the total number of customers served by the utility as of the end of the prior calendar year.		KCC, municipal utilities, electricity, natural gas

Statute_NO/ Orig_Bill	YEAR	SUMMARY	COST	KEYWORDS
House Sub. for SB 303	2006	The Kansas Energy Development Act is authorized to enact income tax credits, financing, accelerated depreciation, and property tax exemptions for several types of energy- related projects. Projects for which those tax incentives are created by the Act are oil refineries, crude oil and natural gas liquids pipelines, integrated coal or coke gasification (ICCG) nitrogen fertilizer plants, cellulosic alcohol plants, and integrated coal gasification power plants (ICGPP).	10 years	KDFA, oil refineries, cellulosic ethanol, ICCG, ICGPP, crude oil, natural gas pipelines, expansion
79-34,141/ SB544	2006	This incentive reduces the motor vehicle fuel tax rate on E85 fuels by \$.07 per gallon effective January 1, 2007 to \$0.17 per gallon until July 1, 2020. On and after July 1, 2020, the tax on E85 fuels \$0.11 per gallon or \$0.07 below the tax on most other fuels. The bill defines E85 fuels to mean an alternative fuel that is a blend of denatured ethanol and hydrocarbon that typically contains 85% ethanol by volume, but at a minimum must contain 70 percent ethanol by volume and complies with ASTM specification D5798-99.	\$200,000+/ year	E85, fuel tax
repealed 66- 1213/ Sub. for HB 2290	2000	Repealed KSA 66-1213, which pertained to public utility loans or credit pledged to persons or companies having an affiliated interest in the company and required that a utility subject to the jurisdiction of the KCC apply to the Commission for approval before the utility could loan money or pledge its credit to its affiliate. Although the bill exempted utilities from the requirement for obtaining the Commission's approval as a precondition for making a loan or pledging credit to an affiliate, the utility must still report to the Commission the terms and conditions of any such loan or pledge within ten days after making the loan or pledge.		public utilities, loans, KCC
HB2038	2007	For the placement into service of a new integrated coal or coke gasification nitrogen fertilizer plant or the expansion of an existing integrated coal or coke gasification nitrogen fertilizer plant. Income tax credit equal to 10 percent of the taxpayer's qualified investment for the first \$250,000 invested and an amount equal to 5 percent of the amount that exceeds \$250,000. Program is for taxable years commencing after December 31, 2005 and before January 1, 2011. The credit shall be taken in 10 equal annual installments.		IGCC, integrated coal gasification, coke gasification nitrogen fertilizer, income, tax credit
HB2038	2007	For the placement into service of a new integrated coal gasification power plant or the expansion of an existing integrated coal gasification power plant. Income tax credit equal to 10 percent of the taxpayer's qualified investment for the first \$250,000 invested and an amount equal to 5 percent of the amount that exceeds \$250,000. Program is for taxable years commencing after December 31, 2005 and before January 1, 2011.		IGCC, integrated coal gasification, income, tax credit