



## Draft Catalog of Potential State Actions Residential, Commercial, and Industrial (RCI) Technical Work Group (TWG)

A catalog of state-level, greenhouse gas (GHG)-reducing actions and policy options prepared by the Center for Climate Strategies (CCS), the Kansas Energy and Environmental Policy Advisory Group (KEEP), and others based on actions undertaken or considered by Kansas and other states, including regional, state, local, and private actions.

**Important Note: The state actions are numbered in this catalog solely for convenience in referencing them. Their numbers do NOT reflect a ranking or prioritization of the actions.**

### Key to Future Rankings of Options in the Tables That Follow

Potential GHG Emission Reductions*	Potential Cost or Cost Savings* <sup>†</sup>
<b>High (H):</b> At least 1.0 million metric tons (MMt) of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO <sub>2</sub> e) per year by 2020	<b>High (H):</b> \$50 per metric ton of CO <sub>2</sub> e (tCO <sub>2</sub> e) or above
<b>Medium (M):</b> From 0.1 to 1.0 MMtCO <sub>2</sub> e per year by 2020	<b>Medium (M):</b> \$5–\$50/tCO <sub>2</sub> e
<b>Low (L):</b> Less than 0.1 MMtCO <sub>2</sub> e per year by 2020, or 1.0 MMtCO <sub>2</sub> e by 2050	<b>Low (L):</b> Less than \$5/tCO <sub>2</sub> e
<b>Uncertain (U):</b> Not able to estimate at this time	<b>Uncertain (U):</b> Not able to estimate at this time
	<b>Negative (Neg):</b> Net cost savings

\*Several measures may overlap in terms of emission reductions and/or cost impacts. Estimates assume measures would be implemented independently.

<sup>†</sup> Costs are denoted by a positive number. Cost savings (i.e., “negative costs”) are denoted by a negative number.

### Definition of “Priorities for Analysis”

- **High:** High-priority options will be analyzed first.
- **Medium:** Medium-priority options will be analyzed next, time and resources permitting.
- **Low:** Low-priority options will be analyzed last, time and resources permitting.

Option No.	GHG Reduction Policy Option	Potential GHG Emission Reductions	Cost per Ton	Externalities, Feasibility Considerations	Priority for Analysis	Notes/ Related Actions in Kansas
RCI-1	<b>ENERGY EFFICIENCY PROGRAMS, FUNDS, AND GOALS</b>					
1.1	Utility Demand-Side Management (DSM) Programs for Electricity					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Kansas Energy Office (KEO) has an energy efficiency education program to reduce energy demand</li> <li>• Several Kansas utilities offer energy conservation services to their customers, including energy audits and rebates for heating systems, water heaters, appliances, motors, and custom processes and low-cost loans for energy efficiency improvements. Many of these programs are listed in a U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) <a href="#">database</a>.</li> <li>• Further DSM and demand response (DR) actions are under consideration in Kansas Corporation Commission (KCC) Docket Nos. <a href="#">08-GIMX-441-GIV</a> and <a href="#">08-GIMX-442-GIV</a>. The KCC indicated that energy efficiency is a supply resource, and that it has a preference for programs that produce cost-effective, firm, long-term energy savings.</li> </ul>
1.2	Utility Demand-Side Management (DSM) for Natural Gas, Propane, and Fuel Oil					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Several Kansas utilities offer energy conservation services to their customers, including energy audits and rebates for heating systems, water heaters, appliances, motors, and custom processes. A fairly comprehensive list is provided in the KCC's June 3, 2008, Order in Docket</li> </ul>

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						No. 08-GIMX-442-GIV. • Further DSM and DR actions are under consideration in KCC Docket Nos. <a href="#">08-GIMX-441-GIV</a> and <a href="#">08-GIMX-442-GIV</a> .
1.3	Non-Utility Demand-Side Management (DSM) Programs for Electricity					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The <a href="#">Kansas Warm Homes Project</a> distributes conservation kits to low-income, disabled, and fixed-income populations.</li> <li>• Kansas City Power and Light (KCPL) offers a free programmable thermostat, worth \$300, to qualifying customers to manage their energy use.</li> <li>• The <a href="#">Kansas Energy Efficiency Program</a> provides low-interest loans to qualified Kansas homeowners to improve the energy efficiency of their homes. The program has no income restrictions. The Kansas Housing Resources Corporation (KHRC) funds half of the loaned amount, up to a maximum of \$10,000.</li> </ul>
1.4	Energy Efficiency Funds (e.g., Public Benefits Funds) Administered by State Agency, Utility, or Third Party (e.g., Energy Trust)					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The <a href="#">Kansas Weatherization Assistance Program</a> (K-WAP) provides energy efficiency housing improvements for low-income households.</li> <li>• The Kansas Energy Council (KEC) opted (on 6-18-07) not to pursue a possible recommendation to implement a small greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction fee on utility bills to augment existing K-WAP assistance.</li> <li>• In Docket No. 07-GIMX-247-GIV, the KCC</li> </ul>

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						<p>determined that it would not pursue third-party implementation of energy efficiency programs, but rather would work cooperatively with utilities. In Docket No. 08-GIMX-442-GIV, the KCC reiterated this commitment. Notably, in considering the benefit-cost calculations for energy efficiency programs, the KCC will require utilities to include reasonable estimates of costs associated with carbon regulation in the utilities calculations.</p>
1.5	Regional Market Transformation Alliance					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Additional programs are under consideration in KCC Docket 07-GIMX-247-GIV; also smart metering technology is under consideration in 07-GMIE-116-GIV.</li> </ul>
1.6	Reduced-Cost or Free Residential Energy Audits					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Several Kansas utilities offer energy conservation services to their customers, including online energy audits and calculators, as well as rebates for heating systems, water heaters, and appliances.</li> <li>• <a href="#">Kansas Building Science</a> provides certification classes for energy auditing.</li> <li>• Several Kansas communities, including Kansas City and Mission, Kansas, are piloting “green-raising” initiatives to conduct door-to-door education campaigns and assistance for improving residential energy efficiency.</li> </ul>
1.7	Reduced-Cost Energy Audits or Technical					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Several Kansas utilities offer energy conservation services to their customers,</li> </ul>

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	Assistance for Commercial Businesses					<p>including online energy audits and calculators, as well as rebates for heating systems, water heaters, and appliances.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Kansas Building Science</a> provides certification classes for energy auditing.</li> </ul>
1.8	Reduced-Cost Energy Audits or Technical Assistance for Industry Sectors					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Several Kansas utilities offer energy conservation services to their customers, including online energy audits and calculators, as well as rebates for industrial-specific measures, such as motors and custom processes.</li> <li>• <a href="#">Kansas Building Science</a> provides certification classes for energy auditing.</li> <li>• DOE provides a <a href="#">listing of activities</a> and energy conservation resources that are specific to Kansas.</li> </ul>
1.9	Low-Cost Loans for Energy Efficiency Improvements					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Various programs at Kansas utilities.</li> <li>• Midwest Energy's proposed How\$mart program allows utilities and customers to enter into financing agreements where energy conservation measures are paid over time through monthly utility bills.</li> </ul>
1.10	Saving Energy, Savings Sales Tax					
1.11	Reduce Energy Use by 10% or More in State-Owned Buildings					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Governor Sebelius has set a goal of increasing energy efficiency by 5% by 2010 and 10% by 2020.</li> </ul>

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1.12	Encourage Integrated Lean Manufacturing and Energy Use Reduction Technical Assistance to Kansas Industrial and Commercial Facilities					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The <a href="#">Mid-America Manufacturing Technology Center</a> is a not-for-profit organization that provides training to small and medium-sized manufacturers in Kansas on Lean manufacturing approaches.<sup>1</sup></li> <li>Numerous manufacturers in Kansas (e.g., aerospace companies) are already pursuing Lean manufacturing approaches.</li> </ul>
1.13	Develop Investment Tax Credits for Energy Efficiency Improvements in Industrial or Commercial Facilities					
<b>RCI-2 BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES</b>						
2.1	Improved Building Codes for Energy Efficiency					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Kansas State Legislature assumes authority for <a href="#">Kansas building energy standards</a>. Both the International Energy Conservation Code (IECC) 2003 and American Society of Heating, Refrigeration, and Air-Conditioning (ASHRAE) 90.1-2001 are mandatory throughout the state. <a href="#">K.S.A. 66-1227</a> establishes 2006 IECC as the energy efficiency code for commercial and industrial buildings.</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> Lean manufacturing refers to a collection of business process improvement methods that focus on the identification and elimination of non-value added activity in manufacturing and administrative processes. Lean methods, such as kaizen rapid improvement events, value stream mapping, and 5S, are based on the Toyota Production System and they are being widely used in manufacturing and service sectors. Increasingly, Lean manufacturing approaches are being integrated with Six Sigma methods, a collection of statistical analysis tools and other methods that are used to identify and reduce variation in processes.

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						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The statewide energy standards require an energy efficiency disclosure by the builder or seller of new residential buildings to the buyer.</li> <li>• KEC staff is conducting survey of Kansas cities to ascertain current status of energy efficiency (EE) codes and code enforcement (and is also surveying Midwestern states regarding codes and enforcement).</li> <li>• The Kansas Energy Office (KEO) will work with a task force, consisting of representatives of local government and homebuilders, to develop model EE codes.</li> </ul>
2.2	Training of Building Code and Other Officials in Energy Code Enforcement					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• KEC staff is conducting a survey of Kansas cities to ascertain the current status of EE codes and code enforcement (and is also surveying Midwestern states regarding codes and enforcement).</li> <li>• KEC staff will develop draft recommendations to adopt an enforcement provision for consideration at the 8-15-08 KEC meeting.</li> </ul>
2.3	Improved Design and Construction, "Government Lead by Example"					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The <a href="#">Kansas Facility Conservation Improvement Program</a> (FCIP) is in its second generation at KEO. The new contract for the FCIP includes 10 prequalified Energy Service Companies (ESCOs), and a strong focus on environmental design and responsibility,</li> </ul>

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						<p>integrating such factors as the U.S. Green Building Council's (USGBC's) LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) certification. To date, the FCIP has completed over \$138.7 million in energy efficiency improvements in nearly 30 million square feet of public building space, avoiding nearly \$11 million in utility costs annually. Using energy savings performance contracting, FCIP has allowed many public-sector customers the opportunity to fund capital improvement projects and save millions of dollars in utility costs. FCIP has been selected as a Best Practice by the Western Governors' Association, and is being used as an exemplary program by DOE in a \$500,000 joint effort with the Energy Services Coalition, National Association of State Energy Offices (NASEO), National Council of State Legislators (NCSL), and National Association of Energy Service Companies (NAESCO). Several other states are modeling their performance contracting program after the Kansas FCIP.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In the aftermath of a May 2007 tornado that destroyed 95% of the city, the Greensburg City Council has passed an ordinance requiring that all newly constructed or renovated municipally owned facilities larger than 4,000 square feet achieve Platinum certification under the USGBC</li> </ul>

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						<p>LEED* rating system. The ordinance further requires that such buildings receive all 10 points possible under EA Credit 1 "Optimize Energy Performance." Achieving this rating will require a whole-building energy consumption reduction of 42% from the standard building baseline (ASHRAE Standard 90.1-2004). Initial plans call for the construction of two buildings under this standard: a Business Incubator building and a new school. The city also plans to institute numerous other "green" measures into the rebuilding process, and several private building owners have elected to pursue LEED certification for their own projects.</p>
2.4	Increased Use of Blended Cement (Substituting Fly Ash or Other Pozzolans for Clinker)					
2.5	Support for Energy-Efficient Community Planning, "Smart Growth"					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Greensburg, Kansas is being rebuilt with energy efficiency in mind, including construction of LEED-certified buildings. For more information, see <a href="http://greensburgks.org/">http://greensburgks.org/</a> and <a href="http://www.greensburggreentown.org">www.greensburggreentown.org</a>.</li> </ul>

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2.6	Promotion of and Incentives for Improved Design and Construction (e.g., LEED, Green Buildings) in the Private Sector					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FCIP is assisting with the reconstruction of energy-efficient buildings in Greensburg, KS.</li> <li>• The USGBC has developed green building standards for many types of new and existing buildings under the <a href="#">LEED certification program</a>.</li> <li>• The National Association of Home Builders has developed <a href="#">green home building guidelines</a> that are specific to the residential sector.</li> </ul>
2.7	Feebate Program to Encourage Energy Efficiency in Building Design					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• KCPL provides financial incentives for its commercial and industrial customers to increase the energy efficiency of their facilities. Rebates are available for custom energy-saving measures in new or existing buildings. All custom rebates are individually determined and analyzed to ensure that they pass the Societal Benefit/Cost Test. Any measure that is prequalified (evaluated prior to being installed) must produce a Societal Benefit/Cost test result of 1.0 or higher. Custom rebates are calculated as the lesser of the following: (1) a buydown to a 2-year payback, or (2) 50% of the incremental cost. Custom rebates are limited during the first 6 months to a set of maximum amounts provided on KCPL's website, which vary according to the size of the business and whether the building is</li> </ul>

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						<p>new or existing. Prescriptive rebates are offered for a prequalified list of energy efficiency measures, including lighting, air conditioning, and motors. These prescriptive rebates are only available to small business customers who are on KCPL's Small General Service rate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Municipalities, school districts, state agencies, and colleges that implement energy conservation measures can enter into a contract or lease-purchase agreement for more than 10 years, if necessary.</li> </ul>
2.8	Incentives for Retrofit of Existing Residential Buildings					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• KCPL has a proposal before the KCC in Docket No. 08-KCPE-581-TAR to provide promotion and incentives for Home Performance with ENERGY STAR. Staff is in the process of reviewing the application, as of July 2008.</li> </ul>
2.9	Training and Education for Builders and Contractors (e.g., Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning [HVAC] sizing, Duct Sealing)					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Kansas Building Science</a> provides training program and utility-sponsored programs.</li> <li>• KEO sponsored training programs in the 1990s.</li> </ul>

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2.10	Energy Management Training/Training of Building Operators					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• KCPL provides funding for the license for the curriculum and partial tuition reimbursement for completion of the Building Operator Certification Program in partnership with the Midwest Energy Efficiency Alliance. See Docket No 07-KCPE-683-MIS.</li> <li>• Resources such as ENERGY STAR's Building Energy Manager Program would be useful for this option.</li> </ul>
2.11	Require New Government Buildings in Kansas to Meet LEED Gold Certification Requirements or Equivalent					
2.12	Create Incentives and Targets for Retrofit of Existing Commercial or Industrial Buildings					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DOE lists many existing incentives for commercial and industrial buildings in a <a href="#">database</a>.</li> </ul>
2.13	Develop a Modified Cap-and-Trade Program for Commercial Buildings in Kansas					

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2.14	Explore Advanced Metering Technologies That Can Monitor Energy Usage and Allow Homeowners and Managers to Adjust Energy Use Remotely					
<b>RCI-3</b>	<b>APPLIANCE STANDARDS</b>					
3.1	Expansion of State-Level Appliance Efficiency Standards					
3.2	Support for Federal-Level Appliance Efficiency Standards					
3.3	Require High-Efficiency Appliances in New Construction and Retrofits					
<b>RCI-4</b>	<b>EDUCATION AND OUTREACH</b>					
4.1	Consumer Education Programs					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• KEO is developing a comprehensive statewide education program, with segments delivered by electric utilities.</li> <li>• A revised Energy Efficiency Disclosure Form (that went into effect on July 1, 2007) for new home sales provides opportunity for increased consumer education.</li> <li>• HB 2145 creates the Wind Generation Education Pilot Project Fund, which will</li> </ul>

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						<p>fund a wind generation education project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A number of Kansas utilities have educational materials for their customers and tools, such as online energy audit calculators, dedicated to energy efficiency and renewable energy information.</li> <li>• Several Kansas communities, including Kansas City and Mission, Kansas, are piloting “green-raising” initiatives to conduct door-to-door education campaigns and assistance for improving residential energy efficiency.</li> </ul>
4.2	Energy Efficiency School Curriculum					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A KEO statewide education program, currently under development will include K-12 education.</li> </ul>
4.3	Truth-in-Advertising Campaigns					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The KCC has encouraged utilities to provide more information on the consumer bills, which will allow consumers to make more informed decisions about their energy use. (See June 3, 2008 Order in Docket No. 08-GIMX-442-GIV, paragraph 30.)</li> </ul>
4.4	In-Home Energy Displays					
4.5	Create a High-Tech Research and Development Center That Focuses on Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The <a href="#">Energy Research Center</a> at Kansas University is a research center focused on many aspects of energy development and use.</li> </ul>

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<b>RCI-5</b>	<b>PRICING AND PURCHASING</b>					
5.1	Green Power Purchasing for Consumers					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Offered by Westar in 1999, but discontinued due to low participation.</li> </ul>
5.2	Net Metering for Distributed Generation					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kansas law requires utilities to pay 150% of the monthly system average cost per kilowatt-hour (kWh) for customer-supplied renewable generation (up to 200 megawatts (MW) generation capacity).</li> </ul>
5.3	Time-of-Use Rates					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Westar is developing a time-of-use pricing voluntary pilot program.</li> <li>In Docket No. 08-GIMX-442-GIV, the KCC has indicated it supports further use of time-of-day or real-time pricing mechanisms to encourage demand response.</li> <li>The KEC Energy Conservation and Efficiency Committee is compiling information on the status of (and past experience with) pricing programs.</li> <li>KEC staff will develop a draft recommendation to encourage further study of real-time or time-of-use pricing through pilot programs for KEC consideration on 8-15-08.</li> </ul>
5.4	Tiered (Increasing-Block) Rates for Electricity and Natural Gas Use					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Some Kansas utilities have tiered rates.</li> </ul>

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5.5	Bulk-Purchasing Programs for Energy Efficiency or Other Equipment					
<b>RCI-6 CUSTOMER-SITED DISTRIBUTED ENERGY AND COMBINED HEAT AND POWER</b>						
6.1	Incentives to Promote Implementation of Renewable Energy Systems					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Several Kansas laws were amended in 2003 to allow the formation of renewable energy co-ops consisting of 5 or more people that produce at least 100 kW of renewable energy.</li> <li>• Kansas <a href="#">exempts renewable energy equipment from property taxes</a>. Renewable energy includes wind, solar thermal electric, photovoltaic, biomass, hydropower, geothermal, and landfill gas resources or technologies that are actually and regularly used predominantly to produce and generate electricity. In addition, beginning in the 2002 tax year, all personal property used to collect, refine, and treat landfill gas or transport landfill gas from a landfill to a transmission pipeline (i.e., not necessarily used for electricity generation) is also exempt from property taxes. This provision was added by SB 192 of 2005.</li> </ul>
6.2	Incentives and Resources to Promote Combined Heat and Power					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HB 2038 provides a property tax exemption for certain waste heat utilization systems.</li> </ul>

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6.3	Efficient Transformers on the Customer Side of the Meter					
6.4	Incentives for Passive Solar Heating					
6.5	White Roofs, Rooftop Gardens, and Landscaping (Including Shade Tree Programs)					
6.6	Focus on Specific End Uses/Technologies					
6.7	Passive Solar Heating Design					
6.8	Solar Hot Water Heating					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Kansas' solar easement provisions</a> do not create an automatic right to sunlight. Rather, they allow parties to voluntarily enter into solar easement contracts for the purpose of ensuring adequate exposure of a solar energy system. An easement must be expressed in writing and recorded with the register of deeds for that county.</li> </ul>
6.9	Appliance Recycling/Pick-Up Programs					
<b>RCI-7</b>	<b>NON-ENERGY EMISSIONS (HFCs, PFCs, SF<sub>6</sub>, CO<sub>2</sub> PROCESS EMISSIONS)</b>					

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7.1	Voluntary Industry-Government Partnerships					
7.2	Promotion and Funding for Leak Reduction/Capture, Recovery, and Recycling of Process Gases					
7.3	Promotion and Funding for Process Changes/Optimization					
7.4	Use of Alternative Gases (Other HFCs, Hydrocarbon Coolants/Refrigerants, etc.)					
<b>RCI-8</b>	<b>GHG EMISSIONS—SPECIFIC GOALS AND POLICIES</b>					
8.1	Support for Switching to Less Carbon-Intensive Fuels (Coal and Oil to Natural Gas or Biomass)					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HB 2038 provides income tax incentives for certain biofuel storage and blending equipment.</li> </ul>
8.2	Industry-Specific Emissions Cap-and-Trade Program					
8.3	Negotiated Emissions or Energy Savings Agreements					

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8.4	Local Government Program for Voluntary Emission Targets by Businesses					
8.5	Provide Tools and Information for Residents, Businesses, and Communities to Perform GHG Inventories					
<b>RCI-9</b>	<b>OTHER</b>					
9.1	Government Agency Requirements and Goals					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exec. Directive 07-373 calls for 100% compliance with existing energy conservation purchasing requirements and development or increased efficiency purchasing standards.</li> <li>• Survey of all state employees conducted in June 2007 per 07-373.</li> <li>• An Energy Auditor position was created at the Kansas Department of Administration to oversee all initiatives in 07-373.</li> </ul>
9.2	Reduce Energy Use by 10% or More in State-Owned Buildings					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Governor Sebelius has set a goal of increasing energy efficiency by 5% by 2010 and 10% by 2020.</li> </ul>
9.3	State Building Carbon-Neutral Requirement					

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9.4	Municipal Energy Management					
9.5	Statewide Effort to Retrofit Existing Buildings (Residential, Commercial, Public, and Industrial) for Energy Efficiency					
9.6	Focus on Specific Market Segments					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">K-WAP</a> provides energy efficiency housing improvements for low-income households.</li> <li>• The <a href="#">Kansas Energy Efficiency Program</a> provides low-interest loans to qualified Kansas homeowners to improve the energy efficiency of their homes. This program has no income restrictions. KHRC funds half of the loaned amount, up to a maximum of \$10,000.</li> </ul>
9.7	Energy Efficiency Reinvestment Funds					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HB 2145 creates the Wind Generation Education Pilot Project Fund, which will fund a wind generation education project.</li> </ul>
9.8	Focus on Industrial Ecology/By-product Synergy					