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Meeting #1 Summary – Draft
Kansas Energy and Environmental Policy Advisory Group
Wichita, Kansas
May 20, 2008

Attendees:

KEEP: Edie Dahlsten (for Steve Baccus), Amy Blankenbiller, Jim Boone, David Braaten, Charles Cassias, Yvonne Cather, Patty Clark, Johannes Feddema, Ashok Gupta, Colin Hansen, Nancy Jackson, Jeff Kennedy, Rep. Annie Keuther, Mark Knight, Stuart Lowry, William Moore, Jack Pelton, Emil Ramirez, Charles Rice, Bruce Snead

Ex Officio: Rod Bremby, Ken Frahm, Mike Hayden, Deb Miller, Mark Parkinson, Adrian Polansky, Tracy Streeter, Tom Wright

Governor's Office: Lt. Gov. Mark Parkinson, Troy Findley, Jennifer Knorr

Kansas Department of Health and Environment: Rick Brunetti, Aaron Dunkel, Tom Gross, Andy Hawkins, Susan Kang, John Mitchell, Miles Stotts

Center for Climate Strategies: Tom Peterson, Donna Boysen, Tim Larson, Tom Looby, Randy Strait, Joan O'Callaghan, and by phone Lewison Lem, Steve Roe

Others: See Attachment for Members of the Public Who Attended KEEP Meeting #1.

Background Documents: (all posted at www.ksclimatechange.us)

1. Notice and Agenda
2. PowerPoint Presentation
3. Technical Work Group Preference Form
4. Catalogs of State Policy Actions
5. Brief Descriptions of State Policy Actions

Discussion and Conclusions:

1. Welcome and Introductions

Kansas Energy and Environmental Policy Advisory Group (KEEP) chair Jack Pelton opened the meeting, asking KEEP members and the Center for Climate Strategies (CCS) representatives to introduce themselves. Lt. Gov. Mark Parkinson expressed his appreciation for the members' willingness to serve on the Advisory Group.

2. Climate Change Activities in Kansas

Rod Bremby, Secretary of the Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE), gave a PowerPoint presentation on climate change activities already underway in Kansas. Following are some highlights from the presentation.

Secretary Bremby pointed to Gov. Kathleen Sebelius' recent executive orders establishing the Governors' Wind Working Group, the Kansas Innovation Consortium, and KEEP, and recomposing the Kansas Energy Council. Kansas is an observer of the Western Climate Initiative and has signed the Midwestern Governors Association Greenhouse Gas Accord. Secretary Bremby discussed the goals of the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI), noting that in 2007, 75% of Kansas' electricity generation came from coal, while in RGGI states, only 22% came from coal and 32% from nuclear power.

The Climate Registry (TCR) is a voluntary effort to create a standard for measuring and tracking greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Several states, Native American tribes, and Mexico are participating in TCR. By far, electricity is the largest source of GHG emissions in the state (34%), followed by transportation (17%), agriculture (17%), and industrial fuel use (12%). The comprehensive GHG inventory work Kansas has done to date will feed into the KEEP process. A KEEP member asked Secretary Bremby how reliable the data are, given TCR's voluntary nature. He replied that the data are very accurate, and that reporting by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) helps to provide a backstop.

Kansas is also participating in electricity generation agreements, enhanced oil recovery projects, the Southwest Regional Partnership on Carbon Sequestration, and the Consortium for Agricultural Soils Mitigation of GHG, and is a sponsor of the Soil Carbon Center.

Kansas ranks tenth in the nation for wind generation potential. Since December 2006, the state has added 1,000 megawatts (MW) of new wind power. The state is working with the Wind Working Group to educate stakeholders on wind energy markets, technologies, and various issues. As photovoltaic technology is advancing, the costs of solar energy are beginning to decrease. The Kansas Corporation Commission (KCC) will hold its next renewable energy conference in September 2008.

Several states are modeling their conservation programs after the KCC Facility Conservation Improvement Program, which has completed \$139 million in energy efficiency improvements affecting 30 million square feet of public building space. The new Johnson County facility has received Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) gold certification.

3. Projections for Growth of and Opportunities to Reduce GHG Emissions

Tom Peterson of CCS next presented a series of charts in the PowerPoint presentation showing projections for global warming, how individual U.S. states' greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions compare to some of the largest economies in the world, and the projected GHG growth rates for those states. Kansas has a projected growth rate of 30%.

The next series of charts showed cost curves for four sectors: agriculture, forestry, and waste management; energy supply; residential, commercial, and industrial; and transportation and land use. The curves reveal significant opportunities for reducing emissions and saving money at the same time. Important differences among each sector require tailored approaches to reducing GHG emissions. Also, states are adopting different energy efficiency strategies and GHG reduction goals to reflect their specific conditions, natural resources, etc.

Recent activity at the federal level to reduce GHG emissions includes the 2007 federal energy bill setting a new corporate average fuel economy standard, phasing out incandescent light bulbs, and requiring GHG reporting. Several bills are pending in Congress as well.

4. Meeting Purpose and Goals

Peterson pointed out that the agenda for the first meeting was to orient KEEP members to the stepwise process they will follow, and the preliminary analytical work and documents that will support that process. While the first meeting focuses on briefing materials and organizational information, future KEEP meetings will be oriented toward discussions and decisions.

5. KEEP Climate Process

Peterson used the PowerPoint presentation to describe the process the KEEP will follow throughout its work. Building consensus among a diverse and representative group of stakeholders is critical to the process, as is maintaining transparency, with public meetings and all documents posted to the KEEP Web site. The KEEP will examine how other states are reducing their GHG emissions and will have a wide variety of strategies to choose from. A KEEP member noted that some renewable portfolio standards aren't achieving their intended goals. Peterson responded that what makes sense for Kansas will be what the group will end up recommending to the governor.

Another member asked if the KEEP will have the opportunity to seek new analysis for information beyond the existing data. Peterson explained that Technical Work Groups (TWGs) will have the expertise to address specific issues and guide the KEEP in its decision making, and CCS experts will provide additional support. The TWGs will present policy options for the KEEP's consideration, which will include goals, timing, and implementation mechanisms. Once each TWG prioritizes its full catalog of options to about 10 priorities, the GHG reductions and costs and cost savings of the options will be quantified.

Another KEEP member asked how good versus bad data will be reconciled, noting that the Kansas Department of Health and Environment sent a survey out to sources to try to obtain good data. She added that in some cases, reliable data aren't available, and asked how the KEEP will be able to determine priorities under these conditions. Peterson responded that as part of the state inventory and forecast process, we will strive to obtain the best data available.

Peterson then summarized the formal voting process used in setting priorities for further analysis. He explained that members' objections to proposed policy options and the reasons for their objections will appear in the summary of relevant meetings. Objections that remain at the end of the process will appear in a Barriers to Consensus section of the final report. The final report will summarize the information and decisions presented throughout the KEEP process.

6. Inventory and Forecast Approach

Randy Strait of CCS presented a series of slides in the PowerPoint presentation. He indicated that the Kansas inventory will cover the state's GHG emissions from 1990 to 2005, and the GHG forecast will cover 2005–2006 emissions through 2025. The "reference case" for the forecast assumes no changes from business as usual, and includes state-approved policies and actions for reducing GHG emissions. The net methods used to calculate the Kansas GHG emission inventory and forecast (I&F) will take carbon sinks into account.

For the most part, Kansas gross GHG-equivalent emissions by sector reflect national gross GHG emissions, with the exceptions being higher emissions from the fossil fuel industry and from agriculture and rangeland burning, and lower emissions from the transportation sector. Carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions constitute the largest share of the state's GHG emissions. A promising trend reveals that both Kansas per-capita gross GHG emissions and emissions from Kansas gross state and gross domestic products declined during 1990–2005. By about 2020, Kansas is expected to become a net importer of energy to meet demand for electricity.

The information in the I&F is in draft form and is based on the best information publicly available. Once better data become available, that data will be substituted for the current information.

7. Catalogs and Brief Descriptions of Potential State Policy Actions

TRANSPORTATION AND LAND USE CATALOG

Lewis Lem of CCS briefly summarized the Transportation and Land Use Catalog. He noted that transportation energy efficiency strategies are comprised of three features: the type of vehicle, the type of fuel, and the activity or amount of travel. He then presented a broad range of policy options related to the following categories: passenger vehicles, land-use efficiency and modal options, heavy-duty vehicles, intercity passenger travel, and off-road vehicles.

RESIDENTIAL, COMMERCIAL, AND INDUSTRIAL CATALOG

Donna Boysen of CCS briefly summarized the Residential, Commercial, and Industrial Catalog, which covers a broad range of policy options related to the energy efficiency in the residential, commercial and industrial sectors.

ENERGY SUPPLY CATALOG

Donna Boysen of CCS briefly summarized the Energy Supply Catalog, which includes GHG emission policies and overarching items; renewable energy technologies; fossil fuel and nuclear electricity; fuel production, processing, and delivery; carbon capture and storage or reuse; and other energy supply options.

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND WASTE MANAGEMENT CATALOG

Steve Roe of CCS briefly summarized the Agriculture, Forestry, and Waste Management Catalog, which covers a broad range of policy options related to the following categories:

agriculture—production of energy and materials, livestock, crop production, land-use change, and farming practices; forestry—production of energy and materials, biomass protection and management, and wood products and waste; and waste management—waste management strategies, landfill gas strategies, and wastewater management activities.

CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES CATALOG

Tom Looby of CCS briefly summarized the Cross-Cutting Issues Catalog, which reflects the broad program-wide synergies among the various policy options. The cross-cutting issues catalog covers a broad range of enabling policy options related to the following categories: inventories and forecasting, GHG reporting, GHG registry, statewide GHG reduction goals and targets, state and local government GHG emissions (lead by example), comprehensive local government climate action plans, public education and outreach, market-based GHG reduction policies, funding for implementation of climate action panel recommendations, adaptation and vulnerability, and other cross-cutting initiatives.

8. Next Steps

Between Meetings #1 and #2, KEEP members will be responsible for reviewing the Catalogs with over 300 actions in place in other states and identifying actions that should be included among the recommended policy options for Kansas. Members will also be responsible for reviewing the draft Kansas GHG I&F, and will be afforded the opportunity to offer recommended improvements at KEEP Meeting #2 and beyond.

TWGs will be formed based on the preferences KEEP members provided on the TWG Preference Form during Meeting #1. In addition to KEEP members, the TWGs will be comprised of other members and technical experts. Between each KEEP meeting, the TWGs will participate in at least two conference calls that may last up to 2 hours each. Materials and agenda items will be posted before each TWG call to enable TWG members to prepare for the calls.

9. Times and Dates for Next KEEP Meetings

The KEEP agreed to hold Meeting #2 on August 5, 2008, tentatively in the Topeka-Lawrence area. Meeting #3 will be held on December 9, with the location to be determined.

Attachment

Members of the Public Attending KEEP Meeting #1

Wichita, Kansas

May 20, 2008

Name

Organization

Liz Brosius	Kansas Energy Council
Ray Hammarlund	Kansas Corporation Commission, Energy Programs Division
Brad Harrelson	Kansas Farm Bureau
Maril Hazlett	Climate Energy Project, The Land Institute
Tom Hestermann	Sunflower Electric
Dave Holthaus	Kansas Electric Cooperatives
Jim Ludwig	Westar
Jim McLean	Kansas Health Institute
Paul Snider	Kansas City Power & Light Co.
Bill Wentz	Wichita State University (retired)
Brent Wilkerson	The Monarch Cement Company