



Brief Description of Catalog of State Actions Residential, Commercial and Industrial Sectors Technical Work Group

[Note: This document provides brief descriptions of potential actions to be considered by the Residential, Commercial, and Industrial Sectors (RCI) Technical Work Group (TWG) and the Kansas Energy and Environmental Policy Advisory Group (KEEP). KEEP and TWG members are encouraged to provide input on policies and programs in place in Kansas to assist in defining baselines.]

RCI-1. Energy Efficiency Programs, Funds, and Goals

1.1 Utility Demand-Side Management (DSM) Programs for Electricity

This policy option focuses on increasing investment in electricity demand-side management (DSM) programs through programs run by utilities or others, energy efficiency funds, and/or energy efficiency goals. These options are typically termed DSM activities, and may be designed to work in tandem with other strategies recommended by the KEEP that can also encourage efficiency gains.

The policy design includes two key and linked dimensions: achievable/desirable energy savings and policy/administrative mechanisms to achieve these savings. In order to implement expanded DSM programs, a number of mechanisms should be considered. Candidate mechanisms include revising existing statutes to enable utility investments in energy efficiency at the levels indicated above, to consider as potentially eligible programs that are cost-effective, taking into account the valuation of carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions. Policy and administrative mechanisms that might be applied include regulator-verified savings targets, public benefit charges, portfolio standards, energy trusts, integrated resource planning, performance-based incentives, decoupling of rates and revenues, and appropriate rate treatment for efficiency. Elements that might be considered in designing this option include:

- Implementation/administration by utilities (including municipal utilities and cooperatives), state agencies, or third-party actors.
- Subsidized energy audits for homeowners, businesses, and industries.
- Incentives for specific technologies, potentially including (but not limited to) lighting, water heating, plug-in loads, networked personal computer management, power supplies, motors, pumps, boilers, customer-side transformers, water use reduction, and ground-source heat pumps.
- Energy efficiency reinvestment funds.
- Increased information on utility bills or through in-home energy devices for customers to understand their energy use through more real-time information.
- Low-cost financing or pay-back mechanisms for homeowners, businesses, and industries to use to fund energy efficiency improvements.

This policy may be broad in focus, or it can focus on specific market segments. Complementary policies include appliance recycling/pick-up programs. Measures supporting this option might include consumer education, performance contracting, and energy end-use surveys.

1.2 Utility Demand-Side Management (DSM) Programs for Natural Gas, Propane, and Fuel Oil

This option has most of the same attributes and options for design elements and implementation as option 1.1, but focuses on increasing investment in demand-side management programs related to the use of natural gas, propane (or liquefied petroleum gas—LPG), and fuel oil, through programs run by utilities or others, energy efficiency funds, and/or energy efficiency goals.

1.3 Non-Utility Demand-Side Management (DSM) Programs for Electricity

This option has most of the same attributes and options for design elements and implementation as option RCI-1.1, but focuses on municipal utilities and cooperatives.

Organizations that fall under this category that have regulatory authority could also pursue other options, such as stricter building codes or other policy actions that could affect the demand for electricity. These options are discussed further in other sections, such as RCI-2.

1.4 Energy Efficiency Funds (e.g., Public Benefits Funds) Administered by State Agency, Utility, or Third party (e.g., Energy Trust)

A public benefits charge (sometimes called a systems benefits charge) is a fee attributed to utility customers based on their use of energy in a given time period. With deregulation in many states, the utility commissions often lost the ability to require efficiency programs of the electric utilities. The result in many states was the development of the public benefits charge, which is a non-bypassable charge on electric bills. The funds collected are then provided to a third party to provide energy efficiency programming.

1.5 Regional Market Transformation Alliance

Market transformation alliances use voluntary efforts, typically implemented by non-utility organizations, to encourage greater uptake by consumers (residential, commercial, and industrial, as well as the professionals who service energy-using equipment) of cost-effective energy efficiency practices. A market transformation program is designed to create a situation where the bulk of the private market automatically adopts or incorporates technologies or techniques that result in improved energy efficiency. The goal of a market transformation and technology development program is to put energy efficiency technologies and practices into a position where they will be demanded by the public, chosen by builders and manufacturers, and provided by retailers and contractors. Methods of transformation can be different for each technology or technique, but often revolve around public and private review of quality and effectiveness, including partnerships between government agencies, retailers, manufacturers, and nongovernmental organizations. Market transformation programs can be statewide or regional.

Market transformation also seeks to ensure sufficient supplies of technologies and practitioners to meet the subsequent increased demand for energy efficiency.

Potential elements of a market transformation program include:

- Specific measures, such as ground-source heat pumps, solar water heater/photovoltaic (PV), or other technologies important for Kansas.
- Support for commercialization of promising technologies.
- Bulk purchasing programs (public/private) or arrangements with retailers.

Consumer education is a significant supporting measure for market transformation programs.

1.6 Reduced-Cost or Free Residential Energy Audits

This option includes providing residential-sector energy technical assistance (energy audits) to identify and recommend options for reducing fossil energy and electricity use, and for reducing non-energy emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs). A combination of incentives, expertise, and information to implement recommended options could be included in the policy to encourage residential customers to follow up on audit recommendations. For example, tying the free or reduced-cost audit to implementing some of the auditor’s recommendations could encourage residents to make recommended changes.

An alternative, or supplemental, approach to residential energy audits and retrofits is the concept of “green raisings,” akin to traditional community barn-raising efforts. “Green raising” refers to a community drive to increase home energy efficiency in multiple houses, using “neighbor power” to educate and prepare homeowners, culminating in a neighborhood workday and celebration. These initiatives typically identify and train neighborhood volunteers to contact residences in the neighborhood to ask for their interest in a home energy audit and to invite them to participate in a green-raising event. Volunteers distribute free information, including a home energy efficiency menu, and link households up with a professional energy audit, energy-efficient products ideas, and loan and rebate opportunities. A green-raising event may include a mobile “store” of energy-efficient products (weatherization kits, compact fluorescent light bulbs (CFLs), light-emitting-diode (LED) lighting, smart power strips, etc.) that have been pre-ordered or that can be purchased; audit and insulation demonstrations; a team of volunteers available to go door-to-door to assist interested residents with installation of CFLs, weatherization kits, or other energy-saving items; and food and entertainment. Green-raising initiatives typically require modest resources, primarily to cover material costs and potentially a paid coordinator position. Green-raising are being piloted in several Kansas communities, including Kansas City and Mission, Kansas.

1.7 Reduced-Cost Energy Audits or Technical Assistance for Commercial Businesses

This option includes providing commercial-sector energy technical assistance (energy audits) to identify and recommend options for reducing fossil-fuel energy and electricity use, and for reducing non-energy emissions of GHGs. Technical assistance could focus on energy-efficient opportunities related to lighting, heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC), and refrigeration, among other end uses. A combination of incentives, expertise, and information to implement recommended options could be included in the policy to encourage businesses to follow up on audit recommendations. For example, tying the free or reduced-cost audit to implementing some of the auditor’s recommendations could encourage businesses to make recommended changes.

1.8 Reduced-Cost Energy Audits or Technical Assistance for Industry Sectors

This option includes providing industrial-sector energy technical assistance (energy audits) to identify and recommend options for reducing fossil energy and electricity use, and for reducing non-energy emissions of GHGs. Technical assistance could focus on energy-efficient opportunities related to lighting, HVAC, process heating and cooling, compressed air, and motors and drives, among other end uses. A combination of incentives, expertise, and information to implement recommended options could be

included in the policy to encourage the operators of industrial-sector facilities to follow up on audit recommendations. For example, tying the energy audit cost to implementing some of the auditor's recommendations could encourage the facility to make recommended changes.

1.9 Low-Cost Loans for Energy Efficiency Improvements

This option refers to revolving low-interest loan fund(s) for energy efficiency investments in distribution service areas that are not covered by existing utility programs.

1.10 Saving Energy, Savings Sales Tax

This option refers to a sales tax exemption for energy-efficient products, including compact fluorescent light bulbs, highly efficient electric heat pump water heaters, natural gas water heaters, and natural gas furnaces.

1.11 Reduce Energy Use by 10% or More in State-Owned Buildings

Recognizing that governments should “lead by example,” this option provides targets to improve energy efficiency in existing state and local government buildings, as well as for new construction and major renovations of government buildings.

1.12 Encourage Integrated Lean Manufacturing and Energy Use Reduction Technical Assistance to Kansas Industrial and Commercial Facilities

There is increasing recognition that Lean manufacturing improvement approaches, being widely adopted by businesses across the nation and in Kansas, can substantially improve energy efficiency when energy use is explicitly considered in the context of Lean methods. Lean manufacturing, based on the Toyota Production System, refers to a collection of business process improvement methods that are designed to identify and eliminate non-value added activity. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has prepared a toolkit for improving energy efficiency through Lean manufacturing (<http://www.epa.gov/lean/energytoolkit/index.htm>). Several states, including California, Maine and Washington, have launched Lean & Energy Use Reduction technical assistance initiatives that involve partnerships between the state National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) Manufacturing Extension Partnership (MEP) Lean service providers, other Lean Six Sigma service providers, and environmental agencies' technical assistance providers.

This action could entail coordination and/or cross-training of existing technical assistance providers, provision of subsidized technical assistance to businesses, business-to-business mentoring programs, or sector-targeted (e.g., aerospace) initiatives that seek to encourage diffusion of Lean Six Sigma and energy use approaches.

1.13 Develop Investment Tax Credits for Energy Efficiency Improvements in Industrial or Commercial Facilities

This option refers to providing income tax credits for the investment in energy efficiency improvements in industrial or commercial facilities. These tax credits could also be grouped with other tax incentives, such as property tax exemptions.

RCI-2. Buildings and Facilities

2.1 Improved Building Codes for Energy Efficiency

Building energy codes specify minimum energy efficiency requirements for new buildings or for existing buildings undergoing a major renovation. Given the long lifetime of most buildings, amending state and/or local building codes to include minimum energy efficiency requirements and periodically updating energy efficiency codes could provide long-term GHG savings from commercial, residential, institutional, industrial and government facilities. Implementation of building energy codes, particularly when much of the building occurs outside of urban centers, can require additional resources. Potential elements of a policy that includes building codes are:

- Require high-efficiency appliances in new construction and retrofits.
- Train building code and other officials in energy code enforcement.

Potential measures supporting this option can include consumer education, improved enforcement of building codes, training for builders and contractors, and development of a clearinghouse for information on and to provide access to software tools to calculate the impact of energy efficiency and solar technologies on building energy performance. Building codes could also be supported by such models as ENERGY STAR's [Building Design Guidance](#), which is a strategic approach for improving energy performance in the building design process.

2.2 Training of Building Code and Other Officials in Energy Code Enforcement

This option refers to an education and outreach program for building inspectors to encourage incorporation in inspection protocols of energy efficiency and GHG emission reduction considerations.

2.3 Improved Design and Construction, "Government Lead by Example"

Recognizing that governments should "lead by example," this option provides targets to improve the energy efficiency of existing state and local government buildings, existing buildings being renovated, and new buildings under construction. This option could include improved design and construction for government-owned institutional buildings, such as school and universities. The proposed targets are much higher than code standards for new state-funded and other government buildings. Potential elements of this policy include:

- Requiring that energy efficiency be a criterion in procurement of energy-using equipment and systems, and in the improvement in operation of buildings and other facilities.
- Requiring audits of energy performance and operations of state and other government buildings (in tandem with an audit program). Audit results could be used to target and prioritize investments in improving government building energy efficiency. Improvement and review of efficiency goals over time, and development of flexibility in contracting arrangements to encourage integrated energy-efficient design and construction.
- Recommending that the infrastructure for implementation (meters, bookkeeping systems, staff, etc.) be established as soon as possible.

- Requiring state bulk purchase of appliances and equipment with higher-than-standard energy efficiency for public facilities.
- Establishing “retained savings” policies, whereby government agencies can retain funds saved by reducing energy bills and apply them to further energy efficiency/renewable energy investments or other uses.
- Joining the [ENERGY STAR for State Government Program](#) and taking the [ENERGY STAR Challenge](#) to reduce overall energy use by the state government, with a focus on energy use in state-owned buildings.

Potential supporting measures for this option include training and certification of building-sector professionals and performance contracting/shared savings, as well as surveys of government energy and water use, energy benchmarking, measurement, and tracking programs for municipal and state buildings.

2.4 Increased Use of Blended Cement (Substituting Fly Ash or Other Pozzolans for Clinker)

The KEEP could recommend that Kansas promote the use of blended cement in buildings and other applications. For example, substituting fly ash or other pozzolans for clinker—the chief ingredient of cement—reduces CO₂ emissions associated with clinker production from limestone. The Coal Combustion Products Partnership (C²P²) program is one national initiative that is seeking to encourage this type of activity (<http://www.epa.gov/c2p2/>). C²P² is a cooperative effort of EPA, the American Coal Ash Association, the Utility Solid Waste Activities Group, the U.S. Department of Energy, the U.S. Department of Agriculture–Agricultural Research Service, the U.S. Federal Highway Administration, and the Electric Power Research Institute to help promote the beneficial use of coal combustion products (CCPs) and the environmental benefits that result from their use. A key goal of C²P² is to increase the use of CCPs as a supplementary cementitious material in concrete by 50%, from 12.4 million tons in 2001 to 18.6 million tons in 2011, thereby decreasing GHG emissions from avoided cement manufacturing by approximately 5 million metric tons.

2.5 Support for Energy-Efficient Community Planning, "Smart Growth"

“Smart Growth” aims to create communities that, among other attributes, are livable, are designed for reduced use of energy both within homes and businesses and in the transport sector, and have a reduced environmental impact relative to typical developments. Variants on the smart growth concept exist, but many call for clustering living units with easy access (often walking distance) to shops, schools, and entertainment and recreational facilities, incorporating elements of energy-efficient design and renewable energy in buildings, sharing energy facilities between buildings (for example, district heating systems), and preserving open spaces. For additional information about Smart Growth, see, for example: http://www.epa.gov/smartgrowth/about_sg.htm.

2.6 Promotion of and Incentives for Improved Design and Construction (e.g. LEED,¹ Green Buildings) in the Private Sector

This policy provides incentives and targets to induce the owners and developers of new and existing buildings and facilities to improve the efficiency of the use of energy and other resources in those buildings, along with provisions for raising targets periodically and providing resources to building industry professionals to help achieve the desired building performance. This policy can include elements

¹ Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design; see U.S. Green Building Council, <http://www.usgbc.org>.

to encourage the improvement and review of energy use goals over time, and flexibility in contracting arrangements to promote integrated energy- and resource-efficient design and construction.

Additional potential elements of this option include:

- Target new, renovated, and/or existing buildings (retrofits).
- Set a cap on consumption of energy per unit area of floor space for new buildings.
- Encourage building commissioning and recommissioning, including energy tracking and benchmarking.
- Provide incentives, in the form of tax credits, DSM program support, financing incentives (such as “green mortgages”), or other inducements for retrofit of existing residential and commercial buildings.
- Encourage the use of alternative and local building materials and practices.
- Require or encourage energy efficiency standards and practices for data centers and other facilities that use large quantities of energy.

Potential supporting measures for this option include training and certification of building professionals, consumer and primary/secondary education, performance contracting/shared savings arrangements, and setting up a clearinghouse for information on and access to software tools to calculate the impacts of energy efficiency and solar technologies for buildings.

2.7 Feebate Program to Encourage Energy Efficiency in Building Design

This option refers to setting up a “feebate” program to encourage energy efficiency in building design. The concept of a “feebate” has typically been considered as a mitigation option in the transport sector, but is essentially any government program designed to reduce energy use and pollution by levying a fee on fuel-inefficient devices/facilities and offering a rebate on fuel-efficient devices/facilities.

2.8 Incentives for Retrofit of Existing Residential Buildings

This policy provides incentives and targets to induce the owners of existing homes to improve the efficiency of the use of energy and other resources, along with provisions for raising targets periodically. This policy can include elements to encourage the improvement (e.g., renovation) and review of energy use goals over time of existing dwellings. Incentives could be financial incentives, such as tax credits, DSM program support, financing incentives or cost-sharing, or could be personal or company recognition.

2.9 Training and Education for Builders and Contractors (e.g., Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning [HVAC] Sizing, Duct Sealing)

This option refers to an education and outreach program for building professionals to encourage incorporation of energy-efficiency and GHG emission-reduction considerations. Examples include:

- Start programs to train builders and contractors on proper heating and air conditioning sizing and installation.

- Mandate that state boards of licensing for building professionals cover knowledge of the improved building codes and building energy performance requirements reflected in various policy options in licensing exams.
- Implement code training and technical assistance for builders and architects.

2.10 Energy Management Training/Training of Building Operators

Energy management training provides administrative and technical training for energy managers, school officials, building operators, and others responsible for energy-efficient facility operation. This policy could include:

- Training commercial building energy managers, for example, by making use of the building operator training and certification program developed in the Pacific Northwest. For more information on this program, see: <http://www.betterbricks.com/DetailPage.aspx?ID=294>.
- Training industrial energy and facility managers in techniques for improving the efficiency of their steam, process heat, pumping, compressed air, motors, and other systems, perhaps dovetailing with the U.S. DOE in this area.

2.11 Require New Government Buildings in Kansas to Meet LEED Gold Certification Requirements or Equivalent

This option would require new government buildings or government buildings undergoing major renovations to comply with the LEED Gold certification requirements or some equivalent certification standard. It may be necessary for this option to focus explicitly on the energy use reduction aspects of the LEED standards, as LEED certification includes aspects that are not directly related to GHG emission reductions. It is anticipated that LEED version 3.0 (to be released in 2009) will include modifications that more heavily weight GHG emission reduction points. For more information on LEED, see: <http://www.usgbc.org/DisplayPage.aspx?CMSPageID=222>.

2.12 Create Incentives and Targets for Retrofit of Existing Buildings

This policy provides incentives and targets to induce the owners of existing commercial, institutional, residential and industrial buildings and facilities to improve the efficiency of the use of energy and other resources in those buildings, along with provisions for raising targets periodically. This policy could include elements to encourage the improvement and review of energy use goals over time, and target renovated and/or existing buildings. Incentives for this policy could be similar to DSM programs mentioned in RCI-1.

2.13 Develop a Modified Cap-and-Trade Program for Commercial Buildings in Kansas

Under this option, Kansas would require commercial buildings to report their base year GHG direct and indirect emissions. The base year would be determined by the state. Commercial buildings would need to comply with state-approved GHG measurement protocols that develop an accurate, complete, consistent, and transparent GHG emissions inventory, such as inventories developed according to [The Climate Registry](#). This will provide a verified set of GHG emissions data from commercial buildings, supported by a robust accounting and verification infrastructure.

The state would set the GHG emission reduction target as measured against the base year GHG emissions and the compliance period. Commercial buildings would be required to meet the established GHG emission reduction target in one of two ways: (1) implement energy efficiency measures to reduce GHG

emissions, or (2) purchase carbon offset credits from a state-approved cap-and-trade system. Commercial buildings that do not meet the GHG emission reduction target by the end of the compliance period would pay a penalty in the form of a noncompliance fee on their utility bills.

2.14 Explore Advanced Metering Technologies That Can Monitor Energy Usage and Allow Homeowners and Managers to Adjust Energy Use Remotely

Advanced metering technologies, such as those produced by members of Zigbee Alliance (<http://www.zigbee.org>), allow customers to better understand their energy use, and also remotely adjust the energy use of available appliances, heating, cooling and lighting. This option would look at exploring or encouraging implementation of these kinds of technology in government, commercial, industrial, and residential buildings.

2.15 White Roofs, Rooftop Gardens, and Landscaping (Including Shade Tree Programs)

High summer roof temperatures increase the need for more electricity for air conditioning, and also increase the production of black carbon from updrafts. Incentives for white roofs, rooftop gardens, and green landscaping can lower electricity demand and reduce the urban heat island effect, where an urban area is significantly warmer than a nearby rural area, due to asphalt, building roofs and sidewalk.

- White roofs are roofs painted or tiled white in order to reflect heat rather than absorb it, thereby reducing the cooling needs for a building.
- Rooftop gardens similarly reduce the need for cooling by absorbing heat from the sun into plants, rather than into a roof.
- Careful landscaping can reduce energy needs for a building if the proper plants are correctly positioned. For example, deciduous shade trees planted on the south side of a building can block heat from the sun in the summer. In the winter, these trees' leaves fall, allowing sun to enter the building's windows during the colder months. DOE's Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy program offers [more information](#) about potential landscaping techniques to increase energy efficiency.

2.16 Reduce Energy Use by 10% or More in State-Owned Buildings

See option RCI-1.11.

2.17 State Building Carbon-Neutral Requirement

Carbon-neutral building incorporates the following features:

- Encourages the consideration of the overall building life cycle for carbon-neutral impacts, including siting, site preparation, construction materials and techniques, and construction debris disposal.
- Integrates development considerations, such as transportation, water, wastewater, food, and energy supply.
- Points developer/builders toward overall low-impact designs that use local materials to minimize embodied energy.

- Includes reforestation, agriculture, or other sequestration methods for offsetting any net positive emissions.

2.18 Municipal Energy Management

Under this type of policy, Kansas could initiate and provide funding for Municipal Energy Management systems, as well as audits of energy performance and operations of local government buildings. Audit results could be used to target and prioritize investments in improving government building energy efficiency.

RCI-3. Standards for Appliances and Electronic Equipment

3.1 Expansion of State-Level Appliance and Electronic Equipment Efficiency Standards

Appliance and electronic equipment efficiency standards reduce the market cost of energy efficiency improvements by incorporating technological advances into base appliance models, thereby creating economies of scale. Appliance and electronic equipment efficiency standards can be implemented at the state level for equipment not covered by federal standards, or where higher-than-federal standard efficiency requirements are appropriate.² Regional coordination for state appliance and electronic equipment standards can be used to avoid concerns that retailers or manufacturers may (1) resist supplying equipment to one state that has advanced standards, or (2) focus sales of lower-efficiency models on a state with less stringent efficiency standards.

Potential elements of an appliance and electronic equipment efficiency standards policy include:

- Establishing and enforcing higher-than-federal state-level equipment standards (or standards for devices not covered by federal standards).
- Joining with other states in adopting higher standards.
- Requiring high-efficiency appliances in new construction and retrofits.

Consumer education (RCI-4) is a potential supporting measure for this option.

3.2 Support for Federal-Level Appliance and Electronic Equipment Efficiency Standards

This policy option involves advocating for the development and implementation of higher federal-level appliance and electronic equipment efficiency standards.

3.3 Require High-Efficiency Equipment in New Construction and Retrofits

This policy option involves a requirement for the use of high-efficiency equipment in, as well as in any retrofits of, new residential and commercial buildings.

² In recent years, Arizona, Oregon, and Washington, among other states, adopted state standards for several appliances; this led to the inclusion of standards for these appliances in the federal Energy Policy Act of 2005 federal energy bill.

3.4 Appliance Recycling/Pick-Up Programs

Emissions associated with improper disposal of discarded appliances can be reduced by facilitating appliance recycling and disposal. This policy may be considered in tandem with RCI-1.1 (Utility Demand-Side Management (DSM) Programs for Electricity) and other policies that affect appliance turnover.

RCI-4. Education and Outreach

4.1 Consumer Education Programs

The ultimate effectiveness of emission reduction activities in many cases depends on providing information and education to consumers regarding the energy and GHG emissions implications of consumer choices. Public education and outreach is vital to fostering a broad awareness of climate change issues and effects (including co-benefits, such as clean air and public health) among the state's citizens. Such awareness is necessary to engage citizens in actions to reduce GHG emissions in their personal and professional lives. Public education and outreach efforts should integrate with and build upon existing outreach efforts involving climate change and related issues in the state. Ultimately, public education and outreach will be the foundation for the long-term success of all of the mitigation actions proposed by the KEEP, as well as those that may evolve in the future.

The green-raising efforts discussed in RCI-1.6 represent a specific door-to-door education campaign approach for raising awareness of energy efficiency and money-saving opportunities among households. The development of accessible materials, videos, and other educational information can support these efforts. Support for program management and coordination activities can also help to ensure that outreach efforts are effectively planned and implemented.

Potential elements of a consumer education program include:

- Coordinating with new or existing incentive programs.
- Targeting specific population segments with education on energy efficiency and conservation, such as low-income residents, university students or those who attend community or spiritual meetings, or working with existing programs that target particular segments of the population, such as Interfaith Power & Light, which works with houses of worship to address climate change: <http://www.theregenerationproject.org/>
- Creating specific outreach materials, such as public service announcements, brochures, newspaper advertisements or billboards.

4.2 Energy Efficiency School Curriculum

The long-term effectiveness of emission reduction activities depends on providing information and education not only to present consumers, but to future consumers as well. This policy option involves the education of primary and secondary school students regarding the energy and GHG emission implications of consumer and societal choices. Public education and outreach is vital to fostering a broad awareness of climate change issues and effects (including co-benefits, such as clean air and public health) among the state's young citizens. As with adult consumers, public education and outreach efforts should integrate with and build upon existing outreach efforts involving climate change and related issues in Kansas.

4.3 Truth-in-Advertising Campaigns

Truth-in-advertising campaigns target advertising of energy-consuming products to provide factual and accurate information regarding the GHG emission implications of those products.

4.4 In-Home Energy/Power Displays

A number of energy use display units are available to provide customers with readily accessible, real-time (or near-real-time) information about their energy and power use. Though such units have been deployed in relatively small numbers, multiple studies and experience with prepayment programs (where the number of devices in use is more significant) demonstrate that in-home display devices can help catalyze customer energy conservation, with savings ranging from 4% to 20%. The costs of display units have been an obstacle to mass deployment. However, increased attention to demand response and advanced metering infrastructure in the U.S. and in energy conservation for emission reductions in Canada has spurred recent interest.

4.5 Create a High-Tech Research and Development Center That Focuses on Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency

Create a prominent high-tech research and development center that focuses on renewable energy, methane recovery, energy efficiency, and industrial processes. This center would be a collaborative enterprise of state and local governments, nearby universities, and local business interests, and would offer innovative research and technical solutions to governments and businesses in Kansas as well as worldwide. Renewable energy research includes wind, geothermal, solar, biofuel, and other sources. Industrial processes should have particular focus on industries in Kansas that have GHG-intensive industrial processes, such as cement, ammonia and urea, carbon black production, nitric acid production, and substitutes for ozone damaging substances (ODS). New methane-recovery technologies in the agricultural sector would have a significant impact on Kansas' gross GHG emissions. This center could also work with state university engineering departments to create a curriculum focusing on the discipline of energy efficiency engineering. Topics could include comparative analysis of various process and equipment designs, as well as execution of performance simulations on various systems to determine the lowest operating and life-cycle costs.

RCI-5. Pricing and Purchasing

5.1 Green Power Purchasing by Consumers

Green power purchasing comprises a variety of consumer-driven strategies to increase the production and delivery of low-GHG power sources, above and beyond levels achieved through Renewable Portfolio Standards and other mandatory programs.

Possible elements of green power programs include:

- A definition of what power sources qualify as green power source by a relevant authority.
- Regulatory encouragement for utilities to develop green power tariff structures.
- Implementation of regulatory requirements that power sources and emissions data be reported in consumer utility bills.

- State goals or mandates for green power purchases, or for the renewable fraction of standard purchased electricity, that would apply to all nonfederal government buildings, including local government buildings, public schools, and public universities. This could also be a part of state “lead-by-example” programs.
- Promotion by the state and/or other entities of voluntary purchasing of green power through provision of information and promotional materials.

5.2 Net Metering for Distributed Generation

This policy option involves the consideration and adoption by state regulatory authorities of rate designs, coupled with the necessary metering technology, that promote reduction in GHG emissions by encouraging consumers to install distributed generation systems—especially those based on renewable fuels—and combined heat (and or cooling) and power systems that offer the opportunity to improve the overall efficiency of fuel use.

Potential elements of this option include:

- Review existing [net-metering policies](#), including policies that affect electricity consumers who install on-site combined heat and power or distributed generation fueled with renewable or fossil fuels. Consider the impact of nitrogen oxide (NO_x) and power factor requirements on net metering and the availability of information for small customers.
- Review rate issues, including decoupling of utility revenues from sales, and consider a specific focus on the impacts of rate design on GHG emissions. This could include an exploration of the impacts of time-of-use rates on GHG emissions.
- Review and consider utility and other technical rules related to the interconnection of consumer-sited power sources to the electricity grid to ensure that they offer equitable treatment of potential distributed generation hosts, while providing adequate safeguards for the public and for power sector workers.

5.3 Time-of-Use Rates

Time-of-use rates typically price electricity higher at times of higher power demand, and thus better reflect the actual cost of generation. Though these rates may or may not have a significant impact on total GHG emissions, they affect on-peak power demand and, thus, both the need for peaking capacity and fuel for peaking plants.

5.4 Tiered (Increasing-Block) Rates for Electricity and Natural Gas Use

Tiered (increasing-block) rates for electricity and natural gas use provide affordable base usage rates for consumers. However, because these rates increase with increasing consumption, they provide a built-in incentive for energy conservation and energy efficiency.

5.5 Bulk-Purchasing Programs for Energy Efficiency or Other Equipment

Bulk purchasing of appliances and equipment with higher-than-standard energy efficiency by public agencies, and for the organization of similar bulk-purchase programs in the private sector, is a policy option that can augment or be a part of DSM, market transformation, or state lead-by-example programs. In this option, a government agency or nongovernmental organization purchases large quantities of energy-efficient products (such as high-efficiency refrigerators or office equipment, or solar water

heaters) and/or services (such as home weatherization services) at a bulk price. The organization then either uses the purchased items and services internally, or sells them at an attractive price to other buyers. Bulk-purchase programs can help to rapidly develop markets for energy-efficient or low-GHG goods and services.

Potential elements of this option include:

- Municipal or state government programs, possibly including training in the use of existing bulk-purchasing tools.³
- Programs for schools.
- Private-sector programs (possibly in coordination with market transformation programs).

RCI-6. Customer-Sited Distributed Energy and Combined Heat and Power

6.1 Incentives to Promote Implementation of Renewable Energy Systems

Distributed electricity generation sited at residences and commercial and industrial facilities, and powered by renewable energy sources (typically solar, but also wind, small hydroelectric power sources, or biomass or biomass-derived fuels), displaces fossil-fueled generation and avoids electricity transmission and distribution losses, thus reducing GHG emissions. This policy can also encourage consumers to switch from using fossil fuels to renewable fuels in such applications as water, process, and space heating, as well as to supply new energy services using fuels that produce low or no GHG emissions.

Increasing the use of renewable energy applications in homes, businesses, and institutions in Kansas can be achieved through a combination of regulatory changes and financial incentives. Potential elements of this option include:

- Solar roofs (roofing materials with built-in solar PV cells, or solar PV panels erected on roofs).
- Solar water-heating and space-heating systems.
- Wind-power systems, particularly for rural areas.
- Biomass-fired generation, space-, or water-heating systems.
- Programs targeted at specific customer sectors (residential, commercial, industrial), or specific markets within sectors.
- Tax credits, and/or utility or other incentives to lower the first cost of distributed energy systems to users.

³ For example, the ENERGY STAR bulk-purchasing tool—developed by the U.S. Department of Energy, in collaboration with the Department of Housing and Urban Development and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency—is designed to make it easy to comparison shop for energy-efficient products. The tool provides a simple way to obtain bids on ENERGY STAR-qualified products, such as appliances, compact fluorescent light bulbs, and light fixtures.

Potential supporting measures for this option include training/certification of installers/contractors, net metering and other pricing arrangements, interconnection standards, and creation/support of markets for biomass fuels.

6.2 Incentives and Resources to Promote Combined Heat and Power

Combined heat and power (CHP) systems reduce fossil fuel use and GHG emissions, both through the improved efficiency of the CHP systems, relative to separate heat and power technologies, and by avoiding transmission and distribution losses associated with moving power from central power stations located far from where the electricity is used. Potential elements of this option include:

- Promotion of the use of gas-fired CHP systems.
- Promotion of the use of biomass-fired CHP systems.
- Creation/expansion of markets for, and incentives designed to promote implementation of, CHP units in capacities suitable for residential, commercial, and industrial users.
- Provision of tax benefits, attractive financing arrangements, and other incentives to promote CHP technologies.

Potential supporting measures for this option include training/certification of installers/contractors, net metering and other pricing arrangements, establishment of clear and consistent interconnection standards, and creation/support of markets for biomass fuels.

6.3 Efficient Transformers on the Customer Side of the Meter

Industrial and commercial facilities served by 480-volt three-phase power from a utility typically use dry-type transformers to distribute power internally at lower voltages, such as for lighting and plug power. Efficient transformers are able to produce lower losses throughout the period of usage. When combined with incentives, the electricity saved by such qualified energy-efficient transformers typically has a 3-year payback period.

6.4 Incentives for Passive Solar Heating

This option involves providing incentives for incorporating passive solar design in building construction. Passive solar heating applications represent a cost-effective means of providing heat to buildings. When included in initial building design, these applications add negligible costs to the overall cost of a building, yet result in reduced operational costs and equipment demand. Passive solar heating is a conventional, well-understood technology that is reliable, mechanically simple, and economically viable.

6.5 Focus on Specific End Uses/Technologies

Policies focusing on specific energy end uses and technologies can target window air conditioning units, lighting, water heating, plug-in loads, networked personal computer management, power supplies, motors, pumps, boilers, and others. Consumer products programs may include education, incentives, retailer training, and marketing and promotion.

6.6 Passive Solar Heating Design

See RCI-2.15 for more information.

6.7 Solar Hot Water Heating

Solar hot-water systems are generally used with conventional water heaters. These systems use the sun's energy either to heat water directly or to heat a fluid, such as antifreeze, that indirectly heats the water through a heat exchanger, and stores the solar-heated water for use as needed. A conventional water heater provides any additional heating that might be necessary. Solar hot-water systems are typically mounted on a south-facing roof, a south-facing outside wall, or on the ground facing south, to take greatest advantage of the sun's rays.

RCI-7. Non-Energy Emissions (HFCs, PFCs, SF₆, CO₂ Process Emissions)**7.1 Voluntary Industry-Government Partnerships**

Voluntary agreements with industries can be used to reduce the emissions of process gases that have high global warming potentials (GWP), a measure of the potential impact of different gases on climate in terms of CO₂-equivalent (CO₂e) emissions. Kansas can implement voluntary programs and public-private partnerships, or can provide support to programs at the local or county level.

7.2 Promotion and Funding for Leak Reduction/Capture, Recovery, and Recycling of Process Gases

The KEEP can recommend that the state engage in promotion and funding for leak reduction/capture, recovery and recycling of process gases with high global warming potential.

7.3 Promotion and Funding for Process Changes/Optimization

Promotion and funding for process changes/optimization can be used to reduce the emissions of process gases with high global warming potential.

7.4 Use of alternative gases (Other HFCs, Hydrocarbon Coolants/Refrigerants, etc.)

A number of the energy services provided by gases uses in the RCI sectors can be met through the use of different gases. Alternatives exist for air conditioning and refrigeration. Moving to less carbon-intensive gases/technology combinations in some end uses can be achieved through a combination of promotion and incentive programs, market creation and expansion.

RCI-8. Specific GHG Emissions Policies**8.1 Support for Switching to Less Carbon-Intensive Fuels (Coal and Oil to Natural Gas or Biomass)**

A number of the energy services provided by fuel use in the RCI sectors can be met through the use of different fuels. Prime examples are water and space heating, as well as industrial process heat, which can be provided by burning coal, oil, gas, biomass, and perhaps hydrogen, or by using electricity or solar heat. Alternatives also exist for air conditioning, where absorption air conditioning units using heat from combustion of fuels or from solar heat can substitute for electric units. Moving to less carbon-intensive fuel/technology combinations in some end uses can be achieved through a combination of promotion and

incentive programs, and market creation/expansion (for biomass fuels or for equipment not common in the market, for example).

8.2 Industry-Specific Emissions Cap-and-Trade Program

A cap-and-trade system is a market mechanism in which GHG emissions are limited or capped at a specified level, and capped entities can trade permits (a permit is an allowance to emit one ton of CO₂e). In principle, trading lowers the overall costs of meeting a given emission target, as participants with lower costs of compliance can choose to over-comply and sell their additional reductions to participants for whom compliance costs are higher.

Among the important considerations with respect to a cap-and-trade program are: the sources and sectors to which it would apply (“upstream” at the fuel extraction or import level versus “downstream” at points of fuel consumption); whether electricity is dealt with from a load-based or generation-based perspective; the level and timing of the cap; how allowances would be distributed (e.g. via grandfathering and/or auctioning) and how new market entrants would be accommodated; what, if any, offsets would be allowed; over what region the program would be implemented (e.g., nationally, regionally); which GHGs are covered; whether price caps (e.g., safety valves) are included; whether there is linkage to other trading programs; whether banking and/or borrowing among time periods is allowed; early reduction credit; what, if any, incentive opportunities may be included; use of any revenue accrued from permit auctions; and provisions for encouraging energy efficiency, if relevant. The principal example of a GHG cap-and-trade system in the United States is the Northeast States’ Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative: <http://www.rggi.org/>. For the RCI sectors, a cap-and-trade program may be considered primarily for large industrial sources of GHGs (as envisioned by the option), or may include other sectors as well.

8.3 Negotiated Emissions or Energy Savings Agreements

Government agencies could work with industrial and other large users of energy (and/or of GHG process gases) to encourage those organizations to set emission reduction targets. This option may be implemented through a combination of financial and other incentives, public–private partnerships and agreements, provision of information and technical assistance, and other methods.

Organizations that use large amounts of energy (electricity, gas, or other fuels) and/or are responsible for large volumes of direct GHG emissions would be encouraged to set and pursue their own emission reduction targets. The organizations participating in such a program would typically be large industrial plants, although in some cases large commercial or governmental organizations and facilities might also participate. Reductions in GHG emissions can be achieved in the industrial sector through energy efficiency, process changes, and/or switching to the use of less carbon-intensive fuels to provide key energy services. Providing tools and information for residents, businesses, and communities to inventory GHG emissions and to use inventory results to set reduction targets can also be an element of this option.

8.4 Local Government Program for Voluntary Emission Targets by Businesses

Local governments could work with industrial and other large users of energy in their jurisdictions to encourage those organizations to set emission reduction targets above targets that are in effect throughout the rest of the state. This option could be implemented through a combination of financial and other incentives, public–private partnerships and agreements, provision of information and technical assistance, and other methods.

8.5 Provide Tools and Information for Residents, Businesses, and Communities to Perform GHG Inventories

Tools can be in the form of Web-based calculators (of which several are available) that walk users through their contributions to GHG emissions, or provide information that can assist residents, businesses, and communities to evaluate and act upon the GHG inventory results.

RCI-9. Other RCI Policies

9.1 Government Agency Requirements and Goals

Recognizing that governments should “lead by example,” this option reduces energy from government agency services. This option sets energy efficiency goals and is consistent with option RCI-1.11.

9.2 Focus on Specific Market Segments

Energy efficiency programs, funds, or goals can focus on specific market segments, such as existing homes (weatherization), new construction, apartments, low-income residential, and small and medium businesses. Targeting specific market segments can also be an effective component of a regional market transformation alliance. This action could also include focusing on specific populations, such as university students, those who attend houses of worship, and those active in community groups.

9.3 Energy Efficiency Reinvestment Funds

This policy involves the set-up of a fund from which grants are made available to organizations implementing energy-saving projects through internal loans from the fund. The project loan is repaid at a percentage of annual energy savings, and once it is repaid the organization continues to benefit from ongoing energy savings. As repayments are recycled back into the fund, they are available for reinvestment, thereby creating a self-sustaining pot of funds for further energy efficiency projects.

9.4 Focus on Industrial Ecology/By-product Synergy

Kansas can engage in outreach activities and voluntary partnerships with industry to promote implementation of industrial ecology, using innovation and systems-based analysis to reduce GHG emissions, and by-product synergy, in which waste streams from one industry or process are used as a resource to another. For example, waste heat, CO₂, or other non-product output streams could serve as inputs to co-located industrial processes. In some cases, it may be feasible to reduce aggregate GHG emissions by transporting non-product output from one industrial facility to another facility where it can be used as a production input.