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Meeting #2 Summary – Draft
Kansas Energy and Environmental Policy Advisory Group
Lawrence, Kansas
August 5, 2008

Attendees:

KEEP: Steve Baccus, Jeff Glendenig (for Amy Blankenbiller), Jim Boone, Casey Cassias, Patty Clark, Sen. Marci Francisco, Ashok Gupta, Nancy Jackson, Mike Kelley, Jeff Kennedy, Rep. Annie Keuther, Mark Knight, Stuart Lowry, William Moore, Rep. Rob Olson, Jack Pelton, Emil Ramirez, Charles Rice, Bruce Snead, John Wong, and by phone Amy Blankenbiller, Yvonne Cather, Johannes Feddema

Ex Officio: Rod Bremby, Ken Frahm, Mike Hayden, Steve Kelly (for David Kerr) Deb Miller, Lt. Governor Mark Parkinson, Adrian Polansky, Tracy Streeter, Tom Wright

Governor's Office: Jennifer Knorr, Evan Maher

Kansas Department of Health and Environment: Rick Brunetti, Aaron Dunkel, Shari Feist-Albrecht, Tom Gross, Andy Hawkins, Susan Kang, John Mitchell, Miles Stotts, Doug Watson

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

Others: See Attachment for members of the public who attended KEEP Meeting #2.

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

1. Notice and Agenda
2. PowerPoint Presentation
3. Catalogs of State Policy Actions
4. 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. He asked the KEEP members to introduce themselves and emphasized the importance of participation in KEEP Technical Work Group (TWG) meetings.

Lt. Gov. Mark Parkinson said that Governor Sebelius asked him to stress that the KEEP is a multisector collaborative effort to determine effective strategies for reducing the state's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions without imposing restrictions that make it

difficult to do business in Kansas. He added that Kansas' participation in the Midwestern Governors Association (MGA) has increased the state's knowledge of cap-and-trade systems exponentially and has better prepared Kansas for participating in a federal cap-and-trade system, which is likely to be adopted in 2009. Parkinson also emphasized the importance of active participation in KEEP TWG meetings.

2. Approval of Draft Summary of KEEP Meeting #1

The KEEP approved the draft summary of Meeting #1, with the addition of Yvonne Cather's name in the list of KEEP member attendees.

3. Meeting Purpose and Goals

Tom Peterson of the Center for Climate Strategies (CCS) explained that the overall goal of the meeting is for the KEEP to review the catalogs of potential state actions and identify any missing actions, so that there is a broad Catalog of Potential Actions in Kansas to choose from. Before the next KEEP Meeting in December, each of the TWGs will identify 10–12 top priorities for further analysis. Peterson added that the three main criteria for prioritizing and implementing potential policies are (1) their effectiveness in removing GHG emissions from the atmosphere; (2) the costs of or cost savings from these reductions; and (3) feasibility issues, such as political, market, economic, and institutional issues.

4. Update on Recent Federal Actions

Tom Gross of the Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE) presented an update of the following major recent actions undertaken by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) (see: <http://www.epa.gov/climatechange/anpr.html>; <http://www.epa.gov/epahome/anprfs.htm>; and <http://thomas.loc.gov/cgi-bin/bdquery/z?d110:H.R.6>):

- The release of an advance notice of proposed rulemaking (ANPR) in response to the April 2, 2007, Supreme Court decision in *Massachusetts v. EPA*, holding that carbon dioxide (CO₂) is a pollutant under the Clean Air Act. The ANPR, which looks at heavy-duty and diesel vehicles, requests comment on scientific information related to—but does *not* include—an endangerment finding.
- A sequestration rule, which is similar to the current underground injection control regulations.
- A GHG reporting rule, which EPA says is an inventory for planning purposes, and is not intended to be dovetailed into a national cap-and-trade program.

5. KEEP Climate Process

Tom Looby of CCS reported that the draft inventory and forecast (I&F) of GHG emissions in Kansas was developed with KDHE prior to the KEEP process commencing, and that the TWGs have not yet reviewed it, but will do so in the next few months. They will bring back any suggested changes to the KEEP for consideration at the next KEEP meeting. Regarding the Stepwise Planning Process on Slide #12, a KEEP member suggested inserting steps #5 (Develop straw policy design proposals) and #6 (Quantify initial GHG reductions and costs/cost savings) of the process before step #4 (Identify

initial priorities for analysis) to better inform the decision-making process and focus on options that give the state the biggest bang for the buck. She also recommended moving step #8 (Develop alternatives to address barriers as needed) to a position earlier in the process. An ex officio member pointed out that the long list of potential state actions (over 300 options) needs to be shortened before the analytical work begins. The KEEP agreed, and no changes to the process were made.

Another KEEP member suggested changing "priorities" in step #4 to "strategies." A KEEP member asked why the KEEP needs to wait until KEEP Meeting #5 to design the goals of the policy options. Another KEEP member pointed out that what may be a benchmark for the nation may not be realistic for Kansas. A third KEEP member said it would be helpful to benchmark where a number of technologies are in the commercialization process, and to note the successes and "failures" of other states regarding their adoption of policies to reduce their GHG emissions.

6. Summary of Comments and Responses to Questions About the Catalogs and Brief Descriptions of Potential State Policy Actions

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND WASTE MANAGEMENT CATALOG

Steve Roe of CCS explained the key to future rankings of options that appears at the beginning of each of the catalogs, and then briefly summarized each of the major categories in the Agriculture, Forestry, and Waste Management (AFW) catalog.

AFW-1 (Agriculture—Production of Energy and Materials)—A KEEP member noted that the Sunflower Integrated Bioenergy Center listed in the third bullet under AFW-1.1 doesn't exist, and thus should be deleted. Another KEEP member commented that the research centers at universities might be included in related actions in Kansas. The KEEP agreed to add an item to the list of potential actions related to bioenergy and to describe in more detail research and outreach centers at Kansas universities.

An ex officio member suggested inserting bioscience as a resource for funding under AFW-1.1, and added that a production facility for testing cellulosic ethanol is underway in Hugoton, Kansas. A note about the development of electric vehicle technology will be inserted under AFW-1.1.

AFW-2 (Agriculture—Livestock)—AFW-2.2 (Changes in Animal Feed) will be clarified to refer to changes to reduce methane emissions from ruminant animals or to better utilize nitrogen. A KEEP member noted that the use of hormones can increase beef and milk production and reduce the number of cattle and GHG emissions from them. The KEEP agreed to add a new line item that deals with changes in livestock and dairy production practices.

AFW-3 (Agriculture—Crop Production)—An ex officio member suggested listing No-till on the Plains (<http://www.notill.org/>) under AFW-3.1 (Soil Carbon Management) and/or AFW-4.1 (Land-Use Management That Promotes Permanent Cover). A TWG member suggested listing the Chicago Climate Exchange under the AFW-3.1 Notes/Related Actions column. Another TWG member from the Kansas Water Office offered to submit to the AFW TWG a list of existing programs for inclusion under AFW-3.4 (Water Management).

AFW-4 (Agriculture—Land-Use Change)—The text in the far-right column of AFW-4.1 (Land-Use Management That Promotes Permanent Cover) should be moved to the same column under AFW-4.2 (Preserve Open Space/Agricultural Land). An ex officio member noted that AFW-4.2 isn't an issue for mayors of large Kansas cities, because open space within the limits of these cities is nonexistent. Governor Sebelius has recommended that the state legislature provide funding for these types of programs. Some KEEP members recommended not deleting mayors and including all levels of government, such as county commissioners, and specifying what actions should take place at what levels and who should initiate them.

The ex officio member also noted that AFW-4.1 is a federal agricultural policy issue to be decided by the U.S. Congress, not the Kansas legislature. The KEEP recommended inserting federal agricultural policy as a separate line item, and expanding AFW-4.1 to include no-till practices.

A KEEP member suggested inserting as a separate line item a policy to keep cities cooler. Peterson noted this issue will fall under the Cross-Cutting Issues (CCI) section on building design, but for now recommended that it be inserted under AFW as well.

The KEEP agreed to insert the contingency of state funding as a key issue in the Notes/Related Actions column under AFW-4.1. Under AFW-4.2 recommendations can be included for multistate as well as state actions, and under AFW-4.3 land trusts (such as the Kansas Land Trust) and brownfield development can be added as mechanisms for protecting open space.

The KEEP also recommended inserting as separate line items environmental remediation, and revegetation and remediation of surface mines.

AFW-5 (Agriculture—Farming Practices)—This category is a catch-all for potential actions that didn't fall neatly into the other AFW categories. The KEEP recommended deleting the word "building" from the first bullet under AFW-5.1 and deleting the second bullet as well. A TWG member cautioned the TWG not to use overarching statements under 5.2 about process-based production, such as organic farming practices, because some methods may or may not have positive environmental effects; he encouraged the TWG to look at production-based methods instead. A KEEP member suggested adding school foods to 5.4. The AFW TWG will incorporate perennial crop production under AFW-5 or insert it as a separate line item.

AFW-6 (Forestry—Production of Energy and Materials)—Given that forests only make up only 3% of the land area in Kansas, the TWG recommended changing the beginning of the titles of AFW-6 and AFW-7 to Rangeland and Forestry. There were no objections to this revision.

AFW-7 (Forestry—Biomass Protection and Management)—There were no objections to changing the beginning of this policy option's title to Rangeland and Forestry.

AFW-8 (Forestry—Wood Products and Waste)—The limited potential in Kansas for this policy option will be noted in the Notes column.

AFW-9 (Waste Management—Waste Management Strategies)—Similar to the agriculture and the rangeland and forestry policies, the waste feedstocks could be used for energy production.

AFW-10 (Waste Management—Landfill Gas Strategies)—Roe noted that AFW-10.2 presents opportunities for combining municipal solid waste and other waste streams to produce energy.

AFW-11 (Waste Management—Wastewater Management Activities)—A KEEP member suggested inserting wetlands under AFW-11.2 for improved energy efficiency and sequestration. The KEEP recommended deleting the word "building" from the first bullet under AFW-11.2, and deleting the second bullet as well.

TRANSPORTATION AND LAND USE CATALOG

Lewison Lem of CCS briefly summarized the Transportation and Land Use Catalog. The Notes column title should be changed to Notes/Related Actions in Kansas.

TLU-1 (Passenger Vehicles)—An ex officio member suggested clarifying under the Notes column what activities are within state or federal jurisdiction, and moving TLU-1.1.5 to TLU-2.2. Regarding TLU-1.1.2, a KEEP member noted that Kansas isn't likely to set new vehicle standards, and recommended deleting this policy option. A TWG member responded that small states like Vermont and Rhode Island have set vehicle standards, and recommended retaining the policy option at least for purposes of evaluation. Existing programs in Kansas will be added to the Notes column under TLU-1.3.4. The TWG will determine where hydrogen fuels fit best under TLU-1.4, will specify in the Notes column of TLU-1.4.4 that liquefied natural gas is included, and will add a new item TLU-1.4.7 to consider a fuel (e.g., ethanol) blending requirement for Kansas.

TLU-2 (Land-Use Efficiency and Modal Options)—Lem explained that TLU-2.2.4 includes short-distance urban rail, as opposed to longer-distance, high-speed rail under TLU-4.1. To clarify this, the word "Light" will be inserted before "Rail" in the title of TLU-2.2.4. The KEEP also agreed to add the following suboptions: TLU-2.3.22—Use Market Approaches or LEED for Neighborhood Development, and TLU-2.3.23—Use Incentives to Promote Alternative Uses of Transportation, Such as Biking and Walking.

TLU-3 (Heavy-Duty Vehicles)—Regarding TLU-3.2.4, a KEEP member suggested clarifying that increasing the size and weight of trucks is within the jurisdiction of the federal government, not the state legislature. The KEEP agreed to add TLU-3.6, to address the development of electric, natural gas, and other innovative vehicle technologies.

TLU-4 (Intercity Passenger Travel: Aviation, Rail, Bus)—A note will be inserted under TLU-4.3 that aircraft emissions is a federal issue. TLU-4.4 (Airport Ground Equipment) will be moved to TLU-5 and inserted as a new suboption. A KEEP member suggested adding a suboption TLU-4.7—Bicycle Transportation (e.g., Rails to Trails), and also determining whether to include this suboption under TLU-2.2 as well.

TLU-5 (Off-Road Vehicles [Construction Equipment, Outboard Motors, ATVs, Etc.])—The TWG will add to the parenthetical list of vehicles in the title of TLU-5 feed trucks, manure spreaders, and dump trucks. Two new suboptions will be added: TLU-5.10—Airport Ground Equipment (moved from TLU-4.4), and TLU-5.11—Lawnmowers and Other Small Gas-Powered (e.g., Two-Stroke) Engines.

RESIDENTIAL, COMMERCIAL, AND INDUSTRIAL CATALOG

Tim Larson 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.

RCI-1 (Energy Efficiency Programs, Funds, and Goals)—Kansas has several activities underway related to this category of options.

RCI-2 (Buildings and Facilities)—A KEEP member asked the RCI and TLU TWGs to make sure that mitigation of the heat island effect (e.g., rooftop gardens, permeable asphalt, construction of infrastructure and embedded energy) falls under this category or somewhere under TLU. TLU-2.4 could be broadened to include different materials that enhance energy efficiency. A TWG member suggested examining benchmarking in greater depth as a tool for incentives for TLU-2.10, TLU-2.12, and TLU-2.13, noting that tune-ups and better operations in buildings can reduce energy use by 10%–20%. He also suggested exploring how loans, financial incentives, and model lease approaches might be used to improve energy efficiency in buildings.

Another TWG member recommended being more specific about institutional facilities, such as schools. Though it was noted that the CCI TWG is addressing schools and institutions, they will be noted in this catalog as well for the time being, as the intent at this point in the process is to be as broad as possible.

RCI-3 (Appliance Standards)—Larson explained that the ENERGY STAR program does not cover certain equipment, so states are developing their own standards to fill this gap. A KEEP member recommended adding separate line items for data centers and electronics. Larson responded that data centers might fit better under RCI-2. This category could be further clarified to include electronic equipment by changing the title to “Standards for Appliances and Electronic Equipment.”

RCI-4 (Education and Outreach)—A KEEP member recommended that the TWG include opportunities for low-income populations to participate in energy efficiency utility programs. The title of RCI-4.4 will be revised to In-Home Energy/Power Displays. The TWG will also include places of worship in a broader list of institutions and will draw attention to church guides to energy efficiency and the outreach efforts of such groups as Interfaith Power and Light.

RCI-5 (Pricing and Purchasing)—A KEEP member commented that working with utilities, net metering should be based on power production, not the distribution or cost of service, and the cost of buying the power should be reduced for the utility. Another KEEP member noted that in other states, this becomes essential for promoting solar, wind, and other renewable technologies, and added that understanding utility costs and net metering is a very important and complicated issue. A third KEEP member recommended changing "for" in the title of RCI-5.1 to "by," and adding the Zephyr Energy Program for “green tags” offered by the Bonneville Environmental Foundation and the Bowersock Mills and Power Company to the Notes column. An ex officio member encouraged the TWG to look at an irrigation rate interruptible-service program offered by Midwest Energy as a model for this green pricing and adding this economic incentive to the Notes column.

RCI-6 (Customer-Sited Distributed Energy and Combined Heat and Power)—The KEEP agreed to move RCI-6.5 to the RCI-2 section and RCI-6.9 to the RCI-3 section.

RCI-7 (Non-Energy Emissions [HFCs, PFCs, SF₆, CO₂ Process Emissions])—This category covers a range of different process-related GHG emissions, primarily in the industrial sector.

RCI-8 (GHG Emissions—Specific Goals and Policies)—This category covers actions for the sector that are directly related to reducing GHG emissions. To avoid confusion with the Cross-Cutting Issues sector, it was agreed to drop “Goals” from the title of this category.

RCI-9 (Other)—The TWG will work on improving the title of this category. RCI-9.2, RCI-9.3, RCI-9.4 and RCI-9.5 will be moved to RCI-2. It was noted that RCI-9.5 is a very broad category, and that building retrofits might be broken out into a separate line item. RCI-9.6 could be expanded to include places of worship, etc.

ENERGY SUPPLY CATALOG

Tim Larson of CCS briefly summarized the Energy Supply Catalog.

ES-1 (Emission Policies and Overarching Items)—There will likely be some overlap between this category and the CCI TWG policy options. A TWG member recommended deleting the second bullet under ES-1.4 and having the TWG determine if it belongs somewhere else.

ES-2 (Renewable Energy)—KEEP members recommended updating the Notes column to include Westar Energy's current plans for green power purchasing programs in ES-2.4. Regarding ES-2.4, a KEEP member recommended purchases of green tags as a way to encourage production of renewable energy, and added that green power pricing applies to utility programs and can be any source of energy (e.g., methane) from utilities. The title of ES-2.6 will be revised to Remove Barriers to Development of Renewable Energy (Zoning, Siting, Etc.). If this option is developed as a recommendation, the TWG can add options for reducing the time barrier (3-4 years) required for bringing new renewable energy systems on line. ES-2.8 will include information on investing in research and development for utility-scale solar thermal technology.

ES-3 (Energy Efficiency)—The title of ES-3.1 will be changed to Energy Efficiency Resource Portfolio Standard, and a note will be added to ES-2.1 saying that these two options could be combined. The TWG will consider deleting "Standards" from the title of ES-3.4. A KEEP member suggested adding residential and business weatherization programs; Larson responded that this information may fit better under the RCI policy options.

ES-4 (Fossil Fuel and Nuclear Electricity)—A TWG member noted that while nuclear energy will provide the largest share of GHG emission reductions, before Kansas builds another nuclear plant, the issue of who will pay for it needs to be resolved. A KEEP member raised the question about only having 40 years of known nuclear fuel reserves, and that Kansas should make sure nuclear energy does not become a very expensive source of energy because of limited fuel availability. Another KEEP member recommended adding to the notes that the Wolf Creek nuclear power plant gets back-up water from the Redmond reservoir, and that Westar Energy is looking into relicensing

and upgrading the plant. A third KEEP member asked that references to House and Senate bills clearly refer to the statute number and the year to make sure people can access the information. This comment applies to all TWGs, throughout all categories.

ES-5 (Fuel Production, Processing, and Delivery)—The KEEP recommended deleting "Using CO₂" from the title of ES-5.7 and inserting a new line item under ES-6.

ES-6 (Carbon Capture and Storage or Reuse)—A KEEP member recommended that the TWG look into overcoming cost and liability issues related to capturing, transmitting, and storing CO₂. A new line item will be added, entitled "Use CO₂ for Enhancement of Oil Recovery."

ES-7 (Other Energy Supply Options)—A KEEP member will provide the TWG specific information regarding how the approval of ES-7.1 and ES-7.2 will put Kansas on the leading edge nationally regarding transmission.

ES-8 (Education and Outreach)—Regarding ES-8.2, a trained and talented work force will be essential to supporting the recommended policies. The Notes column should mention Cloud County Community College's robust wind energy education program and the state university educational system's involvement with energy education and outreach activities for more than 30 years.

CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES CATALOG

Tom Looby of CCS briefly summarized the Cross-Cutting Issues Catalog.

CCI-1 (Greenhouse Gas Inventories and Forecasting)—There were no comments on this category.

CCI-2 (Greenhouse Gas Reporting)—KDHE will take the lead from the Governor as to whether the reporting will be voluntary or mandatory.

CCI-3 (Greenhouse Gas Registry)—The registry will serve as a repository for coordinating and tracking information about GHG emissions in the state. The Chicago Climate Exchange is an example of such a registry.

CCI-4 (Statewide Greenhouse Gas Reduction Goals or Targets)—In addition to goals and targets, this policy option establishes a tracking mechanism for gauging the state's progress in reducing GHG emissions over time.

CCI-5 (State, Regional, and Local Academic Institutions' Greenhouse Gas Reporting [Lead by Example])—The KEEP approved the CCI TWG's recommendation to combine CCI-5 and CCI-6. Regarding CCI-5.5 (Require Climate-Neutral Bonding), Looby explained that governmental entities finance projects that incorporate provisions for giving preference or additional points or credits to environmentally friendly elements. An ex officio member recommended replacing "Require" in the title with "Promote," and a KEEP member recommended replacing "Bonding" with "Approaches" or "Funding Mechanisms."

CCI-6 (Comprehensive Local Government Climate Action Plans)—The KEEP approved the CCI TWG's recommendation to combine CCI-5 and CCI-6.

CCI-7 (Public Education and Outreach)—A KEEP member recommended adding to exiting initiatives under way the Kansas cooperative extension service and the Kansas Environmental Leadership Program.

CCI-8 (Market-Based Greenhouse Gas Reduction Policies)—Looby explained that the CCI policy options aren't quantified; rather, they serve as the foundation for implementing the various policies recommended by the other TWGs, which provide the quantification. Some states have opted to establish a separate TWG for market-based policies so as to obtain more detailed analysis of potential options. A TWG member noted that "Market-Based" sounds overly competitive, and suggested changing the title. Peterson explained that the term typically includes carbon trading programs or taxes. The title will remain as is for now.

CCI-9 (Seek Funding for Implementation of KEEP Recommendations)—There were no comments on this category.

CCI-10 (Adaptation and Vulnerability)—The TWG will examine CCI-10.1 on a more targeted basis. A KEEP member suggested examining positive actions state and local governments can take now to reduce their vulnerability to climate change, such as improving stormwater management and identifying and planting trees that will survive at least 40 years. Also, the scope of CCI-10.1 will be expanded to include local and regional actions. CCI-10.2 will be broadened from emergency plans to a more generic focus on adaptation measures.

CCI-11 (Participate in Regional and Multistate GHG Reduction Efforts)—There were no comments on this category.

CCI-12 (Identify or Create a Clearinghouse To Facilitate Investment in Climate-Related Business Opportunities)—The TWG will provide a choice of mechanisms the KEEP might use to design an accountability system that works best for Kansas. A TWG member pointed to the need for the KEEP's work to align with the work of the MGA GHG Accord. Another TWG member who expressed concern about whether the work of the MGA will usurp the KEEP process was assured that the KEEP is an independent body whose work will only be informed by—and not conflict with—the work of the MGA Accord.

CCI-13 (Encourage the Creation, Enhancement, or Expansion of a Business-Oriented Organization To Share Information and Strategies, Recognize Successes, and Support Aggressive GHG Reduction Goals)—Looby noted that some states have combined CCI-12 and CCI-13.

CCI-14 (Dedicate Greater Public Investment to Climate Data and Analysis)—There were no comments on this category.

CCI-15 (Facilitate the Development of an Effective Carbon Credit System for Kansas, Using state, Regional, or National Approaches)—There were no comments on this category.

7. Next Steps

Between Meetings #2 and #3, each of the TWGs will hold two teleconferences; will notionally rank high, medium, and low priorities to the policy suboptions; and will

recommend the top 10–12 priorities from each TWG for further analysis for consideration by the KEEP. A briefing on the MGA GHG Accord will be added to the Meeting #3 agenda.

8. Times and Dates for Next KEEP Meetings

The KEEP will hold Meeting #3 on December 9, 2008, at the Capital Plaza Hotel in Topeka. Following are timelines for the KEEP interim and final reports, along with the proposed months for the remaining KEEP meetings (the specific meeting dates and times are to be determined):

- Interim Report—January 2009
- Meeting #4—April 2009
- Meeting #5—August 2009
- Meeting #6—November 2009
- Final Report—January 2010

9. Public Input

Alan Black (University of Kansas) noted that funding has been eliminated for the Lawrence public bus system. A sales tax referendum will be presented for voting in November. If the referendum loses, the bus system will be defunct. He asked what help Kansas will provide under those circumstances. A KEEP member responded that Kansas increased funding in 2000, but agreed that the current level of funding is inadequate.

Joe Spease (wind, solar, and hydrogen power developer) recommended that the KEEP read *The Economics of Climate Change: The Stern Review*—or at least the executive summary.¹ The report addresses the cost of doing nothing to mitigate or adapt to the effects of climate change. It says that by 2030, the economic impacts could be 5–20 times greater than the costs of acting now. He also recommended the KEEP read the Minnesota New Rules Project feed-in tariff report about wind and solar energy in Germany and Spain, creating 250,000 jobs in Germany. Kansas could see a tripling of its wind energy potential in a short time. Also, Kansas has a tremendous advantage over other states because of its hydrogen and compressed air energy resources. Princeton University has identified Kansas as an ideal area of the country for this type of technology.

¹ See: <http://books.google.com/books?hl=en&lr=&id=U-VmIrGGZgAC&oi=fnd&pg=PA673&dq=Stern+Review+on+the+Economics+of+Climate+Change&ots=9bnZ6qluka&sig=CIP23OPCs01XcoZjjDGsvPrDDeA>).

ATTACHMENT

Members of the Public Attending KEEP Meeting #2

Lawrence, Kansas

August 5, 2008

Name	Organization
Chad Althouse	Larson Binkley, Inc.
Jan Antle	Johnson County Community College
Wes Ashton	Black Hills Corporation
Alan Black	University of Kansas
Yvonne Cather*	Kansas Sierra Club
Sarah Dean	Kansas Energy Council
Tom DeBaun	Kansas Corporation Commission
Jonathan Douglas	City of Lawrence
Bill Eastman	Westar Energy
Jonathan Fisk	League of Kansas Municipalities
Tom Gerend	Mid-America Regional Council
Patricia Gwaltney	
Maril Hazlett	Climate Energy Project, The Land Institute
Carol Jacobson	
Wayne Kachel	Frontier El Dorado Refining Company
Julie Ketchum	Waste Management
David Klepper	The Kansas City Star
Jim Ludwig	Westar Energy
Scott Nielson	Ash Grove Cement Company
Wayne Penrod	Sunflower Electric Power Corporation
Lisa Pool	Mid-America Regional Council
David Schwartz	Kansas Department of Transportation
Charlie Sedlock	Hamm Waste Management
Paul Snider	Kansas City Power & Light Co.
Joe Spease	Wind, solar, and hydrogen energy developer
David Springe	Citizens' Utility Ratepayer Board
Steve Swaffar	Kansas Farm Bureau
Mike Urban	
Jeremy Viscomi	University of Kansas
Bill Wentz	Wichita State University (retired)
Frank Wewers	FLI-TEK Consulting

* Attended by phone