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To: 2023 Special Committee on Energy and Utilities

From: Kate Smeltzer, Research Analyst

Re: State Energy Plans

STATE ENERGY PLANS

According to the U.S. Department of Energy, an “energy plan” is a long-term roadmap to focus and guide efforts and actions toward a defined vision. Energy plans catalog existing energy consumption, sources, and users; articulate goals; develop strategies and actions to meet those goals; and identify resources needed to ensure effective completion of these strategies. This memorandum discusses state energy plans, state energy reports, and Kansas energy plan history.

Existing State Energy Plans

Currently, 43 states¹ have state energy plans (SEPs). Often multiple strategies may be suggested in order to accomplish the overall goal of each state’s energy plan, and though each plan varies by state, certain goals or elements were identified that are shared among the various state plans. Those goals or elements include the following:

- SEP planning process, finance, economic development, and framework;
 - Mississippi’s state energy plan includes a roadmap to the success of the state’s energy-related economic development. It includes a list of efforts, effective policies, and activities that should be focused on:
 - Reinforcing Mississippi’s energy strengths;
 - Ensuring an affordable and reliable energy supply;
 - Encouraging energy efficiency and energy supply diversity;

¹ Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. **Kansas** does not have a state energy plan.

- Enhancing growth in technological energy-related core competencies;
- Filling any identified gaps in assets, infrastructure, and resources needed to ensure future growth; and
- Increasing supply of skilled workforce needed in a high-tech economy;
- State energy plan objectives and context;
 - Nebraska’s state energy plan lists its objectives as strategies for the state to consider:
 - Ensure access to affordable and reliable energy for Nebraskans to use responsibly;
 - Advance implementation and innovation of renewable energy in the state; and
 - Reduce petroleum consumption in Nebraska’s transportation sector;
- Recommended policies and actions;
 - Mississippi’s state energy plan includes recommendations that are split into categories;
- Expand the suite of incentive programs;
 - Solar and agriculture;
 - Microgrids;
 - Energy storage;
 - Accelerate rooftop solar permitting; and
 - Evaluate and promote government facility solar adoption;
- Grid evolution, energy assurance plans, and emergency planning;
 - Missouri’s state energy plan contains a chapter regarding Missouri’s Energy Assurance Plan and defines specific roles of the government, vulnerability assessments, disaster planning, transportation and transmission, supply assurance, cyber and physical security, and the incorporation of microgrids;
- Transportation and land usage;
 - Vermont’s state energy plan discusses siting energy resources and lists relevant statutes and other laws that pertain to the regulation of land usage and development;
- Clean energy and renewable portfolio standards, conservation, energy efficiency;

- Pennsylvania's state energy plan, established in 2021, details the Alternative Energy Portfolio Standards Act, which requires that 18 percent of Pennsylvania's retail electricity must be generated from alternative energy resources by 2021. Additionally, information regarding the history of legislation and renewable energy programs is included in the plan; and
- Review of resources available (e.g., fossil fuels, geothermal, hydroelectricity, nuclear, solar, and wind) and research and development.
 - Virginia's SEP lists the state's available energy generating resources (e.g., nuclear, hydrogen, coal) and provides usage recommendations, updates and opportunities for each. Additionally, Virginia's SEP includes a section about research and development of technologies that would further innovative energy generation in the state and encourage infrastructure development.

State Energy Reports

Several states have mandated the submission of an annual or biannual energy report from their respective energy office, or other designated entity, to their respective legislative body regarding the following:

- Information on the performance of the energy industries and resulting analyzation, development, and evaluation of energy policies and programs based on that information;
 - Wisconsin's Public Service Commission submits an annual report that must include information regarding the expenses of the Commission, utilities, and program administrators in administering or participating in programs; the effectiveness of the programs in reducing demand for electricity and increasing the use of renewable resources owned by customers or members; and results of the required audit that measures the performance of the programs against the goals and targets set by the Commission;
- Information and data regarding energy costs, energy sectors, markets, technologies, resources, and facilities;
 - Colorado's Energy Report includes information about energy affordability in the state. The Colorado Energy Office published a study regarding the population of Colorado citizens that struggle to pay their energy bills. The report also expands on technology advances that are emerging in the energy and utilities industry;
- Updates and information on energy efficiency, conservation, and correlation between energy use and effects on the environment; and
 - The Georgia Environmental Finance Authority publishes the Georgia Energy Report annually. As of 2022, the report included information regarding funding and programs for a wide range of energy production, energy conservation, and energy management projects.

- Local, state, regional, and federal regulations, policies, and planning activities related to energy:
 - The annual Georgia Energy Report includes energy code updates. Most recently, the report noted the Georgia Energy Code was updated to the 2015 International Energy Conservation Code with the addition of several Georgia-specific supplements and amendments, effective January 1, 2020.

Kansas Energy Plan History²

1991–1993

In 1991, Governor Finney established through proclamation the Kansas Energy Policy Committee that created the State’s first energy policy. The Committee consisted of 80 volunteer members from across the state. The Committee was split into two subcommittees for the purpose of studying fossil and non-fossil energy topics through subject matter task forces, as follows:

- Fossil Energy Subcommittee — five task forces on oil, gas, economics, environment, and coal; and
- Non-fossil Energy Subcommittee — six task forces on efficiency/ conservation/ environment, transportation, renewables, utilities, state government, and agriculture.

The Committee published the 116-page *Kansas Energy Policy Committee Report* in 1993 that addressed all aspects of Kansas energy in context with national and global issues.

In October 1993, a Governor’s Conference on Kansas Energy Policy was held in Topeka to discuss many topics that were identified in the Committee’s Report.

2002

In 2002, Governor Graves issued Executive Order (EO) 02-04, which established the State Energy Resources Coordination Council (SERCC) to do the following:

- Collect and compile information pertaining to the availability, production, and use of energy in Kansas;
- Formulate an initial comprehensive state energy plan; and
- Advise the Governor and Legislature of energy trends in production and consumption, and any tax or revenue implications.

² KLRD appreciates the historical outline provided by Lynn Retz, Executive Director, Kansas Corporation Commission, for this portion of the memorandum.

2003

In 2003, the SERCC submitted its first report, *2003 Kansas Energy Plan*, to then-Governor Sebelius.

2004–2007

In 2004, Governor Sebelius, by EO 04-05, reformulated the SERCC into the Kansas Energy Council (KEC). The Governor charged KEC with formulating and coordinating a comprehensive state energy plan and making recommendations regarding long-term energy policy to the Governor, Legislature, Kansas Corporation Commission (KCC), and other appropriate entities.

The KEC was staffed by the Kansas Geological Survey, in cooperation with the KCC, and produced the *Kansas Energy Plan* each year in which the KEC was in existence.

In 2006 and 2007, Governor Sebelius issued EOs 06-06, 06-13, and 07-16 to reformulate the composition of the KEC.

2008

In 2008, Governor Sebelius issued EOs 08-04 and 08-06 to reformulate the composition of the KEC. The KEC members instead advocated for elimination or overhaul of KEC. Governor Sebelius then issued EO 08-13, which dissolved KEC and transferred KEC's responsibilities to:

- The Energy Program Division of the KCC;
- The Wind Working Group (no longer in existence);
- The Kansas Energy and Environmental Planning Advisory Group (no longer in existence);
- The Joint Committee on Energy and Environmental Policy (abolished through legislation);
- The Kansas Electric Transmission Authority (abolished through legislation); and
- The Midwestern Governor's Association.

2009

In 2009, the *Kansas Energy Report* was published for the final time, and it was based on the policy and program recommendations approved by KEC during the update of the *2008 Kansas Energy Report*.