

MINUTES OF THE Senate COMMITTEE ON Energy and Natural ResourcesThe meeting was called to order by Senator Charlie L. Angell at  
Chairperson8:00 a.m. ~~XXX~~ on Friday, February 25, 1983 in room 123-S of the Capitol.All members were present except:  
Senator Paul Hess

## Committee staff present:

Ramon Powers, Research Department  
Don Hayward, Revisor's Office  
LaVonne Mumert, Secretary to the Committee

## Conferees appearing before the committee:

Bernie Frigon, Cimarron  
Senator Merrill Werts  
Senator Bill Morris  
Tim Underwood, Kansas Association of Realtors  
Gordon Hahn, Associated Landlords of Kansas  
Bob Hogue, Homebuilders of Kansas

The minutes of the February 24, 1983 meeting were approved.

## S.B. 143 - Reversion of unused mineral interests

Bernie Frigon explained the background and purpose of S.B. 143. He said, in examining titles, there are occasions when they find mineral interests have been severed from the surface interests and sometimes it is impossible to trace the owners of these mineral interests. Oil and gas production companies will not undertake exploration unless they have 100% of the rights. The bill would provide that the severed mineral rights would revert to the surface owner after 20 years unless it is used (under the provisions of Section 3) or unless a statement of claim is filed (under the provisions of Section 4). Mr. Frigon suggested the following changes: line 25 and 26 would read: "shall revert to the current surface owner of the interest."; deleting the word "not" in line 58; changing line 59 to read: "extinguished."; omitting lines 60 through 91; line 93 and 94 would read: "section 4, the register of deeds shall record the filing in a book to"; line 98 would read: "notice or the lack of filing of said claim as set out in Section 4."; and deleting lines 99 through 101. Answering questions from members of the Committee, Mr. Frigon said he had had six cases during the last two years involving this matter. There has been a problem with the constitutionality of the matter until the United States Supreme Court ruled in favor of an Indiana law similar to S.B. 143. Mr. Frigon said the Indiana law provides a 10 year term rather than the 20 years as specified in S.B. 143.

## S.C.R. 1609 - Underground injection control

Senator Werts said this resolution rejects regulations adopted by the Kansas Department of Health and Environment because it was preferred that the more restrictive state regulations be retained rather than adopting the federal regulations. KDHE's recommendation on the resolution is Attachment 1. Senator Werts moved that the resolution be adopted. Senator Chaney seconded the motion, and the motion carried.

## S.B. 234 - Energy audits of residential dwellings prior to sale

Senator Morris said he was neither in favor of or against the bill, but was appearing to give information. He had an energy audit of his home done by Kansas Gas and Electric. He said it was a waste of his time, his \$5.00 and the money it cost Kansas Gas and Electric to perform the audit. Senator Morris said he has done everything he knows to do to his home for energy efficiency except wrapping his hot water heater and he knows he has air escaping through his front door and basement windows. He was sent a computer print-out and the only recommendation made was that his air conditioner be replaced, at a cost of \$167, which would pay back in 9.9 years. Senator Morris said every single b.t.u. was identical in the before and after. He suggested that before any legislation is passed in this area, it should be determined that these audits are being done properly. The information Senator Morris received from Kansas Gas and Electric is Attachment 2.

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE Senate COMMITTEE ON Energy and Natural Resources,  
room 123-S, Statehouse, at 8:00 a.m./~~p.m.~~ on Friday, February 25, 1983

Tim Underwood testified in opposition to S.B. 234. He said his association is not opposed in any way to energy conservation but they oppose the bill for the following reasons. There is no specified criteria, it will have a great impact on older homes, it will greatly affect the elderly and poor, could cause homeowners to have to borrow money to make improvements before they can even attempt to sell their homes and could increase the price of some homes so that it would be almost impossible to sell them.

Gordon Hahn opposed the bill. He stated their association has a membership of over 700. They feel compliance with the bill could cost thousands of dollars, the bill is vague as to the standards to be met, it penalizes older homes and older people and the goal is virtually unobtainable because some people own the same home for 40 to 50 years. Mr. Hahn pointed out the bill would take effect the first of 1985, but many things can happen in the energy field between now and then. He questioned what the qualifications of the auditors would be and who would be liable for errors of the auditors.

S.B. 235 - Thermal standards for newly constructed dwellings and commercial buildings

Bob Hogue appeared in opposition to the bill. His written testimony is Attachment 3. He gave reasons such as technical problems, counterproductivity and the burden placed on smaller, low cost housing for his opposition.

S.B. 175 - Fees of operators of natural gas wells

Senator Kerr moved that the \$100 fee be changed to \$10. Senator Gordon seconded the motion. Senator Feleciano made a substitute motion that the bill be reported adversely. Senator Rehorn seconded the motion and the motion carried 7-3.

Senator Gannon moved that lines 25 and 26 of S.B. 143 be changed to read: "shall revert to the current surface owner of the interest.". Senator Vidricksen seconded the motion, and the motion carried.

The meeting was adjourned at 9:01 a.m. by the Chairman. The next meeting of the Committee will be at 8:00 a.m. on February 28, 1983.

# Senate Energy & Natural Resources

Feb. 25, 1983

<u>Name</u>	<u>Organization</u>
JERRY LOONED	KB&E
D. WAYNE ZIMMERMAN	THE ELECTRIC CO'S ASSOC. OF KS.
Jim Aiken	KDHE
Murray Glotzbach	KDHE
PHIL DIBACH	KCC
Ed Remert	LWU Sierra Club
Scot WRIGHTON	City of Wichita
Tim Underwood	KAR
Bob Hogue	KAHB
JANET STUBBS	HBAK
Bernie D. Frigon	Athy Cimanon K <sub>3</sub>
Louis Stroup Jr.	KMU
TIMOTHY A. ZURAWSKI	SCLA
Gordon M. Hahn	TALK
<del>Bob</del>	TALK
B. J. Sabal	KDHE
Chris McKenzie	League of Municipalities
Ruth Wilber	Girl Scouts
TRAVIS TAYLOR	KEO

Attachment 1

KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT

James F. Aiken, Director  
Division of Environment  
February 25, 1983

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 1609

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 1609 proposes to reject K.A.R. 28-46-10 as adopted by the Secretary of Health and Environment and filed with the Revisor of Statutes on December 15, 1982 (Attachment 1). The concern expressed by the Joint Committee on Rules and Regulations in regard to this specific regulation related to permits for Class I and Class V injection wells that would be specifically effective for a term of ten years. They were concerned an operator with poor operating experience would be able to get a ten-year permit and would not be subject to appropriate review during the interim.

It had been our understanding that the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency had requested the existing regulation be modified to contain the indicated language. Subsequent conversations with EPA indicated they would be satisfied with the existing regulation, which provides that Class I and Class V permits shall be effective for a fixed term not to exceed ten years. This would provide flexibility of time periods from one to ten years. In keeping with the indication from EPA, the original regulation that was in place as of May 1, 1982, (Attachment 2) is completely satisfactory.

If Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 1609 is adopted by the Legislature, it would continue the existing regulation in place which is satisfactory with EPA and is preferred by KDHE. Therefore, our recommendation to the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee is that Senate Concurrent Resolution 1609 be adopted.

*Atch. 1*

ATTACHMENT 1

28-46-10. Term of permits. (a) Class I and class V permits shall be effective for a fixed term not-to-exceed of 10 years. A new permit application must be filed for each 10 year term.

(b) Class II and III permits shall be issued for a period-up-to the operating life of the facility.

(c) The secretary shall review each permit at least once every five (5) years to determine whether it should be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated.

(d) Modification of permits shall not include extension of the maximum duration specified in (a). At the end of the permit term, application shall be filed for a new permit. (Authorized by, and implementing, K.S.A. 65-171d; effective May 1, 1982; amended T-\_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_; amended May 1, 1983.)

DEPT. OF ADMINISTRATION APPROVED  
BY FDL DATE 9/30/82

**APPROVED**  
ATTORNEY GENERAL

By RJB Asst.  
9-30-82

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**APPROVED**

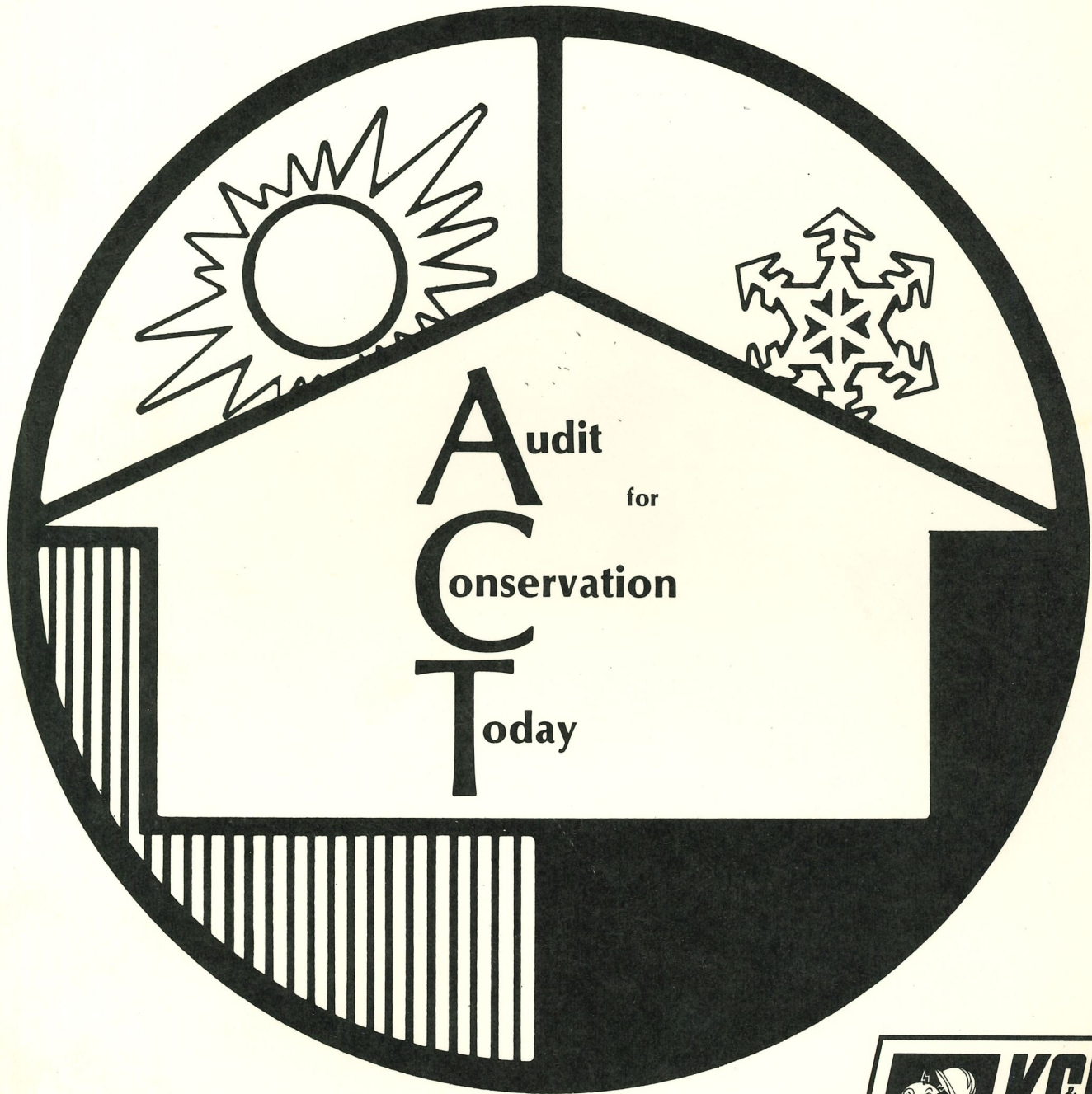
Dept. of Admin.

by MDS

**APPROVED**  
ATTORNEY GENERAL

By RJB Asst.

For Sen. <sup>107</sup> ~~Chen~~  
Energy <sup>to</sup> ~~NR~~



KANSAS GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY

062282

SEN. BILL MORRIS  
9822 HARTNER  
WICHITA KS 67212

DEAR KG&E CUSTOMER

ATTACHED IS THE ENERGY ANALYSIS REPORT FOR YOUR HOME. IT CONTAINS INFORMATION BASED ON DATA COLLECTED DURING OUR RECENT ENERGY AUDIT.

YOU WILL FIND LISTED THE ENERGY CONSERVATION MEASURES THAT COULD HELP YOU SAVE ENERGY.

WE HOPE YOU FIND THE REPORT USEFUL. PLEASE CONTACT ME IF I CAN BE OF FURTHER ASSISTANCE.

SINCERELY



LANDRUM

*Very Questionable  
Value - a Waste  
of Time for KG&E  
& Homeowner -*



AUDIT FOR CONSERVATION TODAY  
HOME ENERGY ANALYSIS REPORT

PREPARED FOR: SEN. BILL MORRIS

AUDITOR: LANDRUM

ADDRESS: 9822 HARTNER

CITY: WICHITA KS

ZIP: 67212

ACCOUNT NO.: 90245426604

\*\*\* ENERGY CONSERVATION MEASURES \*\*\*

CONSERVATION MEASURE	ESTIMATED FIRST YEAR ENERGY SAVINGS	CONTRACTOR INSTALLATION		DO-IT-YOURSELF INSTALLATION	
		EST. COST	PAYBACK YEARS	EST. COST	PAYBACK YEARS
*REPLACEMENT AIR CONDITIONER	\$ 16.87	\$ 167.21	9.9		

\*THE EVALUATION OF REPLACEMENT AIR CONDITIONER IS BASED ON THE ASSUMPTION THAT THE EXISTING AIR CONDITIONING UNIT IS INOPERABLE AND NEEDS TO BE REPLACED. THE ESTIMATED FIRST YEAR ENERGY SAVINGS AND PAYBACK FIGURES ARE BASED ON THE PRICE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN REPLACING THE INOPERABLE UNIT WITH ONE HAVING AN EER OF 8.0 AND WITH ONE HAVING AN EER OF 10.0.

\*\*\*\*\*

THE PROCEDURES USED TO DEVELOP THIS INFORMATION HAVE BEEN EVALUATED AND APPROVED BY THE KANSAS CORPORATION COMMISSION FOR RESIDENTIAL ENERGY AUDITS..HOWEVER, THE ACTUAL INSTALLATION COSTS YOU INCUR AND THE ENERGY SAVINGS YOU REALIZE FROM INSTALLING THESE MEASURES MAY DIFFER FROM ESTIMATES CONTAINED IN THIS REPORT. ALTHOUGH THE ESTIMATES ARE BASED ON MEASUREMENTS OF YOUR HOME, THEY ARE ALSO BASED ON ASSUMPTIONS DERIVED FROM REGIONAL AVERAGES WHICH MAY NOT BE TOTALLY CORRECT FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD AND DO NOT REFLECT VARIATIONS IN LIVING HABITS.

specific ways of improving ~~each~~ individual homes discovered during  
The Audit should be in the front Out. —

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INSULATION BLANKET AROUND HOT WATER HEATER

DOOR THRESHOLDS need ATTENTION

CAULK HOLES AT TOP OF WOOD SIDING

DO SOMETHING ABOUT HEAT LOSS ON BASEMENT WINDOWS

PUT INSULATION ~~ON~~ BETWEEN FOUNDATION PLATE & FLOOR IN AREA WE CAN GET TO

CAULK AROUND SMALL LIVING ROOM WINDOWS - (will prevent opening)

Foil TOWARD House

SEN. BILL MORRIS

9822 HARTNER

WICHITA KS

90245426604

....HEAT LOSS AND HEAT GAIN CALCULATIONS ARE BASED ON THE CONSTRUCTION CHARACTERISTICS OF YOUR RESIDENCE AND CURRENT ENGINEERING PRACTICES IN HEATING AND AIR CONDITIONING....

OLD LOSS CEILING =	2627 BTUH	NEW LOSS CEILING =	2627 BTUH
OLD LOSS WALL =	5241 BTUH	NEW LOSS WALL =	5241 BTUH
OLD LOSS FLOOR =	8942 BTUH	NEW LOSS FLOOR =	8942 BTUH
OLD LOSS DUCT =	0 BTUH	NEW LOSS DUCT =	0 BTUH
OLD LOSS INF. =	11128 BTUH	NEW LOSS INF. =	11128 BTUH
OLD LOSS GLASS =	5600 BTUH	NEW LOSS GLASS =	5600 BTUH
OLD LOSS DOORS =	840 BTUH	NEW LOSS DOORS =	840 BTUH
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TOTAL OLD LOSS =	34378 BTUH	TOTAL NEW LOSS =	34378 BTUH

OLD GAIN CEILING =	1538 BTUH	NEW GAIN CEILING =	1538 BTUH
OLD GAIN WALL =	2141 BTUH	NEW GAIN WALL =	2141 BTUH
OLD GAIN FLOOR =	0 BTUH	NEW GAIN FLOOR =	0 BTUH
OLD GAIN DUCT =	0 BTUH	NEW GAIN DUCT =	0 BTUH
OLD GAIN INF. =	3974 BTUH	NEW GAIN INF. =	3974 BTUH
OLD GAIN GLASS =	3970 BTUH	NEW GAIN GLASS =	3970 BTUH
OLD GAIN DOORS =	343 BTUH	NEW GAIN DOORS =	343 BTUH
OLD LATENT GAIN =	2633 BTUH	NEW LATENT GAIN =	2633 BTUH
APPLIANCE GAIN =	1200 BTUH	APPLIANCE GAIN =	1200 BTUH
-----		-----	
TOTAL OLD GAIN =	15799 BTUH	TOTAL NEW GAIN =	15799 BTUH

EST. HEATING CONSUMPTION = 55 MCF EST. COOLING KWH = 1579

EST. HEATING COST = \$ 217.25 EST. COOLING COST = \$ 96.37

INPUT DATA USED FOR THIS AUDIT . . .

.0390 .0610 .0450 3.950 .00 .00 0 0  
4687 .616 700 70  
3 .61 1 7 7.00 0 0 0 1  
3 40 3 1 1  
1 1  
1104 .034 .034  
1  
2 1104 .270 .270  
1  
2 960 .078 .078  
3  
1 90 10 10  
3 37 12 12  
5 33 10 10  
2 2 0 8832 1

*Note col. 1 & col. 2 identical what value is this to a Homeowner?*

LOAN TERMS COMPARISON FORM

Name of Financial Institution			
Amount Financed			
*Annual Percentage Rate (APR)			
*Terms (Number and amount of monthly payments)			
Finance Charge			
Additional Charges			
Total Amount to be Repaid			
Others			

\*Customers should compare both the Annual Percentage Rate and the Terms offered by each financial institution, then request a loan from the institution which best suits his/her needs.

BID COMPARISON FORM

Measures	<u>AUDITOR</u>		<u>CONTRACTORS</u>			
	Recommendations	Estimated Cost <sub>1</sub>	Cost/Pay Back Years	Name	Bid	Specifications <sub>2</sub>
		\$		1.	\$	
		\$		2.	\$	
		\$		3.	\$	
		\$		1.	\$	
		\$		2.	\$	
		\$		3.	\$	
		\$		1.	\$	
		\$		2.	\$	
		\$		3.	\$	
		\$		1.	\$	
		\$		2.	\$	
		\$		3.	\$	
		\$		1.	\$	
		\$		2.	\$	
		\$		3.	\$	
	<b>TOTALS</b>	\$		1.	\$	
				2.	\$	
				3.	\$	

<sup>1</sup> These figures are subject to change due to price increases, changing fuel prices, etc.

<sup>2</sup> Contractor specifications should indicate the R value to be installed over and above any existing R value, area in square feet, type of material to be used, thickness, weight, amount, etc.

Customers should review the specifications and bid prior to and after installation to ensure that they receive the quantity and quality of materials or supplies promised.

AUDIT FOR CONSERVATION TODAY

Energy Audit Handbook

Published by the Special Projects Division  
of the Kansas Corporation Commission

Docket 120,955-U

"A lot of people would like to go back to the 'good old days' when we had cheap, plentiful energy. But that's not going to happen. Your electric bills and gas bills are going to keep going up in price, probably faster than ever before. There is no way to press a magic button and have energy prices drop to the levels of the 'good old days'."

R. C. "Pete" Loux  
Chairman, Kansas Corporation Commission  
Speaking to the Wichita Rotary Club  
February 23, 1981

The State of Kansas is dedicated to an energy conservation program designed to protect the citizens of Kansas against the rising costs of energy. Toward this end, the Kansas Corporation Commission has established the Audit for Conservation Today (ACT) Program. The Corporation Commission is the agency responsible for both developing and administering the ACT plan.

The Audit for Conservation Today (ACT) Program is designed to provide you with information on the energy efficiency of your home. As energy costs continue to rise, many people are discovering that conservation is an important way to stabilize their household's economic situation. The ACT audit gives you guidelines for your conservation-related decisions, guidelines which are based on carefully analyzed calculations and data.

The energy audit output sheet, which will be provided to you, indicates the energy-conserving practices (low-cost or no-cost activities) and measures (more expensive activities) which could help you to reduce your energy consumption. This information includes:

- \* Recommendations on which measures and practices would apply to your household,
- \* Estimates of the costs of your recommended conservation efforts,
- \* Estimates of the amount of energy you will save through those efforts, and
- \* Projections on the amount of time it would take for the savings to offset the initial conservation installation costs.

The energy audit output sheet is one of the most important parts of the ACT audit. Read the output sheet carefully. Keep it in your permanent files and consult it periodically. Consider your auditor's recommendations, then include those suggestions in your planning. Make the ACT audit the basis for your planning as you look toward your household's energy future.

## THE ACT AUDIT

The ACT audit provides you with information about two areas of energy conservation:

### PRACTICES AND MEASURES

The procedures used to develop this information have been evaluated and approved by the State of Kansas for residential energy audits. However, the actual installation costs you incur, and energy savings you realize from installing these measures may slightly vary. Although the estimates are based on measurements of your house, they are also based on certain assumptions (particularly with regard to lifestyle) which may not be totally accurate for your household.

ENERGY CONSERVING PRACTICES can help you conserve energy at little or no cost. Because they are inexpensive and easily employed, the practices recommended by your ACT auditor should be followed before you invest any money or effort in the recommended measures.

The ACT audit includes the following PRACTICES:

#### 1. FURNACE EFFICIENCY MAINTENANCE AND ADJUSTMENTS.

At least once a year, you should have a certified technician adjust your furnace. During the heating season, you should check furnace filters monthly to make sure that they are clean and in good condition.

2. NIGHTTIME TEMPERATURE SETBACK.\*
3. REDUCING THERMOSTAT SETTINGS IN WINTER.\*
4. RAISING THERMOSTAT SETTINGS IN SUMMER.\*

You can conserve energy by examining your household's activity patterns and modifying your consumption habits accordingly. Wearing lighter clothing in summer, heavier clothing in winter, and sleeping with an extra blanket can reduce your energy consumption.

\*CAUTION: If you have circulation problems, have a history of hypothermia problems, or are taking certain drugs (such as phenothiazines, which are commonly used to treat anxiety or nausea), you may require specific indoor temperatures. Consult your physician for advice on the best thermostat settings for your home.

#### 5. REDUCING THE WATER FLOW IN SHOWERS AND FAUCETS.

Flow restrictors are easily installed in most household faucets and shower heads. Since most of the water used in showers and rinsing is run-off, installing flow restrictors is an effective way to save water and the energy used to heat that water.



6. REDUCING HOT WATER TEMPERATURES.

If you do not use a dishwasher, reducing the thermostat setting on your hot water heater to 120°F is another effective, convenient way to cut energy usage.

7. REDUCING ENERGY USE WHEN YOUR HOME IS UNOCCUPIED.

Turn off the hot water heater when you plan to be away for two or more days. If you plan to be out for four or more hours in the heating season, lower the thermostat to 55°F. Study your energy consumption patterns to be sure that you are making the most of the energy you buy.

8. PLUGGING LEAKS IN ATTICS, BASEMENTS AND FIREPLACES.

9. SEALING LEAKS IN PIPES AND DUCTS.

Be sure your residence is weather-tight. Pieces of scrap insulation, duct tape and commercially available products can help you contain the air that you pay to heat or cool.

CAUTION: Make sure that the sealing material you plan to use is right for the job. Heat tolerance, weather resistance and the building material being repaired are important things to consider when choosing a sealant.

10. USING SHADE EFFECTIVELY.

Allowing sunlight to warm your residence in winter, and protecting your house from heat buildup in the summer, can reduce energy consumption.

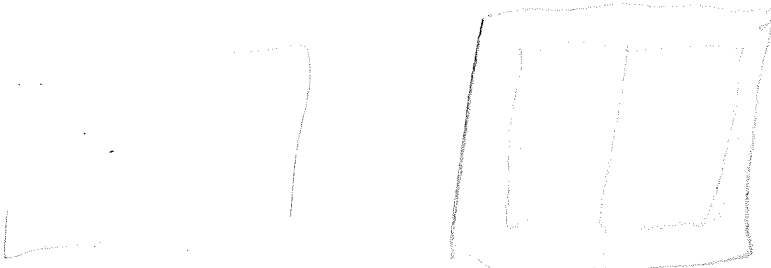
11. CAULKING FOR ALL SOURCES OF INFILTRATION.

12. WEATHERSTRIPPING FOR ALL DOORS AND WINDOWS.

Reducing infiltration (the movement of air through the envelope - the walls, ceilings and floors - of your home) reduces the load on your heating and cooling equipment.

ENERGY CONSERVING MEASURES are generally more expensive than practices. While some measures can be implemented on a do-it-yourself basis, other measures may require the services of a professional contractor. In any case, shop carefully and compare bids. (A bid comparison form is attached to the output sheet left by your auditor.) It is always wise to understand the full scope of the project before you begin any construction.

The ACT audit includes the following MEASURES:



## 1. INSULATION

- a. wall
- b. floor
- c. ceiling
- d. duct
- e. pipe
- f. water heater

Your residence may lose a large amount of energy through conduction (the movement of heat through walls and ceilings). Insulation resists this movement of heat, thereby reducing energy losses. The auditor will tell you the levels of insulation needed for your area of Kansas.

## 2. STORM OR THERMAL WINDOWS

Use of storm or thermal windows allows you to reduce the heat losses due to conduction while still allowing you to collect the sun's heat.

## 3. HEAT-REFLECTIVE AND HEAT-ABSORBING WINDOW OR DOOR MATERIAL

Controlling the amount of sunlight that enters your residence through windows and doors can help lighten the load on your heating and cooling equipment.

## 4. DEVICES ASSOCIATED WITH ELECTRIC LOAD-MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES

Some utilities offer reduced rates during off-peak hours. (Peak is that time of day when consumer demand is at its highest.) By shifting consumer demand to off-peak hours, the utility can generate power more efficiently and pass some of the savings on to the off-peak customer.

## 5. REPLACEMENT HEAT PUMPS

## 6. REPLACEMENT AIR CONDITIONERS

If your present heat pump or air conditioner is operating inefficiently, you may want to consider the installation of a newer, more efficient model. For further information, contact your local electric utility.

If you need to replace your existing gas furnace, you should consider selecting a gas furnace with a high seasonal energy efficiency rating (SEER). For further information, contact your local natural gas supplier.

## AFTER THE AUDIT

The audit has been performed. You've been given your output sheet. What's the next step? Remember, the ACT audit is intended to help you decide how to improve your household's energy efficiency.

As you begin to make those improvements, you might need further information. The listings below have been provided for that purpose.

Kansas Energy Office  
214 West 6th  
Topeka, KS 66603  
(913) 296-2496  
(800) 432-3537

U. S. Department of Energy  
Technical Information Center  
P. O. Box 62  
Oak Ridge, TN 37830  
(615) 576-1188

The Energy Place  
1602 S. McLean Boulevard  
Wichita, KS 67213  
(316) 265-4193

Consumer Information Center  
Pueblo, CO 81009  
(303) 544-5277, Ext. 370

Conservation and Renewable Energy  
Inquiry and Referral Service (CAREIRS)  
P. O. Box 8900  
Silver Springs, MD 20907  
(800) 523-2929

Consumer Product Safety Commission  
Washington, DC 20207  
(800) 638-8326

Feel free to contact the ACT staff of the Kansas Corporation Commission if you need any assistance in finding information.

ACT staff  
Special Projects Division  
Kansas Corporation Commission  
4th Floor, State Office Building  
Topeka, KS 66612  
(913) 296-2225

#### TAX CREDITS

The federal government and the State of Kansas reward certain energy conservation efforts with tax credits. Remember, however, that all tax credits are subject to change. The tax credits listed below help offset the cost of installing some energy conserving measures by allowing you to deduct part of the installation costs from your personal income tax:

INSTALLATION COST	FEDERAL TAX CREDIT	KANSAS TAX CREDIT
Energy Conservation Measures	15% of the first \$2,000	50% (up to \$500)
Renewable Resource Measures	40% of the first \$10,000	30% (up to \$1,500)

For specific information on federal energy tax credits see:

IRS Form 5695: Energy Credits.  
 IRS Publication 903: Energy Credits for Individuals.  
 IRS Publication 530: Tax Information for Homeowners.

Federal forms and publications, and further information on federal tax incentives may be obtained by calling the Federal General Tax Information Service at (800) 362-2190.

For further information on Kansas energy tax credits see:

Kansas Tax Form K-36: Kansas Insulation Adjustments

Kansas tax forms and information may be obtained by contacting:

The Kansas State Revenue Department  
 3rd Floor, State Office Building  
 Topeka, KS 66612  
 (913) 296-3909

#### FINANCIAL AID

Certain aid programs exist to help low income consumers meet their energy needs. Contact your local Social Rehabilitation Services area office, or call your area Weatherization Agency for program details and eligibility requirements. Feel free to call the ACT Staff of the Kansas Corporation Commission (913) 296-2225 if you have any difficulty in finding the information you need.

#### A FEW CLOSING WORDS ON THE UTILITIES AND THE KANSAS CORPORATION COMMISSION.

The following utilities are participating in the ACT audit program and will be happy to assist you.

Central Telephone and Utilities Corporation  
 Empire District Electric Company  
 Kansas City Power & Light Company  
 Kansas Gas and Electric Company  
 The Kansas Power and Light Company  
 Southwestern Public Service Company  
 Anadarko Gas Company  
 Arkansas Louisiana Gas Company

Cities Service Gas Company  
The Gas Service Company  
Greeley Gas Company  
Kansas-Nebraska Natural Gas Company, Inc.  
Peoples Natural Gas Company  
Union Gas System, Inc.

The Kansas Corporation Commission consists of three members. Commissioners are appointed by the Governor to four-year, staggered terms with not more than two of the three members belonging to the same political party. The present Commissioners are Chairman R. C. "Pete" Loux, Jane T. Roy and Phillip R. Dick.

The KCC Staff is organized into six operating divisions: Utilities, Transportation, Securities, Conservation, Mined Land Conservation, and Special Projects.

The Special Projects Division is responsible for coordinating and monitoring the progress of the ACT Program. This Division performs planning and research activities for the Commission and provides technical support to the Commission in its development and implementation of effective regulatory policies.

SENATE BILL No. 235

SECTION 1 (a)

Many technical problems with a code like this.

Similar to KCC order of 1977 of 35BTU/HR/FT<sup>2</sup> at 80° F  $\Delta$ T.

Arbitrary

25BTUH/FT<sup>2</sup> is not related to any figure of merit such as LCC to the homeowner, or any other economic factor.

Only considers one set of conditions, ie. a very cold, dark night. Annual performance is more important.

This type of code does not take into account thermal mass or energy collected from alternate sources.

There is more than one way to get to a particular energy consumption.

The system components work together to form the whole.

Does not account for climate differences.

Much more sun in West with more HDD's. Demands two entirely different design strategies.

Does not consider job site care.

Does not take into account gas furnace efficiency.

Furnaces available from 55% to 95% efficiency ratings.

Properly sized efficient furnaces can save more than envelope changes.

Not related to actual consumption

Lifestyle

Conservation

Alternates

Only works on skin dominated load buildings.

Many commercial buildings have internal loads that swamp weather and envelope factors.

Interferes with market forces

Since 1973 oil embargo std practice construction has improved.

Higher energy bills mean lower resale on existing homes.

These market forces are in place and working.

This legislation is typical government change by crisis. You are a day late and a dollar short.

Counterproductive

Will drive up construction costs in three categories.

Actual energy changes

Government enforcement and paperwork

Builders time and paperwork

Keeps people from upgrading their living conditions due to increased first cost.

Every \$1000 increase eliminates 5000 families from loan qualification in the low end of the market in Shawnee County.

These people will stay where they are using more energy than they would if they were to move to much more efficient standard practice homes (determined by market forces).

This type of code is more difficult to meet in smaller, low cost homes.

Thermal envelope areas go up as a % of floor areas in smaller houses, making any particular BTU<sub>h</sub>(ft<sup>2</sup>) number you choose more difficult in these small houses.

Why should larger houses be entitled to more annual BTU's than smaller home owners?

A code such as this will interfere with market place codes such as:

SAVE -- KC's energy code

HEP -- Topeka's -- NAHB & Freddie Mac Approved

NAHB & Freddie Mac Approved

Very difficult or very expensive to properly enforce this. Much stronger enforcement in cities. Many areas of the state have no building codes or permits required, so the utility becomes the enforcer.

SUMMARY -

MARKET FORCES ARE ACCOMPLISHING ENERGY CONSERVATION EQUIVALENT TO OR BETTER THAN THIS STANDARD THROUGH INNOVATIVE METHODS SUCH AS PASSIVE SOLAR. THE BUREAUCRACY IS TOO LATE AND WILL ONLY ADD ANOTHER LAYER OF EXPENSIVE TIME DELAYS IN THE BUILDING PROCESS.

IT WILL TEND TO BE BORNE MORE HEAVILY BY THE PURCHASER OF SMALL, LOW COST HOUSING.

IT IS TECHNICALLY VERY POORLY CONCEIVED.



Figures shown below were taken directly from the homeowners fuel bills for Nov. 1977 to Feb. 1978. The column labeled "BTUh rating at  $80^{\circ}\Delta T$ " shows the amount of heat required to keep the inside temperature at  $+70^{\circ}\text{F}$  when the outside temperature is  $-10^{\circ}\text{F}$ . The column headed "BTUh/ft<sup>2</sup>" on the actual consumption side of the ledger is the amount of heat required per square foot (excluding garage) to heat the house and basement to  $+70^{\circ}\text{F}$  with an outside temperature of  $-10^{\circ}\text{F}$ . Other columns show how much heat each house would require to keep the inside temperature  $+70^{\circ}\text{F}$  with an outside temperature of  $-10^{\circ}\text{F}$  if the house were built to the Kansas Commerce Commission (KCC) thermal standards.

### Gas Heat Only

House Number	ft <sup>2</sup>	actual consumption		consumption based on KCC std.	
		BTUh rating at $80^{\circ}\Delta T$	BTUh ft <sup>2</sup>	BTUh at KCC std. 35BTUh/ft <sup>2</sup>	BTUh ft <sup>2</sup>

### Dover Special

1	1824	42,655	23.4	63,840	35.0
average	1824	42,655	23.4	63,840	35.0

### Expo-80

2	2288	40,128	17.5	80,080	35.0
3	2392	37,621	15.7	83,720	35.0
4	2392	49,520	20.7	83,720	35.0
5	2392	35,698	14.9	83,720	35.0
6	2288	33,822	14.8	80,080	35.0
7	2288	29,602	12.9	80,080	35.0
8	2288	52,392	22.99	80,080	35.0
9	2288	33,624	14.7	80,080	35.0
10	2496	42,280	16.9	87,360	35.0
11	2288	47,968	21.0	80,080	35.0
average	2340	40,269	17.2	81,907	35.0

### Wittenburg

12	1817	50,489	27.8	63,595	35.0
13	1817	48,376	26.6	63,595	35.0
14	1817	33,234	18.3	63,595	35.0
15	1817	45,176	24.9	63,595	35.0
16	1817	41,664	22.9	63,595	35.0
17	1817	45,184	24.9	63,595	35.0
average	1817	44,021	24.2	63,595	35.0

Cascade

18	2920	65,867	22.6	102,200	35.0
19	2678	41,384	15.5	93,730	35.0
20	3112	41,376	13.3	108,920	35.0
21	2667	41,984	15.7	93,345	35.0
average	2884	47,731	16.8	99,540	35.0

Regency

22	2014	24,627	12.2	70,490	35.0
23	2014	31,977	15.7	70,490	35.0
average	2014	28,196	14.0	70,490	35.0

S-630

24	1920	29,728	15.5	67,200	35.0
25	2352	36,584	15.6	83,320	35.0
26	2184	43,336	19.8	76,440	35.0
average	2152	36,549	17.0	74,760	35.0

Yorktown

27	2396	45,927	19.2	83,860	35.0
28	2362	68,264	28.9	82,670	35.0
average	2379	57,096	24.1	83,265	35.0

Silver Lake

29	1656	40,296	24.3	57,960	35.0
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Skyliner

30	2784	71,192	25.6	97,440	35.0
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Belle

31	2324	42,320	18.2	81,340	35.0
32	2296	43,952	19.1	80,360	35.0
average	2310	43,136	18.7	80,850	35.0

Shimer

33	2752	52,440	19.1	96,320	35.0
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Russellville

34	2600	51991	20.0	91,000	35.0
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only those houses reporting 2 or more months energy consumption are included above. 1 month data is not included.