

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE ENERGY AND UTILITIES COMMITTEE

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Carl Holmes at 9:15 A.M. on February 14, 2008 in Room 783 of the Docking State Office Building.

All members were present.

Committee staff present:

Mary Galligan, Kansas Legislative Research
Carol Toland, Kansas Legislative Research
Mary Torrence, Revisor's Office
Melissa Doeblin, Revisor's Office
Renaë Hansen, Committee Administrative Assistant

Conferees appearing before the committee:

Representative Tom Sloan

Others attending:

Eighteen including the attached list.

Hearing on:

HB 2639-Energy resources commission, establishment.

Proponents:

Representative Tom Sloan presented testimony (Attachment 1) in favor of **HB 2639** and additionally a change to the bill (Attachment 2).

Neutral:

KDHE, Ron Hammerschmidt, (Attachment 3), presented written testimony to address **HB 2639**.

Questions were asked and comments made by Representatives: Vaughn Flora, Tom Sloan, Vern Swanson, Annie Kuether, Tom Moxley, Bill Light, Carl Holmes, and Josh Svaty.

Further Questions were asked and comments made by Representatives: Forrest Knox, and Tom Sloan.

The hearing on **HB 2639** was closed.

Hearing on:

HCR 5029-A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION urging Congress and the President of the United States to develop a program of capturing and storing carbon and other greenhouse gases.

Proponent:

Representative Tom Sloan (Attachment 4), presented testimony in support of **HCR 5029** noting that the global warming/ green house gas issue is something the United States needs to respond to and that these issues are national and global in scope and not just state and local.

Questions and comments were made by Representatives: Vaughn Flora and Tom Sloan.

Hearing closed on **HCR 5029**.

The next meeting is scheduled for February 15, 2008.

The meeting was adjourned at 9:52 a.m.

HOUSE ENERGY AND UTILITIES COMMITTEE GUEST LIST

DATE: February 14, 2008

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Joe Duck	KCBPU
JOHN C. BOTTENBERG	Weston
TOM DAY	KEC
DeAnn Meyer	Kregan, Smith
PHIL WABOS	KCPCo
Dave Holthaus	KEC
Lindsey Douglas	Hein Law Firm
Paul Snyder	Omn Ethanol
Paul Snyder	KCP

STATE OF KANSAS



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TOM SLOAN
REPRESENTATIVE, 45TH DISTRICT
DOUGLAS COUNTY

STATE CAPITOL BUILDING
ROOM 113-S
TOPEKA, KANSAS 66612
(785) 296-7654
1-800-432-3924

772 HWY 40
LAWRENCE, KANSAS 66049-4174
(785) 841-1526
sloan@house.state.ks.us

Testimony on HB 2639 - Establishing the Kansas Energy Science and Technology Commission

House Committee on Energy & Utilities

February 14, 2008

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee: HB 2639 was introduced as the precursor to the language that an overwhelming majority of this Committee amended into HB 2711. Accompanying this testimony are copies of three editorials that appeared in the Topeka Capitol Journal Online addressing their perspective that the Kansas Energy Council - created by Executive Order - is ineffective.

HB 2639 as introduced, and more so in the accompanying balloon that mirrors the language amended into HB 2711, is designed to engage carefully selected scientists and engineers in providing information to the Legislature and Governor about such topics as: identifying what sound science reports about health care and environmental impacts of energy production, what technology permits energy generators to accomplish to protect human health and the environment, what costs to consumers are associated with policy and technology options, and perhaps most importantly, what investment adjustments in our budget (e.g., KTEC) will result in increased production of energy.

The proposed Kansas Energy Science and Technology Commission cannot make public policies - that is our job. What it can and will do is move the discussion from "hear say" to science and technology-based.

Mr. Chairman, because we debated the proposed language during our intense discussion of HB 2711, I will close and respond to questions at the appropriate time. Thank you for your attention and consideration.

HOUSE ENERGY AND UTILITIES

DATE: 2/14/2008

ATTACHMENT 1-1

Kansas Energy Council — Rein it in

Fresh thinking is needed to end
the farce this oversized advisory
group has become



The Capital-Journal Editorial Board

Published Saturday, January 12, 2008

The Kansas Energy Council is a classic example of an organization born of worthy intentions outgrowing its ability to function to the point it finds itself adrift and rudderless, unable to get on course.

The KEC is a state-funded think tank charged with studying energy issues and recommending policy positions to those appointed and elected government officials whose job it is to determine what action the state will take, if any, on energy efficiency, alternative sources and pollution.

In its current form, however, the KEC exhibits no energy, avoids policy issues and has become far too large to act as a council.

The most recent case in point is the Kansas Department of Health and Environment's rejection of Sunflower Electric Power Corp.'s permit for construction of two large coal-fired generating plants at Holcomb in southwest Kansas.

The permit was denied on the basis of the harm that would be generated by the tons of carbon dioxide spewed from the plant, despite the fact neither state nor federal authorities regulate CO2.

What was the KEC's position/recommendation on the new generating plants and CO2 emissions? It offered none.

The issue was "studiously avoided," one member of the energy council acknowledged.

Studiously avoiding subjects probably wasn't what former Gov. Bill Graves had in mind when he created the State Energy Resources Coordination Council in 2003, nor what Gov. Kathleen Sebelius had in mind when she changed its name to the Kansas Energy Council in 2004.

But an organization that avoids taking firm positions on important issues is what you get when it has too many members and many of those members are more interested in protecting special interests than developing sound policy for the state as a whole.

Graves started his council with 13 members. Sebelius expanded its membership to 23 and it has since grown to 35. In addition to elected and appointed state officials, the council's membership represents such special interests as oil producers, oil marketers, oil refineries, natural gas producers and utilities, electric utilities, agriculture, trucking, construction and environmentalists.

That's 35 people with oars in the water, many of them trying to steer the ship in different

directions. It's no surprise that they all can't agree on one course and provide the guidance the council is expected to deliver.

We think it's time to chart a new course, and membership roll, for the Kansas Energy Council. A good first step would be reducing its numbers to something less than even the 13 Graves started with.

Surely, a handful of dedicated people with expertise in energy issues and beholden to no special interest can be found to offer advice and recommendation to the governor, Legislature and KDHE.

Rep. Tom Sloan, R-Lawrence, a KEC member, has indicated he might introduce a bill during the 2008 legislative session that would reduce the council's numbers to a manageable size.

He shouldn't delay. And while he's at it, he should push for a council with members independent enough to function as a real "think tank" rather than as watchdogs for special interests.

Reader Comments

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Wind working group — Second verse?



The Kansas Energy Council is too big to be effective, so can wind council do any better?

The Capital-Journal Editorial Board

Published Wednesday, January 09, 2008

In learning this week that Kansas Gov. Kathleen Sebelius had put together a new group to promote wind power, some readers may have had uncomfortable flashbacks to a recent story in The Topeka Capital-Journal about another group examining energy issues in the state.

The Kansas Wind Working Group will have 34 members, Kansans were told. That's one less member than the Kansas Energy Council, which was examined as part of a series of stories in this publication on energy issues in the state.

Why compare the membership numbers?

Because the running theme of the story on the Kansas Energy Council was that the panel had grown too large to be effective.

In fact, those who read the story about the Kansas Energy Council might have reached the conclusion that the panel would have a tough time agreeing that sunshine and puppy dogs are good things.

That's an exaggeration, of course, but not much.

This is a group that hasn't taken a stance on some of the most important energy-related issues facing Kansas, including power plant emissions, global warming and climate change.

The council is so unwieldy that Tom Sloan, a state representative from Douglas County, said he was planning to draft legislation to reduce the panel to a workable size.

"I'm looking at how we get an organization that will do something," Sloan said.

All of which takes a little wind out of the news this week from Sebelius' office.

Sebelius deserves credit for trying to promote wind energy in the state. Finding ways to expand and affordably utilize a clean, abundant power source is a terrific cause.

And there's no question that energy issues have never been more pressing, especially in the aftermath of the Sebelius administration's denial of a permit to expand the coal-fired Sunflower Electric Power Corp. plant in western Kansas.

But it's still hard to look past the similarities between the wind panel and the ineffective Kansas Energy Council.

Like the energy council, the wind group features a diverse membership that includes environmentalists and utility officials.

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That approach was designed to infuse the Kansas Energy Council with a range of voices, but it has led to special-interest squabbling.

Lt. Gov. Mark Parkinson, who was appointed by Sebelius to chair the wind group, is trying to assure Kansans that the new panel won't face difficulties because of its size.

"This is a complex issue that requires many folks working together, and we appreciate the willingness of key leaders on this issue to come together to help our state reach its potential," he said.

But is it reasonable to expect any group of 34 people to come to an agreement about anything?

We're skeptical.

We can only hope we're wrong.

Reader Comments

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Energy council stuck in neutral

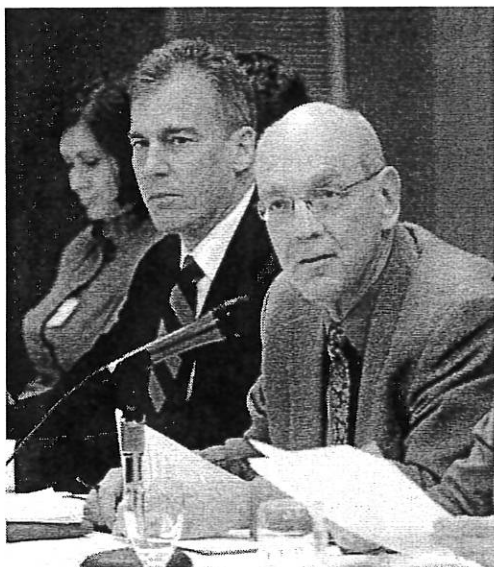
By **Tim Carpenter**
The Capital-Journal



Published Sunday, December 30, 2007

Gov. Kathleen Sebelius' administration sent shock waves through the nation by blocking a massive coal-fired power plant expansion in southwest Kansas.

The action was without precedent in state history. Justification was drawn from the idea that millions of tons of carbon dioxide churned out at these new electric generating stations should be regulated the same way other pollutants are monitored. And that is the catch: CO2 has never been on the list of emissions regulated by Kansas or the federal government.



File Photograph / The Capital-Journal

From left, Lt. Gov. Mark Parkinson and Ken Frahm are co-chairmen of the Kansas Energy Council. The KEC is a state-funded think tank.

Fury enveloped legislators, utility executives and anybody viewing the \$3.5 billion project in Holcomb primarily in terms of economic development. While some critics challenged the scientific rationale used to substantiate denial of a state permit for Sunflower Electric Power Corp.'s project, others said the ad hoc approach bore stripes of political gamesmanship.

Lawsuits were filed on both sides of the equation.

The October permit decision put the executive, judicial and legislative branches of state government on a collision course. Upcoming battles in the Statehouse, courtrooms and campaign trails will be nasty. Think dragsters without brakes or parachute — not limping carts in a grocery aisle.

Absent from this watershed moment is the Kansas Energy Council — a state-funded think tank with the sole mission of offering policymakers advice on energy issues. Instead of delivering measured, consensus opinion on power plant emissions, global warming and climate change, the council failed to muster a collective whimper. No policy. No plan. No ideas. Nothing.

The KEC's self-marginalization is recognized by its own membership.

"We studiously avoided this topic," said Janis Lee, a Democrat state senator from Kensington who sits on the council.

THE SERIES

The Topeka Capital-Journal has been exploring the state's effort to craft a policy balancing energy, environmental and economic needs.

SEPT. 16: Goodland struggles to resolve its power needs with investments in ethanol and coal plants.

SEPT. 23: Sunflower Electric plans largest expansion of a coal-fired plant in state history.

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OCT. 7: Rural areas are at the center of wind energy development.

OCT. 28: Attitudes shift on nuclear power.

NOV. 11: The ramifications of the growth of ethanol.

NOV. 25: High times for gas and oil producers.

DEC. 23: The state's approach to energy conservation and efficiency.

TODAY: Special interests control development of energy policy in Kansas.

Rise of KEC

The Kansas House passed a bill long ago creating an energy policy council, but the Senate would have no part of expanding state government. The concept was shoved to a back burner.

Two months before leaving office in 2003, Gov. Bill Graves signed an executive order establishing the State Energy Resources Coordination Council. It had 13 members and a mandate to compile a record of Kansas energy production and consumption. Members also would submit annual policy recommendations to the governor,

Legislature and Kansas Corporation Commission, which regulates utilities. Most of the original appointees were players in the state's oil and natural gas industry. A token advocate of renewable energy was part of the mix.

Lee Allison, the first chairman of the panel, knew comprehensive energy planning for Kansas would be daunting.

"The federal government has been trying to do that for three decades, with mixed success," he said.

Gov. Kathleen Sebelius took a shot at strengthening the council in 2004, giving the group the name the Kansas Energy Council and expanding membership to 23 people. She made it clear in her executive order the group should think more about energy efficiency and alternative energy sources.

The updated council, she said, could provide Kansas "opportunity to be on the leading edge of energy policy development both regionally and nationally."

Membership since has been expanded to 35 people. The larger roster was intended to infuse the process with diverse voices, but it actually intensified special-interest sparring. Name tags placed in front of members at monthly council meetings identify each person's assigned constituency: Sarah Dean, environmentalists; Steve Dillard, oil producers; Mike Kelley, trucking industry; Hans Nettelblad, commercial builders; Curt Wright, petroleum marketers; Lucas Bell, residential housing; and so on.

"It's not as successful as I had hoped," said Rep. Tom Sloan, a Lawrence Republican and council member who was an early advocate for such a group. "The membership has gotten so large. We are a group enmeshed in parochialism."

What, me worry?

The KEC's reluctance to tackle the politically dicey topic of greenhouse gas emissions was demonstrated in June, when three proposals for action were rejected without dissent.

There was no interest in supporting a federal tax on emissions. Same with a proposed national cap-and-trade system of auctioning emissions permits. The other idea abandoned by the council would have encouraged wiser use of electricity, the state's largest source of greenhouse gas pollution, by adopting a statewide fee on utility bills to support weatherization programs.

In August, the council deflected a staff recommendation that the Legislature and governor lobby Congress for national, uniform regulation of pollutants most scientists believe contribute to climate change — including carbon dioxide.

Ken Frahm, the council's co-chairman, said it would be foolish for an individual state to jeopardize its economic well-being by getting out front with programs to trim CO2 discharges.

"It's better to aggressively address it at the federal level," he said.

However, House Utilities Committee Chairman Carl Holmes, R-Liberal, said he was concerned industry would be driven out of the United States if forced to adopt new energy standards. The issue should be dealt with at the international level, Holmes said.

"I have a real concern we'll drive business overseas," he said.

Senate Utilities Chairman Jay Emler, R-Lindsborg, said it would be a waste of time to seek legislative approval of a resolution urging congressional action on global warming. It would never pass the House or Senate, he said.

The council made the point moot by voting unanimously to table the concept.

Kansas Sierra Club lobbyist Craig Volland said he was dismayed by the council's rejection of such a modest initiative.

"We must take the lead and show by example," he said. "Over the long term, U.S. industry would become much more energy efficient than China and India."

That wasn't, however, the final word on emissions by the KEC.

At the council's meeting in November, the presence of a five-page informational paper on global warming posted on the council's official Web site set off an alarm. Mark Schreiber, an Emporia representative of investor-owned utilities, said the document written by a KEC staff member should be stricken.

"Why wouldn't we include it?" countered Bruce Snead, a KEC member and energy-efficiency specialist with Kansas State University.

Schreiber said some readers might interpret the background paper as formal council policy. And, of course, the KEC is officially neutral on global warming.

The document's fate was put to a vote. By a 13-12 margin, the council pulled the background paper from public view.

Outside, inside spin

Tim Carr, a distinguished professor at West Virginia University, delivered remarks to the energy council over the years drawing upon his expertise involving the state's oil and gas production. For more than a decade, he worked as an analyst of the industry for the Kansas Geological Survey at The University of Kansas. He also was a member of the council for four years.

He was present at a Topeka hotel for the council's Web site background paper debate in November. He used the term "embarrassed" to describe the council's disdain for distribution of scientific information.

"It just can't function," Carr said of the council. "They're deer in the headlights."

Jim Ludwig, vice president for public affairs at Westar Energy in Topeka, offered a more sympathetic perspective of the council's maneuvering. Nearly tripling the council's size from 13 members to 35 invited rigidity, he said.

"They're making a genuine effort to hear all the voices," Ludwig said. "But, in a process like that, it's extremely difficult to do policy."

Wichita businessman Jeff Kennedy, who has served two years on the council on behalf of natural gas producers, said members frequently find it necessary to protect niche markets in the energy industry during council deliberation of policy ideas. Consideration of what some council members believe is "politically feasible" is another limiting factor in consideration of options, he said.

"Each and every one of us needs to focus on what's best for the state as opposed to what is best for gas producers or what's best for ethanol producers," Kennedy said.

Stuart Lowry, executive vice president of the Kansas Electric Cooperatives in Topeka, represents small cooperatives on the council. He said the council was still in its infancy as a group, having been created only five years ago. KEC's goal is development of balanced energy policy driven neither by crisis nor special interests, he said.

"Our efforts, as you would expect, as any group that is getting started will go in fits and starts," Lowry said.

KEC foot-dragging

Kansas Natural Resource Council member Margaret Thomas, of Prairie Village, said the council wasn't living up to its charge set out by the previous and current governors. And this year's inaction on greenhouse gas proved the point, she said.

She said the hodgepodge of KEC policy pronouncements on energy production, efficiency, conservation, education and a handful of other subjects doesn't equate to a comprehensive, long-range state energy plan.

"While we appreciate the work involved in making policy comments, these are not a plan and they are certainly not long-term nor comprehensive," Thomas said. "It leaves citizens and legislators alike with no common framework with which to prepare an evaluation of initiatives."

Thomas said greenhouse gas emissions were one of the most important environmental considerations of these times.

"What possible justification is there for a state energy plan in 2007 that does not recommend specific ways to reduce greenhouse gas emissions?" Thomas said.

Dean, a Lawrence council member who is party to a lawsuit challenging the state's lack of formal regulation on carbon dioxide emissions, said during the council's November meeting that it would be improper for anyone to characterize the KEC's hit-and-miss compilation of energy research and recommendations as a complete program of action.

"I think it is misleading to continue to call this a plan," she said.

"Your comments are duly noted," Frahm replied.

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Liz Brosius, director of the energy council, said it would take many years for the council to compile a full energy blueprint for the state. She said the council's approach wasn't "ideal," but would always be viewed as a work in progress.

"OK," Dean said. "I just think it is confusing."

In December, the council agreed to a broad study of greenhouse gas emissions in 2008. Members will investigate the state's primary electricity generation sources: coal, nuclear, natural gas and wind. The council also will examine air- and water-quality issues related to energy production.

Change is coming

Council co-chairmen Frahm and Lt. Gov. Mark Parkinson vowed to push the 2008 version of this energy think tank to make decisions capable of helping the state adapt to a carbon-constrained world. Common-sense public policy decisions, such as weighing the value of programs to insulate low-income homes, don't require endorsement of a 35-member council.

"If they're unanimous issues, they don't need our advice," Frahm said.

He said the council's experience this year with the greenhouse gas debate indicated the panel had to become more "nimble."

"For the energy council to be relevant in the long run," Parkinson said, "we have to take up the controversial topics of the day."

Sloan, the House member who pressed long ago for creation of a state energy council, said he was frustrated enough to draft a bill for introduction in the 2008 session that would shrink the panel to a workable size. It is evident, he said, the state must refocus the council.

"I'm looking at how we get an organization that will do something," Sloan said. "The recommendations of the energy council are not passing the Legislature. The substance hasn't been there."

Reader Comments

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New Sec. __. (a) There is hereby established the Kansas energy science and technology commission. The commission shall be made up of the following 12 members:

- (1) Chairperson of the house committee on energy and utilities, or its successor;
- (2) chairperson of the senate committee on utilities, or its successor;
- (3) director of the division of environment in the Kansas department of health and environment;
- (4) executive director of the Kansas health policy authority;
- (5) a person knowledgeable in national and global greenhouse gas regulations and practices, appointed by the governor;
- (6) a research scientist in climatology, appointed by the governor;
- (7) a research scientist in climatology, appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives;
- (8) a research scientist or engineer knowledgeable in bio-mass and agricultural waste to energy, appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives;
- (9) a research scientist knowledgeable in the production of fossil-fuels, appointed by the minority leader of the house of representatives;
- (10) an engineer knowledgeable in fossil-fuel and nuclear electric generation technologies, appointed by the president of the senate;
- (11) an engineer knowledgeable in electric generation from renewable resources, appointed by the president of the senate; and
- (12) a person knowledgeable in energy conservation technologies, appointed by the minority leader of the senate.

(b) The director of the division of environment in the Kansas department of health and environment shall call the first meeting of the commission, at which members shall choose a chairperson and vice-chairperson of the commission. The commission shall meet at least four times a year on call of the chairperson of the commission, with additional meetings as deemed necessary. A majority of the members of the commission or their designees shall constitute a quorum for the exercise of powers conferred upon the commission.

(c) The commission is hereby granted such specific powers as are necessary to carry out the functions enumerated in this section. The commission shall have a mission to:

(1) Investigate and research scientifically derived literature on public health impacts of greenhouse gases and particulates emitted from all natural and man-made sources and the technological ability to capture or reduce such emissions. Based on this, the commission shall recommend to the governor and legislature emission limits for primary man-made emissions by type of emitting source. Such recommendations shall be based on a consensus of the main-stream scientific community and shall note the cost-benefit ratio of limiting or capturing such emissions, and shall recognize the technological feasibility of capturing or significantly reducing such emissions and the cost to consumers of the recommended actions and the cost to consumers if such actions are not taken.

(2) Develop strategies to maximize productive use of the existing resources in Kansas, including water, coal, oil, natural gas, methane, wind, solar, municipal and other waste, agricultural waste, bio-mass crops and such other energy resources as shall be identified.

(3) Identify emerging technologies and technological opportunities to sustain or increase

production and make better use of existing and potential resources, and recommend state investments in specific research projects. Development of sustainable policies shall include conservation, enhanced production technologies and other strategies.

(4) Recommend reallocation of existing state budget resources and permanent funding sources for energy sustainability research.

(5) Review and recommend policies to address human health risks associated with energy production based on main-stream medical research.

(d) The commission shall submit annual written reports of its activities and recommendations to the house committee on energy and utilities, the senate committee on utilities and the governor on or before the first day of each legislative session.

(e) The commission may receive and expend moneys appropriated to the commission from the public service regulation fund created by K.S.A. 66-1 a01, and amendments thereto, and moneys received from any other source, whether public or private, to further the purposes of this section.

(f) Commission members shall be paid compensation, subsistence allowances, mileage and other expenses as provided by K.S.A. 75-3223, and amendments thereto, for each day of actual attendance at any meeting of the commission or any subcommittee meeting approved by the commission.

(g) The state corporation commission, the Kansas department of health and environment, the Kansas geological survey, the Kansas biological survey and each other state agency shall provide assistance to the commission as may be requested by the commission. The staff of the office of the revisor of statutes and the legislative research department shall provide such assistance as may be requested by the commission and authorized by the legislative coordinating council.



Kathleen Sebelius, Governor
Roderick L. Bremby, Secretary

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
AND ENVIRONMENT

www.kdheks.gov

Written Testimony on House Bill 2639

Submitted to the
House Energy and Utilities Committee

By
Ronald F. Hammerschmidt, Ph.D.
Director, Division of Environment

February 14, 2008

Thank you, Chairman Holmes and members of the Committee, for allowing the Kansas Department of Health and Environment to provide written testimony on HB 2639, regarding the creation of the Kansas Energy Resources Commission.

The bill would create a seven-member commission to explore ways to maximize and sustain the productive use of existing Kansas energy resources. Included in the list of powers that would be granted to the commission is a provision at page 2, lines 23 – 33 that gives the department some cause for concern in that it may have a direct effect on the Kansas Air Quality Act, which the Kansas Department of Health and Environment implements.

The provision gives the commission authority to investigate and research scientifically derived literature on public health impacts of greenhouse gases and *particulates* emitted from all natural and man-made sources and the technological ability to capture or reduce such emissions as well as the authority to recommend emission limits for “primary man-made” emissions by source. The term, “particulates,” is undefined in the bill.

As you may know, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has identified “particulate matter” as one of six criteria pollutants under the federal Clean Air Act for which EPA has developed a primary standard, meaning that there is a concern for human health and welfare. Primary standards are set to protect the most sensitive members of human society, e.g., infants and the elderly. Secondary standards are intended to protect the environment. EPA reviews the primary standards every five years and changes them if new evidence suggests the accepted levels of pollutants are set inappropriately as they relate to human health. Any changes EPA would make to a primary standard are subject to the federal rulemaking process, which includes the opportunity for public comment.

KDHE, in turn, implements EPA’s particulate matter standard as part of the Kansas Air Quality Act when the department evaluates applications for permits and approvals from industrial sectors subject to the Kansas and federal acts. The bill creates the potential for conflict between the commission’s recommended emission limits and currently-established emission

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limits for particulate matter and duplicates the efforts of EPA's five-year primary standard review process.

Thank you for your consideration of these comments.

STATE OF KANSAS

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS
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MEMBER: ENERGY AND UTILITIES
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TOM SLOAN
REPRESENTATIVE, 45TH DISTRICT
DOUGLAS COUNTY

STATE CAPITOL BUILDING
ROOM 113-S
TOPEKA, KANSAS 66612
(785) 296-7654
1-800-432-3924

772 HWY 40
LAWRENCE, KANSAS 66049-4174
(785) 841-1526
sloan@house.state.ks.us

Testimony on HCR 5029: Urging Federal Action on Green House Gases

House Energy & Utilities Committee February 14, 2008

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee: This Committee and the Legislature as a whole are actively engaged in identifying Kansas energy strategies to address global issues - including the impact of green house gases on human health and global warming.

HCR 5029 simply puts the Kansas Legislature, on behalf of all our residents, in support of the President and Congress actively addressing the need to develop sound science ways to capture and sequester green house gases that cannot otherwise be productively used. Furthermore, the Resolution calls on the President and Congress to engage other nations in identifying cost-effective steps to reduce emissions on a global basis.

Mr. Chairman, Committee Members, this resolution is brought to you in the hope that on a bipartisan basis, regardless of whether we live in eastern or western Kansas, and regardless of whether we live in urban or rural communities, that we can all go on record as encouraging our federal elected officials to productively engage in finding global agreement on capturing and sequestering green house gases emitted from stationary and mobile sources.

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee, thank you for your attention. I will be pleased to respond to questions.

HOUSE ENERGY AND UTILITIES

DATE: 2/14/2008

ATTACHMENT

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