

Approved: March 28, 2003 Carl D. Holmes
Date

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UTILITIES.

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Carl D. Holmes at 9:06 a.m. on February 4, 2003 in Room 526-S of the Capitol.

All members were present.

Committee staff present: Mary Galligan, Legislative Research
Dennis Hodgins, Legislative Research
Mary Torrence, Revisor of Statutes
Jo Cook, Administrative Assistant

Conferees appearing before the committee:

Bruce Graham, Kansas Electric Power Cooperatives
Kyle Wetzel, Kansas Renewable Energy Working Group
JoAnn Hablutzal, Sierra Club
Mark Schreiber, Westar Energy
Jim Ploger, Kansas Corporation Commission
Barb Conant, Kansas Trial Lawyers

Others attending: See Attached List

HB 2018 - Renewable energy electric generation cooperative act

Chairman Holmes opened the hearing on **HB 2018**.

Bruce Graham, Vice President of Member Services and External Affairs for Kansas Electric Power Cooperatives, Inc., appeared in support of **HB 2018 (Attachment 1)**. Mr. Graham told the committee that the bill was a result of the cooperatives of Kansas pledging to work with the renewable industry and Representative Sloan to address their concerns. He expressed their appreciation for the opportunity to work with the advocates on this cooperative venture in order to find a business structure that was acceptable and that recognizes the regulatory obligations and expenses of the existing utility.

Kyle Wetzel, appearing on behalf of the Kansas Renewable Energy Working Group, testified in support of **HB 2018 (Attachment 2)**. Mr. Wetzel stated the group supported the bill for three reasons: it offers small independent generators of renewable energy an opportunity to recognize better financial return on their investment; it provides for the creation of standard provisions for interconnection agreements for small generation systems; and it provides the means of funding expansion of the transmission system through issuance of revenue bonds.

JoAnn Hablutzal, appearing for the Sierra Club, offered testimony as a proponent of **HB 2018 (Attachment 3)**. Ms. Hablutzal stated the bill would assist landowners in developing their wind resources and guarantees renewable resource coops transmission access to the transmission grid with interconnection standards that will be developed by the Corporation Commission.

Mark Schreiber, Senior Manager Government Affairs for Westar Energy, addressed the committee in support of **HB 2018 (Attachment 4)**. Mr. Schreiber said that having the ability to consider the Kansas Development Finance Authority as a source of revenue bonds for use in upgrade transmission systems could be a helpful tool.

Jim Ploger, Manager of the Kansas Corporation Commission's Energy Programs Division, appeared as a proponent to **HB 2018 (Attachment 5)**. Mr. Ploger explained that this proposed legislation's goal was to open doors, and empower Kansas land owners to find new ways to do what the existing utilities have not been able to do, that is get on with broad development of renewable energy in a way that maximizes benefits to Kansans.

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UTILITIES, Room 526-S Statehouse, at 9:06 a.m. on February 4, 2003.

Barb Conant, Director of Public Affairs for the Kansas Trial Lawyers Association, offered testimony in support of **HB 2018** (Attachment 6). Ms. Conant offered an amendment to assure consistency and clarity regarding easements. She stated the co-ops and the bill's sponsor have approved this recommended amendment.

The conferees responded to questions from the committee.

Chairman Holmes closed the hearing on **HB 2018**.

Chairman Holmes announced that the sub-committee on security cost recovery would meet upon adjournment of the Utilities Committee meeting and at 3:30 on Thursday. He also announced that the committee would hold a hearing on **HB 2131** on the following Monday, would work **HB 2019** on Tuesday and Wednesday, would be hearing **HB 2186** (the Cold Weather Rule bill) next Thursday, and that the following Friday's scheduled would be announced.

HCR 5007 - Concurrent Resolution urging FERC to take action to ensure expansion and improvement of the electric transmission system.

Chairman Holmes opened the debate on **HCR 5007**. Representative Sloan distributed a balloon amendment (Attachment 7). Representative Sloan moved to adopt the balloon. Representative Reitz seconded the motion. The motion carried. Representative Sloan moved to recommend HCR 5007 favorable for adoption as amended. Representative Reitz seconded the motion. The motion carried. Representative Sloan will carry the resolution.

The meeting adjourned at 10:02 a.m.

The next meeting will be Wednesday, February 5, 2003 at 9:00 a.m.



Kansas Electric Power Cooperative, Inc.

Testimony on House Bill 2018 House Utilities Committee -- February 4, 2003

*Bruce Graham, Vice President of Member Services and External Affairs
Kansas Electric Power Cooperative, Inc. (KEPCo)*

H.B. 2018 enables the establishment of a new form of cooperative that would generate electricity from renewable energy. This concept was reviewed by the 2002 Legislature and there was considerable confusion about the need for and the intent of this type of organization. As a result, the electric cooperatives of Kansas pledged to work with the renewable industry and Rep Sloan to address our concerns. The result is H.B. 2018.

The concept of a renewable energy cooperative, as outlined in this legislation, was initially proposed in a June 2001 report published by the Kansas Corporation Commission's Energy Program Division. The report calls for the establishment of such cooperatives to produce and market renewable generation. The provisions of HB 2018 will enable five or more members to establish and manage such an entity and is modeled in statute after the rural electric cooperative act. The significant difference is that members (for the sake of clarity we'll name it the Cottonwood Renewable Generating Cooperative) would be able to generate renewable electricity to meet their individual needs and work together to market the excess generation on the wholesale market. Cottonwood members would be able to garner economies of scale for activities such a legal development costs and power supply marketing. By installing similar equipment, they could buy supplies in bulk, share the cost of construction, and perhaps provide full time employment for turbine maintenance.

Cottonwood members would not be able to share electricity among themselves. That would closely resemble retail wheeling and possibly be legal only if they removed themselves entirely from the electric grid. Renewable cooperative members are not likely to be totally self-sufficient because there will be many times when the wind doesn't blow and they will need electric service from a conventional utility provider.

In addition, Cottonwood members would likely have to depend on existing distribution service because there would not likely be the resources or ability to install new power lines. In fact, new line installations would probably run counter to the state's public policy declared in 66-1, 171, which is written to encourage the orderly development of retail electric service, avoid wasteful

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ATTACHMENT **1**

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duplication of facilities for electricity distribution and unnecessary encumbrance of the landscape.

Acknowledging the need for continued service from the traditional utility, H.B. 2018 sets out acceptable provisions for the utility to act as Cottonwood's provider of last resort, to maintain distribution lines, and provide access to the grid for their excess generation to be marketed.

Since the end of the 2002 Session, we appreciate the opportunity to have worked with advocates for this cooperative venture in order to find a business structure that is acceptable and recognizes the regulatory obligations and expenses of the existing utility.

Thank you for the opportunity to appear on HB 2018.

These comments are submitted on behalf of:
Kansas Electric Power Cooperative, Inc. (KEPCo)
Kansas Electric Cooperatives, Inc.
Sunflower Electric Power Corporation

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Comments to the
Kansas House Utilities Committee
by
Kyle K. Wetzel
on behalf of the
Kansas Renewable Energy Working Group
in Support of
HB 2018
Renewable energy electric generation cooperative act

February 4, 2003

The Kansas Renewable Energy Working Group strongly supports HB2018 for several reasons:

1. It offers small, independent generators of renewable energy an opportunity to recognize better financial return on their investment than is currently afforded in Kansas.
2. The bill provides for the creation of standard provisions for interconnection agreements for small generation systems in Kansas.
3. The bill provides potential means of funding expansion of the transmission system through issuance of revenue bonds.

Renewable Energy Coop

In the absence of net metering, the economics of independent power generation dictate that you minimize surplus power generation. Kansas law currently guarantees small parallel generators 150% of utilities' avoided costs or spot-market wholesale prices for surplus electricity they generate. Few small generators can produce power at costs below these values. This means they are actually selling their power to their provider of last resort at below their own costs. While this is better than just dumping the power for nothing, it limits the size of the system which someone can economically install. The bigger the system, the more power one is selling at loss. Not only does this limit the potential for generating nonpolluting, renewable energy, but it prevents independent generators from realizing the substantial economies of scale associated with larger renewable energy equipment.

For example, per kilowatt installed, a 10 kW wind turbine costs 3½ times what a 1 MW turbine costs. That makes small wind power uneconomical in Kansas.

As an alternative, HB 2018 would provide independent renewable energy generators the opportunity to pool their surplus capacity for the purpose of marketing it. This might allow a few dozen individuals to buy 100 kW or even 1 MW wind turbines, form a coop, each use the power he needs from his own generator, and then market the surplus from the entire coop on wholesale markets. The total surplus from the coop, which could be megawatts or tens of megawatts at a time, might be sizeable enough to allow the coop to negotiate power purchase agreements at rates which are profitable.

HB 2018 provides an entirely different business model for achieving a goal very much the same as what net metering hopes to achieve, that is, paying small, independent power producers a profitable price for their electricity.

One suggestion I would add regards Section 8 of HB 2018, which requires that any member of the coop own renewable resources capable of generating at least 100 kW. I would urge the Committee to consider amending this to 50 kW. My reasons are very practical. There are currently available on the market several 50 kW wind turbines which are growing in popularity, and the leading manufacturer of small wind turbines in the U.S. – Bergey Windpower of Oklahoma – will soon come to market with a similarly

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sized machine. There are very few 100 kW wind turbine generators, and almost no new turbines on the market sized between 100 and 600 kW. From a practical perspective, it would be much easier for rural homeowners and farmers to avail themselves of the renewable coop concept at 50 kW than at 100 kW.

Transmission Funding

With regard to Section 31 authorizing the issuance of revenue bonds for funding expansion of the electric transmission, I know that many in the renewable energy community – as well as those in conventional generation -- feel very strongly that bold action is needed to encourage expansion of the transmission system in Kansas. This is particularly true of the need for new UHV transmission from western Kansas to eastern Kansas. The Renewable Energy Working Group has joined with others in suggesting that the existing 115/138 kV line running from Dodge City to Barber and Harper Counties and back to Wichita should be upgraded to 500 kV, which would increase the capacity to export power – including wind power – from western Kansas by 1,250 MW. But such a line would cost approximately \$275 million, and transmission is currently considered a high-risk venture by investors. The use of revenue bonds has been discussed several times in the course of our Working Group meetings, and so we are very pleased to see this language in HB 2018.

Interconnection Standard

Finally, with regard to the interconnection standard, the Working Group feels very strongly that standard interconnection provisions are required, and during the past six months we have urged the Corporation Commission to establish them on its own.

Many small renewable energy generators are currently subjected to overly cumbersome interconnection requirements. In some cases, owners of small 10-kW and 20-kW wind turbines are asked to perform interconnection engineering studies which cost them \$5,000 in engineering fees. This is an onerous burden for a \$25,000 project.

Furthermore, the myriad interconnection requirements maintained by hundreds of utilities and coops around the nation make it almost impossible for purveyors of renewable energy equipment to provide useful advice to their customers. They simply cannot keep track of all of the differing requirements.

HB 2018 would require creation of standard provisions for interconnection agreements in Kansas, and we believe this is extremely important to making the renewable coop concept work.

I would like to suggest, again, that the Committee consider amending Section 32, however, to change the capacity limit to 20 MW from 5 MW. This would bring Kansas law in agreement with FERC's proposed rules on interconnection standards for small systems. FERC released a NOPR last August which would require all utilities subject to FERC's regulation of transmission to adopt its standard interconnection provisions. FERC's proposal would create separate provisions for systems of less than 2 MW capacity and those between 2 and 20 MW capacity.

The primary distinction for systems under 2 MW is that if it can be shown that the small generator is of a certain size relative to the circuit to which it is being connected, then the need for additional interconnect studies, fees, etc., is entirely waived. This is an enormous cost savings to small generators.

Along the same lines, I would suggest that Section 28 be amended to state "to the extent required by the standard provisions for agreements for interconnection" of Section 32, to prevent the transmission provider from requiring interconnection studies if they are not warranted.

John H. Hartzel

**Utilities Committee
Kansas House of Representatives**

Testimony in Support of HB 2018

By
Bill Griffith
Kansas Chapter of the Sierra Club

Thank you Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee for allowing me the opportunity to testify in support of HB 2018. I would like to start by thanking the members for their strong interest and support of renewable energy technology in the state.

As you all know, Kansas has a wealth of renewable energy options, including wind and biomass. Today, we would like to express our support for HB 2018, which would assist landowners in developing their wind resources.

This piece of legislation guarantees renewable resource coops transmission access to the transmission grid with interconnection standards to be developed by the KCC. This should be another incentive for the development of distributed generation in our state. Right now there is a lack of this type of generation and it is to our detriment.

Distributed generation reduces energy losses in transmission and distribution lines, provides voltage support, reduces reactive power losses, defers substation upgrades, defers the need for new transmission and distribution capacity, increases reliability of electricity supply and reduces the demand for spinning reserve capacity.

In a recent study Kansas was ranked first in wind potential in the United States. Wind is clean energy does not emit greenhouse gases, and is the fastest growing form of energy in the world today. There is well documented economic development with this form of energy which is especially critical in rural areas of our state which are experiencing hard economic times.

We urge you to pass this piece of legislation to further assist this technology in helping Kansas achieve its potential. Thank you.

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**Testimony before the
House Utilities Committee**

By

Mark Schreiber, Senior Manager Government Affairs

Westar Energy

February 4, 2003

Chairman Holmes and members of the committee, I am Mark Schreiber, senior manager, government affairs for Westar Energy.

Although House Bill 2018 primarily addresses issues related to the creation of renewable energy cooperatives in the state, Westar Energy has particular interest and support for Section 31.

Uncertainty about how new transmission facilities will be paid for will have a significant impact on whether new investments in these expensive facilities can be made. The authorization of bonds to finance costs related to constructing, upgrading and acquiring transmission facilities would benefit Westar Energy and its customers. Having the ability to consider the Kansas Development Finance Authority as a source of revenue bonds when it comes time to upgrade our transmission system could be a helpful tool.

Westar Energy views Section 31 of House Bill 2018 as supportive of providing safe, reliable electricity to Kansans.

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**Utilities Committee
Kansas House of Representatives
Written Testimony of the Kansas Corporation Commission Staff
February 4, 2003**

HB 2018

Thank you. Chairman Holmes and members of the Committee, I am Jim Ploger, Manager of the Kansas Corporation Commission's Energy Programs Division.

I am appearing today in support of House Bill 2018 regarding the proposed "Renewable Energy Electricity Generation Cooperative Act".

Kansas is well endowed with renewable energy resources. Each year over half a million Btus of solar energy fall on each square foot of Kansas ($15\text{KWh}/\text{M}^2$), representing the equivalent of 230 billion barrels of oil for the entire state. Winds driven by solar energy place Kansas first nationally in wind energy potential, according to a report last year from the United States Public Interest Research Group (US PRIG).

Renewable energy resources are enormous, but diffuse. Their efficient large-scale development requires significant land. With generally historically low prices for farm and ranch products, we could hope that development of renewable energy resources might offer the prospect of greater income for rural Kansas.

This hope could prove challenging to realize if we rely solely on conventional renewable energy business development structures where large corporations lease land for wind farm development as cheaply as possible. Wind development typically requires economies of scale that individual farmers and ranchers are seldom large enough to achieve. A traditional business structure that farmers often turn to when they need increased marketing leverage is the cooperative.

Cooperatives could offer an opportunity for rural Kansas to promote renewable energy development in a manner that is economically beneficial to rural communities. Kansas statutes outline three types of cooperatives: 1) cooperative societies, 2) rural electric cooperatives

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(RECs), and 3) agricultural marketing cooperatives. Cooperative societies are typically buyer coops. RECs are consumer cooperatives. Agricultural marketing cooperatives markets goods and products.

The three critical elements for developing a wind farm are:

- 1) A wind farm site with adequate wind resources;
- 2) A market for wind generated electric energy at an acceptable price, and;
- 3) Adequate electric transmission capacity to connect the site to the market at an acceptable price.

The traditional approach for wind development has been to let the market end drive the process, typically an electric utility working with a wind farm developer. When the utility controlled transmission, this was really the only viable strategy.

Open transmission access may now make it feasible for the owners of premium wind sites to take the lead role in wind energy development.¹ If adequate transmission capacity is accessible they can take their product to the green market within the region.

From the land owner's perspective wind becomes a commodity to market, much like wheat or natural gas. The amount of land required for an economically feasible wind farm will typically mean that a number of landowners will need to be involved. A traditional business structure in rural areas that many landowners may find acceptable is the cooperative.

Landowners need access to business structures that allow them to work together to develop renewable resources in a manner that maximizes their profits and the benefits rural communities. The traditional tool to accomplish this is the cooperative. "A cooperative is a business owned and controlled by the people who use its services. By working together, they can reach an objective that would be unattainable if acting alone."²

¹ This strategy may also allow more of the income from wind energy to stay in the local economy. Wind leases, sometimes taken under threat of eminent domain, have often paid landowners less than what some consider a fair price.

² Cooperative Information Report 7, Revised September 1996, Galen Rapp and Gerald Ely.

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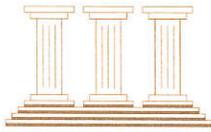
A cooperative:

- 1) **Improves bargaining power** - Combining the volume of several members leverages their position when dealing with other businesses.
- 2) **Obtains market access or broaden market opportunities** - Value is added to products by processing or offering larger quantities of an assured quality.
- 3) **Improves product or service quality** - Adding value to products by providing improved facilities, equipment, and services.
- 4) **Obtains products or services otherwise unavailable** - Provide services or products that would not attract other private businesses.
- 5) **Reduces Cost/Increases Income** - Reducing the cooperative's operating costs increases the amount of earnings available for distribution to members to boost their income.

This is not a silver bullet. To my knowledge the concept is not put forward to benefit a specific project or developer. The goal is to open doors, to empower Kansas land owners, farmers, ranchers, and entrepreneurs to find new ways to do what our existing utilities and businesses, foreign and domestic, with one notable exception, have not been able to do: get on with broad development of renewable energy in a way that maximizes benefits to Kansans.

Thank you.

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KANSAS TRIAL LAWYERS ASSOCIATION

Lawyers Representing Consumers

TO: Members of the House Utilities Committee
FROM: Barb Conant
Kansas Trial Lawyers Association
RE: 2003 HB 2018
DATE: Feb. 3, 2003

Chairman Holmes and members of the House Utilities Committee, I am Barb Conant, director of public affairs for the Kansas Trial Lawyers Association (KTLA). KTLA is a statewide, nonprofit organization of lawyers who represent consumers and advocate for the safety of families and the preservation of the civil justice system. We appreciate the opportunity to appear before you today to offer an amendment to HB 2018.

Sec. 23 is current language in K.S.A. 17-4627 relating to non-profit electric cooperatives. The language in Sec.23 mirrors K.S.A. 17-4627 with one important exception. The current language in that statute specifies that it only applies to actions effecting easements. We recommend that, to assure consistency and clarity, the heading, "Easements; Actions Affecting Easements" be amended at the beginning of Sec. 23. (See attached balloon.)

We offer this amendment with the approval of the Kansas Electric Cooperatives, Inc. and the bill's sponsor, Rep. Tom Sloan.

Thank you for the opportunity to offer this amendment and ask that you amend the suggested language in Sec. 23.

HOUSE UTILITIES

Terry Humphrey, Executive Director

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1 were also recorded, filed or indexed as provided by law in the proper
 2 office in such county as a mortgage of personal property. All after-ac-
 3 quired property of such cooperative described or referred to as being
 4 mortgaged or pledged in any such mortgage, deed of trust or other in-
 5 strument, shall become subject to the lien thereof immediately upon the
 6 acquisition of such property by such cooperative, whether or not such
 7 property was in existence at the time of the execution of such mortgage,
 8 deed or trust or other instrument. Recordation of any such mortgage,
 9 deed of trust or other instrument shall constitute notice and otherwise
 10 have the same effect with respect to such after-acquired property as it
 11 has under the laws relating to recordation, with respect to property owned
 12 by such cooperative at the time of the execution of such mortgage, deed
 13 of trust or other instrument and therein described or referred to as being
 14 mortgaged or pledged thereby. The lien upon personal property of any
 15 such mortgage, deed of trust or other instrument, after recordation
 16 thereof, shall continue in existence and of record for the period of time
 17 specified therein without the refileing thereof or the filing of any renewal
 18 certificate, affidavit or other supplemental information required by the
 19 laws relating to the renewal, maintenance or extension of liens upon per-
 20 sonal property.

Easements; Actions Affecting Easements

21 Sec. 23. No action or suit may be brought against a cooperative doing
 22 business in this state pursuant to the renewable energy electric generation
 23 cooperative act, or against any agent, servant or employee thereof, by
 24 reason of the maintenance of electric transmission lines on any real prop-
 25 erty after the expiration of a period of two years of continuous mainte-
 26 nance of such lines without the consent of the person or persons legally
 27 entitled to object to such maintenance.

28 Sec. 24. No person who is authorized to take acknowledgments un-
 29 der the laws of this state shall be disqualified from taking acknowledg-
 30 ments of instruments executed in favor of a cooperative or to which it is
 31 a party, by reason of being an officer, director or member of such
 32 cooperative.

33 Sec. 25. (a) Cooperatives doing business in this state pursuant to the
 34 renewable energy electric generation cooperative act shall be subject to
 35 the jurisdiction and control of the state corporation commission of this
 36 state in those provisions of chapter 66 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated
 37 applicable to electric utilities.

38 (b) No merger or consolidation of any cooperative organized under
 39 the provisions of the renewable energy electric generation cooperative
 40 act shall become effective until approved by the state corporation
 41 commission.

42 Sec. 26. The provisions of the Kansas securities act shall not apply
 43 to any note, bond or other evidence of indebtedness issued by any co-

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House Concurrent Resolution No. 5007

By Committee on Utilities

1-28

Shawn
Ballou
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9 A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION urging the Federal Energy Regu-
10 latory Commission to take action to ensure expansion and improve-
11 ment of the electric transmission system to meet the nation's energy
12 needs.
13

14 WHEREAS, The electric transmission system in the United States is
15 an extensive network of high-voltage power lines which transport elec-
16 tricity from generators to consumers and which must accommodate the
17 nation's growing demand for reliable and affordable power; and

18 WHEREAS, The system is rapidly becoming congested due to growth
19 in demand, investment in new generation facilities and lack of investment
20 in expansion and improvement of transmission facilities; and

21 WHEREAS, Expansion and improvement of the transmission system
22 is vital to the national interest because congestion creates bottlenecks
23 which result in decreased reliability, less competition, higher prices to
24 consumers and increased infrastructure vulnerability; and

25 WHEREAS, ~~Kansas is third~~ in the nation in wind energy production
26 potential and has adopted incentives for investment in wind generation
27 and generation from other resources, but expansion of generation is de-
28 pendent on a transmission system that will efficiently and reliably deliver
29 power to markets; and

30 WHEREAS, The existing transmission system ~~while capable of pro-~~
31 ~~viding reliable service to the native load in Kansas for the foreseeable~~
32 ~~future, does not have capacity to import additional power from outside~~
33 ~~the state or export additional power to markets beyond the state's bound-~~
34 ~~aries unless the system is redesigned to do so; and~~

35 WHEREAS, Because uncertainty in how transmission system expansion
36 and improvements will be financed and lack of regulatory direction
37 hamper investment in transmission facilities, the leadership of the Federal
38 Energy Regulatory Commission is crucial to resolution of the problems
39 ~~that exist in the transmission system~~; Now, therefore,

40 *Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Kansas,*
41 *the Senate concurring therein:* That the Legislature urges the Federal
Energy Regulatory Commission to ~~assume an aggressive leadership role~~
in development of sufficient transmission infrastructure to support the

The United States Department of Energy recognizes that Kansas is first

is increasingly incapable of providing reliable service to the native load in Kansas and does not have the capacity to support economic development of renewable and fossil-fuel resources or to economically dispatch power within the state; and

WHEREAS, The existing transmission system experiences significant constraints to the importation of additional power from outside the state and export of additional power to markets beyond the state's boundaries in support of national energy reliability and clean air standards; and

WHEREAS, The leadership of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission is crucial to resolving issues related to cost recovery of transmission facility upgrades and regional transmission system reliability issues

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~~nation's growing energy needs and to provide expeditiously for the establishment of standard market design and implementation of regional transmission organizations, and~~

3
4 *Be it further resolved:* That the Secretary of State is directed to provide a copy of this enrolled resolution to each member of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, the President of the United States, the Vice-President of the United States, the United States Secretary of Energy, the President Pro Tempore of the United States Senate, the Minority Leader of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, the Minority Leader of the United States House of Representatives, each member of the Kansas Congressional delegation, the State Corporation Commission, the Nebraska Power Review Board, the Missouri Public Service Commission, the Oklahoma Corporation Commission and the Public Utility Commission of Texas.
15

work with the State of Kansas in development of sufficient transmission facility infrastructure to support the state's economic development efforts and the nation's growing energy, security and reliability needs, along with the design and implementation of regional transmission organizations and cost recovery mechanisms