



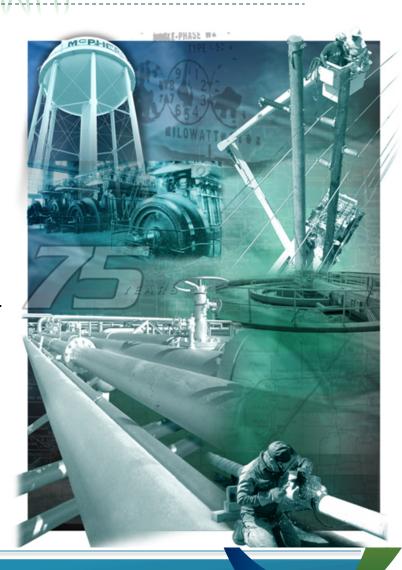




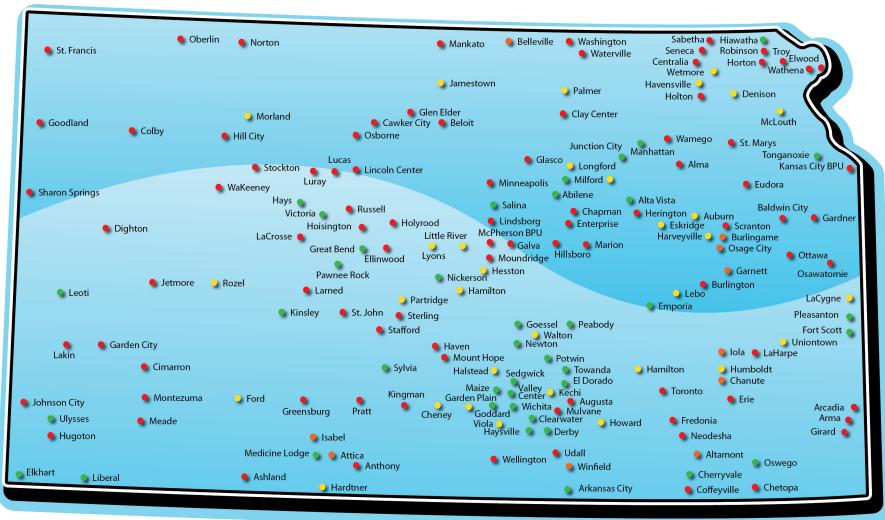
### House Energy & Environment Committee

# Kansas Municipal Utilities (KMU)

- Statewide Trade Association for Municipal Utilities
  - Electric
  - Natural Gas
  - Water
  - Wastewater
  - Telecommunications
- 175 Communities Operating One or More Municipal Utilities
- Established in 1928
- Headquartered in McPherson







## Municipal Electric Utilities

- 119 Municipal Electric Utilities in Kansas
  - "Public Power"
  - 4<sup>th</sup> Most Public Power Systems
    - Iowa (137), Minnesota (125) & Nebraska (121)
  - Largest: Kansas City BPU
    - 63,127 meters
  - Smallest: City of Radium
    - 25 Customers

- Median: 852 Customers
  - Examples:
    - Moundridge
    - Arma
    - Greensburg
    - St. John
    - La Crosse
- Primarily Rural Communities
- Only Eight of 119 Public Power Systems Serve In Excess of 5,000 Customers
- Approximately 16% of Kansas Citizens Served by a Municipal Electric Utility

# Municipal Energy Agencies

Municipal Energy Agencies

- Kansas Municipal Energy Agency (KMEA)
  - Formed in 1980
  - 77 Members
  - Energy Management Projects
  - Overland Park, Kansas
- Kansas Power Pool (KPP)
  - Formed in 2005
  - 43 Members
  - Current KPP Demand = 380 MW
  - Wichita, Kansas





### Local Generation

#### Local Deneration

- 60 Municipal Utilities Have Local Generating Facilities
- Baseload: Kansas City BPU Nearman Plant (235 MW)
- Reliability & Peaking: 58
  Municipal Power Plants
  - McPherson BPU: 239 MW
  - Coffeyville: 47.5 MW
  - Winfield: 41 MW
- EPA RICE NESHAP Rule
  - EPA RICE Rules Have
    Significant Impact on 54
    Kansas Municipal Power Plants



## Renewable Generation & Energy Efficiency

- Renewable Energy
  - Greensburg Wind Farm (Kansas Power Pool)
  - Bowersock Hydropower (Kansas Power Pool)
  - Bowersock Expansion (Kansas City BPU)
  - Smoky Hill Wind Farm (Kansas City BPU)
  - Municipal Net Metering Tariff (KMU)
- Energy Efficiency
  - Smart Meter Initiative (Kansas City BPU)
  - Take Charge! Challenge
    - Ottawa, Baldwin City, Colby, Goodland, Chanute, Iola,
      Fort Scott, Gardner, Wakeeney, Manhattan, ...
  - Individual EE Programs



### Municipal Gas Utilities



- 55 Municipal Gas Systems
  - Serve 37,000+ Customers
- Largest: City of Winfield
  - 5400+ meters
  - Largest Gas Systems Are Combined with Electric, Water
  - Largest Stand-Alone Gas System:
    - City of Hesston (1,150 meters)
- Smallest: City of Longford (47 meters)
- Median Size = 226 Meters
  - 10 Systems > 1,000 Meters

### Municipal Water & Wastewater Systems

- Each of KMU's 175 Members Operate a Municipal Public Water System
  - 452,000+ Customers
    - Largest: Wichita (pop. 384,445)
    - Smallest: Longford (pop. 80)
- KSMAP
  - KMU
  - KMEA
  - KPP
  - KRWA
  - KsAWWA
  - KWEA
  - KDEM
  - KCC
  - KDHE





## Municipal Utilities

- Consumer Owned A municipal utility is owned and operated by the city it serves.
- Not-for-Profit Service, rather than profit, is the utility's mission.
- Locally Regulated Rates and services of a municipal utility are governed by residents of the community itself either through the city commission or an appointed or elected board of public utilities
- Reliability Local presence of linemen and other utility workers in the city means quick response to outages and weather events.
- Keeping Dollars in the Community Local ownership means that as much as possible of the customer's energy dollar stays in the community, creating jobs and supporting the local economy.
- Community Values Decisions about the operation of a municipal utility are made locally, by members of the community. As such, a municipal utility is uniquely able to respond to the community's needs, building on the community's strengths and reflect and advance the community's values.







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