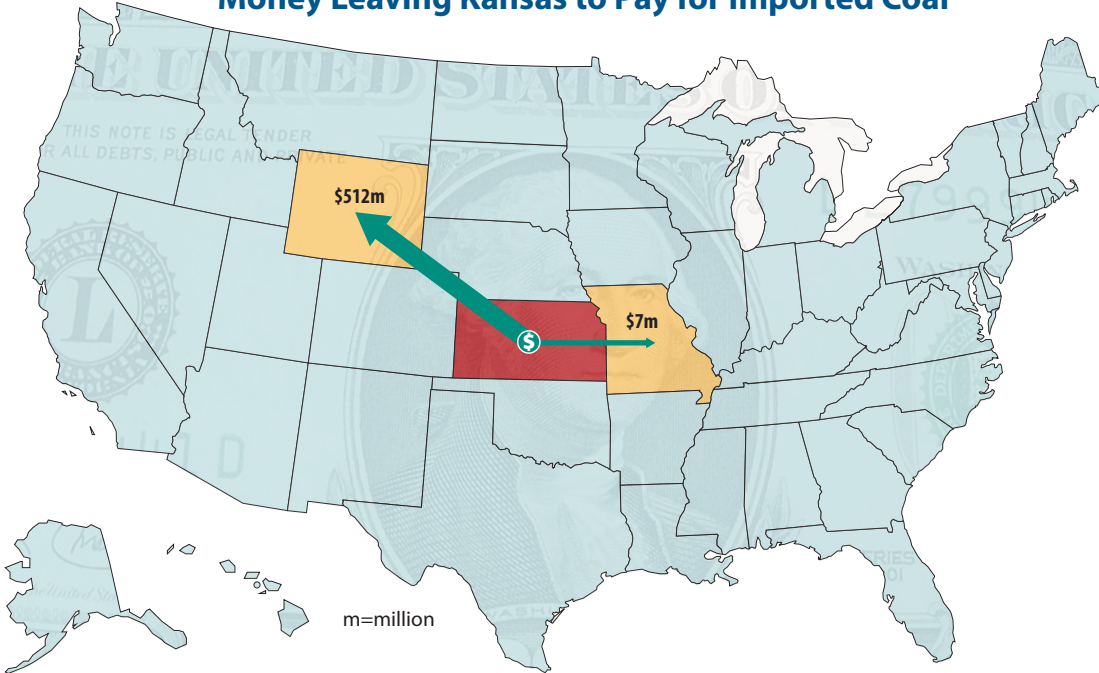


Kansas's Dependence on Imported Coal

Kansas imported more than 99 percent of the coal its power plants burned in 2008—mainly from Wyoming. To pay for that coal, Kansas sent **\$518 million** out of state. In-state mines not only supplied the rest of Kansas's coal, but also exported coal worth \$2 million to other states. Kansas spent a net \$516 million on imported coal.

Money Leaving Kansas to Pay for Imported Coal

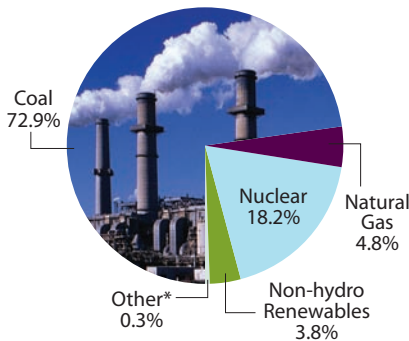


Note: Not all these funds will necessarily land in the state or nation where the mining occurs. Mine owners may divert the profits to parent companies in other locations, for example. Amounts also include the cost of transportation.

Compared with other states, Kansas:

- Is the 3rd most dependent on net imports as a share of total power use: 73 percent
- Spent the 7th most on net imports per person: \$185
- Spent the 10th most on net imports relative to gross state product: 0.42 percent

Kansas's Mix of Electricity Sources (2008)



Kansas relies on coal to produce 73 percent of its electricity, and imports virtually all the coal it uses.

* "Other" includes oil, municipal solid waste, tires, propane, or other manufactured and waste gases from fossil fuel.

Clean Energy Solutions Can Boost Kansas's Energy Independence

Investing in energy efficiency is one of the quickest and most affordable ways to replace coal-fired power while boosting the local economy. Yet Kansas spent just \$2.44 per person on ratepayer-funded electricity efficiency programs in 2007—about 75 times less than it spent per capita on net coal imports.

Reducing the state's electricity use by 1 percent annually could save consumers nearly \$18 million, and avoid the need to send as much as \$6 million out of state in the first year alone. Twenty-three states have adopted energy efficiency resource standards, most of which require utilities to achieve annual electricity savings of at least 1 percent (a target some states are already achieving). Leading states require annual cuts of 2 percent or more.

Fortunately, Kansas is beginning to tap its wealth of renewable energy resources to reduce dependence on imported coal. The state has the technical potential to generate nearly 79 times its 2008 electricity needs from renewable energy, led primarily by wind and bioenergy, though economic and physical barriers will curb some of that potential. Kansas utilities must rely on renewable resources to supply at least 20 percent of peak power demand by 2020. Twenty-eight other states and the District of Columbia have adopted such renewable electricity standards.



Union of Concerned Scientists

Citizens and Scientists for Environmental Solutions

© May 2010 Union of Concerned Scientists

This fact sheet is based on the findings of *Burning Coal, Burning Cash: Ranking the States That Import the Most Coal*, a report by the Union of Concerned Scientists. The fully referenced report, along with other state profiles, is available on the UCS website at www.ucsusa.org/burningcoalburningcash. The Union of Concerned Scientists is the leading science-based nonprofit working for a healthy environment and safer world.

National Headquarters
Two Brattle Square
Cambridge, MA 02238-9105
Phone: (617) 547-5552
Fax: (617) 864-9405

Washington, DC, Office
1825 K St. NW, Suite 800
Washington, DC 20006-1232
Phone: (202) 223-6133
Fax: (202) 223-6162

West Coast Office
2397 Shattuck Ave., Suite 203
Berkeley, CA 94704-1567
Phone: (510) 843-1872
Fax: (510) 843-3785

Midwest Office
One N. LaSalle St., Suite 1904
Chicago, IL 60602-4064
Phone: (312) 578-1750
Fax: (312) 578-1751