

February 7, 2023

To: House Committee on Energy, Utilities and Telecommunications

Rep. Leo Delperdang, Chair; Rep. Carl Turner, Vice Chair; Rep. KC Ohaebosim, Ranking Minority Member; Rep. Francis Averkamp, member; Rep. Emil Bergquist, member; Rep. Jesse Borjon, member; Rep. John Carmichael, member; Rep. Lynn Melton, member; Rep. Cindy Neighbor, member; Rep. Patrick Penn, member; Rep. Samantha Poetter Parshall, member; Rep. Pat Proctor, member; Rep. Webster T. Roth, member; Rep. Tobias Schlingensiepen, member; Rep. Mark Schreiber, member; Rep. Chuck Smith, member; Rep. Laura Williams, member.

From: William Dorsett, Flint Hills Renewable Energy and Efficiency Cooperative

In Favor of HB 2227 allowing 3rd Party Power Purchase Agreements

Across the U.S., churches which aren't taxable, have been able to arrange for their parishioners to own the solar array on the roof of the church. Because the church has no tax liability, solar tax credits don't apply but the church has benefited from the lower cost electricity from their power purchase agreement with their members. The fellowship has been able to collectively or individually, to take the credits and make the array more affordable. It is a win-win to the whole community. This model can be applied to all types of non-profit institutions from elementary schools, or city buildings to food pantries.

But the arrangement has not been legal in Kansas. There may be only one school, Maize High School, which has threaded the legal and tax brambles to gain a similar "subscription" contract for a large solar array the students helped create. It took many hours of expensive legal time to process the paperwork. There is now a rare opportunity for families who rent, whose roofs are too shadowed, or too deteriorated to place an array on their own home to buy a few panels on a community owned solar array of a neighborhood community center. It simply needs to be made legal in Kansas.

Thank you.