

**66-1,176. Termination of service rights in annexed areas; right to serve existing customers, when; compensation for termination of service rights.** (a) Whenever a city proposes to annex land that is located within the certified territory of a retail electric supplier, the city shall provide notice to the retail electric supplier in the manner prescribed by K.S.A. 12-520a, and amendments thereto. All rights of a retail electric supplier to provide electric service in an area annexed by a city shall terminate 180 days from the date of annexation, unless such electric supplier is then holding a valid franchise for service in the area granted by the annexing city. Such period of 180 days shall be extended to 210 days from the date of annexation if a franchise is granted to the retail electric supplier pursuant to referendum conducted according to applicable franchise laws of the state of Kansas within such period of 210 days. Whenever the city annexes land that is located within the certified territory of a retail electric supplier, the city shall negotiate for the issuance of a franchise agreement pursuant to K.S.A. 12-2001, *et seq.*, and amendments thereto, with a retail electric supplier holding a certificate within the annexed area. Nothing herein shall be construed to require a supplier holding both a certificate of convenience and a franchise for the area annexed to obtain a new franchise. The city shall have the final selection of which supplier receives a franchise to operate within the annexed area. When making such selection, the city shall consider certain factors including, but not limited to: (1) The public convenience and necessity; (2) rates of various suppliers; (3) desires of the customer or customers to be served; (4) economic impact on the suppliers; (5) economic impact on the customers of the suppliers; (6) the utility's operational ability to serve the annexed area; (7) avoiding the wasteful duplication of facilities; (8) avoiding unnecessary encumbrance on the landscape; and (9) preventing the waste of materials and natural resources. Within 30 days after the final decision of the city, any supplier aggrieved thereby may file an appeal in the district court of the county in which the annexed area is located to determine the reasonableness of the final decision. In the event that an appeal of the decision is filed in the district court, the retail electric supplier providing service at the time of annexation shall continue to provide service until such time as the appeal has been concluded. In the event service rights are terminated pursuant to this section, the commission shall certify such annexed area as a single certified territory to the supplier holding a franchise for or then providing retail electric service in the city immediately prior to the annexation.

(b) In the event the supplier holding a franchise or then providing retail electric service does not effect the assumption of electric service to the annexed area at the termination of the applicable 180-day or 210-day period as provided in subsection (a), then the originally certified supplier shall have the right to continue service to the annexed area and charge its ordinary rates therefor until such supplier does assume service to the annexed area. Such service shall be free of any franchise fee or other compensation to the city or the electric supplier holding the franchise. If the supplier holding a franchise has not assumed service to the annexed area within 180 days following the applicable 180-day or 210-day period provided in subsection (a), the city may require the originally certified supplier to obtain a franchise in order to continue service to the annexed area. Unless otherwise mutually agreed upon by the affected suppliers, no assumption of electric service shall occur within 15 days following notice to the originally certified supplier of the intended changeover time.

(c) Whenever the service rights of a retail electric supplier are terminated pursuant to subsection (a), fair and reasonable compensation shall be paid to such retail electric supplier by the supplier subsequently authorized to provide electric service. Such compensation shall be an amount mutually agreed upon by the affected suppliers or the sum of the following:

(1) The depreciated replacement cost for the electric utility facilities in the territory in which the service rights have been terminated pursuant to subsection (a). As used in this paragraph, "depreciated replacement cost" shall mean the original installed cost of the facilities, adjusted to present value by utilizing a nationally recognized index of utility construction costs, less accumulated depreciation based on the book depreciation rates of the selling utility as filed with and approved by the state corporation commission, which are in effect at the time of acquisition;

(2) all reasonable and prudent costs of detaching the electric system facilities to be sold and all reasonable and prudent costs of reintegrating the remaining electric system facilities of the retail electric supplier whose service rights are terminated pursuant to subsection (a);

(3) an amount equal to two times the gross revenues attributable to the customers in the terminated territory during the 12 months next preceding the date of transfer of the service pursuant to subsection (a); and

(4) an amount equal to the state and federal tax liability created by the taxable income pursuant to the provisions of this paragraph and paragraphs (1), (2) and (3) by the retail electric supplier whose service rights are terminated pursuant to subsection (a), calculated without regard to any tax deductions or benefits not related to the sale of assets covered herein.

(d) In the event that the parties are unable to agree upon an amount of compensation to be paid pursuant to subsection (c), after 60 days following the date of termination of service rights either party may apply to the district court having jurisdiction where any portion of the facilities are located, for determination of compensation. Such determination shall be made by the court sitting without a jury.

**History:** L. 1976, ch. 284, § 7; L. 1986, ch. 249, § 3; L. 1987, ch. 257, § 3; L. 2002, ch. 27, § 1; July 1.