THE CLEAN ECONOMY IN KANSAS

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ATLAS PUBLIC POLICY

5.8K	$4.6B	12 GW	50%
Announced Clean Manufacturing Jobs	Announced Clean Manufacturing Investment	Clean Power Capacity	Power Capacity That's Clean

- Kansas has 11.9 gigawatts (GW) of renewable power capacity, representing an estimated $14.6 billion in investment and enough generation to power five million homes a year. Wind provides roughly 9.9 GW, followed by 1.3 GW of nuclear, and 0.7 GW of growing solar deployments.
- Clean power supplied roughly two-thirds of Kansas's electricity in 2025. Wind alone provided about half of all in-state generation, one of the highest wind shares in the country, and nuclear added another 16 percent.
- Kansas has attracted roughly $4.6 billion in announced clean energy manufacturing investment, and about 5,800 announced manufacturing jobs. Panasonic's $4 billion battery plant in De Soto is the largest private investment in state history.

Kansas at a Glance

Kansas sits in the heart of the nation's wind corridor, where its wide plains have made it one of the country's leading renewable power producers. Wind has been the state's top source of electricity since it surpassed coal in 2019. The state now ranks fourth nationally in installed wind capacity and third in the share of its electricity that comes from wind. Alongside this power base, Kansas has drawn major manufacturing investment and a wave of new electricity demand from data centers and other industrial sectors. As of the end of 2024, Kansas supported more than 41,700 realized clean energy jobs across manufacturing, power generation, the grid, and energy efficiency. Kansas ranked 34th among all states, where clean energy (renewable and nuclear) jobs accounted for roughly half of the state's total energy workforce.[1]

State programs help support this growth through a competitive tax environment and targeted incentives. The Attracting Powerful Economic Expansion Act offers large employers tax credits,

[1] Jobs are defined by the U.S. Energy & Employment Report, which has a year-long lag between collection and reporting.

Data is from the Clean Economy Tracker unless otherwise noted. Data as of June 2026. Questions? Reach out: info@cleaneconomytracker.org. See the full methodology here.

payroll reimbursements, and training support, and the Kansas Department of Commerce pairs these tools with other incentives. The Kansas Industrial Training program reimburses new and expanding employers for customized training, and the Kansas Promise Scholarship covers community and technical college tuition in high-demand fields such as renewable energy manufacturing. Renewable energy companies have used these pipelines to staff up: Panasonic partnered with Johnson County Community College on a dedicated training center and custom curriculum for its De Soto plant, while Hutchinson Community College worked with Siemens Gamesa to train local workers in skills needed for its wind turbine nacelle plant.

Rapid electricity load growth is transforming Kansas's power generation and distribution system. Evergy, the state's largest utility, expects retail electricity sales to grow seven to eight percent per year through 2030, driven by data centers, urban center population growth, and industrial demand growth like from Panasonic's ramp-up. The utility has signed electric-service agreements with Meta, Google, and other large customers totaling about 2.5 GW of new demand, including Google's Project Mica campus in the Kansas City area. To insulate ratepayers from bearing an unfair burden of increased costs, state regulators also approved a large load power tariff in 2025 that requires data centers to cover the cost of the generation and local transmission they need. Kansas's retail electricity prices currently sit below the national average. Keeping power abundant and affordable for households and industry as demand climbs will be central to the state's competitiveness.

A Wind and Nuclear Powerhouse

Renewable and nuclear power supplied about 65 percent of Kansas's electricity generation in 2025. Wind provided roughly half of all generation, followed by nuclear at about 16 percent, with small but rising contributions from solar. Coal supplied close to a quarter of the state's power and natural gas supplied around five percent.

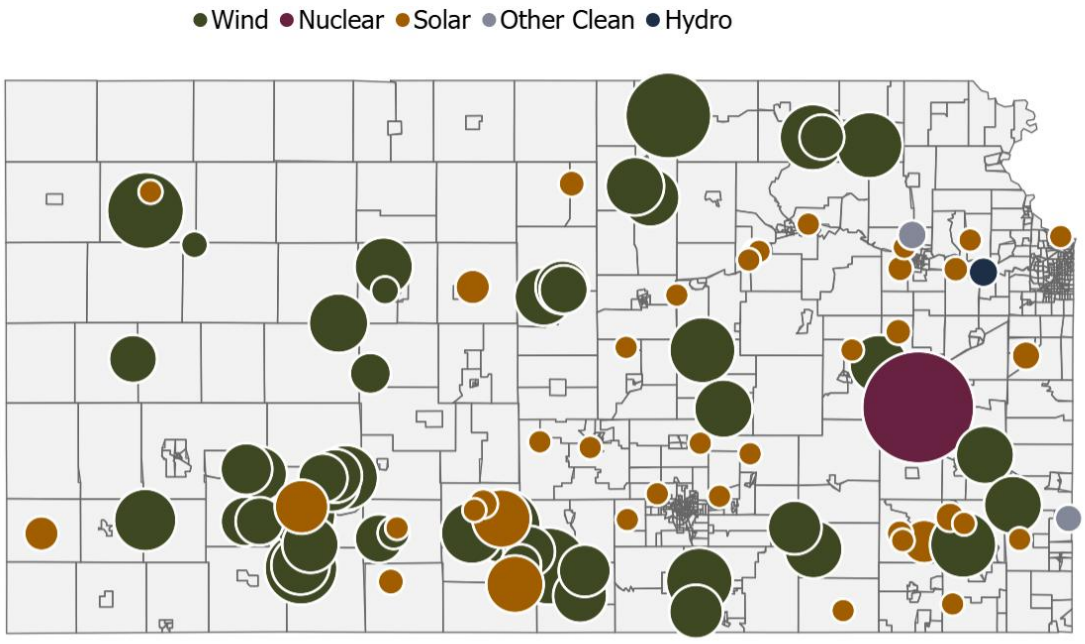
Kansas's total operational, under construction, and planned renewable and nuclear power capacity is 11.9 GW.[2] These represent an estimated $14.6 billion in investment[3] across more than 110 generators (Figure 1). That capacity is enough to power close to 5 million homes a year.[4]

[2] Power capacity refers to operational, under construction, and planned facilities. Operational facilities include projects operating, temporarily out of service, or on standby/backup. Retired and canceled facilities are not included.

[3] Investment is estimated by multiplying the nameplate capacity of each project by capital expenditure multipliers from the National Laboratory of the Rockies 2024 Annual Technology Baseline, considering technology and operating year, converted to 2024 dollars.

[4] We calculated estimated homes powered using the national average capacity factor for each technology and national average energy use per home. These multipliers are sourced from the National Laboratory of the Rockies 2024 Annual Technology Baseline and the U.S. Energy Information Administration.

Figure 1. Clean Power Plant Locations in Kansas



Bubble size is proportional to nameplate capacity in MW. 'Other Clean' includes landfill gas.

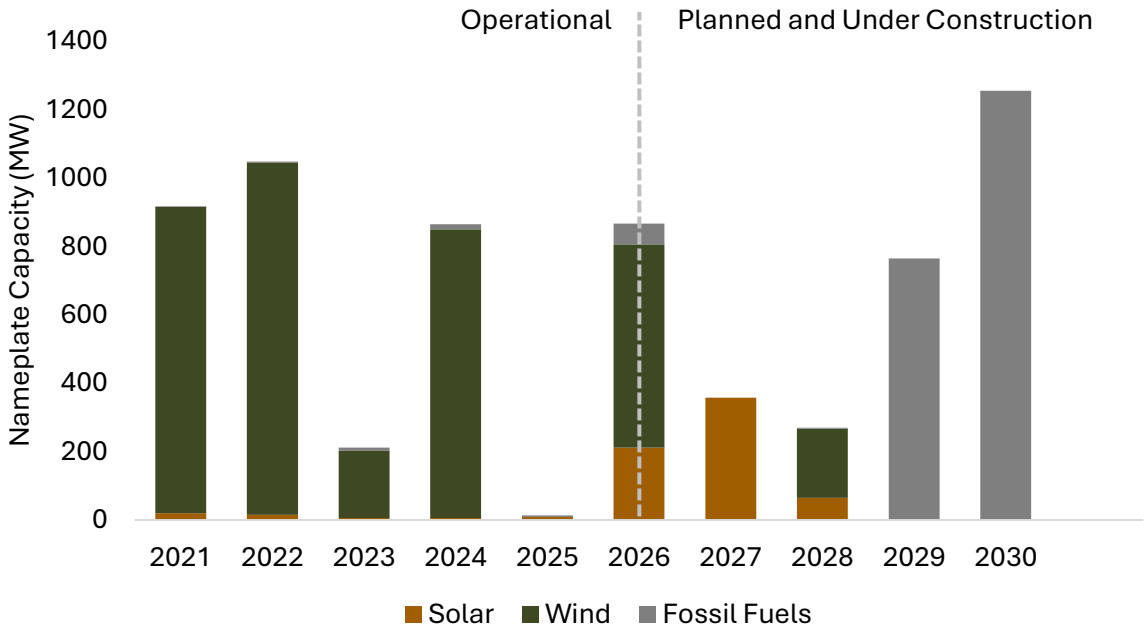
In western Kansas, the first congressional district leads with about 5.7 GW of renewable power capacity, followed by south-central and eastern districts. The state's largest operating wind facility is the High Banks wind farm in Republic and Washington counties, at more than 600 MW. Growth is not uniform, however. About one-fifth of Kansas counties have restricted or banned new commercial wind projects over land-use and siting concerns, which shapes where future developments can go.

The state's largest power generator is the nuclear-powered Wolf Creek Generating Station near Burlington, in the state's second congressional district. The generator has an operating capacity of 1.3 GW, enough to power more than 800,000 homes. After 40 years in operation, in 2025 the Nuclear Regulatory Commission extended its operating license through 2045.

Solar is driving recent power growth in Kansas. The state is home to 700 MW of operating, under construction, and planned solar. The largest operating solar farms are the 189 MW Pixley Solar and the 150 MW Boot Hill Solar projects, which came online in 2025 and 2026 respectively. The state's roughly 470 MW pipeline of planned and under construction renewable and nuclear power capacity—about $724 million in estimated investment—is expected to support more than 900

construction and operations jobs (Figure 2),[5] led by the 202 MW Plum Nellie wind farm and the 202 MW Ninnescah Flats solar project.

Figure 2. Power Capacity Additions Over Time



Year represents when a generator became operational or is expected to.

A Growing Clean Manufacturing Base

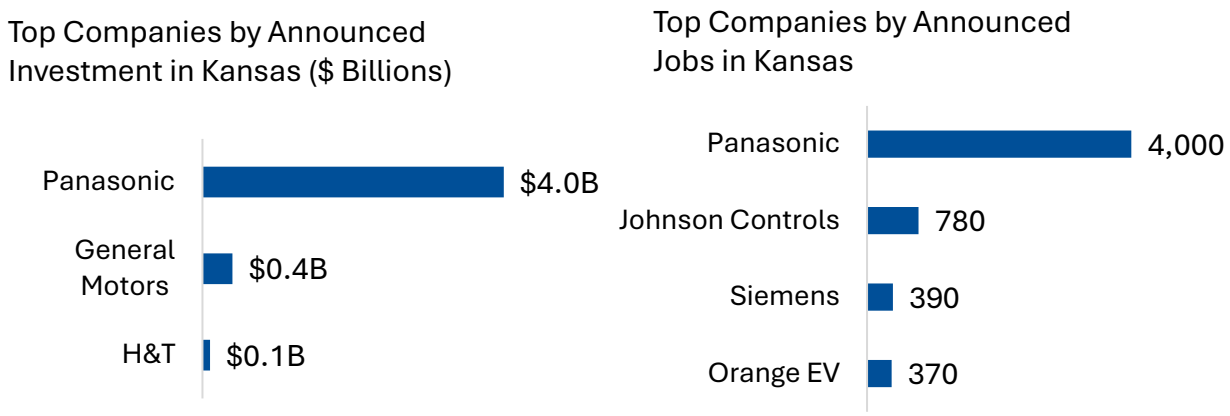
Kansas has attracted roughly $4.6 billion in announced renewable energy and battery storage manufacturing investment, and about 5,800 announced manufacturing jobs. The centerpiece is Panasonic's $4 billion battery plant in De Soto, the largest private investment in Kansas history. The 4.7-million-square-foot plant opened in 2025 and is expected to employ up to 4,000 workers, with plans initially for producing lithium-ion cells exclusively for EVs. Amid slower than anticipated EV demand and increased energy storage demand, Panasonic has adjusted its plans to accommodate battery production for data-center applications.

The manufacturing base extends across batteries, EVs, wind components, and heat pumps, led by Panasonic on both investment and jobs. General Motors and H&T are also among the state's largest

[5] Estimated clean power jobs may not correspond to actual past or future jobs at each site but are an approximation. Jobs are estimated using multipliers derived from the National Laboratory of the Rockies Jobs and Economic Development Impacts models and the Decarbonization Employment and Energy Systems model.

announced clean energy manufacturing investors and Johnson Controls, Siemens Gamesa, and Orange EV among the top clean energy manufacturing job creators (Figure 3).

Figure 3. Leading Clean Energy Manufacturing Companies in Kansas



H&T Recharge is investing $110 million to co-locate a cylindrical battery can plant to supply Panasonic, creating about 180 jobs, while Apogee Power is building a $16 million lithium iron phosphate energy storage facility in Liberal, expected to employ around 80 people.

Kansas also manufactures EVs and wind hardware. General Motors retooled its Fairfax Assembly plant in Kansas City for EVs, where it is now producing the Chevrolet Bolt until mid-2027 to make room for the Buick Envision, currently built in China. Orange EV builds heavy-duty electric trucks in the same area. Siemens Gamesa's Hutchinson plant manufactures turbine nacelles for the regional wind fleet, and Johnson Controls produces high-efficiency heat pumps in Wichita, the state's fourth congressional district. Together, these facilities give Kansas a manufacturing base that spans much of the clean energy value chain.