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Kepler's unique technical capabilities are not only well suited for finding and studying exo-planets, but also supernovae. We have a program on Kepler searching for supernovae and other transients in galaxies. To date we have found 5 transients - two type Ia supernovae, two core-collapse supernovae, but also one other exotic transient. The 30-minute cadence of Kepler has revealed subtle features in the light-curves of these supernova - not detectable with any other survey. One of the core-collapse supernova exhibit an outburst 200 days before explosion, believed to be when a 25 to 30 solar mass star starts oxygen burning. The Ia's are very interesting, as the true nature of these supernova has not yet been determined. Small, subtle features not visible with ground based surveys have revealed the nature of these progenitors, and the progenitors do not fill the normal models. By understanding what stars are blowing up as type Ia supernova and what their true light-curves look like, distance measurements using them can be improved by 6-7%, improving our understanding of dark energy.