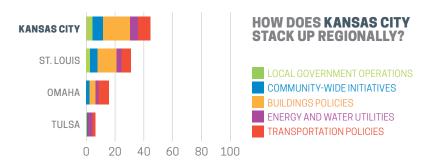
2019 CITY CLEAN ENERGY SCORECARD

Kansas City

Kansas City scored among the top 12 cities for buildings policies. The city's strong showing in this section is largely due to the stringency of Kansas City's commercial and residential building energy codes, the city's energy code compliance efforts, and its Energy Empowerment Program. With the adoption in 2017 of municipal renewable energy and energy-reduction goals through Resolution 170586, the city also performed well in local government operations. Kansas City has several options for improving its score in the next edition, most notably in transportation policies and energy and water utilities.



LOCAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS (4.5 OF 9 POINTS)

Kansas City has adopted energy-reduction, renewable electricity, and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction goals for local government operations. ACEEE projects the city will meet its goal to reduce local government GHG emissions 30% from 2000 levels by 2020. Kansas City requires new municipal buildings to achieve LEED Gold certification and benchmarks most public building square footage in Portfolio Manager. The city is developing fuel efficiency regulations for its public fleet. To ramp up its efforts, Kansas City can convert more streetlights to LEDs.

COMMUNITY-WIDE INITIATIVES (7 OF 16 POINTS)

Kansas City's GHG emissions reduction and renewable energy goals provide the vision for its clean energy efforts. ACEEE does not currently project that the city will achieve its goal of reducing community-wide GHG emissions 30% by 2020, but we believe it will make substantial progress toward it. The city has overseen the development of on-site solar systems on municipal buildings. To mitigate the urban heat island effect, the city has adopted a goal to increase urban tree canopy coverage to 40%.

BUILDINGS POLICIES (19 OF 30 POINTS)

Kansas City enforces the 2012 International Energy Conservation Code (IECC) with local amendments for residential and commercial buildings. The city promotes clean energy investments in existing buildings by offering financing programs and implementing policies that require energy saving actions. Its Energy Empowerment Program requires large multifamily and commercial buildings to report their energy consumption annually. Property assessed clean energy (PACE) financing for energy-efficient and watersaving home upgrades is available to homeowners.

ENERGY AND WATER UTILITIES (5.5 OF 15 POINTS)

Compared to other utilities, Kansas City Power & Light (KCP&L) shows moderate savings for electric efficiency programs, while Spire Missouri shows low savings for natural gas efficiency programs. Both utilities offer comprehensive programs for low-income households. KCP&L offers incentives for the construction of new distributed solar or wind systems. Kansas City also works to increase energy efficiency in water services and wastewater treatment plants, but more could be done.

TRANSPORTATION POLICIES (8.5 OF 30 POINTS)

Kansas City's Livable Streets Plan sets an active mobility vision for the city. Kansas City has not adopted quantitative vehicle miles traveled (VMT) or transportation-related GHG emissions reduction goals. The city set a mode shift target of increasing cycling trips to 5%. To support the fulfillment of this goal, the city can adopt a more comprehensive complete streets policy and increase the number of bikes offered through Kansas City B-cycle. Kansas City can also take steps to both improve the accessibility of, and direct investment toward, transit services. Kansas City can bolster its location-efficient policies by abolishing minimum parking requirements citywide and offering greater incentives for transit-oriented development.



