

RANK

36/100



OVERALL SCORE

36/100

RECOMMENDATIONS

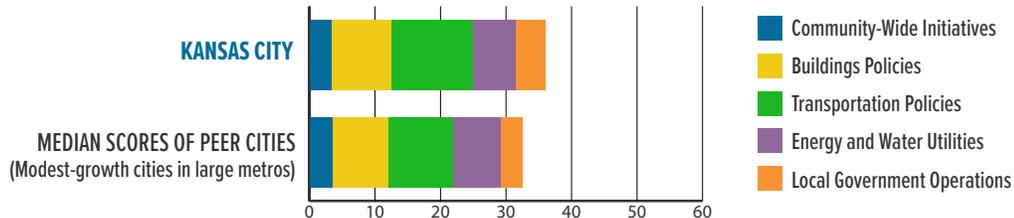
- Create or support energy efficiency workforce development programs and ensure these programs benefit historically marginalized communities.
- Adopt building tune-up and audit requirements for improving the energy performance of existing buildings.
- Establish and track metrics related to energy equity.
- Adopt solar- and EV-ready requirements in building codes.
- Expand high-quality transit access for low-income residents.

2021 CITY CLEAN ENERGY SCORECARD

KANSAS CITY, MO

Kansas City had its best achievements in the local government operations category, but the city moved down significantly in the rankings from the previous *Scorecard*. It has several options for improving its score, with the most room for improvement in community-wide initiatives and transportation policies.

HOW DOES KANSAS CITY STACK UP TO PEER CITIES?



COMMUNITY-WIDE INITIATIVES (3.5 OF 15 POINTS)

Kansas City's climate change mitigation, energy reduction, and renewable energy goals set the vision for a clean energy future. Based on emissions data from past years, ACEEE projects the city will achieve its near-term, community-wide climate mitigation goal of 30% below 2005 levels by 2025. The city entered into an agreement with Kansas City Power and Light to support the creation of community solar within the metro. To mitigate the urban heat island effect, it also adopted the Steam Buffer Ordinance.

BUILDINGS POLICIES (9 OF 30 POINTS)

Kansas City requires commercial and residential buildings to comply with the 2012 International Energy Conservation Code with local amendments. We could not find information on whether the city has adopted solar ordinances or policies requiring buildings to include EV charging infrastructure or be EV ready, but the city allows solar in all zones. Kansas City does not have programs committed to developing a dedicated energy efficiency or renewable energy workforce. To achieve energy reductions in existing buildings, the city requires commercial and multifamily buildings to benchmark energy use annually. It also offers incentives to spur clean energy investment, including PACE financing and expedited permitting for solar energy systems.

TRANSPORTATION POLICIES (12.5 OF 30 POINTS)

Of low-income households in Kansas City, 12.8% have access to high-quality transit. With 174.6 per 100,000 people, the city has a high number of EV charging station ports available for public use. Kansas City has neither a sustainable freight transportation plan in place nor any policies that address freight efficiency. However, the city has codified a GHG reduction target of 30% by 2030 from a 2000 baseline for the transportation sector and is on track to meet this goal. Transportation entities that serve Kansas City have received roughly \$130.79 per capita on average in local transit funding annually between 2015 and 2019, a moderate funding level.

ENERGY AND WATER UTILITIES (6.5 OF 15 POINTS)

Compared to other utilities, Eversource shows low savings as a percentage of sales for electric efficiency programs while Spire Missouri shows very low savings as a percentage of sales for natural gas efficiency programs. The utilities jointly offer a comprehensive energy efficiency program for multifamily properties, and each provides a low-income energy efficiency program that includes comprehensive and health and safety measures. Kansas City provides community-wide energy use information for planning and evaluation purposes through the city's GHG inventories. The city encourages the decarbonization of the electric grid by intervening in pending renewable energy cases and works with Eversource to increase the deployment of renewables. Eversource set a modest goal to reduce carbon emissions 80% by 2050 from 2005 levels.

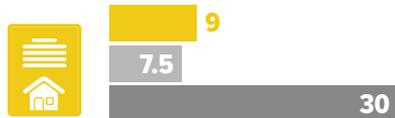
LOCAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS (4.5 OF 10 POINTS)

Kansas City has a GHG emissions reduction goal for local government operations. Based on emissions data from past years, ACEEE projects the city will come within 90% of its near-term climate mitigation goal to reduce GHG emissions 70% below 2005 levels by 2025. The city is developing fleet efficiency requirements and is beginning to convert streetlights to LEDs. It has installed approximately 1.5 MW of solar on municipal facilities and the city's PACE program encourages increased contracting of Minority Business Enterprises and Women Business Enterprises in energy projects. Kansas City conducts retrofits in several public buildings to meet its directive to achieve ENERGY STAR® certification for 90% of eligible buildings by 2023.

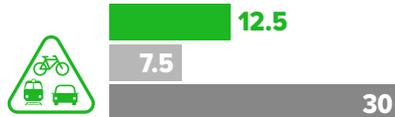
COMMUNITY-WIDE INITIATIVES



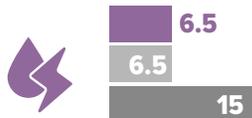
BUILDINGS POLICIES



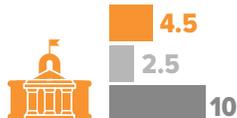
TRANSPORTATION POLICIES



ENERGY AND WATER UTILITIES



LOCAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS



MEDIAN SCORE OF ALL CITIES
MAXIMUM POINTS POSSIBLE