

RANK

59/100



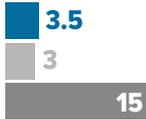
OVERALL SCORE

23/100

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.
- Publicize community-wide energy data.
- Establish and track metrics related to energy equity.
- Expand high-quality transit access for low-income residents.
- Develop a city freight plan that increases freight efficiency.

COMMUNITY-WIDE INITIATIVES



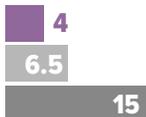
BUILDINGS POLICIES



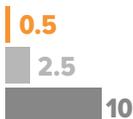
TRANSPORTATION POLICIES



ENERGY AND WATER UTILITIES



LOCAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

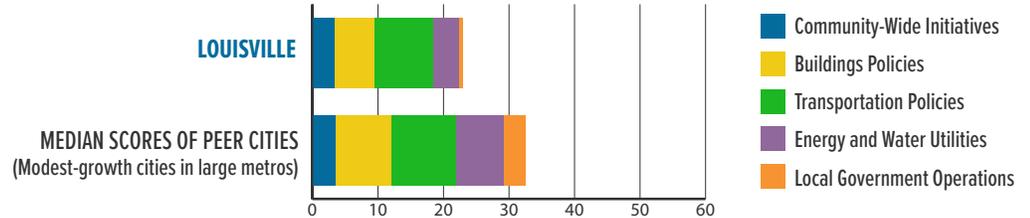


2021 CITY CLEAN ENERGY SCORECARD

LOUISVILLE, KY

Louisville performed best in the transportation category but moved down significantly in the rankings from the previous *Scorecard*. The city can improve across all policy areas to advance its rank in the next edition.

HOW DOES LOUISVILLE STACK UP TO PEER CITIES?



COMMUNITY-WIDE INITIATIVES (3.5 OF 15 POINTS)

Louisville's GHG emissions reduction, energy reduction, and renewable energy goals set the vision for a clean energy future. ACEEE was unable to project if the city will achieve its near-term climate mitigation goal of 80% below 2016 levels by 2050 because insufficient GHG emissions data were available for our analysis. To mitigate the urban heat island effect, Louisville offers incentives for green infrastructure through the Cool Roof Rebate program. The city has not taken an equity-driven approach to clean energy planning or adopted a formal policy, rule, or agreement that supports the creation of community solar and the integration of emissions-reducing technology in distributed energy systems within the community.

BUILDINGS POLICIES (6 OF 30 POINTS)

Kentucky requires all jurisdictions to enforce the 2018 Kentucky Building Code, which references the 2012 International Energy Conservation Code (IECC) for commercial buildings and the 2009 IECC for residential buildings. Louisville advocates for more stringent state energy codes. It does not have programs committed to developing a dedicated energy efficiency or renewable energy workforce. To achieve energy reductions in existing buildings, the city runs a voluntary energy challenge and offers financing incentives for clean energy.

TRANSPORTATION POLICIES (9 OF 30 POINTS)

Of low-income households in Louisville, 0% have access to high-quality transit. With only 9.7 per 100,000 people, the city has a very low number of EV charging station ports available for public use. It has neither a sustainable freight transportation plan in place nor any policies that address freight efficiency. Move Louisville has set a goal to reduce VMT 500,000 miles daily by 2040. Transportation entities that serve Louisville have received roughly \$56.09 per capita on average in local transit funding annually between 2015 and 2019, a low funding level.

ENERGY AND WATER UTILITIES (4 OF 15 POINTS)

Compared to other utilities, Louisville Gas & Electric (LG&E) shows very low savings as a percentage of sales for electric efficiency programs and did not report savings from natural gas efficiency programs. While the utility has no energy efficiency programs for multifamily properties, it does provide a portfolio of low-income programs including a comprehensive weatherization program. Louisville has access to community energy use data, which the city uses internally, but this data is not available to the public, and the city does not advocate for better access to utility data for ratepayers. PPL Corporation, the parent company of LG&E, set a modest goal to reduce carbon emissions 80% from 2010 levels by 2050.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS (0.5 OF 10 POINTS)

Louisville does not have a GHG emissions reduction goal for municipal operations or a policy prioritizing the procurement of efficient vehicles. The city has not adopted an efficient outdoor lighting policy, converted streetlights to LEDs, or instituted inclusive contracting processes. It has a dedicated staff member who evaluates building performance for energy efficiency upgrades.