Environmental Committee Meeting Agenda
City of Prairie Village
Public Works Conference Room, 3535 Somerset Ave.
Wednesday, May 27, 2026
5:30 PM

I. Call to Order

II. Approval of the Agenda

III. Approval of Minutes

A. Minutes

IV. Presentations

V. Old Business

A. Consider sponsorship of the 2026 Go Green Environmental Fair

VI. New Business

A. Discussion of ongoing committee commitments

VII. Informational Items

VIII. Adjourn

If any individual requires special accommodations – for example, qualified interpreter, large print, reader, hearing assistance – in order to attend the meeting, please notify the City Clerk at 913-385-4616, no later than 48 hours prior to the beginning of the meeting.

Environmental Committee
City of Prairie Village
April 22, 2026

Call to Order

Approval of the Agenda

Approval of Minutes

Minutes

Rick Wohlfarth moved to approve the March meeting minutes. Mae Ellen Terrebonne seconded the motion, and it passed unanimously.

Presentations

Old Business

75th Anniversary Parade (Jeff)

The parade will be held at 10 a.m. on May 2. Jeff Roberts reported stickers, seeds, and envelopes arrived. He asked for volunteers to walk with the group and hand out seed packets to those watching along the route. Families are welcome to walk with the committee and butterfly wings will be provided for up to 10 children walking with the group.

VillageFest (Johanna/Rick)

Mr. Wohlfarth has coordinated with city staff to reserve the same space as previous years. Johanna Comes reported that MagPie creative will be providing the craft with committee provided volunteer support. She will confirm their infrastructure, space, and volunteer needs.

Mr. Wohlfarth has confirmed the following programming at the event: Environmental Committee info booth, Master Naturalists, beekeeper exhibit, seed ball table, photo prop, butterfly exhibit, and Climate Action KC (tentatively). Nathan Vallette suggested having a composting promotion located at the Harmon Park compost site. If there are not enough volunteers, composting can be promoted in the Environmental Committee space.

A Sign-Up Genius will go out in advance of the event for volunteer support.

Mayor's Monarch Pledge (Piper)

Piper Reimer reported that she met with Keith Bredehoeft to discuss the Mayor's Monarch Pledge, focusing on reestablishing the butterfly garden at Bennett Park, planting a hedge row, and adding additional signage. She advised that Public Works would not recommend moving to entirely chemical free parks.

Drew Richardson suggested that if there isn't an appetite to go completely chemical free in the parks, the City could at minimum remove the honeysuckle located at Wassmer Park and replace it with native plants since it's away from the turf area that requires chemical use. Travis Carson suggested additional training for city staff to learn more about non-chemical maintenance options. Mr. Vallette suggested these efforts be focused on Bennett Park improvements to provide a positive case study prior to moving onto additional parks.

Ms. Reimer reported that Mr. Bredehoeft welcomes committee input on Bennett Park items, and Mr. Vallette asked for volunteers to work with Public Works on this item. Piper, Jeff, Penny, Mae Ellen, and Magda volunteered to form a subcommittee to continue this effort. Garry and Drew will also review the list of chemicals used in city parks to focus efforts on one or two high priority recommendations for possible discontinuation.

Sustainability Grant for Education (Melinda)

Melinda Lewis reported that she reached out to every public and private school in the city from preschool to high school to provide information about the school sustainability grant. She had productive conversations with several entities however, Village Presbyterian Preschool was the only entity that applied. They were awarded an approximately $500 grant to establish a garden on their property. Ms. Lewis and those on the grant subcommittee will review the program for suggested improvements next school year.

Compost program

Mr. Sellers reported that the compost program was adopted as a permanent program by City Council at its last meeting, with a goal to continue to grow use.

New Business

Committee planning process framework discussion

Mr. Sellers presented a comprehensive list of events, projects, and initiatives that the committee has committed to over the last few years. As committee chairs, Mr. Sellers and Mr. Vallette would like to prioritize projects and establish a framework for adding new initiatives to the committee's scope moving forward to ensure good processes for committee continuity and the efficient completion of projects and programs. Mr. Vallette shared that their goal is to identify a shared vision and priorities that he and Mr. Sellers can champion at the City Council level.

Ms. Lewis suggested that it would be beneficial to identify the committee's strategic aims, and then identify which tasks and projects are going to help the committee accomplish those goals.

The committee expressed concerns about wasting staff time determining costs for unapproved programs, an undue burden to complete the form, a scoring metric that would limit free flowing discussion of ideas, and a need to tie items back to the Climate Action Plan.

Mr. Vallette said that a member's best effort would be sufficient to complete forms and estimate costs, and this exercise is intended to organize rather than dissuade initiatives. Mr. Sellers outlined the framework to submit new ideas and the committee scoring metric and stated that open discussion would be part of the evaluation process.

Mr. Sellers and Mr. Vallette proposed next steps to be a committee review of the action log to identify missing items, and a review of the mission statement.

Informational Items

Upcoming meetings and events

- 75th Anniversary parade and party at Corinth Square - May 2, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.
- Native Plant Sale, City Hall parking lot – May 9
- Habitat Garden Tours - May 9
- VillageFest - July 4, 8 a.m. to 1 p.m.

2026 Committee Meeting Dates

- Environmental Committee meeting - May 27, 5:30 p.m.
- Environmental Committee meeting - June 24, 5:30 p.m.
- Environmental Committee meeting - August 26, 5:30 p.m.
- Environmental Committee meeting - September 23, 5:30 p.m.
- Environmental Committee meeting - October 28, 5:30 p.m.
- Environmental Committee meeting - December 9, 5:30 p.m.

Adjourn

Old Business: Consider sponsorship of the 2026 Go Green Environmental Fair

Recommendation
Determine whether to sponsor the event and host a table at the 2026 Go Green Environmental Fair.

Background
The 2026 Go Green Environmental Fair will take place on Saturday, October 17, 2026, from 9:00 AM to noon at the Powell Community Center – 6200 Martway Street, Mission, KS 66202. This event is in collaboration with the following Northeast Johnson County Cities: Fairway, Merriam, Mission, Mission Hills, Mission Woods, Prairie Village, Roeland Park, Westwood, and Westwood Hills.

The Prairie Village Environmental Committee has been an event sponsor in the past, and is asked to do so again this year. The committee is also asked to host a booth at the event.

Fiscal Note
In 2025, the committee sponsored the event in the amount of $200. The event is included in the 2026 budget under "EC Info Promotions/Marketing" without a specific dollar amount allotted.

Attachments
1. Go Green Sponsorship Request

Prepared By
Ashley Freburg, Public Information Officer
May 22, 2026

May 6, 2026

The City of Prairie Village:

Thank you for your 2025 Fair Sponsorship. I would like to invite your city to once again sponsor the Go Green Environmental Fair. The 2026 Go Green Environmental Fair will take place on Saturday, October 17, 2026, from 9:00 AM to noon at the Powell Community Center – 6200 Martway Street, Mission, KS 66202.

This event is in collaboration with the following Northeast Johnson County Cities: Fairway, Merriam, Mission, Mission Hills, Mission Woods, Prairie Village, Roeland Park, Westwood, and Westwood Hills.

We would also like your city to host a booth. All Exhibitors will receive a free booth, but sponsors will receive special recognition.

SPONSORSHIP LEVELS

Event CHAMPION: $500 to $1,000+ donation

- Sponsors at this level receive premier booth placement at the Go Green event
- Special advertising on the Environmental Fair website: **https://www.missionks.org/gogreen**
- Advertising in the nine hosting cities' communications promoting the fair
- Company name and logo advertisement on the event materials throughout the event
- Sponsorship recognition at your booth

Event BOOSTER: $100 to $499 donation

- Company name will be included on the Environmental Fair website
- Advertising in the nine hosting cities' newsletters promoting the fair
- Sponsorship recognition at your booth

To submit your sponsorship donation, please make the check payable to Roeland Park Community Foundation and mark the memo with "EF 26 Environmental Fair." Mail to CeCe Riley, Roeland Park City Hall, 4600 W. 51st St., Roeland Park, KS 66205.

Please contact Terri Baugh at **tbaugh04@gmail.com** with questions or to become a sponsor. The sponsorship deadline is September 30, 2026.

Terri Baugh
Co-Chair
Go Green 2025 Environmental Fair
816-210-9685

New Business: Discussion of ongoing committee commitments

Recommendation
The committee should consider next steps regarding the City's Race to Zero

Background
In October 2021, the Prairie Village Environmental Committee and the City of Prairie Village signed on to the City's Race to Zero, a global campaign backed by the United Nations targeting a 50% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030. The goal, through rigorous and immediate action, is to deliver a healthier, fairer, net-zero carbon world for all. This is in alignment with the Paris Climate Accord goal of holding the Earth at no more than 1.5° C warming.

This commitment requires annual reporting to CDP (formerly Carbon Disclosure Project) on what action steps the city has taken each year to work toward carbon neutrality. Because the City of Prairie Village has no sustainability staff, the Environmental Committee recommended — and the City Council approved — working with a consultant to develop action steps.

City staff engaged sustainability consultants Keramida Inc. In 2023, Keramida worked with city staff, the Environmental Committee, and community stakeholders to create a greenhouse gas inventory and municipal climate action plan. This guide identifies ways for the City to reduce its carbon emissions.

However, the Race to Zero requires cities to address carbon emissions in their communities as well, so in 2025, Prairie Village engaged with Keramida again to develop a Climate Action Guide. The guide, developed with the Prairie Village Environmental Committee, offers practical ideas, resources, and support for residents and businesses in Prairie Village to adopt sustainable habits.

It is now up to the Environmental Committee to see that the plans and ideas generated in the Municipal Climate Action Plan and the Community Climate Action Guide are put into action to effectively begin to impact Prairie Village's emissions.

Fiscal Note

Attachments
1. Community Climate Action Guide
2. Municipal Climate Action Plan

Prepared By
Ashley Freburg, Public Information Officer
May 22, 2026

PRAIRIE VILLAGE, KANSAS

PRAIRIE VILLAGE

COMMUNITY CLIMATE ACTION GUIDE

Practical Steps for a Sustainable Future

NOVEMBER 2025

CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The City of Prairie Village would like to express sincere gratitude to the dedicated members of the Environmental Committee, the Climate Action Subcommittee, and the local subject matter experts consulted for the development of city actions.

The Climate Action Subcommittee met bi-weekly over the course of the project to ensure a quality and timely guide. Their time, insight, and commitment to building a more sustainable and resilient community made this work possible.

We also thank the residents of Prairie Village who shared their feedback through the community questionnaire. Your voices were vital in helping us understand local priorities and in ensuring that this guide reflects the values and needs of our community.

While this guide was created by and for the residents of Prairie Village, it will be supported by a network of local organizations, nonprofits, and agencies that continue to empower residents to take meaningful climate action.

Together, we can move toward a healthier, more sustainable future **for all**.

ABBREVIATIONS

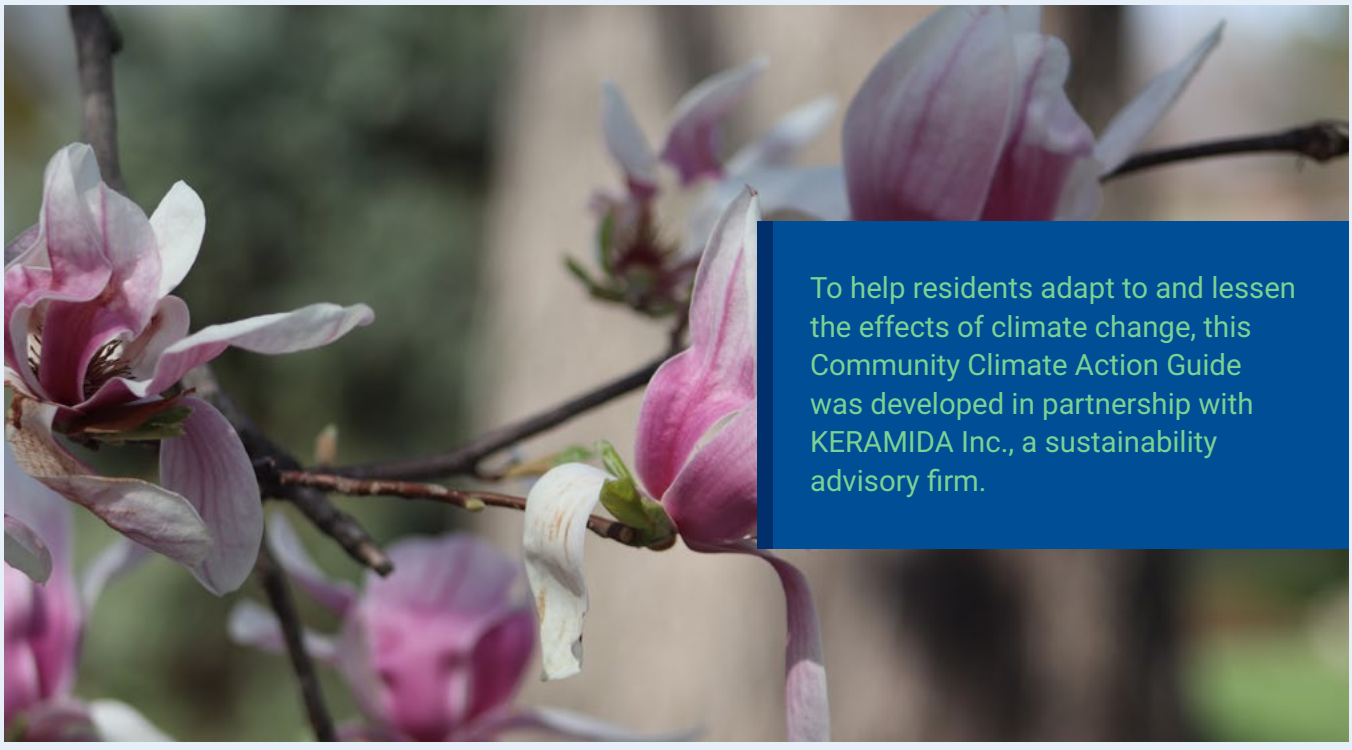
CH_4	Methane
CO_2	Carbon Dioxide
CO_2e	Carbon Dioxide Equivalent
EIA	U.S. Energy Information Administration
EV	Electric Vehicle
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
HEV	Hybrid Electric Vehicle
HVAC	Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
MT	Metric Tons
N_2O	Nitrous Oxide

INTRODUCTION

Prairie Village, Kansas, part of the Kansas City metro area, is encouraging its residents to help combat climate change, which refers to the shift in our weather patterns and temperatures, by engaging in efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and reduce energy to make our community healthier, more resilient, and **safer from the negative effects of climate change**.

While some of these changes occur naturally, activities such as burning fossil fuels have been shown to make it worse, leading to heat waves, floods, and other extreme weather events.

Residents may already be noticing the effects of climate change in their own lives, such as experiencing more heat waves or heavy rains, longer dry spells, and stronger storms. These conditions can create problems, such as health issues from extreme heat, poor air quality, and increased stress when navigating issues related to property damage from natural disasters. Additionally, our infrastructure, which residents rely on, may become strained with overloaded power grids, inadequate stormwater systems, and increased erosion of roads and bridges. These impacts make it harder for everyone to cope and recover.



To help residents adapt to and lessen the effects of climate change, this Community Climate Action Guide was developed in partnership with KERAMIDA Inc., a sustainability advisory firm.

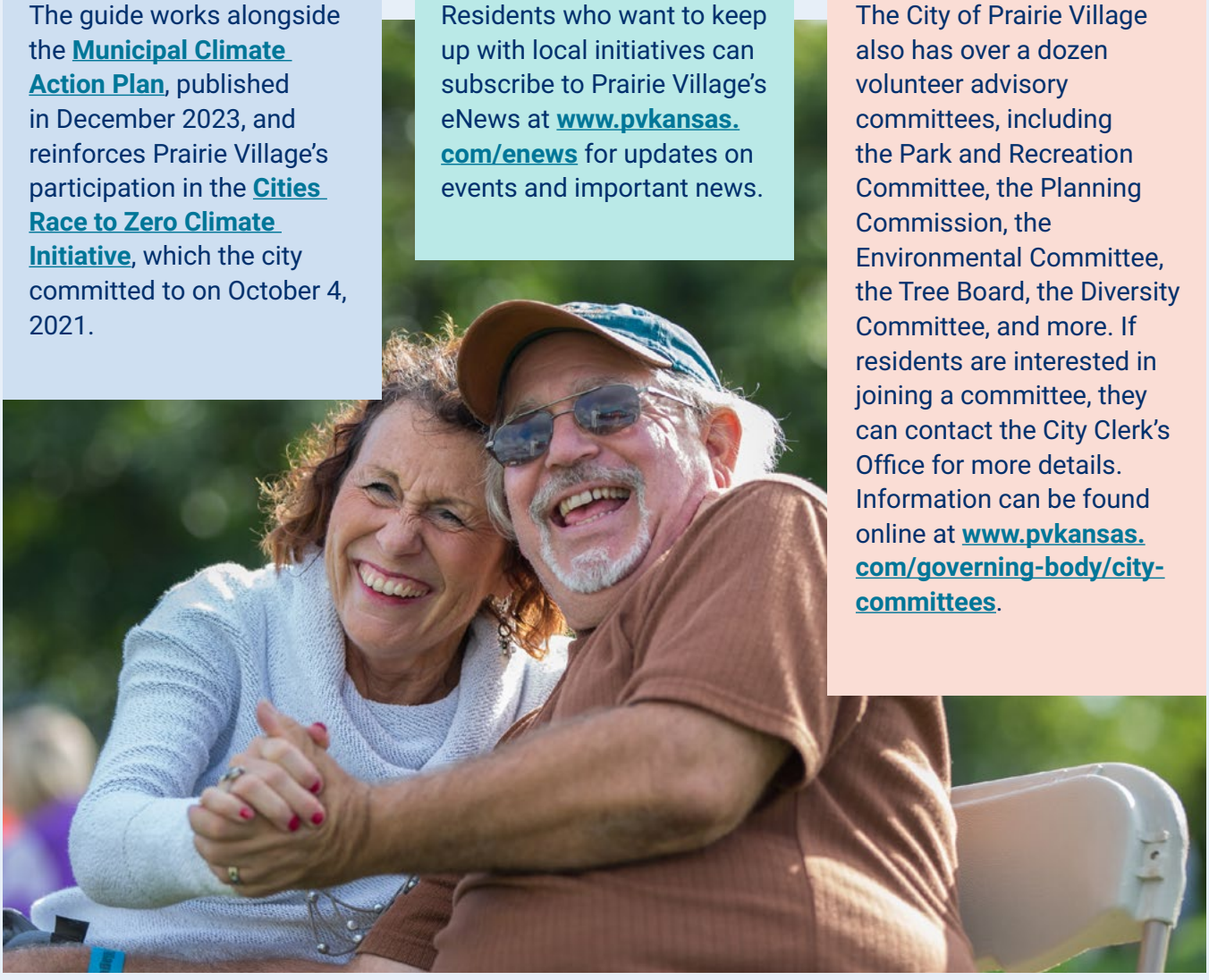
INTRODUCTION

This guide offers **practical ideas**, **resources**, and **support** for residents and businesses in Prairie Village to adopt sustainable habits and technologies that can lower utility costs and boost public health.

The guide works alongside the **Municipal Climate Action Plan**, published in December 2023, and reinforces Prairie Village's participation in the **Cities Race to Zero Climate Initiative**, which the city committed to on October 4, 2021.

Residents who want to keep up with local initiatives can subscribe to Prairie Village's eNews at **www.pvkansas.com/enews** for updates on events and important news.

The City of Prairie Village also has over a dozen volunteer advisory committees, including the Park and Recreation Committee, the Planning Commission, the Environmental Committee, the Tree Board, the Diversity Committee, and more. If residents are interested in joining a committee, they can contact the City Clerk's Office for more details. Information can be found online at **www.pvkansas.com/governing-body/city-committees**.



ACTION AREAS

This guide identifies four key action areas based on the 2018 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in Prairie Village.

In 2018, Prairie Village emitted a total of

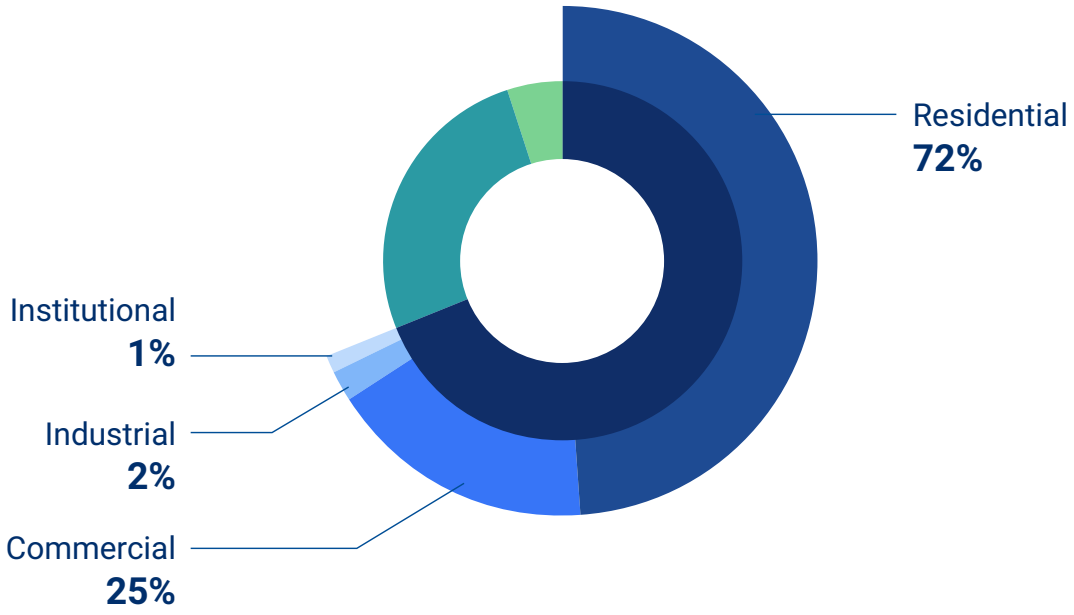
526,033 metric tons (MT)

of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_2e).

Emissions by Sector (MT CO_2e)

The emissions came from three sectors:

Stationary Energy (69%) | **Transportation (26%)** | **Waste (5%)**



Within stationary energy, emissions are further broken down into residential, commercial, institutional, and industrial sub-sectors. The residential sub-sector produced the most emissions at 72%, followed by commercial at 25%, and industrial and institutional at 2% and 1%, respectively.

ACTION AREAS

The four action areas of **electrification**, **energy efficiency**, **transportation**, and **waste** were chosen to address the three emission sectors and support regional goals.

Electrification and energy efficiency were picked because they can greatly reduce emissions from stationary energy use.

Stationary Energy (69% of emissions)

Electrification

Electrification means replacing machines or appliances that use fossil fuels with electric versions. This switch can **reduce localized GHG emissions, improve air quality, and cut down on noise from combustion**.

Evergy, the electric utility serving Prairie Village, plans to achieve net-zero emissions by 2040. By electrifying buildings, homes, and vehicles, more of the electricity will come from zero-emission sources, which will significantly reduce emissions from burning fossil fuels. Electrification has the highest potential to reduce GHG emissions while also improving air quality for residents.

Energy Efficiency

Energy efficiency is about using less energy to get the same results. By improving the energy efficiency of appliances and equipment, people can **keep the same level of performance and comfort while also decreasing emissions and energy costs**.

As fossil fuel-powered equipment is replaced with electric equipment, the demand for electricity is expected to significantly increase. This may create challenges for Evergy's goal of becoming net-zero by 2040. To ensure Evergy can meet electricity demand using renewable energy sources, it's important to lower the overall demand for electricity. Residents can achieve this by improving energy efficiency and reducing energy waste, which enables Evergy to meet electricity demand without fossil fuels.

ACTION AREAS

Transportation and waste were also included, even though their impact on emissions is smaller. Together, transportation and waste make up almost a third of the city's emissions, and simple changes in these areas can lead to significant reductions in emissions.

Transportation (26% of emissions)

Transportation

Transportation includes how we travel by car, bike, bus, or on foot. Choosing efficient and climate-smart options like electric vehicles, biking, walking, carpooling, or public transit can help **reduce GHG emissions and air pollution**.

Prairie Village is mainly a residential community located more than 10 miles from downtown Kansas City. With limited public transportation options, a large portion of GHG emissions comes from the use of personal vehicles. Using public transportation, biking, walking, and switching to hybrid electric vehicles (HEVs) or electric vehicles (EVs) can significantly decrease GHG emissions, improve air quality, and reduce traffic congestion.

Waste (5% of emissions)

Waste

Waste refers to the materials we throw away, recycle, or compost. Reducing waste, especially food and packaging, can help **cut down on emissions from landfills and conserve natural resources**.

By sending less waste to landfills, Prairie Village can reduce city-wide GHG emissions. When waste decomposes in landfills, it releases methane (CH4), one of the most potent greenhouse gases. Reducing waste also lessens emissions from the supply chain associated with extracting, producing, and transporting new materials by encouraging the reuse of resources. Additionally, compost made from organic waste, like food scraps, can improve soil health and help store carbon, which reduces emissions even more. By focusing on waste diversion, Prairie Village residents can significantly lower GHG emissions, save natural resources, and create a more resilient urban environment.

To achieve the net-zero goal that Prairie Village has committed to, the city and its residents will need to be **active participants** in climate action.

During this time of transformation, we can prioritize the areas with the greatest potential for impact. A significant portion of Prairie Village's emissions comes from how energy is used in homes and buildings, making the residential sub-sector a critical focus. Prioritizing energy efficiency, electrification, and utilizing renewable energy will have the greatest impact on reducing GHG emissions.

Reaching net-zero emissions by 2050 will require community-wide effort, with both the city and residents playing an active role in making sustainable choices and supporting local climate initiatives.

While the vast majority of community emissions come from homes, businesses, transportation, and waste, nearly 1% of emissions come directly from city government operations. Running municipal buildings and vehicles accounted for approximately 1,500 metric tons of CO_2e in 2018. The city is working to reduce its own footprint through the **Municipal Climate Action Plan**.

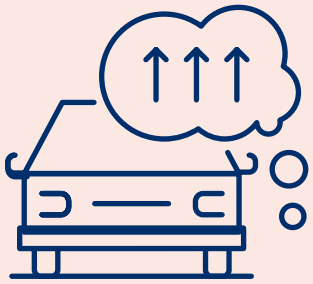
Meeting the 50% emission reduction target by 2030 and the net zero target by 2050 will require bold shifts over time.

We must adapt how we power our daily lives, how we move through the community, and how we think about consumption and waste. Although change may be difficult at times, it represents an opportunity to build a more efficient, resilient, and healthier Prairie Village for generations to come.

To meet the 50% reduction target by 2030, the community will need to reduce emissions by:

263,017 MT of CO_2e.

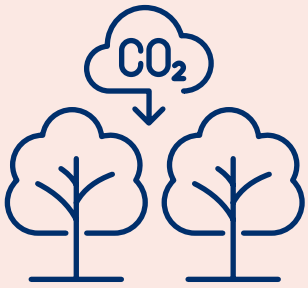
That's the equivalent of :



gas-powered cars driving nearly

670 million

miles



or the amount of carbon

4.3 million

tree seedlings would absorb over 10 years.

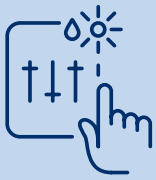
HOW TO USE THIS GUIDE

Whether you are a **homeowner** wanting to buy more efficient appliances, a **renter** looking for low-cost energy-saving tips, a **business owner** aiming to reduce operating costs, or simply **someone curious** about climate-friendly energy, transportation, or waste habits, **this guide is made for you**.

Climate action involves more than just lowering GHG emissions. While reducing emissions has a positive effect on the Earth's climate, local actions also bring extra benefits, like **better air quality, long-term cost savings, increased energy security, job creation, protection of biodiversity, and keeping water clean**, among others.

According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the global leader in climate change research, climate change mitigation can positively influence other societal goals such as food security, human health, energy access, energy security, and environmental services. For example, Prairie Village is already experiencing an increase in high heat days per year. Heat-mitigating actions, such as increasing the urban tree canopy and reflecting solar radiation, can reduce hospitalizations for heat-related illnesses and lower energy demand for cooling, which can help ensure energy grid stability.

The following sections will give improvement suggestions for residents, broken down by different action areas. Each suggestion will list local organizations that can help you get started or provide additional information. **Appendix B** of this guide includes contact details for these local organizations.

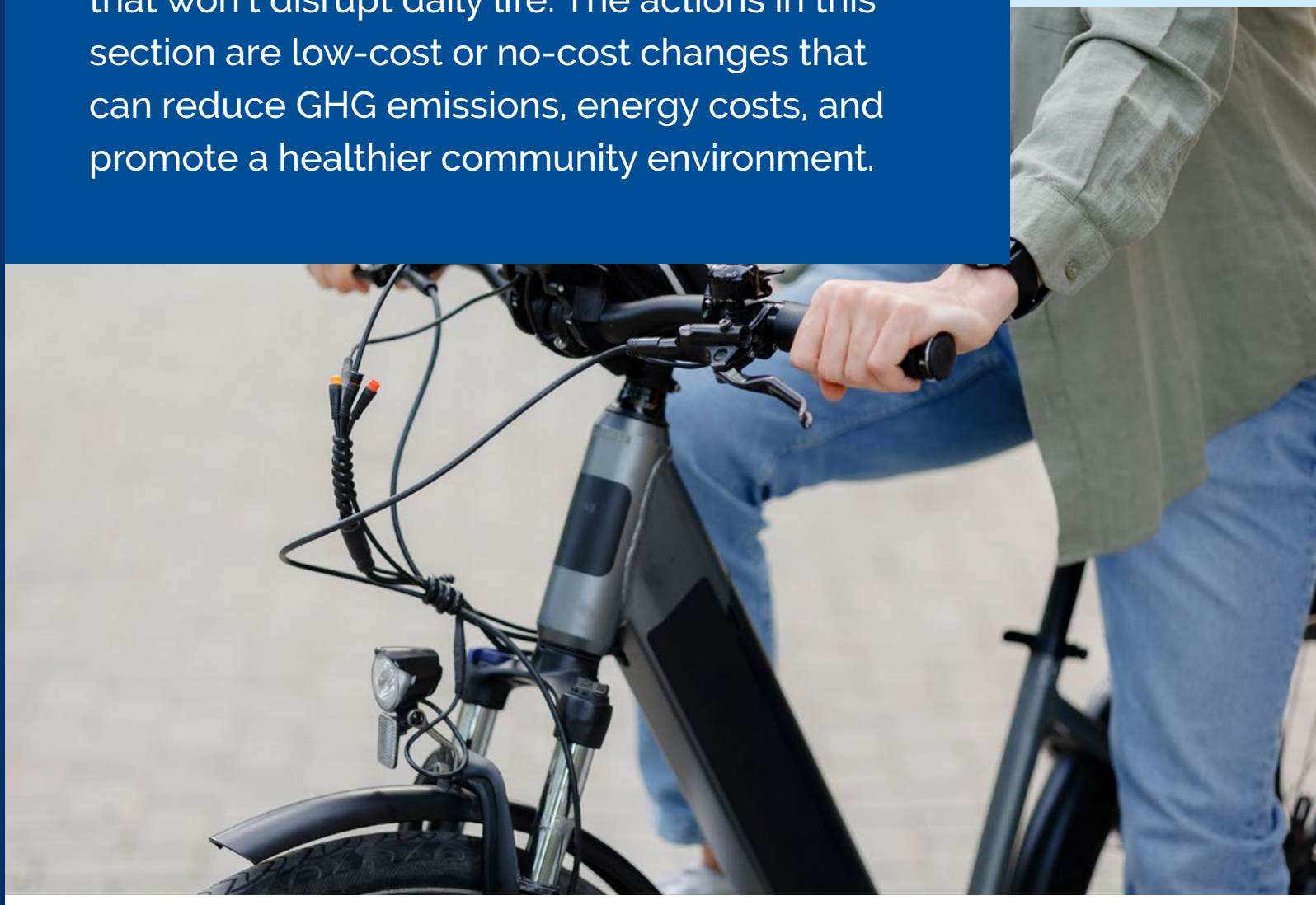


Start by identifying which action areas matter the most to you, like upgrading appliances, composting food waste, or choosing to walk or bike more often, and use this guide to find practical steps, local contacts, and tools to get started.

Every action, big or small, helps make Prairie Village healthier and more resilient, and this guide is designed to help you take the next step with confidence and support.

Climate-Friendly Habits and Choices

There are many ways residents can help lower GHG emissions, often with simple changes that won't disrupt daily life. The actions in this section are low-cost or no-cost changes that can reduce GHG emissions, energy costs, and promote a healthier community environment.



ELECTRIFICATION

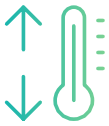
Plan for Electrification

Electrifying equipment and appliances will require some investment, but first, assess your space and needs. For example, electric equipment may require a new breaker on an electrical panel, a new outlet, or even relocation to a different physical location. Before making the switch, review the available appliance or equipment options, your needs, and the power requirements. Ensure that any electrical work is done by a licensed electrician.

Supporting Groups:

- Building Energy Exchange
- Climate + Energy Project
- Climate Action KC
- Metropolitan Energy Center

ENERGY EFFICIENCY



Thermostat Adjustment

Setting the thermostat to be warmer in the summer and cooler in the winter can reduce energy usage. Changing indoor settings even as little as 1-2˚F can reduce energy use by 1-6%, depending on how much energy is used and how well the space is insulated. By raising indoor temperatures in the summer and lowering them in the winter, you can lower both emissions and energy costs.

Natural Lighting

Opening curtains and blinds can let in natural light, reducing the need for electric lights during the day. Keeping the lights off helps save energy, cut emissions, and lower utility bills. Additionally, natural lighting has been shown to enhance mood and mental health, boost cognitive skills, reduce stress, and improve sleep.

Natural Ventilation

When the outdoor weather is comfortable, you can open windows and doors for natural ventilation and fresh air. This allows you to turn off heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) systems. According to the Energy Information Administration (EIA), space heating and air conditioning together make up about 52% of annual energy consumption (eia.gov). Therefore, reducing the runtime of HVAC systems can result in significant energy and cost savings, as well as GHG reductions.

Supporting Groups:

- Bridging the Gap →
- Climate + Energy Project →
- Climate Action KC →
- Evergy →
- Metropolitan Energy Center →
- Heartland Renewable Energy Society →

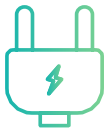
ENERGY EFFICIENCY

Clean and Replace Air Filters

Cleaning and replacing HVAC air filters helps the HVAC system operate efficiently and move air effectively. This can reduce energy usage, emissions, and utility costs since the HVAC system will not have to work as hard to maintain a comfortable indoor space. Additionally, regularly cleaning and replacing air filters will ensure that indoor air quality is clean, healthy, and free from irritants.

Close Blinds and Curtains

On warm, sunny days, sunlight can shine through windows and heat up rooms. If indoor temperatures become uncomfortably hot, closing curtains and blinds can help block out the sunlight and keep the temperature down. By reducing heat added from sunlight, the indoor space remains comfortable, which can reduce the need for air conditioning, effectively lowering energy use, emissions, and utility bills.



Unplug Electronics

Unplugging electronics and shutting off power strips when not in use can reduce the energy usage from electronics in standby mode. Even when completely powered off, many electronics often still use a small amount of energy, often referred to as phantom load. Although the energy savings from unplugging electronics might be very small, every little bit helps and can help save small amounts on energy costs.

Supporting Groups:

- Bridging the Gap →
- Climate + Energy Project →
- Climate Action KC →
- Evergy →
- Metropolitan Energy Center →
- Heartland Renewable Energy Society →

ENERGY EFFICIENCY

Cold Wash

Washing clothes in cold water can save a lot of energy because water does not need to be heated. Additionally, many detergent brands continue to improve their products so that washing in cold water is just as effective as washing in hot water. There may be times when extra dirty laundry still requires warm or hot water for a more thorough cleaning, but a cold-water wash can effectively clean an average load of laundry. Using cold water can significantly reduce the energy required to heat water and can help preserve pre-heated water in tank systems for other uses, such as showering and bathing.

Adjust Electronic Settings

Many modern appliances and electronics have “Eco” or “Energy Saving” modes. These settings often optimize energy usage in various ways, depending on the appliance. For example, a dishwasher's eco mode may lower water temperatures and reduce drying times, while a television may dim the screen brightness and set a shorter auto-off timer. Although these changes may seem small and not greatly affect how users enjoy their products, they can often add up to significant energy and cost savings over the product's lifespan. Additionally, this reduction in energy use can lower energy bills.

Turn Off the Lights

Depending on the lighting type, shutting off lights when they are not needed and only turning them on when necessary has the potential to greatly decrease energy usage. If more efficient LEDs are used, the energy savings might not be as noticeable as those achieved with incandescent bulbs; however, small amounts of energy can still be saved. Reducing lighting usage can also help to lower energy costs and reduce light pollution, depending on the location and type of fixture.

Supporting Groups:

- Bridging the Gap →
- Climate + Energy Project →
- Climate Action KC →
- Evergy →
- Metropolitan Energy Center →
- Heartland Renewable Energy Society →

TRANSPORTATION

Active Transportation

When possible, walking or biking instead of driving can significantly reduce emissions from fossil fuels. Walking and biking also offer the benefits of being a healthier alternative, helping to reduce air pollution, and alleviating traffic congestion.

Carpool

Riding with others to go to and from similar destinations can be a great way to travel sustainably. Reducing personal vehicle trips and opting for carpooling can help lower emissions, save money on gas, decrease air pollution, and reduce roadway congestion.

Group Errands

Running errands all at once can often save fuel and time. Retail shops and services are usually located near each other in commercially zoned areas, so completing your errands at the same time can cut down on both driving time and fuel use.

Use Eco Mode and Other Fuel-saving Features

Many modern vehicles have eco settings that may adjust the engine's power, throttle response, or shift timing. Some cars also have an auto stop/start feature that automatically stops the engine when the vehicle is idle for a few seconds, like at a traffic light. These modes often feature subtle changes that can boost fuel economy and lower emissions. Eco modes are great options for when speed or fast acceleration is not needed.

Supporting Groups:

- Bike Walk KC →
- Climate Action KC →
- Safe Routes to School →
- Plug in KC →
- Metropolitan Energy Center →

WASTE

Recycle

Recycling helps reduce the amount of waste sent to landfills and has the additional benefit of keeping materials in use. Most metals, glass, paper, cardboard, and plastics are recyclable. However, it is critical to confirm that your waste provider will accept the material.

Recycling electronic waste is vitally important. Rare materials found in electronics and batteries are often very costly and environmentally damaging to mine and produce. By recycling electronic waste and the rare materials it contains, we can help limit the mining needed to continue manufacturing new electronics and batteries.

Compost

Organic materials, such as food scraps and yard waste, decompose anaerobically (without oxygen) in landfills. This results in a decomposition process that releases methane, which has approximately 265 times the warming potential of carbon dioxide. Composting organic material either in a home composting pile or at a composting facility allows the organic waste to decompose aerobically (with oxygen). This aerobic decomposition process releases heat, water, and trace amounts of CO_2. Composting at home or at a compost facility reduces GHG emissions, decreases landfill size, and produces organic compost that can be added to lawns, gardens, and farms to improve soil health and productivity.

Reusable Goods

Opting for reusable goods can reduce waste and save money. Common disposable goods that can be easily replaced include water bottles, tableware and utensils, straws, shopping bags, resealable bags, and containers. By utilizing more durable goods, waste can be reduced, and both businesses and individuals can save money over time by minimizing the number of repeat purchases for disposable items.

Supporting Groups:

- Bridging the Gap →
- Climate Action KC →
- Johnson County Environmental Division →
- Magpie Create Reuse Collective →
- Republic Services →
- Compost Collective KC →
- KC Can Compost →
- Missouri Organic Recycling →
- ScrapsKC →
- RecycleSpot →

WASTE

Donations and Reuse

Donating items that are no longer needed but are still in usable condition can extend the life of these items. Utilizing community drop-off and resale centers or joining “Buy Nothing” groups can offer convenient ways to keep goods in use and out of landfills. Similarly, opting to purchase used, returned, or refurbished items can help reduce landfill waste and offer the chance to buy items at a lower price.

Supporting Groups:

- Bridging the Gap →
- Climate Action KC →
- Johnson County Environmental Division →
- Magpie Create Reuse Collective →
- Republic Services →
- Compost Collective KC →
- KC Can Compost →
- Missouri Organic Recycling →
- ScrapsKC →

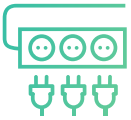
Investments for Lasting Change

For residents seeking to further reduce their emissions, the following measures can help lower GHG emissions. While the options in this section may require upfront costs, many have an added benefit of reducing costs over time and can save money in the long run.

ELECTRIFICATION

Evergy Solar Subscription

The local electric utility, Evergy, offers residents the option of a solar subscription. Renters, businesses, or homeowners who are unable to install solar or do not want to pay the upfront cost of installation can opt into a solar subscription that supports solar energy development. Every month, subscribers will pay a "Solar Block Subscription Charge" based on the amount of energy produced by shares in the solar array. The amount paid will be directed toward offsetting the cost of installing the community solar site located near downtown Kansas City.



Electric Appliances

Opting for electric appliances, such as clothes dryers, stoves, and ovens, can provide alternatives that produce fewer emissions than their natural gas counterparts. Additionally, electric appliances produce fewer indoor emissions and lower the risk of gas leaks, thus creating a healthier and safer indoor environment. Additionally, electric appliances can be more efficient than standard models, which can help reduce utility costs and save money in the long term. Depending on the appliance, some electric options can also be safer in homes, such as induction cooktops that only heat cookware and lower the risk of burns.

Electric Outdoor Heating

For businesses and homeowners that currently have or are interested in installing outdoor heaters for patios and decks, choosing electric heaters can reduce GHG emissions and improve air quality. Depending on the heater model, an electric heater could be a cost-effective solution for outdoor heating, requiring a plug and little to no maintenance compared to combustion-based variants.

Residents seeking more information on solar subscription options should contact Evergy or visit **Evergy's Solar Subscription webpage**.

Supporting Groups:

- Bridging the Gap →
- Building Energy Exchange →
- Climate + Energy Project →
- Climate Action KC →
- Evergy →
- Metropolitan Energy Center →
- Heartland Renewable Energy Society →

ELECTRIFICATION

Electric Lawn Equipment

Switching from gas-powered to electric lawn equipment, such as mowers, trimmers, and leaf blowers, can help reduce both greenhouse gas emissions and local air pollution. Gas-powered lawn equipment is often highly inefficient and contributes to noise pollution as well. By using electric alternatives, residents can enjoy cleaner, quieter, and easier-to-maintain tools that lower their household carbon footprint. Many electric models are also cost-effective over time, as they require less maintenance and no gasoline purchases.

Supporting Groups:

- Bridging the Gap →
- Climate Action KC →
- Heartland Renewable Energy Society →

ENERGY EFFICIENCY

Solar Rooftops

Adding solar on rooftops can be an effective way to reduce GHG emissions, help ensure electricity resilience, and lower long-term electricity costs. Depending on electricity goals, adding solar can be costly initially, but it can offer long-term savings by reducing the amount of electricity provided by the utility.

Residents interested in purchasing solar panels should check Kansas regulations, Evergy, and Prairie Village for available incentives, requirements, and limitations associated with solar energy generation and net metering.

Supporting Groups:

- Bridging the Gap →
- Building Energy Exchange →
- Climate + Energy Project →
- Climate Action KC →
- Evergy →
- Metropolitan Energy Center →
- Prairie Village Sustainability Grant →
- Prairie Village Exterior Grant →
- Heartland Renewable Energy Society →

ENERGY EFFICIENCY

Smart Thermostat

Even without upgrading the HVAC system, replacing a traditional thermostat with a smart thermostat can offer significant GHG reductions, energy savings, and cost savings, while also improving indoor comfort. Entry-level smart thermostats enable users to set heating and cooling schedules, track energy usage, and receive maintenance reminders to keep their HVAC systems running efficiently. More capable smart thermostats can further improve efficiency and reduce utility costs by automatically learning schedules and temperature preferences, utilizing geofencing technology to detect when you leave or return, employing remote sensors to prioritize specific rooms, and providing insights into energy usage. These features are often more effective at maintaining preferred temperatures and operate only when needed, rather than using a simplistic on-or-off mode, thereby reducing energy use without compromising occupant comfort.

While smart thermostats cost more than traditional thermostats, Evergy offers incentives that provide reduced prices or free smart thermostats to residents who sign up for Evergy's "Thermostat Program." Evergy's Thermostat Program is a demand response program that allows Evergy to make slight adjustments to thermostat settings during times of high energy demand, typically during peak summer and winter periods. During periods of high energy demand, less efficient and more expensive energy generation sources are activated to meet community demand. The Thermostat Program enables Evergy to reduce demand by preheating or pre-cooling homes and buildings prior to predicted energy spikes and then adjust demand during the peak by slightly modifying user settings. During this time, users still retain control over their thermostat and can adjust settings as usual.

For more information on incentives and program details, visit the online **Evergy Marketplace** or contact Evergy.

Supporting Groups:

- Bridging the Gap →
- Building Energy Exchange →
- Climate + Energy Project →
- Climate Action KC →
- Evergy →
- Metropolitan Energy Center →
- Heartland Renewable Energy Society →

ENERGY EFFICIENCY

Energy-efficient HVAC

Choosing a heat pump or high-efficiency furnace can enhance energy efficiency and lower GHG emissions. High-efficiency heating and cooling for homes can also lower long-term energy costs and improve indoor comfort. Homeowners and businesses that install these systems can expect lower utility bills, as heat pumps and high-efficiency units consume significantly less energy than traditional furnaces. Electric heat pumps and electric furnaces that do not require the combustion of fossil fuels offer an additional benefit: they produce no localized emissions, thereby improving indoor air quality and creating a safer and healthier indoor environment.

Energy-efficient Water Heating

Installing an energy-efficient water heating system, such as a heat pump water heater or a tankless (on-demand) water heater, can significantly reduce GHG emissions and energy use while maintaining similar or improved water heating capabilities. Like HVAC heat pumps, heat pump water heaters utilize ambient air to heat water and only use a traditional heating element during times of high demand. Because heat pumps use less energy than their traditional counterparts, they reduce energy consumption and associated costs. Tankless, on-demand water heaters have an electric or gas heating element, like most traditional water heaters. However, tankless water heaters heat water on demand, rather than heating and storing water in a tank. This means energy is only utilized when hot water is needed, thus reducing energy use and costs. Additionally, tankless water heaters provide continuous hot water, eliminating the need to wait for a tank to heat up between uses.

Prairie Village currently offers residents grant assistance for the installation of energy-efficient furnaces and water heaters. Residents interested in learning more about grant guidelines and requirements are encouraged to visit the **Prairie Village website** or contact the Prairie Village Community Development Department.

Supporting Groups:

- Bridging the Gap →
- Building Energy Exchange →
- Climate + Energy Project →
- Climate Action KC →
- Evergy →
- Metropolitan Energy Center →
- Prairie Village Sustainability Grant →
- Heartland Renewable Energy Society →

ENERGY EFFICIENCY

Energy-efficient Appliances

Energy-efficient appliances, including washing machines and dryers, stoves, ovens, dishwashers, and refrigerators, can help reduce energy consumption and lower community-wide GHG emissions. When buying new or replacing old appliances, selecting those with the EPA ENERGY STAR label can help ensure the appliance has undergone rigorous measurement and testing to validate its energy usage claims. In addition to reducing energy consumption and lowering emissions, efficient appliances offer the added benefit of being more cost-effective to operate than standard models and may also have additional features not found in standard models.

Sustainable Building Codes and Frameworks

When building a new home or making a major addition, incorporating sustainable building codes or frameworks can ensure long-term energy savings and healthier living spaces. While Prairie Village works with Johnson County and neighboring cities to update building codes every six years, homeowners and builders are encouraged to go beyond the minimum requirements by choosing high-performance materials, efficient insulation, and energy-smart designs. Approaches such as LEED, Passive House, Green Globes, Better Buildings Challenge, or the International Green Construction Code can significantly reduce emissions, lower utility bills, and increase property value, while also improving indoor comfort and air quality.

Supporting Groups:

- Bridging the Gap →
- Building Energy Exchange →
- Climate + Energy Project →
- Climate Action KC →
- Metropolitan Energy Center →
- Heartland Renewable Energy Society →

ENERGY EFFICIENCY

Weatherization

Weatherization is the process of improving the sealing of homes and buildings to better withstand fluctuating air temperatures. This often includes better sealing around windows, doors, and exhausts, as well as improved insulation, sealing air ducts, and replacing doors and windows with more insulating variants. Sealing gaps and cracks and improving the insulation of the entire structure can help keep indoor temperatures stable with minimal leaks. In turn, this reduces the need for HVAC systems to heat or cool the structure, thereby lowering energy consumption, GHG emissions, and utility costs. Weatherizing homes and buildings can be one of the most cost-effective ways to reduce energy usage and GHG emissions, given the relatively low cost of caulks, sealants, and weather stripping.

Energy Audits

Energy audits are in-depth investigations of homes and buildings. During an energy audit, a certified energy auditor will conduct an in-depth analysis of energy usage and efficiency by investigating systems that utilize electricity. This includes inspections of HVAC systems and ducting, lighting, air leakage, insulation, wiring, water heating, and more. Following the inspection, the auditor will provide a list of recommended actions for no-cost, low-cost, and investment-grade improvements that aim to reduce energy usage, cost, and can lower GHG emissions.

For more costly home weatherization, including windows, doors, and attic insulation, Prairie Village's residential sustainability grant can help cover the costs of renovations. Prairie Village also currently offers residents grant assistance for home energy audits. Residents interested in learning more about grant guidelines and requirements are encouraged to visit the **Prairie Village website** or contact the Prairie Village Community Development Department for further information.

Supporting Groups:

- Bridging the Gap →
- Building Energy Exchange →
- Climate + Energy Project →
- Climate Action KC →
- Evergy →
- Metropolitan Energy Center →
- Prairie Village Sustainability Grant →
- Prairie Village Exterior Grant →
- Heartland Renewable Energy Society →

TRANSPORTATION

Cycle via Electric Bike

Electric bikes (eBikes) are a great intermediary option between standard bikes and cars. Depending on whether a route is hilly or if the temperature is hot, riding a bike can be an uncomfortable experience. An eBike will have an electric motor that provides pedal assistance or a throttle for the user, resulting in less active energy from the user and a more comfortable cycling experience. For shorter trips, eBikes can be a great alternative to cars, which require significantly more energy from fossil fuels or charging stations. Not only do eBikes reduce tailpipe emissions, but they also encourage users to get outdoors and active while saving money at the pump or charger.

Hybrid or Electric Vehicle

Hybrid electric vehicles (HEVs) and electric vehicles (EVs) can utilize significantly less energy than combustion-powered vehicles, resulting in reduced tailpipe emissions and fuel cost savings throughout the vehicle's lifespan. In general, HEVs and EVs typically cost more upfront than combustion engine vehicles, but fuel and maintenance savings for HEVs and EVs can add up to make the cost of ownership less than that of combustion engine vehicles over the vehicle's lifespan. With modern motor and battery technology, most EVs have ranges exceeding 200 miles, with some premium models exceeding 300 miles. Additionally, fast charging technology allows many models to be fully charged in under an hour. Due to these advancements, HEVs and EVs could be a cost-effective and low-emission option for vehicle purchases.

Supporting Groups:

- Bike Walk KC →
- Climate Action KC →
- Metropolitan Energy Center →
- Plug in KC →
- Safe Routes to School →

WASTE

Home Composting System

While home composting can be inexpensive or even free, these setups may be unsighty or messy in the backyard, or residents may not have sufficient outdoor space for a composting setup. Pre-made composting systems that look cleaner or are easier to operate can be purchased for outdoor use. For indoor composting, electric composters can accelerate the decomposition process by creating an ideal environment for microbes, eliminating the need for outdoor piles. However, electric composters use electricity that may reduce some of the benefits of composting, depending on how the energy was generated. Home composting products can work just as effectively as the basic pile setups at reducing methane production and creating nutrient-rich compost.

Repair and Maintenance

When clothes tear or electronics stop working, often the first instinct is to throw the item away. However, the useful life of clothing, electronics, appliances, and furniture can be extended by regular maintenance and repair when needed. For many items, routine maintenance and repairs when needed can also be more economical than replacement. Getting into the practice of maintenance and repair can reduce spending and help keep waste out of landfills.

Supporting Groups:

- Compost Collective KC →
- KC Can Compost →
- Climate Action KC →
- Missouri Organic Recycling →

Prairie Village's Role in Climate Action

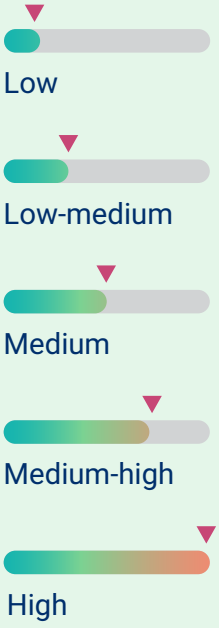
Prairie Village is committed to supporting a cleaner, healthier, and more resilient community. From expanding existing programs to exploring new partnerships, Prairie Village will continue exploring future long-term strategies that benefit both residents and the environment.

However, meaningful change takes time. Not every action outlined will happen immediately. Some efforts will require significant staff time, budget planning, and coordination with city staff, the community, and partners. This is a long-term commitment, and progress will come in phases.

Even as implementation unfolds, Prairie Village will prioritize transparency, communication, and opportunities for residents to stay involved. As residents, your continued engagement and support are essential as we work to build a more sustainable future.

The actions outlined in this section were developed in collaboration with working groups comprising subject matter experts residing and working in the region.

Action Complexity Legend



ELECTRIFICATION

Action ID	Name	Description	Complexity
EL1	Energy-efficient HVAC residential codes	Consider residential code updates to improve HVAC efficiency	
EL2	Energy-efficient HVAC residential retrofits	Explore HVAC retrofit options for homes	
EL3	Energy-efficient HVAC commercial codes	Evaluate HVAC code updates for new commercial buildings	
EL4	HVAC retrofits for commercial buildings	Incentivize HVAC upgrades for aging systems	
EL5	Collaborate with Evergy	Promote Evergy's Solar Subscription Program	
EL6	Home energy-efficiency education	Encourage a partnership for educational campaign on energy improvements	
EL7	Energy-efficient water heating codes (residential)	Encourage efficient water heaters in new homes	
EL8	Water heating retrofits (residential)	Encourage upgrades to efficient water heaters in homes	
EL9	Water heating codes (commercial)	Encourage efficient water heating systems in commercial buildings	
EL10	Grants for efficient appliances	Expand the Residential Sustainability Grant to include efficient appliances	
EL11	Electric outdoor heating	Encourage switch from gas to electric heaters for outdoor seating	
EL12	Electric cooking in restaurants	Partner partnerships with restaurants to adopt efficient electric kitchen equipment	
EL13	Efficient appliances in new homes	Update residential codes to include electric appliances	

ELECTRIFICATION

Action ID	Name	Description	Complexity
EL14	**Solar roof readiness**	Encourage solar-ready roofs in new buildings	
EL15	**Solar education campaign**	Host public education campaign on solar power	
EL16	**Bulk purchasing for solar**	Organize bulk solar panel purchasing for residents	
EL17	**Solar and electrification lobbying**	Encourage the prioritization of solar and electrification in lobbying efforts	

ENERGY EFFICIENCY

Action ID	Name	Description	Complexity
EE1	Grants for energy-efficient heating	Expand Residential Sustainability Grant to include heat pumps	
EE2	Grants for commercial sustainability	Evaluate new sustainability grant program for businesses	
EE3	Waiver permit fee for heat pump retrofits	Consider waiving permit application fees for heat pump HVAC installation	
EE4	Targeted energy-efficiency funding	Seek funding for high-impact households, such as older homes or low-income households	
EE5	Energy efficiency in public schools	Collaborate with schools to pilot energy efficiency upgrades	
EE6	Collaborate with energy innovation hub	Utilize Building Energy Exchange KC for programming	
EE7	Building energy-efficiency education campaign	Create campaign promoting energy efficiency in buildings	
EE8	Home energy-efficiency education campaign	Create campaign promoting energy efficiency in homes	

TRANSPORTATION

Action ID	Name	Description	Complexity
T1	**EV and hybrid education campaign**	Host campaign to promote electric and hybrid vehicles	
T2	**Promote EV infrastructure development**	Support Evergy's expansion of EV charging infrastructure	
T3	**Cycling/walking safety education**	Develop safety and access campaign for cyclists and pedestrians	
T4	**Increase bike parking**	Add bike parking at public and commercial facilities	

WASTE

Action ID	Name	Description	Complexity
W1	Grants for commercial zero-waste	Create and expand a Commercial Sustainability Grant to support waste reduction	
W2	Grants for residential zero-waste	Expand Residential Sustainability Grant to support waste diversion	
W3	Circular economy education campaign	Educate residents and businesses on waste reduction and reuse	
W4	Zero-waste public events requirement	Encourage zero-waste plans for public events	
W5	Zero-waste public facilities	Explore the adoption of a zero-waste policy for city buildings and spaces	
W6	Incentives for home composting	Use grants to support residential composting	
W7	Recycling/composting space in new buildings	Encourage space for recycling and composting in new developments	
W8	Hard-to-recycle materials education	Educate on safe disposal of hard-to-recycle items like electronics	
W9	Landfill bans on recyclables	Explore the potential to ban recyclable materials from landfills in collaboration with county	

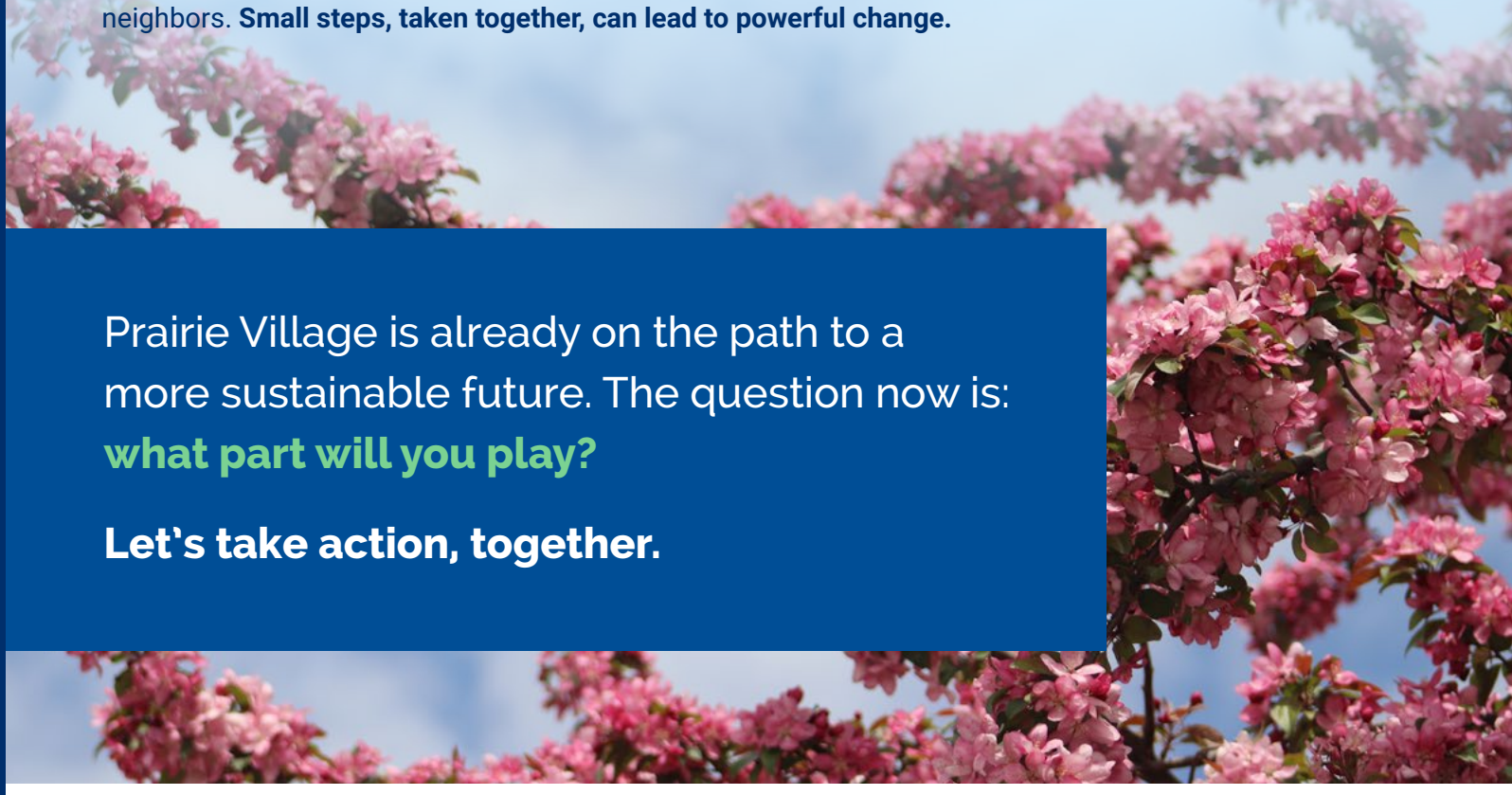
Your Role in a Climate-Friendly Prairie Village

While climate change is a global problem, **the solutions start right here**, with each of us. Every action we take, no matter how small, adds up to meaningful progress when it's part of a community-wide effort.

Whether you're adjusting your thermostat, switching to reusable products, installing a heat pump, or simply learning more about local programs, you are helping to build a cleaner, healthier Prairie Village.

Climate action isn't only about reducing emissions, it's also about creating co-benefits that improve our daily lives. It means lower energy bills, cleaner air, more comfortable homes, better health, and stronger neighborhoods. These are changes we can see and feel today, not just promises for tomorrow.

This guide is here to help you take your next step. Explore the sections that speak to your life, connect with local organizations ready to support you, and share what you learn with your friends and neighbors. **Small steps, taken together, can lead to powerful change.**



Prairie Village is already on the path to a more sustainable future. The question now is: **what part will you play?**

Let's take action, together.

APPENDIX A: GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Active Transportation	Human-powered travel, such as walking or biking, to get from one place to another.
Carbon Dioxide	An abundant greenhouse gas released through many processes, most notably by the burning of fossil fuels.
Carbon Dioxide Equivalent	A standardized unit of measure used to compare the global warming impact of various greenhouse gases to that of carbon dioxide.
Climate Change	Long-term shifts in temperature, weather patterns, and environmental conditions.
Demand Response	An electricity demand reduction strategy where energy use is adjusted during peak demand times to reduce strain on the power grid and lower emissions.
Electric Vehicle	A vehicle powered entirely by electricity stored in batteries, producing no tailpipe emissions.
Energy Audit	A professional assessment of how much energy a home or building uses, along with recommendations to improve efficiency and reduce electrical waste.
Greenhouse Gas	Gases like carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide that trap heat in the atmosphere and contribute to global warming.
Hybrid Electric Vehicle	A vehicle that combines a traditional combustion engine with an electric motor to improve fuel efficiency and reduce emissions.
Methane	A potent greenhouse gas produced from landfills, agriculture, and fossil fuel extraction, with a much stronger short-term warming effect than carbon dioxide.
Nitrous Oxide	A greenhouse gas emitted from agricultural activities and fossil fuel combustion, with a global warming potential nearly 300 times that of carbon dioxide.
Phantom Load	The electricity used by electronics and appliances when they are turned off but are still plugged in.
Stationary Energy	Energy used to power fixed structures like homes, buildings, and factories.
Weatherization	Upgrading a home or building to improve energy efficiency by sealing air leaks, adding insulation, and improving windows and doors.

APPENDIX B: LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS & RESOURCES

Below is a list of contacts for local groups that are able and willing to provide additional information on many of the topics discussed within this guide. Many of these groups are nonprofit organizations that welcome volunteers, and getting involved is a powerful way to meet like-minded neighbors, gain hands-on experience, and make a real impact in your community. By volunteering, you become part of the movement driving meaningful change right here in Prairie Village and across the region. Your time, energy, and passion can help turn climate goals into climate solutions. Nonprofit organizations are designated by the abbreviation "NP" following their name.

Bike Walk KC (NP)

Our mission is to redefine our streets as places for people to build a culture of active living.

★ **Expertise:** Walking and cycling as a means of transportation in the Kansas City region

bikewalkkc.org
(816) 205-7056
info@bikewalkkc.org

Bridging The Gap (NP)

Bridging The Gap delivers environmental solutions in Kansas City through education, volunteerism, and the stewardship of natural resources.

★ **Expertise:** Urban canopy and forests, recycling, water & energy savings, litter abatement, and business sustainability

bridgingthegap.org
(816) 561-1087

Building Energy Exchange Kansas City (be-ex-kc) (NP)

Dedicated to advancing energy performance for our regional community and planet.

★ **Expertise:** Energy efficiency in the built environment

be-exkc.org
info@climateactionkc.com

APPENDIX B: LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS & RESOURCES

Clean Energy Business Council (NP)

The Clean Energy Business Council is an advocacy organization that influences public policies so clean energy businesses can continue to meet their customers' energy needs across the state. The organization engages at both the legislative and regulatory levels to impact policy change while also investing in public education campaigns to raise awareness about the benefits of the renewable economy and the Kansas-based businesses working in this critical sector.

★ **Expertise:** Clean energy advocacy

cleanenergy4biz.com
(785) 424-0444
barnett@climateandenergy.org

Climate + Energy Project (NP)

The Climate + Energy Project (CEP) builds resilience in Kansas through equitable clean energy solutions and climate action.

★ **Expertise:** Clean energy, climate resilience, policy, and civic participation

climateandenergy.org
(785) 424-0444
barnett@climateandenergy.org

Climate Action KC (NP)

Climate Action KC (CAKC) is a 501c3 organization dedicated to supporting the Kansas City region in achieving its net-zero goals through collaboration and decisive action. CAKC brings together over 100 local and state elected officials, as well as leaders from significant civic, nonprofit, public, and corporate organizations.

★ **Expertise:** Market transformation, local government engagement, and community engagement around energy savings, green energy, carbon emissions, carbon capture, and net zero

climateactionkc.com
info@climateactionkc.com

APPENDIX B: LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS & RESOURCES

Compost Collective KC (NP)

At Compost Collective KC, your waste is part of our region's ecosystem. We have a responsibility to recycle that waste and turn it into a resource for growth.

★ **Expertise:** Composting and food waste recycling

compostcollectivekc.com

(816) 281-7871

hello@compostcollectivekc.com

Evergy

At Evergy, we've invested in a next-gen infrastructure, providing reliable, sustainable, affordable energy that puts you first. We strive to keep energy costs below inflation by finding ways to work smarter, tap into more affordable energy sources and develop energy-saving tools for our customers, communities, and local businesses.

★ **Expertise:** Electric utility provider

evergy.com

1-888-471-5275
(Customer Service)

Heartland Renewable Energy Society (NP)

The purpose of the Heartland Renewable Energy Society (HRES) is to further the development and the use of renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies, to promote those businesses on the cutting edge of renewable energy, and to educate the public, businesses and our policy makers on the need to create a clean, safe, renewable energy future. We do this through our frequent workshops, annual tours, and special events.

★ **Expertise:** Energy efficiency and renewable energy education

heartlandrenewable.org

info@heartlandrenewable.org

APPENDIX B: LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS & RESOURCES

Johnson County Environmental Division

★ **Expertise:** Electronic recycling, air quality, environmental complaints, recycling 101, green business, yard waste and composting

jocogov.org/department/environment

(913) 715-6900

Kansas City Food Wise

Kansas City Food Wise is a regional effort to reduce food waste, increase access to healthy food and build a sustainable food system that benefits us, our community and our planet.

While this project aims to reduce food waste, it is also laying the groundwork to address a much broader range of issues that will help make a sustainable food system a vital part of our metropolitan area's future. Food waste reduction is the starting point, but a sustainable food system in the Kansas City region is the ultimate goal.

★ **Expertise:** Food waste reduction

Kcfoodwise.org

(816) 701-8313

Kansas Gas Service

Kansas Gas Service is the largest natural gas distribution utility in Kansas, providing clean, reliable natural gas to more than 651,000 customers in 360 communities. Kansas Gas Service is committed to being an organization that strives for excellence. Our industry is evolving. There is greater competition and greater customer choice.

★ **Expertise:** Natural gas utility provider

kansasgasservice.com

(888) 794-4780
(Customer Service)

APPENDIX B: LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS & RESOURCES

KC Can Compost (NP)

Your food scraps don't belong in the landfill. Now you have a simple, free way to upcycle them in Prairie Village—thanks to a partnership with KC Can Compost. KC Can makes composting easy for residents through 24/7 Community Smart Can drop-off locations, which accept all types of food scraps and paper waste. Upcycling your food scraps with KC Can helps reduce emissions, enrich local soil, and support local workforce development through their Green Core Training Program. Every scrap you compost makes a difference for the planet and the people in your community.

★ **Expertise:** Residential, commercial, and event food waste collection services; environmental education; green workforce training; environmental and social advocacy, and support

kccancompost.com

(816) 912-3286

hello@kccancompost.com

Magpie Create Reuse Collective (NP)

Magpie is a new 501c3 non-profit creative reuse center in Kansas City. Like all magpies, we are collectors. Our focus is collecting and reselling leftover and remnant material, and providing education and resources to encourage reuse. We take donations of used arts and craft supplies, resell low-cost supplies in our store, and provide classes to help inspire reuse for artists and makers of all ages. Everything we do is centered on using collective effort to keep things useful longer.

★ **Expertise:** Education and innovation of material reuse

magpiecreativereuse.org

info@magpiecreativereuse.org

APPENDIX B: LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS & RESOURCES

Metropolitan Energy Center (NP)

Metropolitan Energy Center is a Kansas City nonprofit with a 40-year history of tackling energy use in buildings and transportation — the two largest sources of greenhouse gases in the U.S. Since 1983, we provide tools, information, training and assistance to make alternative fuels and energy efficiency commonplace for residents and businesses. Our buildings use energy at home, at work, at the library and at school. 90% of our breaths are taken indoors! We work to make buildings healthier for all and energy affordable and reliable for all. Transportation is fundamental to our society and economy. It's how food makes it to our plates and our children get to school. We work to make it cleaner and more efficient for all.

★ **Expertise:** Building efficiency and sustainable transportation

metroenergy.org

(816) 531-7283

mary.english@metroenergy.org (Building Performance)

KT.engle@metroenergy.org (Sustainable Transportation)

Mid-America Regional Council (MARC) (NP)

The Mid-America Regional Council is the nonprofit association of city and county governments and the metropolitan planning organization for the bi-state Kansas City region.

Our work is organized into separate but interrelated focus areas. Each plays an important role in achieving our vision – a region of opportunity that supports its people, places, and communities.

★ **Expertise:** Aging, early learning, economy & housing, environment, health, local government, safety & security, transportation

marc.org

(816) 474-4240

marcinfo@marc.org

APPENDIX B: LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS & RESOURCES

Missouri Organic Recycling

Our Mission is to produce the highest quality organic products and service from a valuable resource (Organic Waste). We do this by instilling passion in our team to make responsible use of natural resources, as well as lead the way to education and empower our youth, family, and friends, to make a difference in their community and environment.

★ **Expertise:** Yard waste recycling, food waste recycling, and climate-friendly yard makeovers

missouriorganic.com

(816) 296-9144

Plug-In KC (NP)

Plug-In KC is an initiative by Climate Action KC to scale up Electric Vehicles in Kansas City and the infrastructure needed to support a transformation in both the public and private sector.

★ **Expertise:** Market transformation, electric vehicles and charging infrastructure for fleets and individual consumers

pluginkc.org

(816) 797-7122

info@climateactionkc.com

Prairie Village

The City of Prairie Village offers residents grants for sustainability improvements and for home exterior improvements. These grants offer residents the ability to improve home sustainability and exterior building components at a reduced cost. Please visit the webpages on the Residential Sustainability Grant and Exterior Grant for more information.

pvkansas.com

(913) 381-6464

Residential Sustainability Grant

Exterior Grant

APPENDIX B: LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS & RESOURCES

RecycleSpot

RecycleSpot wants to make sure all Kansas City area residents have the knowledge, tools and motivation to recycle more and recycle better. We provide recycling education, guidelines and community resources for the greater Kansas City area. Our search feature connects you to hundreds of area services and providers and gives you information on what's available in your community. RecycleSpot is an initiative of the MARC Solid Waste Management District and the Mid-America Regional Council with grant funding from the Missouri Department of Natural Resources.

★ **Expertise:** Recycling

recyclespot.org

(816) 474-8326

Republic Services

For decades, Republic Services has been a trusted partner for sustainable recycling and waste solutions. Today, we're a leader in environmental services. Our focus on safety, environmental compliance, and best-in-class customer service enables us to effectively meet the needs of our customers and build long-lasting relationships.

★ **Expertise:** Curbside recycling collection provider

republicservices.com

(816) 254-1470
(Residential Customer Support)

APPENDIX B: LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS & RESOURCES

Safe Routes to School

Safe Routes to School is a multi-faceted approach that promotes walking, biking, and rolling to school using policies, programs, and projects. The goal of SRTS is to get more kids walking, biking, and rolling to school, improve safety, and increase health and physical activity. In addition, SRTS programs seek to decrease the number of families driving to school, which can reduce traffic, improve air quality, and reduce costs for families.

★ **Expertise:** Active and safe transportation

saferoutes.ksdot.gov

(785) 296-3873

ScrapsKC (NP)

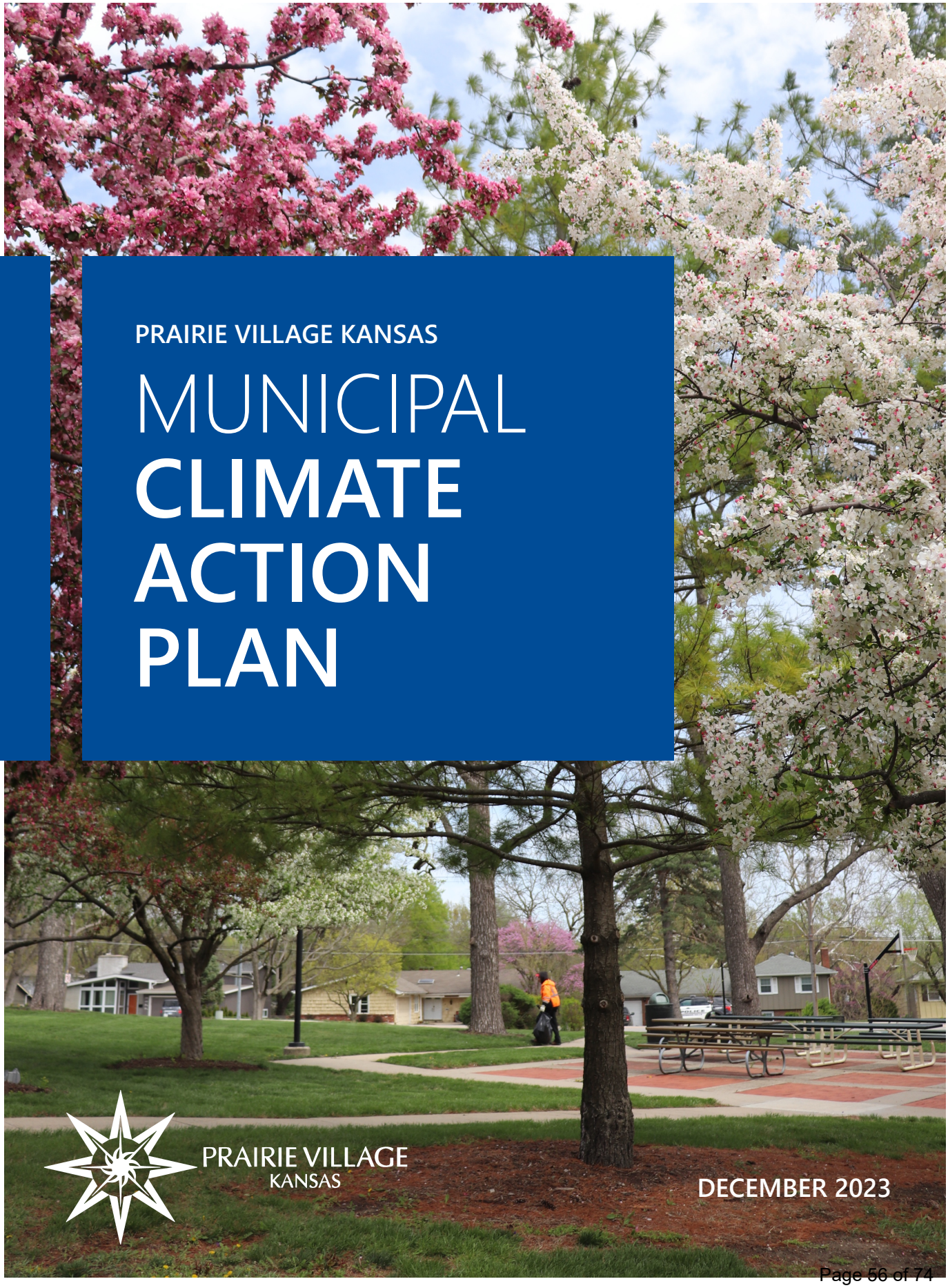
Our mission is to provide resources, education, and an environment for creative upcycling that encourages change in a more responsible community. At ScrapsKC, we champion the belief that learning knows no bounds, and every day presents opportunities to discover something new through meaningful experiences.

★ **Expertise:** Recycling and upcycling with a focus on education

scrapskc.org

(816) 522-4305


PRAIRIE VILLAGE
KANSAS



PRAIRIE VILLAGE KANSAS

MUNICIPAL CLIMATE ACTION PLAN

PRAIRIE VILLAGE
KANSAS

DECEMBER 2023

PRAIRIE VILLAGE KANSAS

MUNICIPAL CLIMATE ACTION PLAN

CONTENTS

ABBREVIATIONS

AFOLU	Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use
CAP	Climate Action Plan
GHG	Greenhouse Gases
GPC	Global Protocol for Community-Scale Greenhouse Gas Inventories
IPPU	Industrial Processes and Product Use
LEED	Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design
MCAP	Municipal Climate Action Plan
MSW	Municipal Solid Waste
PCI	Performance Cost Index
PCI_t	Performance Cost Index Target
RECs	Renewable Energy Certificates

INTRODUCTION

Prairie Village, Kansas, located in the Kansas City Metro, stands as a beacon of proactive environmental stewardship, acknowledging that local initiatives can have global impacts as the world grapples with the increasingly tangible consequences of climate change.

The Municipal Operations Climate Action Plan serves as evidence of this belief, underscoring our firm commitment to fostering a sustainable future for our community and beyond.

Prairie Village has a long-standing history of climate action, which has been fostered by generations of environmentally-conscious individuals and visionary leaders. Throughout the years, the community has remained at the forefront of sustainable practices, ranging from community-wide recycling initiatives to the development of LEED Platinum municipal buildings. This plan is designed to build upon this strong foundation and drive us forward toward a future where sustainability is not just an idealistic goal but a way of life that is embraced by all.

Central to our strategy is the comprehensive greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory spanning 2018 to 2022. This inventory provides a detailed analysis of Prairie Village's municipal carbon footprint, offering insights into the primary sources of emissions and highlighting areas for potential improvement. By understanding where our emissions come from, we can effectively tailor our strategies to target the most significant contributors.

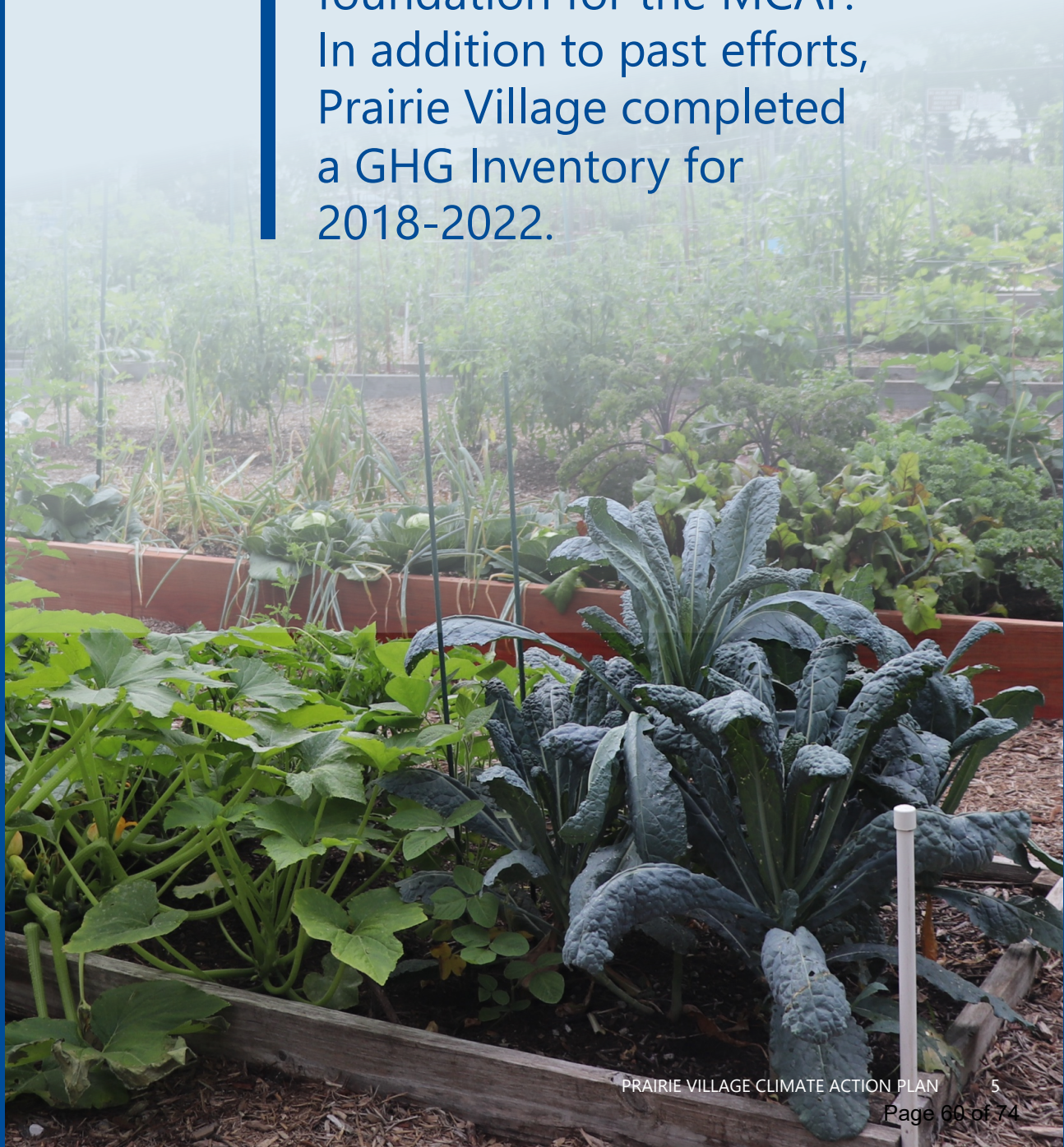
The data presented in this plan is more than just numbers—it's a call to action. It underscores the urgency of our challenges and serves as a reminder that while our past efforts have been commendable, there's still much work to be done. With the increasing frequency of extreme weather events, rising sea levels, and ecosystem disruptions, the stakes have never been higher.

As you delve deeper into this document, you'll find a roadmap to guide Prairie Village toward a greener, more resilient future. This plan outlines actionable steps, sets tangible goals, and defines metrics to measure our progress. But beyond the technicalities and data, it reflects our community's spirit, ambition, and unwavering resolve to lead the way in the fight against climate change.

With the collective effort of our community, we embark on a momentous journey toward a sustainable tomorrow, ensuring that Prairie Village serves as a sanctuary for future generations

FOUNDATION

Prairie Village has a strong history of climate action, which serves as a foundation for the MCAP. In addition to past efforts, Prairie Village completed a GHG Inventory for 2018-2022.



PROCESS

The Prairie Village City Council passed a motion to commit to the Cities Race to Zero Climate Initiative on October 4, 2021.

By passing the motion, the City Council committed to:

- **Reaching net-zero by 2050 or sooner**
- **Developing a climate action plan with an interim target in the next decade**
- **Reporting process annually**

The commitment made by the City officials started the process of creating the Municipal Operations Climate Action Plan (MCAP). Prairie Village has a long-standing history of being environmentally conscious, and this plan will build on that foundation.

Some examples of the City's commitment to sustainability include the following initiatives:

- Prairie Village's comprehensive plan, the Village Vision 2.0, includes sustainability as a priority.
- The City collaborates with Evergy to buy 200 kW of clean wind energy every year.
- Prairie Village offers a Residential Sustainability Grant that provides funding opportunities to residents to improve the energy efficiency of their homes.
- The City Council has an environmental committee dedicated to addressing environmental issues
- The Public Works Department constructed a LEED Platinum building in 2021.

PROCESS

The creation of the Municipal Operations Climate Action Plan is the next step in Prairie Village's climate action journey. Prairie Village enlisted the services of the consulting firm KERAMIDA to develop the plan. The process began with KERAMIDA working alongside City officials to comprehensively document all past climate-related actions. KERAMIDA conducted a benchmarking analysis of six communities[1] that had developed sustainability or climate action plans. This analysis focused on key criteria, including demographics, goals and targets, mitigation initiatives and solutions, and material topics. KERAMIDA provided a high-level summary of the three most significant climate-related risks that are expected to impact Prairie Village.

KERAMIDA completed the background research and then moved on to conducting a Greenhouse Gas Inventory. You can find more information about the GHG Inventory on page 6. At the same time, KERAMIDA collaborated with City staff to develop greenhouse gas emission mitigation strategies. In May 2023, KERAMIDA visited Prairie Village and conducted several meetings with staff from various departments. The meetings aimed to gather insights and information for developing the City's MCAP. The meetings also aimed to understand the roles and contributions of each department in reducing greenhouse gas emissions, explore financing options for energy efficiency projects, assess the feasibility of incorporating electric vehicles into the municipal fleet, discuss building energy codes and benchmarking, and explore opportunities for renewable energy installations.

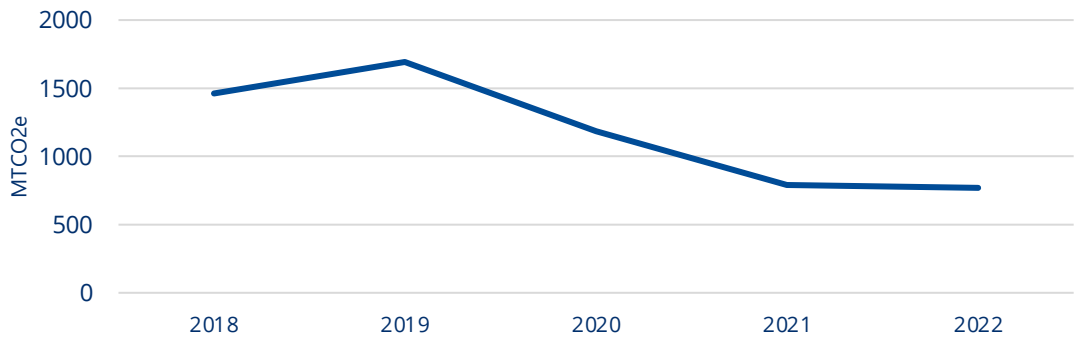
Numerous mitigation strategies were explored, and the following plan outlines the specific strategies that Prairies Village can implement to align municipal operations with its commitment to the Cities Race to Zero campaign.

1 – the six communities that were analyzed were Highland Park, IL; Maplewood, MN; Lafayette, CO; Carmel, IN; St. Louis Park, MN; and Goshen, IN.

GREENHOUSE GAS INVENTORY

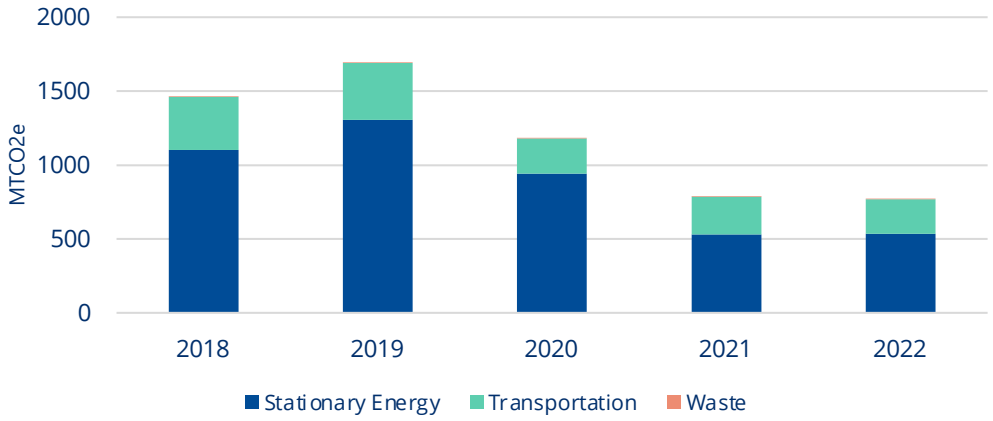
Greenhouse gases (GHG) are a collection of gases that trap heat near the Earth's surface, causing the greenhouse effect. The release of GHG into the atmosphere through human activities such as burning coal or gasoline exacerbates the greenhouse effect, thereby contributing to climate change. A GHG Inventory is a record of GHG released and absorbed by human activities within a designated area. GHG Inventories are a crucial component of a MCAP. The GHG Inventory for this MCAP will focus on Prairie Village's municipal operations. The graph below, Figure 1, shows the total GHG emissions from municipal operations between 2018 and 2022.

Figure 1: Total GHG Emissions



The Prairie Village GHG Inventory follows the guidelines set by the Global Protocol for Community-Scale Greenhouse Gas Inventories (GPC). The GPC identifies six different sectors for community GHG emissions: Stationary Energy, Transportation, Waste, Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU), Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use (AFOLU), and Other Scope 3 Emissions. Prairie Village's municipal activities generate emissions in three of these sectors: Stationary Energy, Transportation, and Waste. Figure 2 illustrates the breakdown of emissions by sector since 2018.

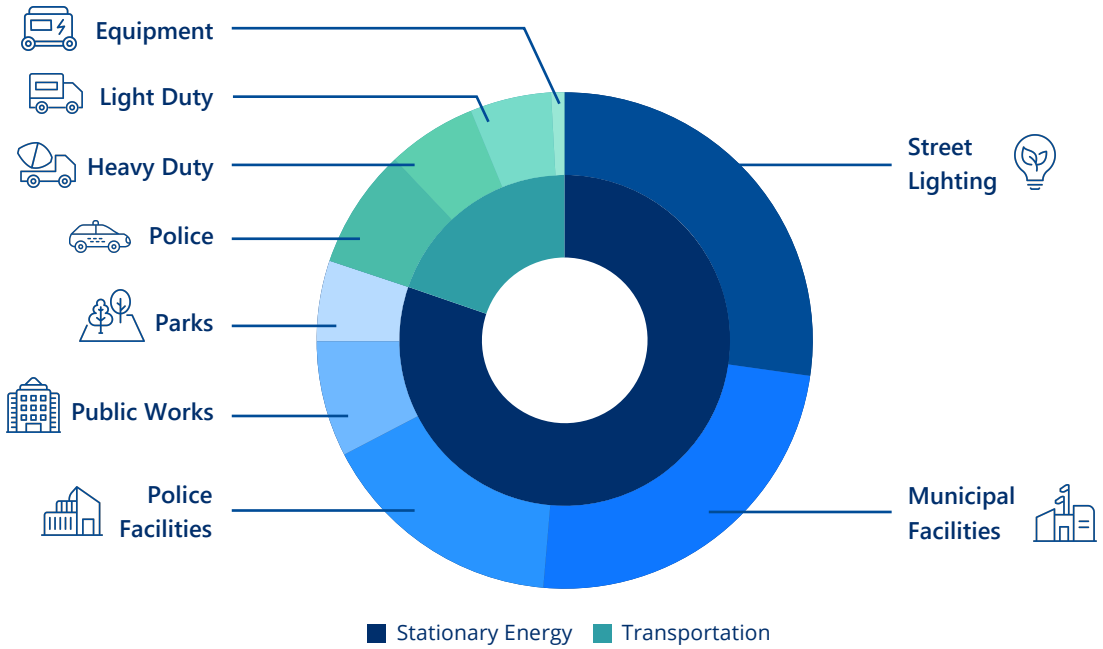
Figure 2: GHG Emissions by Sector



GREENHOUSE GAS INVENTORY

The sectors in this MCAP are divided into sub-sectors based on the activities that result in GHG emissions. These sub-sectors are organized according to GHG reduction pathways and are specific to this MCAP. For Stationary Energy, the sub-sectors are Street Lighting, Municipal Facilities, Police Facilities, Public Works, Parks, and Offsets. For Transportation, the sub-sectors are Police Vehicles, Heavy-Duty Vehicles, Light-Duty Vehicles, and Equipment. For Waste, the sub-sectors are Wastewater, Recycling, and Municipal Solid Waste (MSW). In 2022, the emissions breakdown for the Stationary Energy and Transportation sub-sectors can be seen in Figure 3.

Figure 3: 2022 Stationary Energy and Transportation Sub-Sector GHG Emissions*



*The emissions from the Waste Sub-Sector are not shown as they make up a very small portion. In fact, the overall emissions from the Waste Sector are less than 1% of the total. The Offset Sub-Sector is not included because offsets reduce emissions. You can find further details about offsets in the introduction of each Sector Reduction Pathway.

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSION REDUCTION PATHWAYS

The MCAP outlines two Emission Reduction Pathways, one for each Stationary Energy and one for Transportation. The Waste Sub-Sector was excluded due to it being non-material. Each pathway contains strategies to meet the 2030 GHG Reduction Target.

GREENHOUSE GAS REDUCTION TARGET

The Prairie Village City Council has made a commitment to the Cities Race to Zero climate initiative by adopting two goals for reducing GHG emissions. These goals include a 2030 target that reflects a fair share of a 50% global reduction in GHG emissions, as well as a goal of achieving net zero GHG emissions by no later than 2050.

From 2018, Prairie Village has successfully decreased its municipal GHG emissions by 47%. Amongst all the sectors, Stationary Energy has shown the most significant reduction of 51%, followed by Transportation with a 35% reduction, while Waste has remained stagnant at 0%. To achieve the 2030 goal, Prairie Village needs to reduce absolute emissions by an average of 72.3 MTCO2e annually. This amount is comparable to the energy consumption of nine homes. Figure 5 illustrates the real GHG emission reductions and their alignment with the target trajectory.

Prairie Village 2030 GHG Reduction Target

87% from 2018 baseline

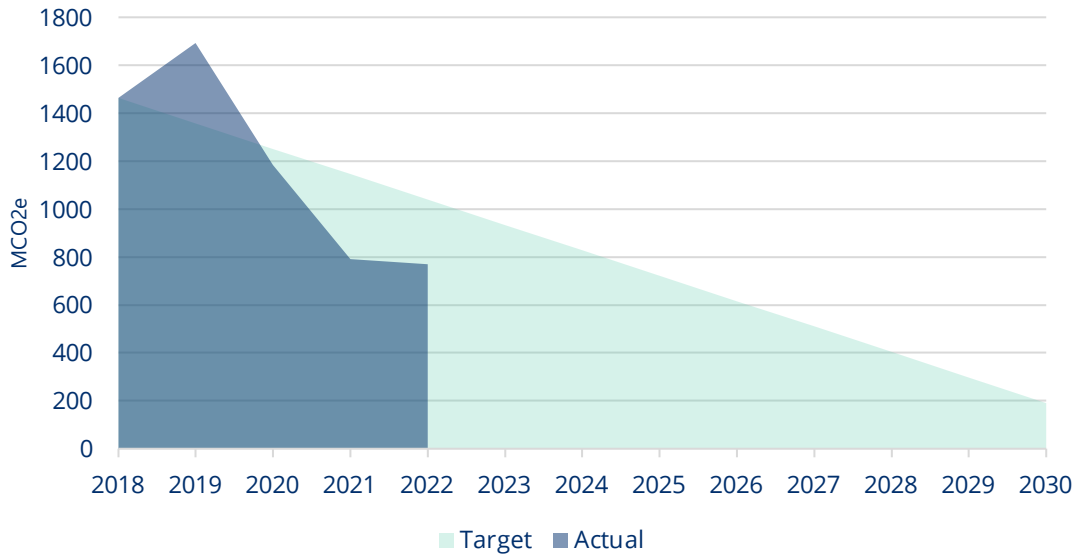
The Human Development Index is used to calculate Prairie Villages' 2030 target to ensure it reflects a fair share of a 50% global reduction in GHG emissions.

Prairie Village 2050 GHG Reduction Target

Net Zero

A Net Zero Target requires Prairie Village to achieve a balance of zero GHG emissions between emissions produced and emissions sequestered.

Figure 5: Reduction Trajectory



STATIONERY ENERGY REDUCTION PATHWAY

Overview

Stationary Energy sources are typically a municipality's largest source of GHG emissions. The emissions are generally derived from the combustion of fossil fuels to make electricity and the combustion of fuels to heat buildings and power vehicles. Within Stationary Energy, there are six Sub-Sectors: Street Lighting, Municipal Facilities, Police Facilities, Public Works, Parks, and Offsets.

Sub-Sectors	2022 GHG Emissions	% Of Total SE Emissions
Street Lighting Electricity used to power the streetlights in Prairie Village	318	34%
Municipal Facilities Electricity used and fuel burned to power and heat municipal buildings, including the pool and City Hall	281	30%
Police Facilities Electricity used and fuel burned to power and heat the Public Safety Center	187	20%
Public Works Electricity used and fuel burned to power and heat Public Works Buildings	88	9%
Parks Electricity used and fuel burned to power park facilities and heat some park restrooms	62	7%
Offsets Renewable Energy Credits and Carbon Offsets	-403	-

Leed Platinum Buildings

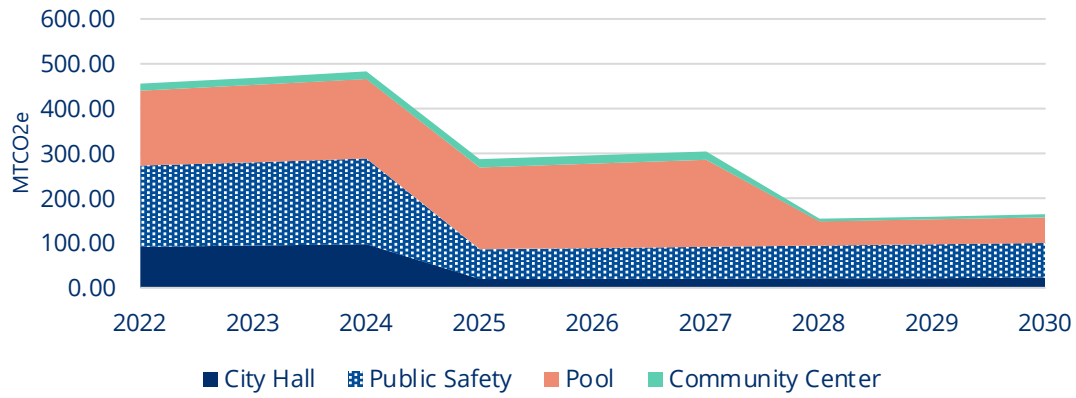
To reduce greenhouse gas emissions in new constructions and major renovations, it is recommended to maximize Table 2 of LEED v4.1 BD+C Energy and Atmosphere Credit: Optimize Energy Performance. This can result in up to 80% less GHG emissions for new constructions and 65% less GHG emissions for major renovations based on the Performance Cost Index (PCI) compared to the Performance Cost Index Target (PCIt). The City Council is considering a new City Hall facility with potential construction in 2026. Renovations would be scheduled for the Police Department at the same time. Another potential project on the horizon, slated for 2028, is a new community center, which could entail upgrades to the current community pool.

Prairie Village is dedicated to constructing new buildings that meet the LEED Platinum standards. By maximizing the LEED v4.1 BD+C Energy and Atmosphere Credit: Optimize Energy Performance, Prairie Village will earn up to 18 points towards achieving LEED Platinum certification. Additionally, this strategy will result in significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions for each building, as depicted in the chart below and in Figure 6.

Project GHG Reductions from each building type

	City Hall	Public Safety	Pool	Community Center
2022	92	180	167	16
2023	95	186	172	16
2024	97	191	177	17
2025	19	67	183	17
2026	20	69	188	18
2027	21	71	194	18
2028	21	73	53	6
2029	22	75	55	7
2030	23	78	57	7

Figure 6: LEED Platinum Building GHG Reductions

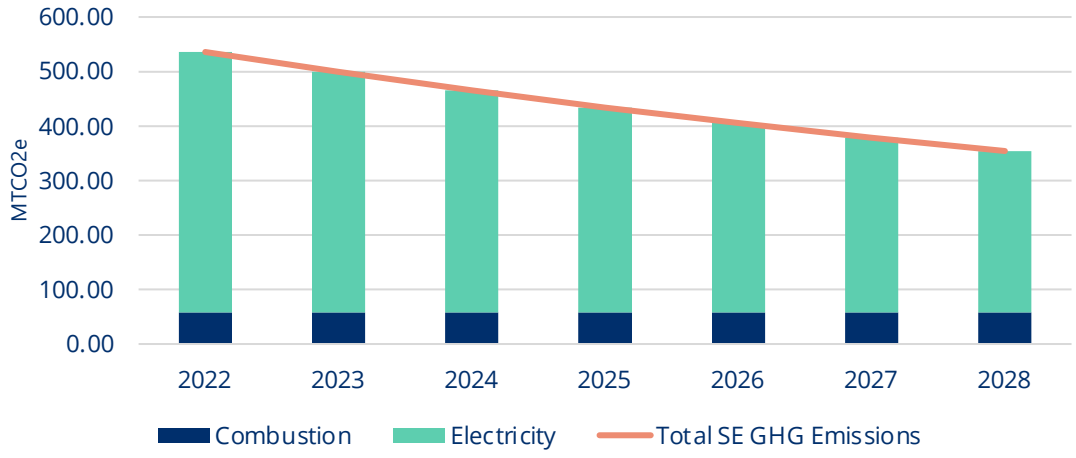


Grid Decarbonization

Evergy has set a goal to decrease greenhouse gas emissions from grid electricity by 70% from a 2005 baseline by the year 2030. This will have a significant impact on Prairie Villages MCAP, as 60% of Stationary Energy emissions come from electricity generation. According to Evergy's 2021 Integrated Resource Plan, achieving a 70% grid decarbonization will involve retiring 1,200 MWs of fossil fuel-derived electricity and adding 3,200 MWs of renewable generation to the grid. Evergy aims to achieve Net-Zero energy production by the year 2045.

The decarbonization plan being implemented by Evergy is poised to bring about positive change to Prairie Village without necessitating any major operational shifts. By 2022, Evergy had already managed to reduce carbon emissions from its generation fleet by 44%. To realize the 70% reduction target set for the year 2030, Evergy will need to reduce grid emissions by a further 46% from a 2022 baseline. These efforts by Evergy will translate to a 33% decrease in Stationary Energy GHG emissions for Prairie Village.

Figure 7: Evergy Decarbonization Impact on SE Emissions

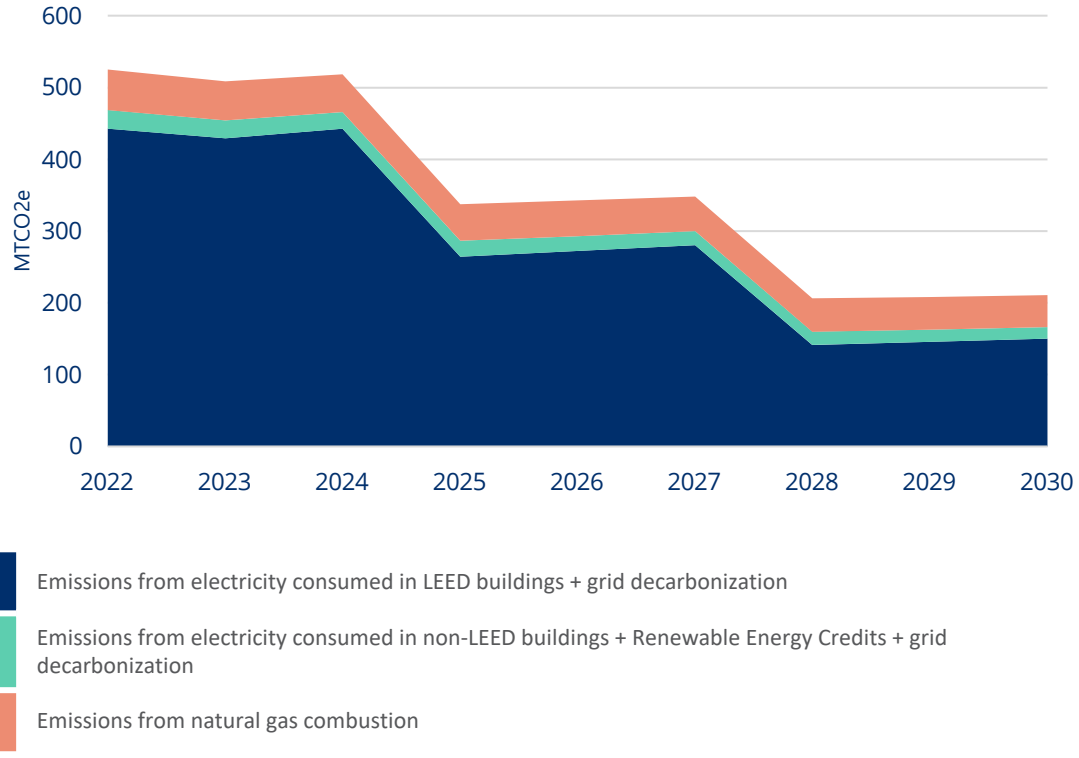


To support Evergy's decarbonization initiatives, Prairie Village may want to explore opportunities to electrify its buildings whenever feasible. This entails transitioning from combustion-powered equipment or appliances to electricity-powered alternatives, such as an electric water heater instead of a gas-powered one. While not required to achieve the 2030 objective, initiating the electrification process now can result in significant cost savings over the long term. Since specialized renewable fuels or carbon offsets will be required for natural gas or gasoline-powered appliances to reach Net-Zero by 2050, electrification is poised to become a more cost-effective option in the future.

Carbon Credits

Maximizing Table 2 of LEED v4.1 BD+C Energy and Atmosphere Credit: Optimize Energy Performance combined with Evergy's decarbonization plan will result in a 61% decrease in Stationary Energy Sector GHG emissions since 2022 and an 81% decrease since 2018. Figure 8 illustrates the combined mitigation strategies.

Figure 8: Combined Mitigation Reduction Trajectory



To achieve an 87% reduction in collective emissions by 2030, Prairie Village will need to purchase more RECs and consider carbon offsets for Transportation Emissions, which are expected to reach 153 MTCO2e. Waste Emissions are projected to remain at 3 MTCO2e in 2030. Stationary Energy emissions, including current RECs from Evergy, are projected to be at 210 MTCO2e in 2030. Consequently, the total Prairie Village emissions in 2030 are predicted to be 366 MTCO2e, exceeding the goal of 191 MTCO2e by 175 MTCO2e. If the projections hold true, Prairie Village will need to purchase 175 additional RECs to reduce Stationary Energy emissions to a level to attain the 87% overall reduction goal.

TRANSPORTATION REDUCTION PATHWAY

Overview

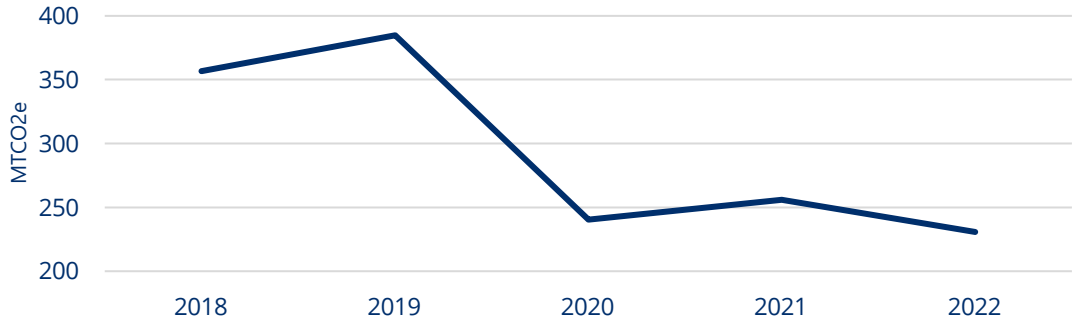
Transportation sources are typically a municipality's second largest source of GHG emissions. The emissions are generally derived from the combustion of fuel to power vehicles. Within Transportation are four Sub-Sectors: Police Vehicles, Heavy-Duty Vehicles, Light-Duty Vehicles, and Equipment.

Sub-Sectors	2022 GHG Emissions	% Of Total Transportation Emissions
Police Vehicles Fuel burned to power police vehicles	91	40%
Heavy-Duty Vehicles Fuel burned to power heavy-duty vehicles. Heavy-duty vehicles include ¾ ton and larger pickup trucks, dump trucks, large tractors, and street cleaners	68	29%
Light-Duty Vehicles Fuel burned to power light-duty vehicles. Light-duty vehicles include all Public Works vehicles not included in Heavy-Duty	62	27%
Equipment Fuel burned to power Public Works equipment. Equipment includes lawn care machines, mobile generators, and other maintenance equipment	10	4%

Active Mitigation Strategies

Transportation emissions directly arise from the use of internal combustion engines in vehicles. The Prairie Village Police Department and Public Works Department have incorporated several strategies over the years to reduce the amount of fuel used by Municipal Vehicles, reducing the amount of GHG emissions from the Transportation sector. Figure 9 illustrates the reduction in emissions from the active mitigation strategies implemented by the Police Department and Public Works Department. A list of strategies is below Figure 9.

Figure 9: Transportation Emission Reductions



Active Transportation Mitigation Values

The Police Department has implemented field-based reporting, which allows officers to submit reports and updates directly from the field. This system reduces the need for officers to frequently return to the Public Safety Center, improving efficiency, saving resources, and reducing emissions.

The Police Department and Public Works Department have optimized vehicle usage by assigning appropriate vehicles for specific jobs. For instance, the Public Works Department uses light-duty vehicles for tasks that don't require heavy-duty vehicles, thereby reducing the use of less efficient vehicles.

The Police Department and Public Works Department have a regular vehicle update cycle in place to ensure that the most efficient models are being used for their intended purposes. For instance, the Police Department has replaced a significant portion of its vehicle fleet with hybrid vehicles. Both departments are consistently exploring the most efficient option reasonably available.

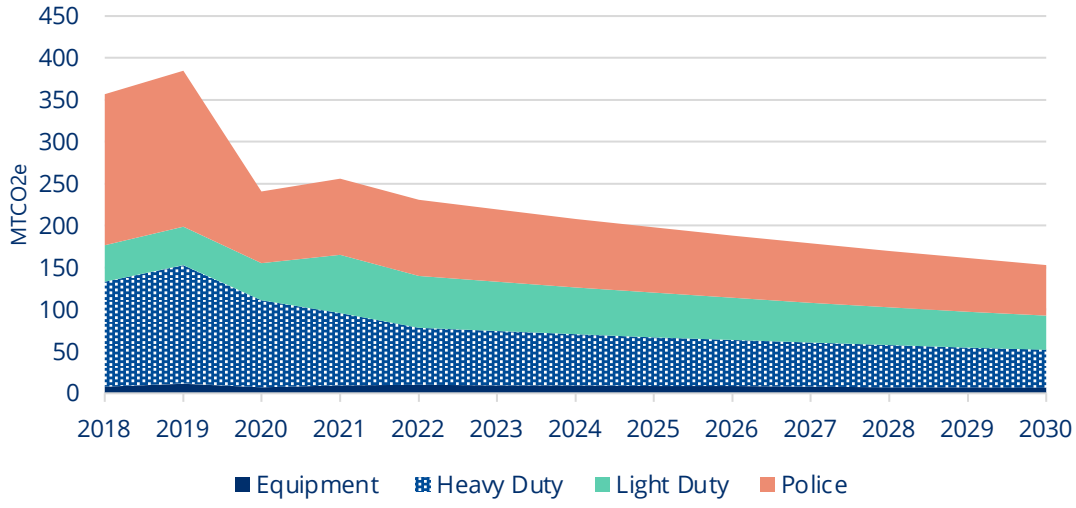
The Police and Public Works Departments maintain regular vehicle maintenance, optimizing fuel efficiency and extending vehicle lives.

The Police and Public Works Departments require all staff to practice fuel-efficient driving techniques. The Police Department trains its officers in the Smith System, which includes efficient driving practices.

Carbon Credits

Maximizing fuel efficiency and reducing vehicle miles traveled will only result in a slight reduction of GHG emissions because the Department of Public Works and Police Department already implemented strategies to accomplish both. For the projection of GHG emissions, the MCAP assumes that the continued implementation of active reduction strategies will decrease emissions by 5% a year. This is 2% less than the trend from 2018 to 2022. The 2% reduction is attributed to Prairie Village already aggressively implementing hybrid and electric vehicles where possible. Figure 10 illustrates the projected trend of Transportation emissions using a 5% annual decrease.

Figure 10: Project Transportation Emission Reductions



To achieve an 87% decrease in collective emissions by 2030, Prairie Village will need to take certain steps. One of these steps is to buy more Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) and consider carbon offsets for Transportation Emissions, which are expected to reach 153 MTCO2e. Waste Emissions are projected to remain at 3 MTCO2e in 2030, while Stationary Energy emissions, which currently include RECs from Evergy, are projected to be at 210 MTCO2e. As a result, the total Prairie Village emissions in 2030 are estimated to be 366 MTCO2e, which is 175 MTCO2e higher than the goal of 191 MTCO2e. Therefore, it is recommended that Prairie Village prioritize purchasing RECs over carbon offsets (to reduce Transportation emissions) because there are more opportunities to purchase RECs at cheaper prices than offsets. However, if the projections turn out to be inaccurate, then the purchase of carbon offsets will be necessary to bridge the gap.

PRAIRIE VILLAGE
KANSAS