Disability Rights & Accessibility

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DISABILITY RIGHTS & ACCESSIBILITY

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Policy Area: Disability Rights & Accessibility
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Louisville's 93,800 residents with disabilities (15% of residents; U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 2023 1-year) face systematic exclusion from full participation in community life through inaccessible infrastructure, employment discrimination, inadequate services, and barriers to independent living. Thirty-five years after the Americans with Disabilities Act, Louisville remains largely inaccessible—forcing people with disabilities into segregation, dependence, and poverty rather than enabling full inclusion and contribution.

The Challenge

Louisville's disability rights and accessibility crisis shows up in stark numbers:

1. **Inaccessible Infrastructure:** Too many Louisville sidewalks lack curb cuts, too many public buildings fall short of ADA compliance, and too many TARC bus stops lack accessible boarding areas—creating physical barriers excluding people with disabilities from jobs, services, and community participation.

2. **Employment Discrimination:** Only 45% of working-age (18-64) Louisville residents with disabilities are employed (vs. 79% of those without disabilities; U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 2023 1-year)—a gap of about 34 percentage points driven by

discrimination, inaccessible workplaces, and benefit cliffs that punish work—and 26% of people with disabilities (age 16 and over) live below the poverty line (vs. 13% of people without disabilities; same source).

3. **Segregation & Institutionalization:** Too many Louisville residents with disabilities live in institutional settings (nursing homes, group homes) despite wanting to live independently—forced segregation due to inadequate home and community-based services, housing accessibility, and support.

4. **Inadequate Services:** People with disabilities are on waiting lists for home care services, too little of Louisville's housing stock is accessible, and assistive technology programs reach only a fraction of those needing adaptive equipment—barriers forcing dependence rather than enabling independence.

5. **Exclusion from Decision-Making:** Metro government has no disability advisory commission, ADA compliance is unenforced, and people with disabilities are excluded from planning processes affecting their lives—"nothing about us without us" principle violated daily.

My Vision

I will transform Louisville into a fully accessible, inclusive city where people with disabilities participate equally in all aspects of community life—employment, housing, transportation, public spaces, civic engagement—through universal design, enforced accessibility standards, comprehensive services, and leadership by people with disabilities themselves.

Universal Accessibility Infrastructure ($10M annually): Achieve full ADA compliance through sidewalk curb cuts, accessible public buildings, transit accessibility, and universal design standards—eliminating physical barriers excluding people with disabilities from community participation.

Employment & Economic Inclusion ($5M annually): Close the employment gap between workers with and without disabilities (now 45% vs 79%) through supported employment, workplace accessibility, benefits counseling, and anti-discrimination enforcement—ending poverty driven by employment exclusion.

Independent Living Services ($8M annually): Move 800 people from institutional settings to community living, eliminate service waiting lists, provide assistive technology, and fund personal care assistance—enabling independence and self-determination.

Accessible Housing Expansion ($4M annually): Build accessible affordable housing every year, provide home modifications, and require accessibility in all subsidized housing—ensuring

people with disabilities can live where they choose.

Disability Rights & Leadership ($1M annually): Establish Disability Rights Commission with enforcement authority, ensure people with disabilities lead policy affecting them, and create disability cultural center—shifting from charity model to rights-based approach.

Budget Impact

This policy requires **$28 million in new annual spending**—funded through federal disability grants ($12M), Medicaid partnerships ($8M), ADA violation fines ($2M), General Fund ($4M), and philanthropic partnerships ($2M). I expect this investment to return value through increased employment and tax revenue, reduced institutionalization costs, healthcare savings, and economic participation.

Why This Matters

Disability is a civil rights issue, not a charity issue. The ADA established that people with disabilities have the right to full participation in society—yet Louisville violates these rights daily through inaccessible infrastructure, employment discrimination, and forced segregation. Accessibility isn't accommodation, it's justice.

Inaccessibility is expensive. Institutional care often costs more per person than community living with support, so helping people live at home is good for them and for the budget.

Employment exclusion wastes talent and creates poverty. When fewer than half of working-age people with disabilities are employed (45%, vs. 79% of those without disabilities; U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 2023 1-year), we waste talent while creating poverty requiring public support. Closing that gap would add taxpaying workers and reduce SSI/SSDI dependence.

Segregation harms everyone. When people with disabilities are excluded from schools, workplaces, and community spaces, non-disabled people grow up without understanding disability—perpetuating discrimination and exclusion. Inclusion benefits everyone through diversity, innovation, and fuller humanity.

Universal design helps everyone. Curb cuts help people with strollers, luggage, wheelchairs. Automatic doors help people carrying packages, using mobility devices, with arthritis. Captioning helps people learning English, in noisy environments, with hearing loss. Designing for disability improves usability for all.

My policy will end segregation, achieve full accessibility, eliminate employment discrimination, enable independent living, and ensure people with disabilities lead Louisville's transformation. It's about fulfilling the promise of the ADA 35 years later.

CURRENT SITUATION ANALYSIS

Louisville’s Disability Demographics

Population with Disabilities:
– **Total:** 93,800 Louisville residents (15% of residents)
– **Working-age (18-64):** 53,300 (14% of working-age residents)
– **Seniors (65+):** 33,500 (33% of seniors—disability increases with age)
(U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 2023 1-year, Table S1810; residents not living in institutions)

Disability Types (people may have multiple):
– **Mobility:** 46,700 (50%)—difficulty walking, climbing stairs
– **Cognitive:** 36,600 (39%)—difficulty concentrating, remembering, making decisions
– **Independent Living:** 34,200 (39% of adults with a disability)—difficulty doing errands alone
– **Self-Care:** 17,600 (19%)—difficulty dressing, bathing
– **Vision:** 14,800 (16%)—blind or serious vision difficulty
– **Hearing:** 20,800 (22%)—deaf or serious hearing difficulty (U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 2023 1-year, Table S1810; shares are of all 93,800 residents with a disability, except independent living, which is asked only of adults)

Intersectionality:
– **Disability + Poverty:** 26% of people with disabilities (age 16 and over) live in poverty (vs. 13% of people without disabilities)—about twice as high
– **Disability + Age:** 33% of seniors have disabilities vs. 14% of working-age adults (U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 2023 1-year, Tables S1811 and S1810)

Infrastructure Accessibility Crisis

Louisville’s infrastructure systematically excludes people with disabilities:

Sidewalk Accessibility:
– **Curb Cuts:** Many Louisville intersections lack curb cuts
– **Sidewalk Width:** Many sidewalks are too narrow for wheelchair passage
– **Surface Condition:** Many sidewalks have cracks, heaves, or deterioration creating tripping hazards and impassable wheelchair barriers
– **Obstructions:** Many sidewalks have poles, signs, trees, or other obstructions in path of travel

Result: People using wheelchairs, walkers, or mobility devices cannot safely navigate most Louisville neighborhoods.

Public Building Accessibility:
– **Metro Government Buildings:** Some fail ADA compliance audits (inaccessible entrances, restrooms, parking, signage)
– **Libraries:** Some branches fall short of accessibility standards

– **Recreation Centers:** Some have accessibility violations
– **Historic Buildings:** Many exempt from accessibility requirements despite public use

Public Transportation:
– **TARC Buses:** TARC's fixed-route buses are wheelchair accessible (ADA compliance)
– **BUT Bus Stops:** Many stops lack accessible boarding areas (level pad, clear path of travel)
– **Shelters:** Many bus shelters are not accessible to wheelchair users
– **Paratransit (TARC3):**
– Serves people with disabilities unable to use fixed-route
– Advance reservation required (vs. spontaneous use of regular transit)
– Longer waits than fixed-route

Parks & Recreation:
– **Accessible Playgrounds:** Too few playgrounds have accessible play equipment
– **Trails:** Too few of the Louisville Loop and other trails meet accessibility standards
– **Restrooms:** Some park restrooms are inaccessible
– **Programming:** Most recreation programs not designed for people with disabilities

Parking:
– **Accessible Parking Spaces:** Many lots have required number but spaces too narrow, lack access aisles, or blocked by barriers
– **Enforcement:** Minimal enforcement of illegal accessible parking use

Employment Discrimination & Exclusion

People with disabilities face severe employment barriers:

Employment Rates:
– **People with disabilities (working-age):** 45% employed (vs. 79% of those without disabilities; U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 2023 1-year, Table B18120)
– **A gap of about 34 percentage points**

Why Employment Gap Exists:

1. Employer Discrimination:
– **Hiring Discrimination:** Studies have found that résumés disclosing a disability get fewer callbacks
– **Wage Gap:** Median earnings for Louisville workers with disabilities are 23% lower than for workers without (U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 2023 1-year, Table S1811)
– **Advancement:** People with disabilities are often passed over for promotion, hitting a "concrete ceiling"

2. Workplace Inaccessibility:
– **Physical Inaccessibility:** Many Louisville workplaces are not fully accessible
– **Lack of Accommodations:** Employers refuse reasonable accommodations (assistive

technology, flexible schedules, work-from-home) despite ADA requirements

3. Benefits Cliffs:
– **SSI/SSDI Work Disincentives:** Working more than limited hours causes benefits loss
– **Medicaid Cliff:** Earning too much causes Medicaid loss—but employer health insurance inadequate for disability-related healthcare needs
– **Fear of Losing Benefits:** Many people with disabilities afraid to work due to benefit loss risk

4. Transportation Barriers:
– **Can't Get to Work:** Inaccessible transit, paratransit unreliable (long waits make punctuality hard), accessible parking limited

5. Inadequate Job Training:
– **Vocational Rehabilitation:** Reaches only a fraction of the working-age people with disabilities who could use it
– **Supported Employment:** Virtually nonexistent in Louisville

Economic Consequences:

Metric	People with Disabilities	No Disability	Disparity
Employment Rate (ages 18-64)	45%	79%	-34 points
Median Earnings (workers, age 16+)	$32,452	$41,977	-23%
Poverty Rate (age 16+)	25.7%	13.4%	+12.3 points

Result: Employment exclusion drives poverty, dependence on public benefits, and inability to contribute economically. (U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 2023 1-year, Louisville/Jefferson County metro government (balance): employment from Table B18120, poverty and median earnings from S1811.)

Segregation & Institutionalization

Louisville unnecessarily segregates people with disabilities:

Institutional Settings:
– Working-age people with disabilities live in nursing homes, in intermediate care facilities for people with intellectual and developmental disabilities (ICF/IID), and in psychiatric institutions.

Why Institutionalization Occurs:

NOT because people need institutional care—Supreme Court's *Olmstead* decision (1999) established that unjustified institutionalization violates ADA.

BUT because:
1. **Inadequate Home & Community-Based Services (HCBS):** People are waiting on lists

for home care
2. **Lack of Accessible Housing:** Not enough of Louisville's housing stock is accessible
3. **Insufficient Personal Care Assistance:** Can't get help with daily activities in community
4. **Medicaid Bias:** Historically easier to get Medicaid funding for institutions than community services

Cost of Institutionalization: Institutional care often costs more per person than community living with support, which is why helping people move home is also sound budgeting.

Olmstead Violation: Louisville's institutional bias violates *Olmstead* mandate to provide services in most integrated setting—people on HCBS waiting lists while institutions have immediate beds.

Service Inadequacy

Louisville's disability services are woefully inadequate:

- **Home care:** people are waiting on lists for services
- **Assistive technology:** programs reach only a fraction of the people who need adaptive equipment
- **Job training:** vocational rehabilitation reaches only a fraction of the people who could use it

Budget Impact on Louisville Metro

Total New Investment: $28M annually = 2.5% of the $1.13B operating budget

Funding Sources:

- Federal grants: $12M
- Medicaid partnerships: $8M
- ADA fines: $2M
- Philanthropy: $2M
- General Fund: $4M
- **Total: $28M**

Combined spending across policies is not added up page by page any more: each policy's Metro share is placed once, in the reallocation ledger behind the Executive Budget Summary, which spends exactly the adopted $1,125,931,500.

Cost Savings: Helping people move to community living, preventing falls, and helping more people work should lower public costs over time. I am not putting a dollar figure on it, because the local data to support one is not available.

FOUR-YEAR IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE

Year 1: Foundation & Rights

Infrastructure:
– Install 1,200 curb cuts (45% compliance)
– Upgrade 25 public buildings (60% ADA compliance)
– Create 400 accessible bus stops
– Upgrade 5 accessible playgrounds

Employment:
– Hire 20 job coaches placing 250 people in jobs
– 70 workplace accessibility grants
– Benefits counseling for 500 people

Independent Living:
– 100 people move from institutions to community
– 600 people off HCBS waiting list
– 600 additional people receive assistive technology

Housing:
– Begin first accessible affordable housing development
– First home modifications completed

Rights:
– Disability Rights Commission established
– Disability Cultural Center opens
– ADA complaint resolution improves to 60%

Year 1 Outcomes:
– 1,200 curb cuts, 25 buildings upgraded
– 250 people with disabilities employed
– 100 moved to community
– Rights infrastructure established

Year 2: Acceleration

Infrastructure:
– 2,400 total curb cuts (60% compliance)
– 50 buildings upgraded (75% compliance)
– 800 accessible bus stops

– 10 accessible playgrounds

Employment:
– 40 job coaches placing 500 people annually
– Employment gap narrowing

Independent Living:
– 300 total moved to community
– 1,200 off HCBS waiting list
– Assistive technology at full capacity

Housing:
– First accessible housing development opens
– More home modifications completed

Rights:
– Commission fully operational with enforcement
– 90% ADA complaint resolution
– People with disabilities leading policy

Year 2 Metrics:
– 60% curb cut compliance
– Employment gap narrowing
– 300 people in community vs. institutions
– Full rights infrastructure

Year 3: Transformation Visible

Infrastructure:
– 3,600 curb cuts (75% compliance)
– 75 buildings (88% compliance)
– 1,200 accessible bus stops
– Accessibility becoming norm

Employment:
– 750 people placed annually
– Employment gap continuing to narrow
– Poverty rate declining

Independent Living:
– 550 total in community
– 1,800 off waiting list
– Institutionalization declining visibly

Housing:
– More accessible housing operational, more under construction

– More home modifications completed

Rights:
– 100% ADA complaint resolution
– 10% of Metro leadership people with disabilities
– Louisville recognized nationally

Year 3 Metrics:
– 75% curb cut compliance
– Employment gap narrowing further
– 550 people transitioned
– Full accessibility transformation underway

Year 4: Goals Achieved

Infrastructure:
– 4,800 curb cuts (90% compliance—goal achieved!)
– 100% public building ADA compliance (goal achieved!)
– 1,600 accessible bus stops (90%)
– 20 accessible playgrounds
– Louisville fully accessible

Employment:
– 1,000 people placed annually
– **Employment gap with workers without disabilities closing (from 45% vs 79% today)**
– Poverty rate: 20% (down from 26% today)
– Economic inclusion reality

Independent Living:
– **800 people moved to community (goal achieved!)**
– **HCBS waiting list eliminated (goal achieved!)**
– 4,800 using assistive technology
– Institutionalization: 25% reduction

Housing:
– **Accessible affordable housing opening every year, with more in the pipeline**
– Home modifications completed every year
– 15% of subsidized housing accessible

Rights:
– Disability Rights Commission fully empowered
– 12% of Metro leadership people with disabilities
– “Nothing about us without us” reality

Cost Savings:
– Lower public costs from community living, fewer falls, and more people working

Long-Term Vision (Years 5-10)

Full Accessibility:
– 100% curb cut compliance by Year 8
– Every Metro facility fully accessible
– Universal design standard for all construction
– Louisville national accessibility model

Economic Inclusion:
– Employment rate approaches overall rate (60%+ by Year 10)
– Poverty rate among people with disabilities matches overall
– People with disabilities contributing $100M+ in annual wages

Community Integration:
– Institutionalization rate cut by 60%
– All people with disabilities living in chosen communities
– Segregated settings eliminated

Rights & Leadership:
– People with disabilities proportionally represented in all Metro leadership
– Disability community leading Louisville’s continued transformation
– Other cities learning from Louisville’s model

SUCCESS METRICS & ACCOUNTABILITY

All metrics published quarterly at disability.louisvilleky.gov/dashboard

Infrastructure Accessibility Metrics

Baseline → Year 4 Target:
– Sidewalk curb cuts: baseline not yet published → 90%
– Public building ADA compliance: baseline not yet published → 100%
– Accessible bus stops: baseline not yet published → 90%
– Accessible playgrounds: baseline not yet published → 50%
– ADA complaints: baseline not yet published → <100/year

Employment Metrics

Baseline → Year 4 Target:

– Employment rate: close the employment gap between workers with and without disabilities (now 45% vs 79%)
– Median earnings (workers with disabilities): close the earnings gap ($32,452 vs. $41,977 for workers without disabilities)
– Poverty rate: 26% → <20%
– Metro employment: baseline to be measured → 12%

Independent Living Metrics

Baseline → Year 4 Target:
– People moved from institutions: 0 → 800
– HCBS waiting list: baseline not yet published → 0
– Assistive technology users: baseline not yet published → 4,800
– Institutionalization rate: Baseline → -25%

Housing Metrics

Baseline → Year 4 Target:
– Accessible affordable units: baseline not yet published → more every year
– Home modifications: baseline not yet published → more every year
– % subsidized housing accessible: baseline not yet published → 15%

Rights & Leadership Metrics

Baseline → Year 4 Target:
– Disability Rights Commission: None → Operational with enforcement
– ADA complaint resolution: baseline not yet published → 100%
– People with disabilities in Metro leadership: baseline not yet published → 12%

RELATED GLOSSARY TERMS

- **Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA):** 1990 civil rights law prohibiting discrimination against people with disabilities
- **Universal Design:** Designing products, environments for use by all people without adaptation
- **Reasonable Accommodation:** Modifications enabling person with disability to perform job or access service
- **Olmstead Decision:** 1999 Supreme Court ruling that unjustified institutionalization violates ADA
- **Home & Community-Based Services (HCBS):** Support services enabling people with disabilities to live in community vs. institutions

- **Curb Cut:** Sloped ramp at intersection allowing wheelchair users to navigate sidewalks
- **Paratransit:** Door-to-door transportation for people unable to use fixed-route transit
- **Assistive Technology:** Devices helping people with disabilities perform tasks
- **Supported Employment:** Job coaching and support enabling people with disabilities to work
- **Direct Support Professional (DSP):** Worker providing personal care assistance
- **Institutionalization:** Placement in nursing home, psychiatric hospital, or other segregated setting
- **Nothing About Us Without Us:** Disability rights principle that policy affecting people with disabilities must be led by them

For definitions and context, visit rundaverun.org/glossary.

CONCLUSION: JUSTICE 35 YEARS OVERDUE

Thirty-five years after the ADA promised full inclusion, Louisville's 93,800 residents with disabilities face systematic exclusion—inaccessible infrastructure (too many sidewalks without curb cuts), employment discrimination (45% employment rate vs. 79% for working-age residents without disabilities), forced institutionalization, and exclusion from decision-making.

This isn't acceptable. Accessibility isn't accommodation or charity—it's civil rights. Justice delayed is justice denied.

My Disability Rights & Accessibility policy ends this injustice.

It recognizes that:

- People with disabilities have civil rights to full inclusion—not subjects of charity but citizens with rights
- Physical barriers excluding people from community violate ADA and must be eliminated
- A 34-point employment gap (45% vs. 79% for people without disabilities) is discrimination requiring aggressive intervention
- Unnecessary institutionalization violates *Olmstead* and wastes public money
- "Nothing about us without us" must guide all policy—not token consultation

The choice is clear:

Continue Louisville's trajectory—inaccessible infrastructure excluding people with disabilities from community, low employment creating poverty, people unnecessarily institutionalized, rights unenforced—and perpetuate discrimination 35 years after ADA.

Or invest $28M annually to achieve 90% sidewalk accessibility, increase employment to 45%, move 800 people to community living, build accessible affordable housing every year, and establish Disability Rights Commission with enforcement power—while fulfilling the ADA's promise.

This is about civil rights. People with disabilities have waited 35 years for Louisville to comply with ADA. Enough waiting. Time for justice.

My vision: A Louisville where every space is accessible, people with disabilities work and contribute, no one is institutionalized against their will, housing is accessible and affordable, and people with disabilities lead policy affecting their lives. Where disability is difference, not deficit—and inclusion is reality.

Full accessibility and inclusion for everyone.

That's democracy that works for everyone. That's the Louisville we'll build together.

For more information:
– **Full policy details:** rundaverun.org/policy/disability-rights-accessibility
– **Voter education glossary:** rundaverun.org/glossary
– **Get involved:** rundaverun.org/get-involved/
– **Contact campaign:** dave@rundaverun.org

Dave Biggers for Louisville Mayor
Democracy that works for everyone.

This policy document is part of my comprehensive policy platform. See all 16 policies at rundaverun.org/policy covering Public Safety, Criminal Justice Reform, Health & Human Services, Budget & Financial Management, Affordable Housing, Education & Youth Development, Environmental Justice, Economic Development & Jobs, Infrastructure & Transportation, Arts/Culture/Tourism, Technology & Innovation, Public Health & Wellness, Neighborhood Development, Senior Services, Disability Rights & Accessibility, and Food Systems & Urban Agriculture.

RELATED POLICIES

This policy works in coordination with these related initiatives:

- **Infrastructure & Transportation:** Universal design and full ADA compliance make all Louisville infrastructure accessible to people with disabilities.
- **Economic Development & Jobs:** Employment inclusion and workplace accessibility address the disability employment gap.
- **Affordable Housing & Anti-Displacement:** Accessible affordable housing enables independent living instead of forced institutionalization costing far more.
- **Technology & Innovation:** Assistive technology and digital accessibility enable full participation in the technology economy and society.
- **Senior Services:** Accessibility infrastructure benefits seniors and people with disabilities – two populations with significant overlap.

Explore all 16 comprehensive policies at My Complete Policy Platform.

What This Means for YOUR Neighborhood

Every Louisville neighborhood is unique. Enter your ZIP code to see how this policy directly impacts your community:

Find Your Mini Substation

Enter your ZIP code to see when your neighborhood will receive a community police substation.

Find My Substation

63 mini substations across Louisville, at least one in every ZIP code, phased in over 4 years.

Part of my comprehensive public safety plan.

See the Budget Impact

Explore how this policy fits into my comprehensive $1.13 billion budget plan:

How Does My Budget Affect You?

See your personalized impact - zero tax increase, real benefits

Household Income $50,000 50000
Children in JCPS 0 0
Your ZIP Code

Your Personal Impact

How we calculate: Benefits based on average family savings from wellness center access ($800/year), youth program value (after-school + summer jobs), and your specific mini substation timeline. All benefits come from the same $1.13B budget - zero tax increase.

Share your results with friends and family:

Share My Results

Compare This Policy

See how my approach differs from current administration policies:

⚖ My Plan, Category by Category

Pick a category to see what my plan does, how it is paid for, and when it arrives.

 Share This Plan Print This Plan
 Public Safety Wellness Youth Economy Housing Transparency

Public Safety & Policing

My Plan

Community-based mini substations

Approach

- 63 mini substations across Louisville (4-year deployment)
- Officers living and working in communities they serve
- Preventative community policing model
- Year 1: 12 substations in highest-need areas

Timeline Year 1-4 phased rollout
Budget Same $1.13 billion; no new taxes; priorities re-pointed inside the adopted budget
Impact Projected response times: 3-5 minutes (campaign estimate)

Mental Health & Wellness

My Plan

Wellness centers placed by health need

Approach

- I will place 18 Community Wellness Centers by health need (CDC PLACES 2024 plus Census poverty data)
- Mental health counseling, addiction support
- Youth programs, family services
- At least one center in every LMPD division

Timeline 6 centers a year over Years 1-3
Budget $45M a year when fully built (18 centers at $2.5M each), inside the adopted budget
Impact Accessible care within every neighborhood, preventative focus

Youth Development

My Plan

Comprehensive youth investment

Approach

- After-school programs at all substations
- Job training and mentorship
- Arts, sports, and STEM programs
- Youth advisory councils
- Summer employment pathways

Timeline Immediate implementation with substation rollout
Budget $32.5M for youth programs, inside the adopted budget
Impact Accessible programs in every neighborhood

Economic Development

My Plan

Community wealth building

Approach

- Small business incubators at substations
- Local hiring requirements for city contracts
- Neighborhood-based economic zones
- Affordable housing protection
- Living wage standards

Timeline Immediate policy changes, 4-year infrastructure build
Budget Same $1.13 billion; no new taxes; priorities re-pointed inside the adopted budget
Impact Jobs and wealth stay in neighborhoods

Housing & Affordability

My Plan

Housing as a human right

Approach

- Expanded affordable housing trust fund
- Strong tenant protections
- Community land trusts
- Rent stabilization measures
- Anti-displacement policies for existing residents

Timeline Immediate policy changes
Budget Same $1.13 billion; no new taxes; priorities re-pointed inside the adopted budget
Impact Protects residents, prevents displacement
□

Government Transparency

My Plan

Radical transparency

Approach

- Real-time budget dashboard
- Public data portal for all city metrics
- Community advisory boards with veto power
- Open contracting process
- Regular town halls in all neighborhoods

Timeline Immediate implementation
Budget Low-cost digital infrastructure
Impact Citizens empowered with information and decision-making power

The Choice is Clear

Louisville deserves transformative change, not more of the same. Join us in building a city that works for everyone.

Join the Campaign Read Full Policy Platform

Share This Policy

Help spread the word about my vision for Louisville:

Related Policies You Might Like

How to Vote for Me

I am a write-in candidate: in the race for Mayor, mark the write-in spot and write **DAVE BIGGERS** (the last name, Biggers, is required).

Early voting, no excuse needed: October 29–31 · Election Day: Tuesday, November 3, 6 AM to 6 PM. Registration for the November 3 election closed October 5.

✓ Check My Registration and Polling Place View All Election Dates →

Stay Updated on This Policy

Get notified when this policy is updated or when I speak about this issue in YOUR neighborhood.

* indicates a required field

Email Signup Information
Fax Number (Leave blank)
Name *
Email * We'll send you updates about the campaign
Zip Code 5-digit zip code (optional)

☐ I'm interested in volunteering! We'll send you information about volunteer opportunities
Sign Up

We use your details only to reach you about the campaign. Privacy Policy

Have Ideas to Improve This Policy?

This is YOUR city. If you have suggestions for how we can make this policy better for Louisville, please share them. Every idea is reviewed.

Suggest an Improvement for Louisville

Have an idea for improving Louisville? Share your policy suggestion below. Your voice matters in shaping our city's future.

Policy Title *
Description *
0/2000 characters
Category Select a category...
Your Name *
Your Email *
ZIP Code (Optional)
☐ I agree that my suggestion may be reviewed and potentially incorporated into campaign policy. My email will only be used to notify me about the status of my suggestion.
Submit Suggestion

NOT ME, WE.

Together, we make Louisville better for everyone.