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Pittsburgh celebrated its milestone 200th birthday in 2016, demonstrating the essence of sustainability by virtue of its ability to grow, change, and thrive!

For two centuries, Pittsburgh has continued to reinvent itself, being named as the “Most Livable City” and a national leader among cities dedicated to serving its residence through a series of programs such as the P4 initiative, an innovative and sustainable model for land development. Today Pittsburgh faces fewer threats than many other cities thanks to our location, geography, and natural resources. However, the Steel City must still overcome certain challenges from its industrial legacy, and will face new pressures with climate change, urbanization and globalization. Pittsburgh will be a resilient city when our entire community shares in the same opportunity and prosperity, and all residents are equally well cared for and well prepared to face potential risks.

The ONEPGH, strategic resilience plan, envisions authentic neighborhoods that are close to employment and service hubs, offering accessible choices in housing and transportation to all. These initiatives focus on many aspects of Pittsburgh’s sustainability and resilience including working to combat gaps in education, income and wealth by race and ethnicity, and addressing environmental pollution, climate change, and the public health.
P4—PEOPLE, PLANET, PLACE, PERFORMANCE
As a collaboration between the City of Pittsburgh and the Heinz Endowments, the P4 initiative focuses on spearheading a major effort to forge a new model of urban growth and development that is innovative, inclusive and sustainable.

The P4 approach has helped formalize, codify and expand a number of Pittsburgh’s key plans into a unified vision for Pittsburgh’s continuing emergence as a post-industrial leader, embedding its commitment to a City that is inclusive, equitable, livable and progressive for all its residents.

PRELIMINARY RESILIENCE ASSESSMENT (PRA):
Since December 2014, Pittsburgh has been a part of the Rockefeller’s 100 Resilient Cities (100 RC) Network. As a 100RC City, Pittsburgh is working to reduce the risks that threaten our communities and overcome the challenges that make our residents vulnerable. With the help of the 100 RC partners, the City released its Preliminary Resilience Assessment PRA in July of 2016, identifying shocks and stresses that could potentially affect our city. A summary of which can be seen below:

*sizes approximate to percentage

**SHOCKS**
- Infrastructure Collapse
- Climate Change & Extreme Weather
- Economic Collapse
- Hazmat Accident

**STRESSES**
- Environmental Degradation
- Economic & Racial Inequity
- Aging Infrastructure
- Fragmentation
ONEPGH STRATEGY

The OnePGH strategy, launched in March 2017, is the strategy for Pittsburgh to thrive in the 21st century as a city of engaged, empowered and coordinated neighbors. Pittsburgh will be resilient when our city is livable for all residents. OnePGH establishes a bold vision for the city, building on recent successes and a wealth of community assets, while directly confronting the complex challenges that we all continue to face.

Based on P4- People, Place, Planet and Performance at its core values, the OnePGH strategy will to work together in the “Pittsburgh way”.

This plan essentially endeavors to accomplish three objectives:
1. Catalyze resilience in the city and region by establishing a shared set of goals, identifying areas for collaboration, and implementing cooperative resilience-building actions.
2. Activate and concentrate funding and resources by advocating for local needs and priorities, integrating complementary projects, and creating beneficial partnerships;
3. Establish a resilience practice by incorporating the resilience lens into decision-making and by sharing knowledge both locally and throughout the 100RC network.

The Preliminary Resilience Assessment and a video produced in tribute to the residents of Pittsburgh can be found on-line at pittsburghpa.gov/OnePgh/index.html

A number of programs and events have been planned and launched as part of the resilience implementation. Some of these include the Love Your [Resilient] Block grant program, the resilience fair and food match-up, as well as partnership engagements with the 100RC platform partners such as Intermedix and Arcadis.

CLIMATE ACTION PLAN:
Pittsburgh is currently developing its third Climate Action plan (PCAP 3.0) analyzing the state of completed projects and proposing new implement strategies, policies and projects to reduce greenhouse gas emissions within city limits to mitigate Pittsburgh’s contribution to global climate change. The City’s plans outlined in this document align with the Mayor’s goals for 2030 including 100% renewable electricity supply, 50% overall energy consumption reduction, 50% water use reduction, 100% waste diversion from landfills, and 50% vehicle emission reduction. The draft version will be made available on-line for public comments in July 2017, with a final version to be released towards the end of 2017.

**TARGET:** REDUCE GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS WITHIN CITY LIMITS
GREEN HOUSE GAS INVENTORY
One of PCAP’s goals is to implement strategies, policies and projects to reduce greenhouse gas emissions within city limits and mitigate Pittsburgh’s contribution to global climate change. The City is doing this by setting up a Greenhouse gases (GHG) inventory.

The baseline community GHG inventory in 2003 had estimated that more than 6.6 million tons CO2e of greenhouse gases were emitted by residential, commercial and industrial electricity and natural gas consumption; on road transportation; and waste generation within Pittsburgh city limits. In 2008, the five-year benchmark community greenhouse gas inventory estimated that Pittsburgh emitted 6.8 million tons of GHG. The increase can be attributed in part to new inventory protocols, better data, increased consumption and more severe weather. The 10-year benchmark 2013 GHG Inventory will be released as part of the PCAP 3.0

The PCAP 3.0 aligns our latest GHG inventory from 2013 to track progress on previous recommendations and propose innovative strategies to achieve our target and reduce Pittsburgh emissions to below 5.3 million tons CO2e by 2023.

TARGET: REDUCE GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS BY 20% BELOW 2003 LEVELS BY 2023

CIRCULAR ECONOMY IN PITTSBURGH
In February 2017, the German Marshall Fund, in partnership with the City of Pittsburgh and GTECH, conducted a workshop exploring the development of a local energy-from-waste ecosystem through the application of circular economy paradigms. This event was also set up with the agenda to support the outcomes of the P4 Initiative, which is working to make Pittsburgh a model of sustainable, innovative, and inclusive development.

The workshop explored in detail Amsterdam’s water management and wastewater treatment facility, Waternet, as a transatlantic best practice. Andre Struker, strategic advisor at Waternet, shared how the facility fits within the overall circular economy strategy in Amsterdam and how the utility is “mining for energy” in its goal to become climate neutral by 2020. Following the presentation, participants had the opportunity to engage in a facilitated dialogue with Struker and develop a short-term action agenda that identifies next steps in developing a waste-to-energy ecosystem in Pittsburgh.
The workshop explored in detail Amsterdam’s water management and wastewater treatment facility, Waternet, as a transatlantic best practice.
ROADMAP TO ZERO WASTE
In coordination with 100 Resilient Cities, Regions 20 – Regions of Climate Action (R20) helped create a “Roadmap to Zero Waste” document for the City of Pittsburgh to use as guideline for developing a Zero Waste Strategic Plan (ZWSP). This ZWSP will serve as the mechanism that ties all stakeholders together in the City’s quest for Zero Waste.

Based on site visit meetings and years of expertise, it is the belief of the R20 team that the City of Pittsburgh has the potential to achieve the goal of “Zero Waste by 2030” as pronounced by Mayor Peduto in 2015. To achieve the goal of Zero Waste by 2030, the City must change the existing value proposition from an expense-based (budget line item) approach to a resource management-based approach by thinking of waste as an asset to be managed instead of a liability. A key strategy that may well serve the city and accelerate Zero Waste efforts would be the formation of a public-private partnership to provide oversight and management of “Zero Waste Pittsburgh™”, a program specifically created to meet the City’s Zero Waste goal. By leveraging the strategy to coordinate and manage “Zero Waste Pittsburgh™”, the Mayor and City Council will work to mitigate the risk of tackling the Zero Waste goal alone, while taking advantage of the wealth and resources available to the City.

FACILITIES STUDY OPTIMIZATION
The City of Pittsburgh is working with Massaro to conduct a comprehensive facility management study. The study will evaluate current and future space needs, evaluating the City’s portfolio of 300 structures (approximately 2.1 million square ft). The facilities under evaluation include everything from office space, to community centers, police/fire stations, storage facilities and park shelters.

The study encompasses three parts: I Optimization, II Utilization, and III Preventive Maintenance. Once completed, the master plan will inform Pittsburgh leaders on ways to increase space, service and environmental efficiency and inform decisions related to improving the health, safety, and security of City owned properties.

BIOPHILIC CITIES
Fall of 2016, the City of Pittsburgh joined the global network of Biophilic Cities—an initiative dedicated to strengthening urban ties to nature and highlighting the emotional and physical wellness benefits of connecting with the outdoors. Along with this commitment to nature, the Biophilic Cities network formalizes the City’s commitment to conservation.
CREATING A GRID OF MICROGRIDS- DISTRICT ENERGY PLAN

In 2015, the City of Pittsburgh signed MOUs with US Department of Energy (DOE) and National Energy Technology laboratory (NETL) to develop a clean energy plan focused on district energy systems. Additionally, a number of regional and local organizations that crosscut industry, private-sector, academia, and foundations are partnering in the work being performed under the MOU. The scope of the activities will support Pittsburgh’s efforts to modernize its energy grid through a network of small-scale, distributed energy systems. The five existing distributed energy systems that the City and NETL see as energy districts could serve as a spine for future network of microgrid development. Our city is uniquely positioned to implement a network of microgrids because of the topography of Pittsburgh and its preexistent distributed energy sites.

Some of the projects that are currently underway include but are not limited to: Duquesne Light installing a 10 MWe microgrid at their Woods Run operations center on Pittsburgh’s Northside, scheduled to be operational in late 2017; UPMC Mercy partnering with NRG Energy to create a generating facility which will become operational in early 2018; NETL partnering with NRG to implement a 400 kWe solid oxide fuel cell (SOFC) power system at its North Shore plant.
PROJECTS & INITIATIVES

ADOPT-A-LOT
The Adopt-A-Lot Program, is the program that allows the City to enter into licenses and leases with individuals or groups who want to reuse City-owned vacant land. From November 2015 to April 2017, the City processed 20 projects made up of 41 lots, encompassing a total of 4.75 acres. There are currently additional 30 projects in process, utilizing 136 more parcels totaling over 7 acres of land area.

A new Open community garden spread across 27 lots was set up in the Beechwood neighborhood during 2016. The community group called ‘Pretty Up Beechview’ is dedicated to maintaining and beautifying the neighborhood of Beechview through litter clean-up, dump site clean-up, billboard gardening and nature trail maintenance.

LOVE YOUR [RESILIENT] BLOCK PGH
In March 2017, Mayor Peduto announced that 31 organizations will receive funding for the 2017 season of the City of Pittsburgh’s Love Your [Resilient] Block grant program. To date, the program (formerly known as Love Your Block) has impacted over 400 blocks by collecting over 35,000 pounds of litter, engaging over 9,000 volunteers, who committed nearly 60,000 hours of service, and leveraging nearly $500,000 in donations since its inception in 2011. This season is the first to pair the program with Resilient Pittsburgh as a part of the OnePGH strategy.

SMARTPGH
The SmartPGH initiative was conceived by the City of Pittsburgh in order to help reconnect displaced communities to jobs, education and essential services in the region. Through the USDOT Smart City Challenge grant, the City received over $10 Million for being one of the 8 national finalists last year. These funds will be used in upgrading of the 40,000 streetlights on more than 2,400 lane miles of city, state, and county-owned roadways. SmartPGH will allow for LED conversion of up to 36,365 of them. In addition to LED technology, the streetlights will include integrated control systems and sensor technology with pedestrian detection and air quality monitoring capability. In addition to providing substantial annual operating and maintenance savings, this smart LED system will increase pedestrian safety and well-being. Sensor infrastructure could also be used for a mesh network of public WiFi, which would help give more people access to technology. The project will be officially launched for design in early 2018.
THE SMART GARBAGE BINS

The City Council has approved spending $580,000 to buy 500 smart garbage cans that are armed with a sensor that alerts the Department of Public Works employees with status on the weight and volume of waste in the receptacle in real-time. Rather than checking every can on a regular basis, a monitoring software will allow for the refuse workers to focus on the ones that are filled. It is predicted that the time spent collecting trash from city-owned cans will be reduced by 15,000 hours a year with these installations. The cans will be rolled out to the city’s six divisions one by one, beginning with the West End later this summer.

FRICK ENVIRONMENTAL CENTER

In 2014, the Department of Public works, Department of Parks and Recreation, in partnership with Pittsburgh Parks Conservancy, set out to construct the new Frick Environmental Center. After years of planning, the center was completed in 2016. Surviving site designed to meet the Living Building Challenge and LEED Platinum standards, two of the most rigorous environmental building design achievements. The new Center will support its own needs for water and energy. In addition to the building restoration, the Parks Conservancy and the City restored and will care for 115 acres of historical landscape and woodlands as part of the project, starting with the planting of 200 trees and more than 6,500 native plants in gardens, meadows, and surrounding woodlands.

“Designed to meet the Living Building Challenge and LEED Platinum standards, two of the most rigorous environmental building design achievements.”
GREEN GARAGES
A collaboration years in the making, ‘Green Garages’ roots began in 2013 when Green Building Alliance (GBA), University of Pittsburgh Medical Center (UPMC), the City of Pittsburgh, and Councilman Dan Gilman, came together to work on reducing the costs and emissions from parking garages. In many cases, parking garage lights are on 24 hours a day, seven days a week – even when the buildings are totally unoccupied. As a result, garages’ electric bills can be shocking at the end of each month. In Downtown Pittsburgh alone, there are 84 parking garages and surface parking lots. Of the garages reporting energy data to Green Building Alliance’s Pittsburgh 2030 District (those which are working to cut energy consumption 50% below baseline by the year 2030), 73% were consuming more energy than national baselines in 2014.

The project was eventually rolled out by the City in partnership with the GBA, Urban Redevelopment Authority (URA), Pittsburgh Parking Authority (PPA) and Sports and Exhibition Authority (SEA). Just one year after completing its resulting retrofits, there was 64% reductions in annual electricity use. The payback period for the retrofit of 1,356 fixtures with accompanying motion and daylighting sensors is 3.5 years. Duquesne Light rebates helped recoup 18% of the cost.

The complete retrofit portfolio, to date, includes five parking garages with 3,051 total parking spaces lit by 1,436 new fixtures. As a result of these amazing impacts, the Authority is evaluating its entire parking garage portfolio and planning to leverage savings from its initial projects by reinvesting into other facilities via a new sustainability revolving fund.

ALTERNATIVE FUEL INCENTIVE GRANT
The City of Pittsburgh has been granted $80,000 by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), as announced in April 2017. As one of the award winners for the Alternative Fuel Incentive Grants (AFIG), to develop and promote the use of alternative fuels and develop supporting infrastructure, improving air quality through alternative fuel use, the City will receive 50% of the incremental cost for 10 Nissan Leaf EVs as part of their goal to operate a fossil fuel free fleet by 2030. This project is the first part in the conversion of the Bureau of Permits, Licensing and Inspections fleet, currently made up of 50 Ford Focus sedans.

The primary goals of the AFIG Program are to improve Pennsylvania’s air quality and reduce consumption of imported oil through the use of alternative fuels that will help the commonwealth’s economy and environment. The AFIG Fund was established under Act 166 of 1992 and is administered by the DEP through the Office of Policy.
POLICIES & ORDINANCES

BENCHMARKING AND TRANSPARENCY ORDINANCE
At the end of 2016, Pittsburgh passed its landmark Building Benchmarking Ordinance which will require owners of large, nonresidential buildings/portions with >50,000 sq. ft to report their energy and water usage annually. This increased transparency will allow businesses and individuals to make informed choices related to building specifications while also providing a method for tracking building efficiency and monitoring for maintenance needs. The ordinance was adopted by the City in October of 2016 and reporting deadlines began in 2017.

The ordinance’s goal is to ensure the long-term vitality of the community. Through benchmarking, the City of Pittsburgh hopes to make progress towards the Pittsburgh 2030 District’s energy and water reduction goals of 50% below the baseline. Beyond contributing to the city’s climate goals, the requirements provide valuable information that can help building owners improve the performance of their properties in ways that benefit their bottom line, as well as enhance the comfort of work and living spaces for tenants.

HAYS WOODS ACQUISITION POLICY: OPEN SPACE, PARKS, STORM WATER
On July 8th 2016, when all of Pittsburgh’s residents were in the midst of the official celebration of the City’s 200 years, the Mayor announced the acquisition of the 660 acres in Hays that will soon become the city’s largest public park. The current goal is to leave it as clean and pristine as possible. Though laced with dirt paths (and apparently frequented by ATV enthusiasts), it’s minimally accessible, and some parts are too steep for much human use. However, park lovers will find a deer trail inside, a burbling creek (one of several streams there), and a raspberry patch. Surveys have identified 5,825 linear feet of perennial streams, 2,899 linear feet of intermittent streams and 5,780 linear feet of natural beds that are usually dry except in heavy rains.

City leaders are putting an environmental easement on the property with the Western Pennsylvania Conservancy in order to prevent future city officials from developing the land. The city will own the surface and sub-surface rights including mineral rights, and be able to prevent drilling or mining there. Among their ecological benefits, these woodlands will clean the air and water, and manage stormwater. And provide opportunities for Pittsburghers to get outdoors will grow with the new park.
COMPLETE STREETS POLICY ADOPTED
In November 2016, the Complete Streets Policy as drafted by the Department of City planning, was unanimously adopted by the City Council. Complete Streets encourage more than one way of travel, taking into account pedestrians, bicycles, transit, and private vehicles – an approach that is referred to as “multi-modal transportation”. Using a multi-modal approach when designing our streets will make our transportation network safer for more people and improve quality of life in the city. By creating streets that are great public spaces as well as safe, connected, and convenient transportation networks, the City’s first ever Complete Streets Policy (and subsequent planning efforts and code changes) aims to enhance safety, mobility, and access for all Pittsburghers, regardless of how they travel.

ORDER ON TREE PROTECTION
In honor of Earth Day, Mayor William Peduto issued an Executive Order today calling for new ways to protect City trees, which cover 40% of Pittsburgh’s land area and are vital to the City’s parks, green spaces and quality of life.

The City’s Department of Public Works Forestry Division and the Pittsburgh Shade Tree Commission (PSTC) do great work protecting the City’s trees, though at times contractors and developers do not comply with City standards for tree protection. The Executive Order will create a Task Force on Tree Protection that will work to centralize all City tree policies, and make such policies clear for Pittsburgh departments, agencies and contractors alike.

The Order calls for an updated inventory of the City’s street trees and urban forest; a 10-year maintenance and implementation schedule; and a streamlined process to allow the PSTC to make expenditures from their dedicated funds, as approved by the Director of Public Works.

GREENWAYS FOR PITTSBURGH 2.0
The Greenways for Pittsburgh 2.0 is a recommendation under the Open Space Plan (the City’s Open Space, Parks, and Recreation Plan), which was adopted in July 2013, to expand and enhance the City’s greenways as well as developing a network of hiking/ mountain biking trails. This plan, drafted by the Department of City Planning, builds on the essential concepts from previous efforts made by the city. The project will create policy and stewardship components with the goals to foster stewardship, improve the quality, connectivity and accessibility to these open spaces, as well as strive for the highest level of sustainability in regards to conservation, green infrastructure and maintenance.

A Policy and Resource guide is currently in draft mode, which includes possible solutions for many of the challenges facing greenways including removal of invasive species, addressing deer browsing, and revegetating with native species. The plan further looks
at adding low-impact trails and compatible low impact recreation facilities (e.g., viewing blinds, outdoor classroom), especially in areas that lack parks and recreation opportunities. The plan is due to be released in July and the project will begin implementation phase in Fall/Winter 2017.

The project will create policy and stewardship components with the goals to foster stewardship, improve the quality, connectivity and accessibility to these open spaces, as well as strive for the highest level of sustainability in regards to conservation, green infrastructure and maintenance. The outcome of the program will be the development and implementation of greenways to meet the public need/desire for proximate open space.

The Greenways for Pittsburgh 2.0 is a recommendation under the Open Space Plan, to expand and enhance the City’s greenways as well as developing a network of hiking/mountain biking trails.

SOIL POLICY FOR VACANT LOT USE
In November 2015, the City of Pittsburgh released an updated Soil Policy for Vacant lot use, with specific Soil Standards identified to ensure the highest quality of soil for anyone looking to use a vacant lot for green space and to do so with health and safety in mind. The City of Pittsburgh Policy recommends and outlines the procedure for a test for nutrients as well as a test for levels of lead and other heavy metals, on all public parcels before use by residents for community green space. The Policy document outlines the process of soil sampling which is a tool used to identify the health of the soil on a particular lot. The results from such a test will give the baseline information on nutrient levels, pH levels, and certain possible contaminants on a given lot. The document also includes guidelines for ways to deal with high levels of lead and heavy metals in the soil tested and provides recommendations as necessary.
CYBERSECURITY FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY
September 2016

In September 2016, Microsoft conducted a Cybersecurity workshop and simulation with the City of Pittsburgh to educate the City employees on what phishing and current cybersecurity threats could possibly impact the City’s systems. The goal of the session was to use a scenario of multiple, escalating attacks on the City County Building and throughout the city, and emphasize building a strong cybersecurity team in response. Together, the participants worked to identify potential threats, risks mitigating techniques, deficiencies and solutions (ex. human and financial capital).

An assessment was made on how we could efficiently coordinate a system of resources internally and externally to handle a risk and to determine what resources were available to the City and county to address such threats. The key takeaways were that coordination between departments could be a key to containing a cyber emergency, as well as communications playing a detrimental role through the process.
WATERSHED RESILIENCE ACCELERATOR PITTSBURGH WORKSHOP WITH ARCADIS
December 7, 2016

On December 7, 2016, Arcadis and 100RC hosted the Watershed Resilience Accelerator Workshop for the City of Pittsburgh (WRAP) to help address water-related implementation challenges. The workshop included leaders from the City of Pittsburgh, ALCOSAN, PWSA, and other organizational stakeholders from southwestern Pennsylvania. Together, these groups conducted a 360-degree implementation assessment, focused on inter-agency collaboration and strategies that will help accelerate implementation of green infrastructure projects in the Negley Run Watershed. The Negley Run watershed was identified for the exercise due to its size, need for public improvements, and hazard mitigation and safety implications. These qualities presented an opportunity to develop a template for green infrastructure implementation in Pittsburgh, particularly the ability to scale project size and scope.

In the end, the participants voted for the “stacked benefit fund” approach to financing large-scale green infrastructure projects ($50 million to $100 million). The stacked benefit fund is an investment mechanism which uses project benefits and expected outcomes to engage multiple stakeholders and leverage multiple sources of funding. This approach allows stakeholders to invest in the outcomes of greatest interest to them. Participants also agreed that a stormwater utility fee is a likely candidate for at least partial project funding, although the project team must decide which entity will establish the fee.
On February 23, 2017 the Department of Innovation & Performance and the Urban Redevelopment Authority held a Roadmap for Inclusive Innovation roundtable discussion on advancing the Green Technology sector in Pittsburgh. The roundtable discussion focused on brainstorming ideas and strategies for the City of Pittsburgh to increase the demand, supply, and awareness of green technology in Pittsburgh. Representatives from various organizations including startup incubators, universities, and private sector were invited to participate, identify challenges, and propose solutions.

Annia Aleman, Civic Innovation Specialist, began the discussion by summarizing the status of the Roadmap since its 2014 launch. The introductory remarks were followed by Grant Ervin, Chief Resilient Officer, who spoke about current city initiatives regarding the Energy Intelligence Network, City of Pittsburgh’s green technology purchases, and stated the vision for the City’s renewable energy priorities for the upcoming year including the joint work between the City’s sustainability team and Duquesne Light to find ways to achieve 100% renewable energy use in City of Pittsburgh’s facilities by 2030.
In April 2017, City of Pittsburgh, in partnership with the University of Pittsburgh’s Graduate School of Public Health, Intermedix, and 100 Resilient Cities conducted a one-day workshop as part of the City’s ONEPGH initiative. The purpose of the workshop was to utilize predictive analytic tools to improve the region’s response to emergency situations, and it did this by simulating a scenario similar to the 1948 Donora smog event, in which a prolonged temperature inversion is compounded by a heat wave causing an air quality emergency in the Pittsburgh region.

The audience was split across different groups based on their skills and expertise in modeling dynamic public health scenarios to learn more about how modeling platforms can be used in investigating responses to a wide range of public health threats; and further engaging Emergency Response Partners in operational resilience through strong collaboration and communication between emergency management and critical infrastructure agencies (energy, water, chemical plants, food system, and hospitals) necessary for effective response.
In its 9th year now, the Division of Sustainability and Resilience has been working with multiple departments within the City to compile and report out Pittsburgh’s data, thereby communicating its progress and tracking against its own set of goals. As one of the 100 Resilient Cities of the world, Pittsburgh has made marks on several national and international rankings with its proactive approach to working on issues pertaining to sustainability and climate adaptation.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Reporting Level</th>
<th>Program Description</th>
<th>Progress Achievement</th>
<th>Progress Symbol</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American Council for an Energy-Efficient Economy (ACEEE)</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>Every year, ACEEE ranks the largest U.S. cities on their energy efficiency policy and program efforts by creating a City Energy Efficiency Scorecard.</td>
<td>Pittsburgh ranked 17th out of 51 cities (moving up 3 spots from 2016)</td>
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<td>CDP</td>
<td>International</td>
<td>CDP, formerly the Carbon Disclosure Project, runs the global disclosure system that enables companies, cities, states and regions to measure and manage their environmental impacts.</td>
<td>Pittsburgh is currently in the 4th consecutive year of reporting its CDP data</td>
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<td>Green Workplace Challenge</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td>The Pittsburgh Green Workplace Challenge (GWC) enables businesses, nonprofits, municipalities, and colleges/universities to participate in a friendly competition where they can receive due recognition for their sustainable actions and achievements.</td>
<td>2nd place finish in 2016 in the Large Municipal Organizations Category with 240 points</td>
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<td>U.S. CleanTech leadership Index</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>The U.S. Clean Tech Leadership Index tracks and ranks the clean-tech activities of all 50 states and the 50 largest metro areas in the U.S. – from electric vehicles and renewables adoption to patent and investment activity.</td>
<td>17th place among 50 cities with a leadership score of 36.2, moving up one spot from last year</td>
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<td>Sustainable Pennsylvania Community Certification</td>
<td>Regional</td>
<td>The Sustainable Pennsylvania certification began in 2010 when the non-profit Sustainable Pittsburgh challenged municipalities in this area to rate themselves from a checklist of measures.</td>
<td>Pittsburgh was awarded Platinum certification in March 2017, after being awarded Gold for the past couple years. Only six other municipalities in the state have reached Platinum status.</td>
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<td>2030 District Challenge</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td>The Pittsburgh 2030 District is a collaborative, nationally recognized, but local community of high performance buildings in Downtown and Oakland that aim to dramatically reduce energy and water consumption, transportation emissions, and improve indoor air quality while increasing competitiveness in the business environment.</td>
<td>3 Buildings are participating, including the City County Building, Municipal Courts and Medic 14 &amp; 30. CCB is one of the highest performing facilities in the district.</td>
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<td>American Lung Association</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>For 18 years, the American Lung Association has analyzed data from official air quality monitors to compile the “State of the Air” report on an annual basis.</td>
<td>The report ranked Pittsburgh region the 8th worst of more than 200 metropolitan areas in the nation for long-term (annual) soot pollution; the 14th worst for short-term or daily soot pollution, and the 29th worst for ozone, the main contributor to unhealthy smog.</td>
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<td>Sustainable Pennsylvania certification began in 2010 when the non-profit</td>
<td>Pittsburgh was awarded Platinum certification in March 2017, after being awarded Gold</td>
<td>↑</td>
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<td>called Sustainable Pittsburgh challenged municipalities to rate themselves from</td>
<td>for the past couple years. Only six other municipalities in the state have reached</td>
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<td>a checklist of measures.</td>
<td>Platinum status.</td>
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<td>Pittsburgh 2030 District is a collaborative, nationally recognized, but local</td>
<td>3 Buildings are participating, including the City County Building, Municipal Courts</td>
<td>↑</td>
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<td>community of high performance buildings in Downtown and Oakland that aim to</td>
<td>and Medic 14 &amp; 30. CCB is one of the highest performing facilities in the district.</td>
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<td>dramatically reduce energy water consumption, transportation emissions, and</td>
<td>The report ranked Pittsburgh region the eighth worst of more than 200 metropolitan</td>
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<td>improve indoor air quality while increasing competitiveness in the business</td>
<td>areas in the nation for long-term (annual) soot pollution; the 14th worst for</td>
<td>↓</td>
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<td>environment and owner's returns on investment.</td>
<td>short-term or daily soot pollution, and the 29th worst for ozone, the main precursor</td>
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<td>3 years, the American Lung Association has analyzed data from official air</td>
<td>for unhealthy smog.</td>
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<td>quality monitors to compile the “State of the Air” report on an annual basis.</td>
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