

City of Atlanta **Under 2 MOU Appendix**

Profile: Atlanta is the capital of the State of Georgia, home to 447,000 people, and headquarters to 16 Fortune 500 companies. The city has a GDP of over \$324 billion and is a regional, national and global economic and cultural center. It is home to the busiest airport in world, Hartsfield-Jackson International Airport, and is one of the fastest growing cities in the United States.

The City has already suffered from a warming climate with a high heat island effect, increased damage from floods and extreme precipitation events, and water scarcity from prolonged drought. The City also ranks 16th in asthma capitals.

Targets:

On September 21, 2015, the City of Atlanta adopted its Climate Action Plan setting targets to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to 20 percent below 2009 levels by 2020, 40 percent by 2030, and become carbon neutral by 2040.

Tools:

The City of Atlanta annually performs greenhouse gas emissions inventories following the Global Protocol for Community-Scale Greenhouse Gas Emission Inventories (GPC) for citywide emissions and Local Government Operations (LGO) Protocol issued by the International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives (ICLEI) for its municipal emissions.

The City of Atlanta also reports emissions to the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP). In 2015, the City of Atlanta was distinguished as one of the top-ten worldwide cities for the quality of its greenhouse gas emissions report by CDP.

Mitigation:

The City of Atlanta largest contributors of greenhouse gas emissions are energy consumption and transportation. As such, the City of Atlanta has embarked in many policies and initiatives to mitigate emissions from these sources.

Atlanta Better Buildings Challenge: Awarded with the 2017 Partnership Award Certificate from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for its efforts to promote energy and water conservation, the Certificate recognizes organizations working collaboratively on leading edge climate initiatives. The Atlanta Better Buildings Challenge has a goal of reducing energy and water consumption by at least 20 percent in participating buildings across Atlanta by 2020. To date, the City of Atlanta has the most building space committed to the challenge of any city in the nation. In addition, the City of Atlanta has already achieved its 20 percent water reduction goal and has reduced its energy consumption portfolio by 17 percent. In conjunction with the U.S. Department of Energy, the Atlanta Better Buildings Challenge is locally led by the City of Atlanta Mayor's Office of Sustainability, and managed by a group of core partners including Central Atlanta Progress, Midtown Alliance, Livable Buckhead and Southface.

Atlanta's Commercial Building Energy Efficiency Ordinance: This Ordinance was awarded by C40 as one of the top-100 city projects in 2015 for including water audits. The goal of the

Ordinance is to reduce the city's energy and water consumption in commercial buildings larger than 25,000 square feet, which represent 80 percent of the city's commercial sector. The Ordinance is expected to reduce up to 50 percent of carbon emissions from commercial buildings by 2030 and create more than 1,000 jobs per year.

The Atlanta BeltLine: The Atlanta BeltLine is the most comprehensive development effort ever undertaken in the City and among the largest, most wide-ranging current urban redevelopment in the world. The Atlanta BeltLine is creating 22 miles of transit around Atlanta's urban core, 33 miles of multiuse trails, and 1,300 acres of new greenspace to improve mobility and changing the pattern of regional sprawl while creating vibrant, walkable and livable communities. The Atlanta BeltLine will ultimately connect 45 intown neighborhoods and put Atlanta on a path to 21st century. With links to the existing in-town and out-town transit systems, the Atlanta BeltLine is critical for clean long-term city-wide mobility.

Solar Initiatives: The City of Atlanta has been recognized by the Department of Energy with the Silver SolSmart Designation as a solar friendly city for making it faster, easier, and cheaper to install solar. The city also seeks to provide power generated by behind-the-meter solar photovoltaic at select municipal properties. The goals of the Solar Atlanta Program are to increase the City's renewable energy capacity, reduce energy costs and greenhouse gas emissions, serve as a model to other cities and the commercial sector on how to deploy solar, and provide educational opportunities about the benefits of renewable energy. Twenty-four (24) facilities, mostly recreation centers and fire stations, have been vetted for their suitability for solar based on utility rates, structural integrity of the rooftops, and other factors. It is estimated that roughly 1.5 MW of PV capacity can be installed across this portfolio of 24 buildings.

Restaurant Water Efficiency Program: The City of Atlanta is piloting the Alliance for Water Efficiency's Commercial Kitchens Water Use Efficiency and Best Practices Guide. The Guide is a thorough explanation of a restaurant's water usage, as well as a listing of best management practices to help restaurants become more efficient with both water and energy. Participating restaurants receive an initial water use audit from a trained City staffer, a copy of the Guide, and a tailored list of water efficiency recommendations based upon the audit findings and the Guide's BMPs. The first restaurant to participate is Ted's Montana Grill (TMG). We will create a case study based on TMG's experience and make it available through the Alliance for Water Efficiency. We are reaching out to other restaurants to encourage participation in this program.

Green Infrastructure Initiatives: . In February of 2013, Atlanta adopted one of the most far-reaching stormwater management ordinances in the country, laying the groundwork for a robust green infrastructure program for both private development as well as capital public projects. To leverage the success of the stormwater ordinance, the City created the Green Infrastructure Task Force composed of municipal departments and non-profit organizations to fully integrate green infrastructure into City processes and community development. The Task Force developed a Strategic Action Plan in 2016 to formalize this approach and create the organizational infrastructure needed to accomplish this task. One benefit from the installation of green infrastructure to manage stormwater is the savings of hundreds of thousands of GHG emissions produced by the energy necessary to treat and transport/pump water. To date, the City has permitted nearly 3,000 construction projects that utilize green infrastructure, equating to the removal of over 600 million gallons of polluted runoff from our streams and combined sewer infrastructure annually. The city has installed four miles of permeable paver roadways – the largest permeable paver roadway retrofit in the world -- to help alleviate flooding in neighborhoods served by the city's combined sewer infrastructure. The Historic Old Fourth

Ward Park's pond recently earned Envision Gold Certification for sustainable infrastructure. The site provides not only a natural gathering place that has spurred an estimated \$500M in surrounding development, but also serves in a functional capacity by provide capacity relief to the combined sewer system.

Adaptation and Resilience

In 2016, Atlanta was selected one of 100 Resilient Cities pioneered by the Rockefeller Foundation. This program guarantees a 10-year philanthropic agreement to help build a more resilient community. This includes planning for both shock events -- such as fires, hurricanes, floods and fires -- and chronic stresses like climate change, water shortages, homelessness, and unemployment.

The City of Atlanta, under the leadership of Mayor Kasim Reed, has made strides to address these vulnerabilities through its climate action plan and it is in the process of developing a resilience plan and a climate adaptation plan.