The University of Pennsylvania is dedicated to promoting a sustainable culture and implementing environmentally conscious policies through its research, teaching, and operational practices.

Penn's Climate Action Plan, created in 2009 and updated in 2014, serves as a road map for reducing the University's carbon footprint and enhancing its overall sustainability. Penn's approach to sustainability continues to be holistic, incorporating initiatives in energy conservation, green building design, waste reduction, sustainable campus operations, and academics. This self-guided tour highlights some of the noteworthy green building design across campus. Visit upenn.edu/sustainability/maps for more information.
For details on all map locations, visit upenn.edu/sustainability/resources.

1 **Singh Center for Nanotechnology**
The Krishna P. Singh Center for Nanotechnology features high-efficiency mechanical and electrical systems that operate at 14% above industry standard and plumbing fixtures that reduce water use by 30%. Natural daylight floods the building, reducing the need for artificial fixtures in many of the study and work spaces. Two green roofs and energy efficient labs and equipment contributed to this building's LEED Gold Certification.

2 **Penn Park**
The creation of Penn Park added 20% more open space to campus when the 24-acre park opened in 2011. What was a former industrial site is now home to two synthetic-turf athletic fields, a softball stadium, and a 12-court outdoor tennis center. Woven among these facilities are a variety of passive recreation spaces, walkways, elevated bridge connections, meadows planted with native species and more than 600 newly-planted trees. A cistern is located at the heart of the site to capture and reuse stormwater. No synthetic chemicals or fertilizers are used, nor is salt used on the landscape so to not affect the pH of water in the cistern.

3 **Weiss Pavilion**
Weiss Pavilion, which opened in 2010, demonstrates one of the University’s oldest architectural traditions – preservation through adaptive reuse. The pavilion inhabits the space underneath the double-height arches that support the stadium seating, and connects the interior concourse with the new outdoor east-west exterior pedestrian promenade. The project’s innovative combination of excavation and infill has redefined Penn’s hundred-year-old football stadium by adding usable space without increasing the building’s footprint. Weiss Pavilion was awarded LEED Gold Certification in 2011. Ninety-five percent of demolition and construction waste was diverted through salvage, reuse and recycling. For example, the excavated soil from the site was used in the construction of the adjacent Penn Park.

4 **Shoemaker Green**
Shoemaker Green has received Two Stars from the Sustainable Sites Initiative (SITES), the first rating system for green landscape design, construction, and maintenance in the U.S. The design of this open space utilizes native plants and best practices in stormwater management, including a rain garden and underground cistern, making it a hallmark for environmental design on campus.

5 **Lerner Center**
The Lerner Center, home to the School of Arts & Sciences’ Music Department, received LEED Gold Certification in 2011. The existing historic structure was restored while a new addition doubled the size of the building to house faculty offices, classrooms, and practice rooms. The building boasts energy-efficient building systems, recycled and salvaged building materials, quality indoor environments, and a new green cleaning program to ensure that the use and maintenance of the building will meet sustainability goals in the future. Ninety-five percent of non-hazardous construction debris was recycled or salvaged, including materials from the demolition of the building’s 1911 rear wing.

6 **New College House (LEED Target)**
Currently under construction at the corner of 34th and Chestnut Streets, the New College House is the first signature residential building on Penn’s campus specifically designed and built to maximize the College House experience. Sustainable design details include a large open landscaped lawn area, a series of green roofs and a below-grade cistern to manage the stormwater. Low-flow and low-consumption plumbing fixtures are anticipated to achieve a reduction in water usage of 30-40% over the baseline. Residents will be move in for the Fall of 2016.

7 **Golkin Hall**
LEED Gold Certified Golkin Hall opened in 2012 and provides increased space in the Penn Law complex for faculty offices, research centers, administrative offices, student organizations, and classrooms. The building was designed to promote interactions among faculty, staff, and students, fostering the cross-disciplinary thinking that is a hallmark of the School. Golkin Hall’s two green roofs provide both outdoor areas for students, staff, and faculty, and also reduce the urban heat island effect and stormwater runoff. The building earned 11 of 15 possible LEED points for indoor environmental quality because of the its focus on low-emitting materials, daylighting, and thermal comfort for occupants.

8 **Joe’s Café**
LEED Gold Certified Joe’s Café (in Steinberg Hall-Dietrich Hall) was designed to recycle or compost 50 percent by volume of its waste. The cafe purchases food produced seasonally and within 150 miles of campus, as well as hormone and antibiotic-free meat and dairy; vegetarian-fed beef, humane eggs, ecologically sourced fish, dolphin-safe tuna, and Fair Trade and Certified Organic coffee. Joe’s Café offers an educational program on sustainable food.

9 **Perelman Center for Advanced Medicine**
The Perelman Center for Advanced Medicine, completed in 2008, houses the University of Pennsylvania Health System’s Abramson Cancer Center, radiation oncology, cardiovascular medicine and an outpatient surgical pavilion. The state-of-the-art center received LEED Silver Certification in 2011 and remains Penn’s largest LEED project to date. More than 90 percent of construction and demolition debris—over 20,000 tons—was recycled. Other important features include the use of recycled or locally manufactured materials to support the local economy and reduce fuel use and pollution from transportation.