



LIVING BUILDING CHALLENGESM 3.1

**A Visionary Path to a
Regenerative Future**



**INTERNATIONAL
LIVING FUTURE
INSTITUTESM**

THE METAPHOR OF THE FLOWER

ROOTED IN PLACE AND YET:

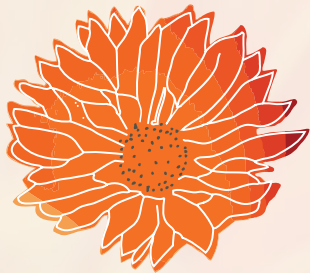
Harvests all energy + water

Is adapted to climate and site

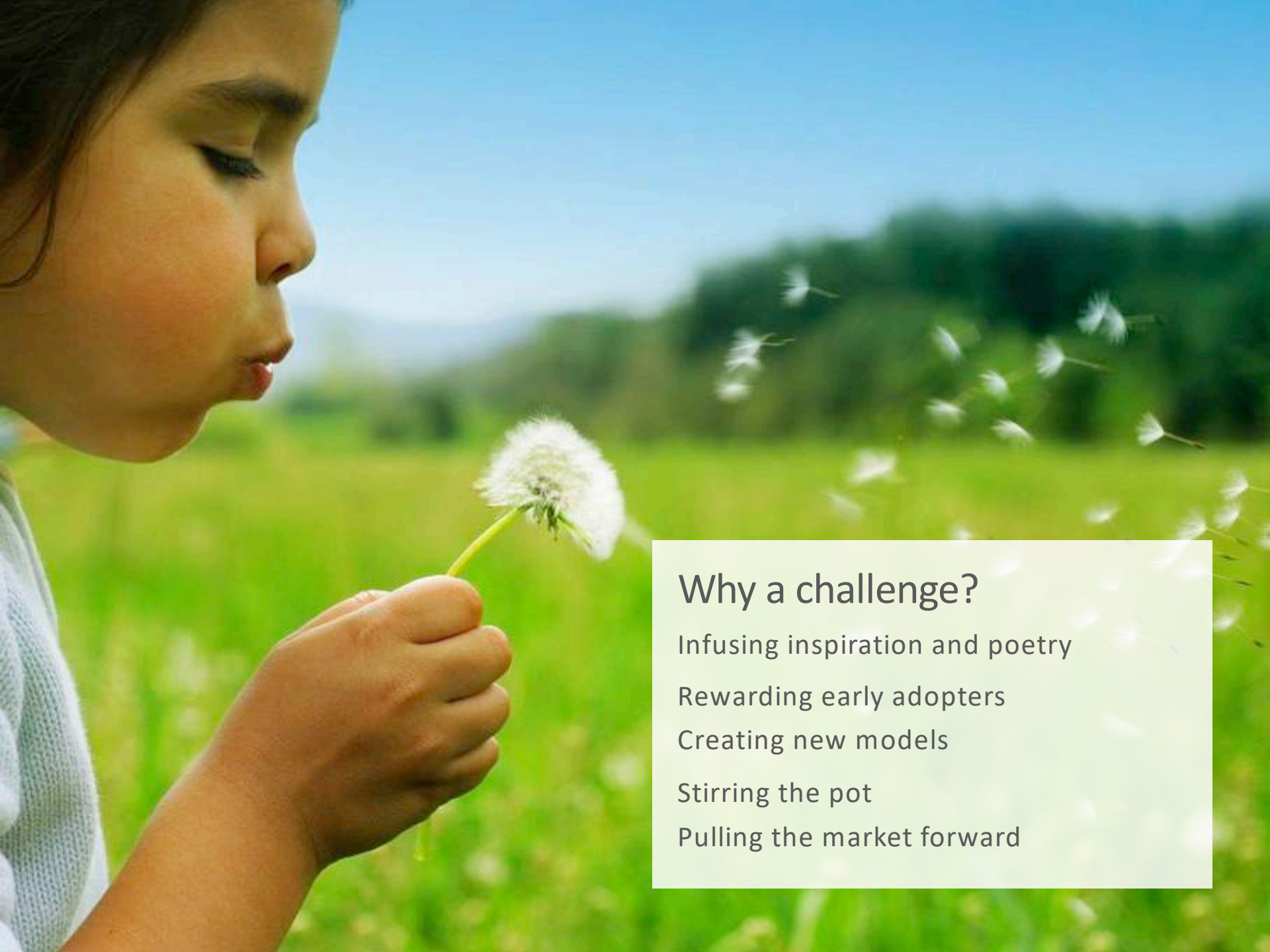
Operates pollution free

Is comprised of integrated systems

Is beautiful



**LIVING
BUILDING
CHALLENGE** SM



Why a challenge?

Infusing inspiration and poetry

Rewarding early adopters

Creating new models

Stirring the pot

Pulling the market forward

Instead of a world that is merely a less
bad version of the one we currently have,
we ask —

WHAT DOES GOOD LOOK LIKE?

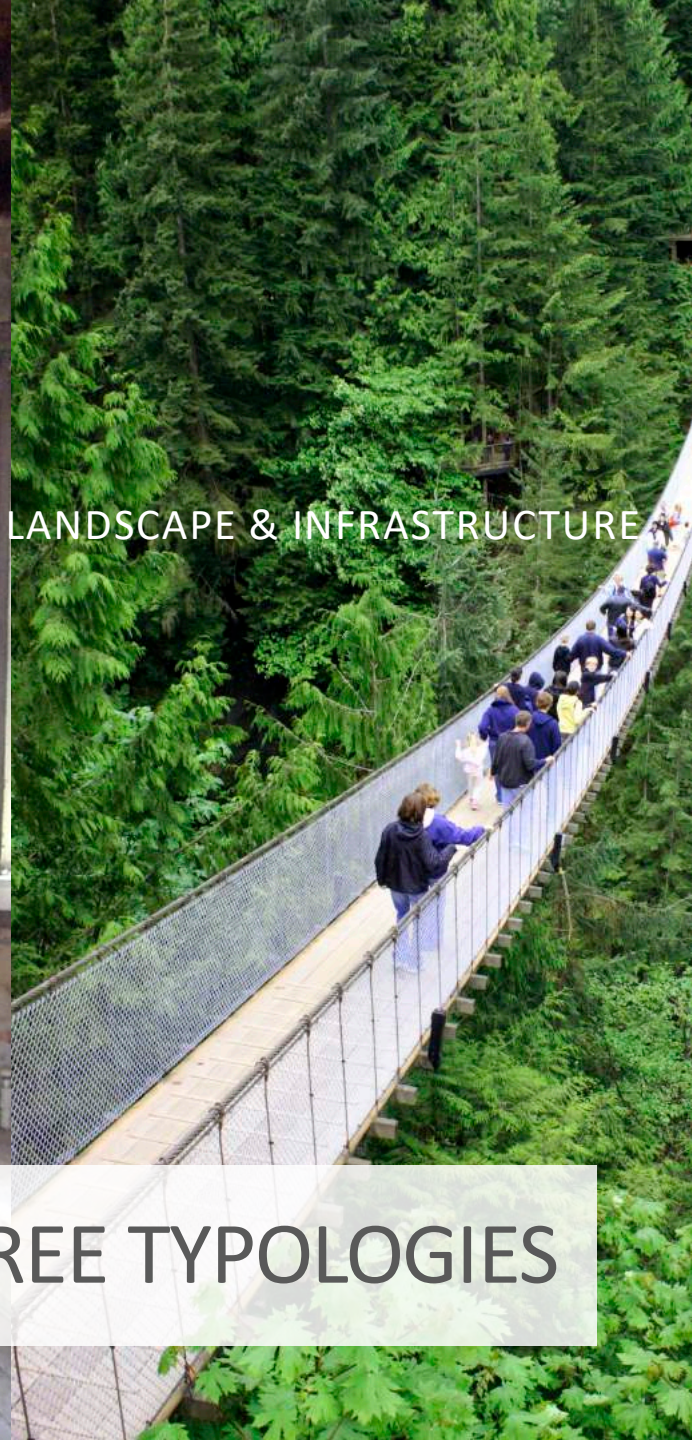




BUILDINGS



RENOVATION



LANDSCAPE & INFRASTRUCTURE

THREE TYPOLOGIES

PETALS

PLACE

WATER

ENERGY

HEALTH & HAPPINESS

MATERIALS


EQUITY

BEAUTY

IMPERATIVES

A close-up photograph of two hands gently cupping a small bundle of golden wheat stalks against a blurred background of more wheat.

LIMITS TO GROWTH
URBAN AGRICULTURE
HABITAT EXCHANGE
HUMAN POWERED
LIVING

A photograph of two hands held palm-up, with a stream of water falling from them into a pool of water below, creating ripples.

NET POSITIVE WATER

A wide-angle photograph of a city skyline at sunset, with buildings silhouetted against a warm, orange and yellow sky. In the foreground, a dark, reflective surface shows the city's reflection.

NET POSITIVE ENERGY

A photograph of a woman with curly hair, wearing a white knit scarf and a green jacket, looking upwards with a smile. The background is a soft-focus green, suggesting foliage.

CIVILIZED ENVIRONMENT
HEALTHY INTERIOR
ENVIRONMENT
BIOPHILIC
ENVIRONMENT

A photograph of several large, abstract sculptures made of bundled sticks or branches, standing in a sandy area. A person's arm is visible in the lower left corner.

RED LIST
EMBODIED
CARBON FOOTPRINT
RESPONSIBLE INDUSTRY
LIVING ECONOMY
SOURCING
NET POSITIVE WASTE

A photograph of a modern staircase with a wooden handrail and metal balustrade, set against a wooden wall.

HUMAN SCALE +
HUMANE PLACES
UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO
NATURE + PLACE
EQUITABLE INVESTMENT
JUST ORGANIZAITONS

A photograph of a modern interior space with a large, curved, metallic ceiling structure and a reception desk in the foreground.

BEAUTY + SPIRIT
INSPIRATION +
EDUCATION



L1.
NATURAL HABITAT PRESERVE



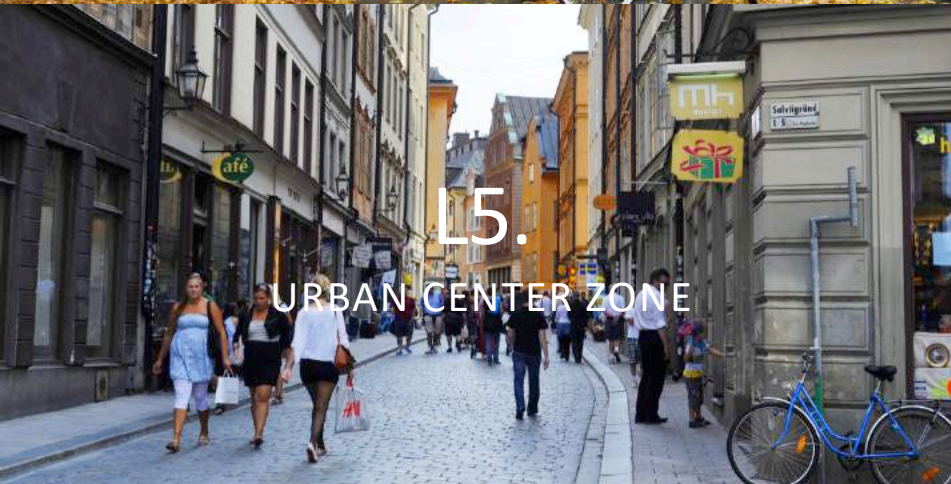
L2.
RURAL AGRICULTURE ZONE



L3.
VILLAGE OR CAMPUS ZONE



L4.
GENERAL URBAN ZONE



L5.
URBAN CENTER ZONE



L6.
URBAN CORE ZONE

A PHILOSOPHY BASED ON RESULTS

1. All Imperatives assigned to a Typology are mandatory.
2. Living Building Challenge certification is based on actual, rather than modeled or anticipated, performance.





**LIVING
BUILDING
CHALLENGE™**

LIVING CERTIFICATION

All imperatives are
mandatory

Certification is
based on actual
performance



PETAL CERTIFICATION

Three Petals or more

One must be Water,
Energy or Materials
Petal

As well as imperatives:
01: Limits to Growth
20: Inspiration +
Education



ZERO ENERGY CERTIFICATION

Zero Energy
(100% only)

PLACE



01: LIMITS TO GROWTH

02: URBAN AGRICULTURE

03: HABITAT EXCHANGE

04: HUMAN POWERED LIVING

PLACE

LIMITS TO GROWTH



Projects may only be built on greyfields or brownfields: previously developed⁶ sites that are not classified as on or adjacent to any of the following sensitive ecological habitats⁷:

- Wetlands: maintain at least 15 meters, and up to 70 meters of separation.
- Primary dunes: maintain at least 40 meters of separation.
- Old-growth forest: maintain at least 60 meters of separation.
- Virgin prairie: maintain at least 30 meters of separation.
- On prime farmland.
- Within the 100-year flood plain.

Project teams must document site conditions prior to the start of work and identify the project's "reference habitat(s)."⁸ On-site landscape must be designed so that as it matures and evolves, it emulates the functionality of the reference habitat with regard to density, biodiversity, plant succession, water use, and nutrient needs. It shall also provide wildlife and avian habitat appropriate to the project's Transect through the use of native and naturalized plants and topsoil.⁹

No petrochemical fertilizers or pesticides can be used for the operation and maintenance of the on-site landscape.

- 6 Sites that qualify must have been altered from a greenfield prior to December 31, 2007.
- 7 Refer to the Place Petal-Handbook for clarifications and exceptions. There are cases when building on a greenfield or a sensitive ecological habitat is allowed based on project type, Transect or other conditions.
- 8 Project Teams can use the WWF Wildfinder tool and/or other research tool(s) to identify the project's "reference habitat(s)."
- 9 As an alternative compliance path, projects can evaluate the reference habitat's Ecological Performance Standards and develop a plan to for the project and site to meet or exceed the ecological performance of the reference habitat.

A photograph of a landscaped garden area. In the foreground, there's a winding path made of light-colored stones and a large, dark, textured rock. The garden features various plants, including tall grasses, shrubs, and a large, leafy tree on the left. In the background, there are more trees and a clear blue sky. A semi-transparent white box with text is overlaid on the right side of the image.

LANDSCAPING

Emulate functionality of indigenous ecosystems

Provide wildlife and avian habitat

Use native and native-like plants and native topsoil

PLACE

URBAN AGRICULTURE



02

The project must integrate opportunities for agriculture appropriate to its scale and density using the Floor Area Ratio (FAR) as a basis for calculation. The table below outlines the mandatory agricultural requirements for all projects. Single-family homes must also demonstrate the capacity to store at least a two-week supply of food.¹⁰

PERCENTAGE OF PROJECT AREA FOR FOOD PRODUCTION

Project F.A.R.	Minimum Percentage Required
<.09	50%
.10 < .24	30%
.25 < .49	25%
.50 < .74	20%
.75 < .99	15%
1.0 < 1.49	10%
1.5 < 1.99	5%
2.0 < 2.99	2%
>3.0	1%

¹⁰ Refer to the Place Petal Handbook for clarifications such as acceptable urban agriculture practices and area calculation information as well as exceptions by Transect.

PLACE

HABITAT EXCHANGE



03

For each hectare of development, an equal amount of land away from the project site must be set aside in perpetuity through the Institute's Living Future Habitat Exchange Program¹¹ or an approved Land Trust organization.¹² The minimum offset amount is 0.4 hectare.



HABITAT
LIVING FUTURE EXCHANGE

- 11 ILFI now operates a Habitat Exchange Program in cooperation with conservation organizations. For more information visit www.living-future.org/exchange.
- 12 Refer to the Place Petal Handbook for clarifications such as information about land trusts as well as exceptions.



PLACE

HUMAN POWERED LIVING



Each new project should contribute toward the creation of walkable, pedestrian-oriented communities and must not lower the density of the existing site. Teams must evaluate the potential for a project to enhance the ability of a community to support a human powered lifestyle, and provide a mobility plan, which addresses the interior and exterior of the project and demonstrates at a minimum the following:

ALL PROJECTS:

- Secure, weather-protected storage for human powered vehicles that provide facilities to encourage biking.¹³
- Consideration and enhancement of pedestrian routes, including weather protection on street frontages.
- Promotion of the use of stairs over elevators through interior layout and quality of stairways.
- Advocacy in the community to facilitate the uptake of human powered transportation.

PROJECTS IN TRANSECTS L4-L6 MUST ALSO PROVIDE:

- A transit subsidy for all occupants of the building (if owner occupied) or a requirement for tenant employers to provide such a subsidy.
- Showers and changing facilities that can be accessed by all occupants of the building.
- At least one electric vehicle charging station.

SINGLE FAMILY HOMES (ALL TRANSECTS):

An assessment of how the residents can reduce their transportation impact through car sharing, use of public transportation, alternative fueled vehicles, or bicycles is required.

¹³ Bike storage is recommended for 15% of occupants; teams should consider the occupancy type and location of the project.

WATER



05: NET POSITIVE WATER

WATER

NET POSITIVE WATER



05



Project water use and release must work in harmony with the natural water flows of the site and its surroundings. One hundred percent of the project's water needs must be supplied by captured precipitation or other natural closed-loop water systems,¹⁴ and/or by recycling used project water, and must be purified as needed without the use of chemicals.

All stormwater and water discharge, including grey and black water, must be treated onsite and managed either through reuse, a closed loop system, or infiltration. Excess stormwater can be released onto adjacent sites under certain conditions.

14. Refer to the v3.1 Water Petal Handbook for clarifications and exceptions, such as allowances for a municipal potable water use connection if required by local health regulations.

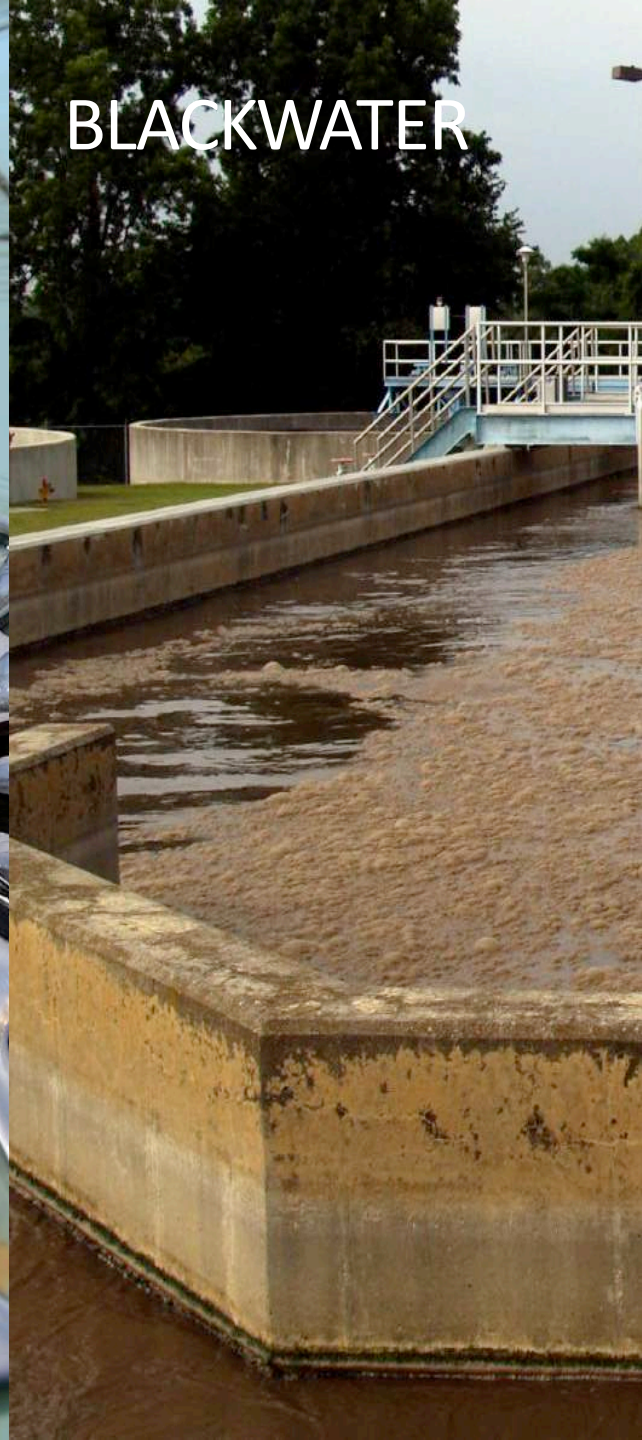
STORMWATER



GREYWATER



BLACKWATER



ENERGY



Rooftop Solar Array at The Bullitt Center
Seattle, WA
Photo: Nic Lehoucq

ENERGY

NET POSITIVE ENERGY



06

One hundred and five percent of the project's energy needs must be supplied by on-site renewable energy on a net annual basis, without the use of on-site combustion.¹⁵ Projects must provide on-site energy storage for resiliency.¹⁶

¹⁵ Refer to the v3.1 Energy Petal Handbook for a list of renewable energy systems, clarifications, and exceptions, including sub-metering requirements.

¹⁶ Single-family residences must demonstrate that sufficient back-up battery power is installed for emergency lighting (at least 10% of lighting load) and refrigeration use for up to one week for greater resiliency. All other project types must create a resiliency plan appropriate to the occupancy type that includes, at minimum, the capacity to store the energy equivalent to 10% of the lighting load for one week.

HEALTH & HAPPINESS



07: CIVILIZED ENVIRONMENT

**08: HEALTHY INTERIOR
ENVIRONMENT**

09: BIOPHILIC ENVIRONMENT

HEALTH + HAPPINESS

CIVILIZED ENVIRONMENT



07

Every regularly occupied space must have operable windows that provide access to fresh air and daylight.¹⁷

¹⁷ Refer to the v3.1 Health + Happiness Petal Handbook for clarifications, exceptions, and information regarding minimum requirements for windows.



HEALTH + HAPPINESS

HEALTHY INTERIOR ENVIRONMENT



To promote good indoor air quality, a project must create a Healthy Interior Environment Plan that explains how the project will achieve an exemplary indoor environment, including the following:

- Compliance with the current version of ASHRAE 62, or international equivalent.
- Smoking must be prohibited within the project boundary.
- Results from an Indoor Air Quality test before, and nine months after, occupancy.¹⁸
- Compliance with the CDPH Standard Method v1.1-2010 (or international equivalent) for all interior building products that have the potential to emit volatile organic compounds (VOCs).¹⁹
- Dedicated exhaust systems for kitchens, bathrooms, and janitorial areas.²⁰
- An entry approach that reduces particulates tracked in through shoes.
- An outline of a cleaning protocol that uses cleaning products that comply with the EPA Design for the Environment label (or international equivalent).²¹

18 Testing protocols must be consistent with the United States Environmental Protection Agency Compendium of Methods for the Determination, or international equivalent. Refer to the v3.1 Health + Happiness Petal Handbook for the required Air Quality Conditions.

19 California Department of Public Health. Products not regulated by CDPH do not need to comply.

20 Refer to the v3.1 Health + Happiness Petal Handbook for the specifics of approved entry strategies, including vestibule requirements.

21 www.epa.gov/dfe.

The background of the slide is a close-up photograph of a dark, textured surface, possibly a wall or ceiling, heavily covered with green and yellowish mold. The mold is growing in vertical streaks and patches, indicating water damage or moisture. The texture of the surface appears rough and fibrous.

IAQ TESTING

Carbon Dioxide

Carbon Monoxide

Respirable Suspended
Particulates

Total Volatile Organic
Compounds

HEALTH + HAPPINESS

BIOPHILIC ENVIRONMENT



The project must be designed to include elements that nurture the innate human/nature connection. Each project team must engage in a minimum of one all-day exploration of the biophilic design potential for the project. The exploration must result in a biophilic framework and plan for the project that outlines the following²²:

- How the project will be transformed by deliberately incorporating nature through Environmental Features, Light and Space, and Natural Shapes and Forms.
- How the project will be transformed by deliberately incorporating nature's patterns through Natural Patterns and Processes and Evolved Human-Nature Relationships.
- How the project will be uniquely connected to the place, climate, and culture through Place-Based Relationships.
- The provision of sufficient and frequent human-nature interactions in both the interior and the exterior of the project to connect the majority of occupants with nature directly.

The plan must contain methods for tracking biophilia at each design phase. The plan should include historical, cultural, ecological, and climatic studies that thoroughly examine the site and context for the project.

²² Each of the biophilic design elements is outlined on table 1-1, p. 15 of *Biophilic Design: The Theory, Science, and Practice of Bringing Buildings to Life* by Stephen R. Kellert, Judith H. Heerwagen, and Martin L. Mador.

MATERIALS



10: RED LIST

11: EMBODIED CARBON FOOTPRINT

12: RESPONSIBLE INDUSTRY

13: LIVING ECONOMY SOURCING

14: NET POSITIVE WASTE

MATERIALS

RED LIST



10



There are temporary exceptions for numerous Red List items due to current limitations in the materials economy. Refer to the v3.1 Materials Petal Handbook for complete and up-to-date listings.

The project cannot contain any of the following Red List materials or chemicals:²³

- Alkylphenols
- Asbestos
- Bisphenol A (BPA)
- Cadmium
- Chlorinated Polyethylene and Chlorosulfonated Polyethylene
- Chlorobenzenes
- Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs)
- Chloroprene (Neoprene)
- Chromium VI
- Chlorinated Polyvinyl Chloride (CPVC)
- Formaldehyde (added)
- Halogenated Flame Retardants (HFRs)
- Lead (added)
- Mercury
- Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)
- Perfluorinated Compounds (PFCs)
- Phthalates
- Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC)
- Polyvinylidene Chloride (PVDC)
- Short Chain Chlorinated Paraffins
- Wood treatments containing Creosote, Arsenic or Pentachlorophenol
- Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) in wet-applied products ²⁴

²³ A link to the list of CAS registry numbers that correspond with each Red List item is available in the v3.1 Materials Petal Handbook.

²⁴ Wet-applied products (coatings, adhesives, sealants) must not exceed specific VOC levels. Refer to the v3.1 Materials Petal Handbook for details.

RED LIST TRANSLATED

777 CHEMICALS

MATERIALS

EMBODIED CARBON FOOTPRINT



11

The project must account for the total embodied carbon (tCO_2e) impact from its construction through a one-time carbon offset from an approved carbon offset provider.²⁵

²⁵ Refer to the v3.1 Materials Petal Handbook for approved carbon offset programs, clarifications, and exceptions.



MATERIALS

RESPONSIBLE INDUSTRY



The project must advocate for the creation and adoption of third-party certified standards for sustainable resource extraction and fair labor practices. Applicable raw materials include stone and rock, metal, minerals, and timber.

For timber, all wood must be certified to Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)²⁶ 100% labeling standards, from salvaged sources, or from the intentional harvest of on-site timber for the purpose of clearing the area for construction or restoring/maintaining the continued ecological function of the on-site bionetwork.

For stone, project teams must advocate to quarries and/or manufacturers of all dimension stone products used within the project for certification under the Natural Stone Council (NSC) 373 Standard.²⁷

All projects must use, at a minimum, one Declare product for every 500 square meters of gross building area, and must send Declare program information to at least ten manufacturers not currently using Declare.²⁸

IMAGE DEPICTS A "BLANK" LABEL PRIOR TO CUSTOMIZATION BY MANUFACTURER

Declare.

Product Name
Manufacturer Name
City, State/Province, Country

Life Expectancy: 000 YEARS
End of Life Options: Recyclable (42%), Landfill

Ingredients:

Ingredient One (Location, ST), **The Second Item** (Location, ST), **Next Ingredient** (Location, ST), **Living Building Challenge Red List***, Different Part of the Product, Another Component, More Stuff, **US EPA Chemical of Concern**, Yet Another Item, Non-toxic Element, Piece of the whole, Component of Concoction, Third From The End, **ECHA REACH Substance of Very High Concern**, Last Ingredient.

*LBC Exception Applied III-E1 PVC & Code

xxx-0000

Certification Status
☒ LBC Red List Compliant
☐ LBC Red List Free
☐ Declared

INTERNATIONAL LIVING FUTURE INSTITUTE™ www.declare.com
MANUFACTURER IS RESPONSIBLE FOR LABEL ACCURACY

Intentionally simple in scope. By focusing on product ingredients, we hope to level the playing field and create a platform for constructive conversations about the human health and ecological impacts of the decisions we make.

Options: Take back program; Salvageable or reusable in its entirety; Recyclable (%); Landfill; Hazardous waste (%).

All intentionally added ingredients are color coded to communicate potential hazards:
Living Building Challenge Red List
Other Chemicals of Concern
Not referenced as a hazardous chemical

Temporary Red List chemical exceptions applied for specific product types.

Declare identifier for company + product
Valid for 12 months, starting with the date of issue

Verification that a product complies with the Living Building Challenge Red List.

²⁶ Refer to the v3.1 Materials Petal Handbook for a full list of exceptions, such as an exception for wood in existing buildings undergoing renovation.

²⁷ <http://naturalstonecouncil.org/education-training/nsc-initiatives/dimensional-stone-standard/>.

²⁸ www.declareproducts.com.

MATERIALS

LIVING ECONOMY SOURCING



The project must incorporate place-based solutions and contribute to the expansion of a regional economy rooted in sustainable practices, products, and services.

Manufacturer location for materials and services must adhere to the following restrictions:

- 20% or more of the materials construction budget²⁹ must come from within 500 kilometers of construction site.
- An additional 30% of the materials construction budget must come from within 1000 kilometers of the construction site or closer.
- An additional 25% of the materials construction budget must come from within 5000 kilometers of the construction site.
- 25% of materials may be sourced from any location.
- Consultants must come from within 2500 kilometers of the project location.³⁰

²⁹ "Materials construction budget" is defined as all material costs and excludes labor, soft costs, and land. Declare products and salvaged materials may be counted at twice their value. Certain natural building materials may include labor cost in their calculation. Refer to the v3.1 Materials Petal Handbook for more information.

³⁰ There is an exception for specialty consultants and subcontractors, and for consultants that have their Living Future Accreditation, who may travel up to 5,000 km. Refer to the v3.1 Materials Petal Handbook for additional exceptions.

MATERIALS

NET POSITIVE WASTE



The project team must strive to reduce or eliminate the production of waste during design, construction, operation, and end of life in order to conserve natural resources and to find ways to integrate waste back into either an industrial loop or a natural nutrient loop.³¹

All projects must feature at least one salvaged material per 500 square meters of gross building area or be an adaptive reuse of an existing structure.

The project team must create a Materials Conservation Management Plan that explains how the project optimizes materials in each of the following phases:

- Design Phase, including the consideration of appropriate durability in product specification.
- Construction Phase, including product optimization and collection of wasted materials.
- Operation Phase, including a collection plan for consumables and durables.
- End of Life Phase, including a plan for adaptable reuse and deconstruction.

During construction, the project team must divert wasted material to the following levels:

MATERIAL	MINIMUM DIVERTED/WEIGHT
Metal	99%
Paper and cardboard	99%
Soil and biomass	100%
Rigid foam, carpet, and insulation	95%
All others – combined weighted average ³²	90%

For all project types, there must be dedicated infrastructure for the collection of recyclables and compostable food scraps.

A project that is located on a site with existing infrastructure must complete a pre-building audit that inventories available materials and assemblies for reuse or donation.

³¹ Refer to the v3.1 Materials Petal Handbook for calculation details, clarifications, and exceptions.

³² Hazardous materials in demolition waste, such as lead-based paint, asbestos, and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), are exempt from percentage calculations.

EQUITY



EQUITY

HUMAN SCALE AND HUMANE PLACES



The project must be designed to create human-scaled rather than automobile-scaled places so that the experience brings out the best in humanity and promotes culture and interaction. In context of the character of each Transect, there are specific maximum (and sometimes minimum) requirements for paved areas, street and block design, building scale, and signage that contribute to livable places.

The project must follow the following design guidelines:

TRANSECT		L1	L2	L3	L4	L5	L6
Surface Cover	Maximum dimension of surface parking lot before a separation is required on three sides e.g., building, wall, or 3 m wide (minimum) planted median or bioswale	20 m x 30 m					
	Percentage of Project Area allowed for surface parking.	15%					
TRANSECT		L1	L2	L3	L4	L5	L6
Signage	Number of large project signs per development. Advertising billboards are prohibited.	1					
	<i>Signs are considered large when over four square meters, maximum sign size is six square meters.</i>						
TRANSECT		L1	L2	L3	L4	L5	L6
Proportion	Maximum single family residence size	N/A	425 m ²				
	Maximum distance between façade openings	N/A	30 m				
	Maximum footprint for buildings before human scale articulation is required. <i>See the Equity Petal Handbook for clarifications and exceptions, including articulation requirements for large scale projects.</i>	1000 m ²					
Human Scale	Provision of places for people to gather and connect internally and/or with the neighborhood.	1	1	One every 1000 m ² (10,760sf)			
	Provision of elements along the project edge which support the human scale of the larger neighborhood, such as seat walls, art, displays, or pocket parks. Single Family residences are excluded.	1	1	One every 4000 m ² (43,000sf)			



EQUITY

UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO NATURE & PLACE



All primary transportation, roads and non-building infrastructure that are considered externally focused must be equally accessible to all members of the public regardless of background, age and socioeconomic class—including the homeless—with reasonable steps taken to ensure that all people can benefit from the project's creation.³³

For any project (except single-family residential) located in Transects L3-L6, the public realm must be provided for and enhanced through design measures and features that are accessible to all members of society, such as street furniture, public art, gardens, and benches.

Access for those with physical disabilities must be safeguarded through designs meeting the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and the Architectural Barriers Act (ABA) Accessibility Guidelines.³⁴

continued >>

³³ Refer to the v3.1 Equity Petal Handbook for exceptions and clarifications regarding access.

³⁴ Refer to the v3.1 Equity Petal Handbook for exceptions, such as those for private residences and historic structures. Complete ADA and ABA Accessibility Guidelines are available online: www.access-board.gov/adaag/about

EQUITY

UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO NATURE & PLACE



16

The project may not block access to, nor diminish the quality of, fresh air, sunlight, and natural waterways for any member of society or adjacent developments. The project must also appropriately address any noise audible to the public.

- **Fresh Air:** The project must protect adjacent property from any noxious emissions that would compromise its ability to use natural ventilation. All operational emissions must be free of Red List items, persistent bioaccumulative toxicants, and known or suspect carcinogenic, mutagenic and reprotoxic chemicals.
- **Sunlight:** The project may not block sunlight to adjacent building façades and rooftops above a maximum height allotted for the Transect.³⁵ The project may not shade the roof of a development with which it shares a party wall, unless the adjoining development was built to a lesser density than acceptable for the Transect.³⁶
- **Natural Waterways:** The project may not restrict access to the edge of any natural waterway,³⁷ except where such access can be proven to be a hazard to public safety or would severely compromise the function of the project.³⁸ No project may assume ownership of water contained in these bodies or compromise the quality of water that flows downstream. If the project's boundary is more than sixty meters long parallel to the edge of the waterway, it must incorporate and maintain an access path to the waterway from the most convenient public right-of-way.³⁹

³⁵ Exceptions relating to Transects are in the v3.1 Equity Petal Handbook.

³⁶ This corresponds to a neighboring building that is at least two stories in L2-L3; four stories in L4; eight stories in L5; and sixteen stories in L6.

³⁷ Public access thoroughway must allow approach to waterway from land for pedestrians and bicyclists, and from the water via boat. No infrastructure to support any water-based transport is required.

³⁸ For example, a working dock or marina might need to restrict shoreline access for safety reasons. A private residence may not.

³⁹ The easement containing the pathway must be at least three meters wide and allow entry to both pedestrians and bicyclists.

EQUITY

EQUITABLE INVESTMENT

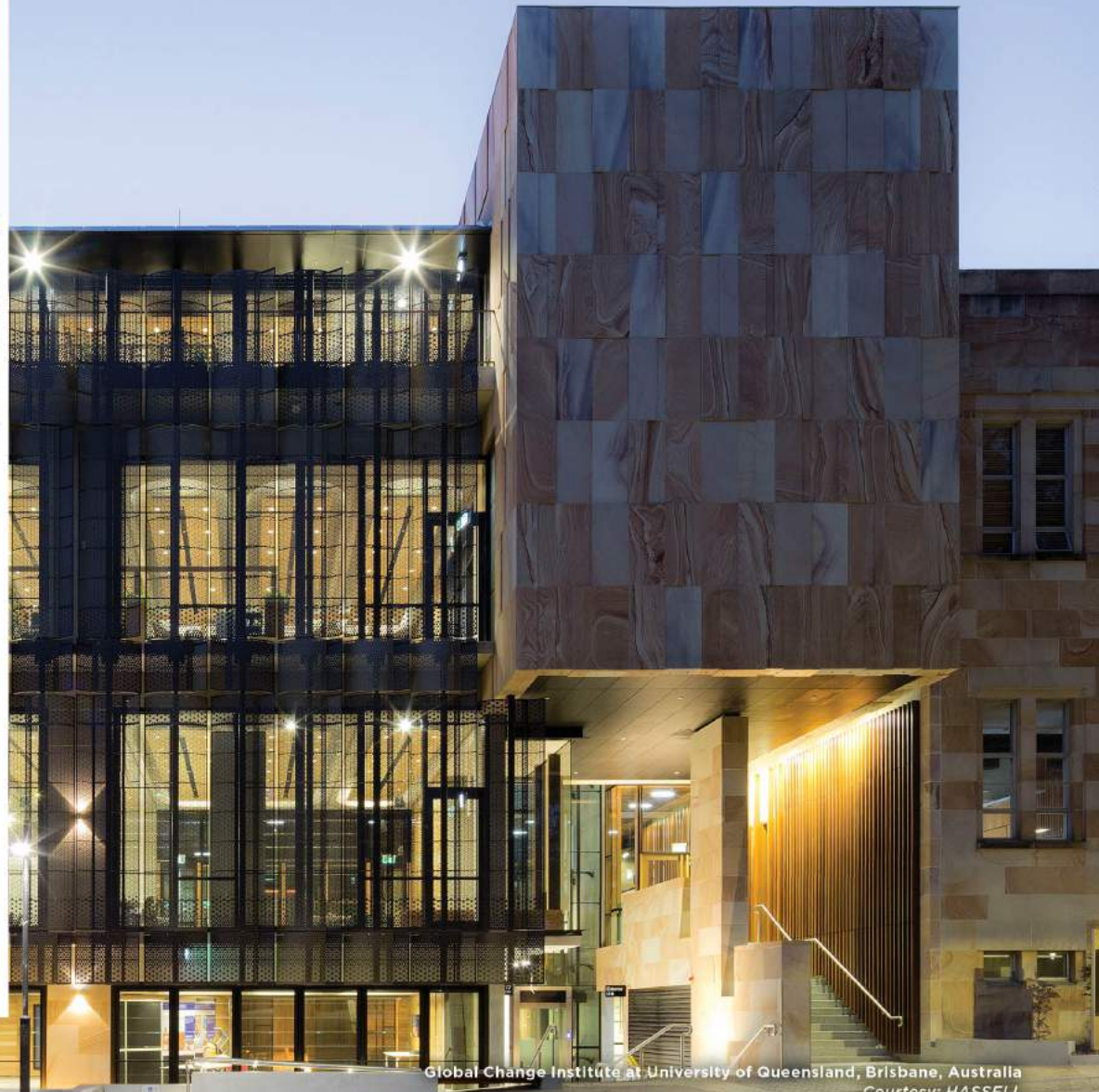


For every dollar of total project cost,⁴⁰ the development must set aside and donate half a cent or more to a charity⁴¹ of its choosing or contribute to ILFI's Living Equity Exchange program, which directly funds renewable infrastructure for charitable enterprises.⁴²



EQUITY
LIVING FUTURE EXCHANGE

- 40 Project cost includes soft costs, hard costs, and systems furniture.
- 41 The charity must be located in the country of the project and be a registered charity or 501(c)(3).
- 42 See the v3.1 Equity Petal Handbook for clarifications, exceptions and alternative compliance paths, such as using a Community Benefits Agreement; public agencies and charitable organizations are exempt from this requirement.



EQUITY

JUST ORGANIZATIONS



The project must help create a more JUST, equitable society through the transparent disclosure of the business practices of the major organizations involved. At least one of the following project team members must have a JUST Label for their organization:

- Architect of Record
- MEP Engineer of Record
- Structural Engineer of Record
- Landscape Architect of Record
- Interior Architect of Record
- Owner/Developer
- Owner's Representative or Project Manager
- Sustainability Consultant
- Contractor

The representative from the JUST labeled organization must have an integral role in decisions during both design and construction phases of the project. Project teams are also required to send JUST program information to at least ten project consultants, sub-consultants or product suppliers as part of ongoing advocacy.⁴³

Just.

Organization Name:
Organization Type:
Headquarters:
Satellite Facilities:
Number of Employees:

Social Justice and Equity Indicators:

Diversity

- ☐ Non-Discrimination
- ☐ Gender Diversity
- ☐ Ethnic Diversity

Equity

- ☐ Full Time Employment
- ☐ Pay-Scale Equity
- ☐ Employee/Union Friendly
- ☐ Living Wage
- ☐ Gender Pay Equity
- ☐ Family Friendly

Safety

- ☐ Occupational Safety
- ☐ Hazardous Chemicals

Worker Benefit

- ☐ Worker Happiness
- ☐ Employee Health Care
- ☐ Continuing Education

Local Benefit

- ☐ Local Control
- ☐ Local Sourcing

Stewardship

- ☐ Responsible Investing
- ☐ Community Volunteering
- ☐ Positive Products
- ☐ Charitable Giving
- ☐ Animal Welfare
- ☐ Transparency

THE SOCIAL JUSTICE LABEL

SPC-001

EXP. 10/26/2014

INTERNATIONAL LIVING FUTURE INSTITUTE™ justorganizations.com

An innovative social justice transparency platform through which organizations can shed light on their operations, including how they treat their employees and where they make financial and community investments.

22 social and equity indicators.

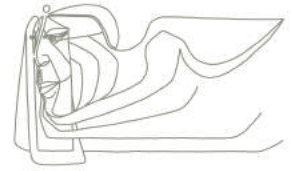
Asking all companies and organizations to accept social responsibility and to be truly transformative and transparent by publicly declaring and showcasing their social justice and equity policies and practices through the indicator metrics.

JUST label is valid for 12 months, starting with the date of issue.

JUST classification number.

⁴³ www.justorganizations.com

BEAUTY



19: BEAUTY & SPIRIT

20: INSPIRATION & EDUCATION

BEAUTY

BEAUTY + SPIRIT



The project must meaningfully integrate public art and contain design features intended solely for human delight and the celebration of culture, spirit, and place appropriate to the project's function.



Omega Institute, Rhinebeck, NY
Living Certification - Living Building Challenge 1.3
Photo: Farshid Assassi / Courtesy: BNIM Architects

BEAUTY

INSPIRATION + EDUCATION



20



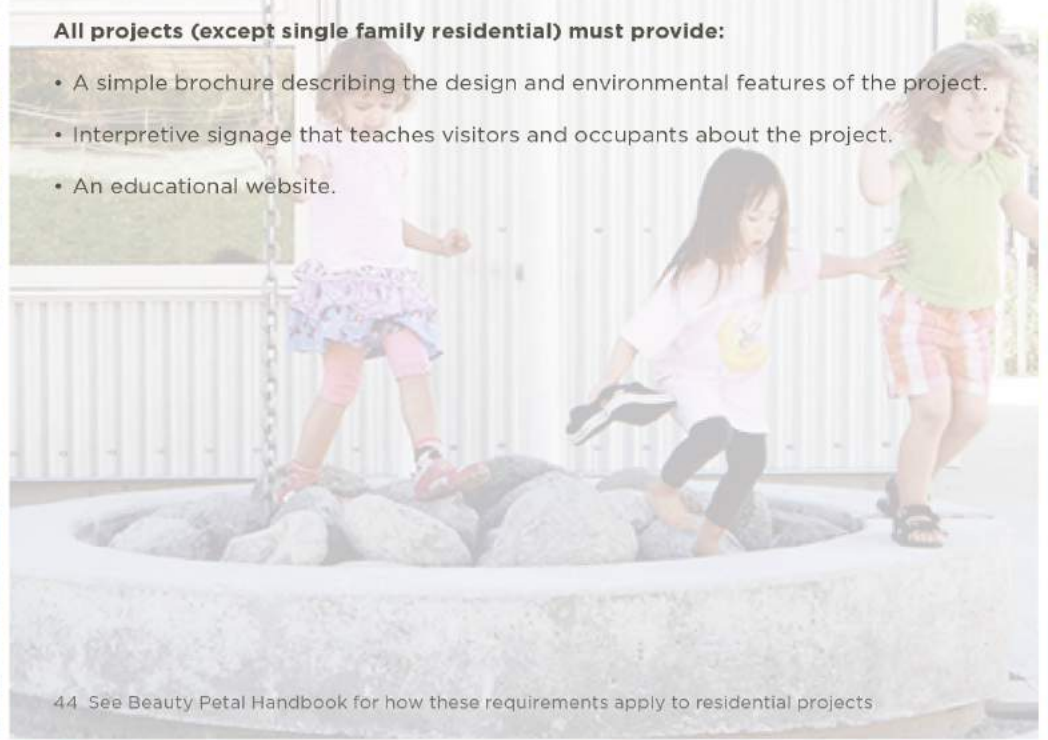
Educational materials about the operation and performance of the project must be provided to the public to share successful solutions and to motivate others to make change.

All Projects must provide:

- A Living Building Challenge Case Study.
- An annual open day for the public.⁴⁴
- A copy of the Operations and Maintenance Manual.⁴⁴

All projects (except single family residential) must provide:

- A simple brochure describing the design and environmental features of the project.
- Interpretive signage that teaches visitors and occupants about the project.
- An educational website.



⁴⁴ See Beauty Petal Handbook for how these requirements apply to residential projects.