## Enterprise Green Communities 2020 Criteria vs. ILFI Core Certification Crosswalk

### Project Scope
- **Enterprise Green Communities:** Restricted to buildings with affordable housing units (defined as 60% AMI for rentals and 80% AMI for homeownership units). Green Communities includes explicit pathways for New Construction, Rehabilitation, and projects located in Rural/Tribal/Small Town contexts.
- **ILFI Core Certification:** Available for all project types. There are defined pathways for New Buildings, Existing Buildings, Interior, and Landscape + Infrastructure.

### Certification Timing
- **Enterprise Green Communities:** At close of construction.
- **ILFI Core Certification:** After 12-month performance period; initial audit at close of construction.

### Combustion
- **Enterprise Green Communities:** Permitted.
- **ILFI Core Certification:** Not permitted in New Buildings; exceptions in very limited circumstances.

### Scoring
- **Enterprise Green Communities:** Green Communities operates on a point system with some criteria identified as Mandatory and others identified as Optional, such that project teams choose which criteria to apply for the desired number of points.
- **ILFI Core Certification:** All ten Core Imperatives must be achieved in full in order to achieve Core Certification. If a project team wishes to pursue additional Imperatives, they may achieve the full Water, Energy, and/or Materials Petal in addition to all Core Imperatives and achieve Petal Certification. A project may also choose to pursue Living Certification and achieve all Living Building Challenge Imperatives.

### ILFI Core Certification: Imperative C1 Ecology of Place

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Green Communities Criteria (M = Mandatory, O = Optional)</th>
<th>INTEGRATIVE DESIGN</th>
<th>ILFI CORE CERTIFICATION: IMPERATIVE C1 ECOLOGY OF PLACE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Green Communities Criteria (M = Mandatory, O = Optional)</strong></td>
<td><strong>Green Communities Criteria 1 Integrative Design: Project Priorities Survey</strong></td>
<td>Protect wild and ecologically significant places and encourage ecological regeneration and enhanced function of the communities and places where projects are built.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Green Communities Criteria 1 Integrative Design: Project Priorities Survey</strong></td>
<td><strong>Green Communities requires filling out a Project Priorities Survey, utilizing collaborative meetings and charrettes (within the team and with community), document Green Criteria information in drawings and specifications, and create an education plan for contractors and consultants.</strong></td>
<td>Along with additional ecological requirements (see Core Handbook for the full Imperative language), all project teams must assess cultural and social equity factors and needs in the community and consider those identified needs to inform design and process decisions. Projects must answer Essential Questions with respect to the site and community. The implementation is flexible, but teams must develop an understanding of the neighborhood/community and its identity, needs, and assets, and factor into the decision-making how the project might impact the community, both positively and negatively.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Green Communities Criteria 1.5: Design for Health and Well-Being: Health Action Plan (I)</strong></td>
<td><strong>Projects may pursue optional points by creating a Health Action Plan.</strong></td>
<td>Project teams can likely utilize the specific strategies and options required by Enterprise Green Communities 2020 Criteria in order to help meet the social and equity requirements of C1 Ecology of Place under Core Certification. C1 is less prescriptive and does not have the same list of requirements as in Green Communities, but many of the strategies outlined in Green Communities, particularly those regarding cultural resilience and identifying the needs of the community, appear to be aligned with the requirements of C1 and can likely contribute to achievement of that Imperative.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Green Communities Criteria 1.6: Resilient Communities: Multi-Hazard/Vulnerabilities Assessment (O)</strong></td>
<td><strong>Projects may pursue optional points by creating a Multi-Hazard Risk/Vulnerabilities Assessment to identify risks of climate change and natural disasters and build resiliency.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Green Communities Criteria 1.7: Resilient Communities: Strengthening Cultural Resilience (O)</strong></td>
<td><strong>Projects may pursue additional points by strengthening cultural resilience through 1 of 2 options: completing a cultural resilience assessment or convening a cultural advisory group.</strong></td>
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<td>Enterprise Green Communities 2020 Criteria</td>
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<td>Alignment</td>
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<td>All projects must: 1. Protect floodplain functions (e.g., storage, habitat, water quality) by limiting new development within the 100-year floodplain of all types of watercourses. 2. Conserve and protect aquatic ecosystems, including wetlands and deepwater habitats, that provide critical ecosystem functions for fish, other wildlife, and people. 3. Protect ecosystem function by avoiding the development of areas that contain habitat for plant and animal species identified as threatened or endangered. 4. Conserve the most productive agricultural soils by protecting prime farmland, unique farmland, and farmland of statewide or local importance. If your site contains any of these ecologically sensitive features, follow the specific Requirements under that subheading.</td>
<td>All projects must avoid building on pristine greenfield, wilderness, prime farmland or in a floodplain unless they meet an Exception. Projects must preserve thriving vibrant ecological environments and habitats. All project teams must document site and community conditions prior to the start of work, including but not limited to identification of the project’s Reference Habitat. All project teams must demonstrate that they contribute positively to the ecology of their place and restore or enhance the ecological performance of the site toward a healthy ecological baseline. On-site landscape must be designed to mature and evolve, and to emulate the functionality of the Reference Habitat, as appropriate to the project’s Transect.</td>
<td>Both certifications restrict building in floodplains and prime farmland, with limited allowances. Green Communities restricts building in aquatic ecosystems and areas that contain habitat for threatened or endangered animal species, while the Ecology of Place Imperative in Core restricts building in wilderness (defined as any wild or uncultivated region) and in all greenfield sites. Core also requires that project teams go beyond avoiding in specific areas and perform an assessment to demonstrate the project’s Reference Habitat and how they contribute positively to the enhancement of the ecological performance of the site. Achievement of C1: Ecology of Place is likely sufficient to demonstrate compliance with Green Communities Criterion 2.3: Compact Rural, Tribal, Small Town (Mandatory except for Existing Development and Infrastructure) Existing Development and Infrastructure are sufficient to demonstrate compliance with the other one fully, but there is an overlap in requirements. Both certifications require remediation of contaminated sites.</td>
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<td>Determine whether there are any hazardous materials present on-site by conducting either 9) a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment, 2) a Tier II Environmental Review Assessment per HUD funding requirements, 3) an environmental site assessment approved by HUD through the Part 50 or Part 58 process, or 4) an environmental assessment approved by USDA through the 1970 process, and any additional required assessments. If an environmental site assessment reveals any hazardous materials, mitigate these contaminants before proceeding with development.</td>
<td>Although a site assessment is not required, for purposes of the Living Building Challenge, brownfields are contaminated and must be remediated, regardless of official designation. Brownfields may either be officially designated or, whenever there is reasonable suspicion that the site is contaminated, be tested to verify contamination. The method of remediation should be determined by a credible authority.</td>
<td>Both standards require remediation of contaminated sites.</td>
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<td>If providing plantings, all plantings (trees, shrubs and groundcover, including grasses) should be native or climate-appropriate (adapted) to the region. All disturbed areas should be planted, seeded or xeriscaped.</td>
<td>On-site landscape must be designed to mature and evolve, and to emulate the functionality of the Reference Habitat, as appropriate to the project’s Transect.</td>
<td>Both standards require using only native or adapted landscaping.</td>
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<td>All projects must connect to existing development and infrastructure, including road, water, sewer, pedestrian network and sidewalks, all-weather pathways, adjacent street networks, and planned bike paths/lanes.</td>
<td>Along with additional requirements (see Core Handbook for full Imparative language), all projects (except single-family residential) must: Either reduce single-occupancy vehicle (SOV) trips and trips by fossil fuel-based vehicles by 30% over an established baseline relevant to the project’s region and occupancy type; or implement at least four best practices, including consideration and enhancement of pedestrian routes with weather protection on street frontages.</td>
<td>Both Green Communities and Core reference the enhancement of pedestrian routes. Green Communities Criterion 2.2 requires additional connections related to the existing infrastructure, while C2: Human Scaled Living has additional requirements related to other best practices for reducing single-occupancy vehicle trips. Complying with the additional requirements of Criterion 2.2 may help a project achieve a 30% reduction in SOV trips in order to help comply with C2. Neither C2 nor Criterion 2.2 Connections to Existing Development and Infrastructure are sufficient to demonstrate compliance with the other one fully, but there is an overlap in requirements.</td>
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<td>All projects must build to the residential density (dwelling units/ acre) of the census block group where the project is located.</td>
<td>All projects must maintain or increase the density of the site and support a human-powered lifestyle.</td>
<td>C2: Human Scaled Living and Green Communities Criterion 2.3: Compact Development are aligned in goals. The distinction between the standards is that Criterion 2.3 requires that projects build to the density of the census block, while Core requires that projects increase or maintain the original density of the site itself, based on FAR. However, it is likely that project teams would be able to achieve both requirements simultaneously by prioritizing density in the siting and massing of the project. Both C2 and Criterion 2.7 require space set aside. C2 does not require a specific percentage of the site to be dedicated as open space, but encourages teams to find creative ways to foster community interaction (such as pocket parks, plazas, seating areas, etc). Criterion 2.7 allows the option to provide access to off site open space areas, while C2 requires that these areas be on site. If teams are pursuing both Core and Green Communities, they can likely find a solution that satisfies the requirements of both.</td>
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<td>Locate the project near public open space or set aside open space on the project site (25-45% of site).</td>
<td>Provide places for occupants to gather and connect with the community.</td>
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<td><strong>LOCATION + NEIGHBORHOOD FABRIC</strong> <strong>Green Communities Criterion 2.1: Sensitive Site Protection (M)</strong></td>
<td><strong>Aligned Requirements from ILFI Core Certification</strong></td>
<td><strong>Alignment</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Criterion 2.2 Connections to Existing Development and Infrastructure (Mandatory except for Rural, Tribal, Small Town)</strong></td>
<td><strong>Criterion 2.3 Compact Development (M)</strong></td>
<td><strong>Criterion 2.7 Preservation and Access to Open Space (O)</strong></td>
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### Enterprise Green Communities 2020 Criteria

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<tr>
<th>Green Communities Criterion 2.8: Access to Transit Mandatory except for Rural, Tribal, Small Town</th>
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<td><strong>SITE IMPROVEMENT</strong> Green Communities Criterion 3.4: Surface Stormwater Management (M)</td>
<td>Treat or retain, on-site, the precipitation volume from the 60th percentile precipitation event as defined by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency in the Technical Guidance on Implementing the Stormwater Runoff Requirements for Federal Projects under Section 438 of the Energy Independence and Security Act.</td>
<td>Among additional requirements (see Core Standard for details), projects must treat all stormwater on site, through natural or mechanical means and without chemicals, and manage all stormwater based on both pre-development hydrology and current ecological conditions, as determined by a qualified professional.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Green Communities Criterion 3.5: Surface Stormwater Management (O)</strong></td>
<td>Through on-site infiltration, evapotranspiration, and rainwater harvesting, retain the maximum precipitation volume possible beyond the requirements of Criterion 3.4 precipitation on-site. Retain precipitation volume for the following percentile precipitation events: 70th percentile precipitation event 6 points 80th percentile precipitation event 8 points 90th percentile precipitation event 10 points Seventieth, 80th, and 90th percentile precipitation events are defined by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency in the Technical Guidance on Implementing the Stormwater Runoff Requirements for Federal Projects under Section 438 of the Energy Independence and Security Act.</td>
<td>All projects must treat all stormwater on site, through natural or mechanical means and without chemicals, and manage all stormwater based on both pre-development hydrology and current ecological conditions, as determined by a qualified professional.</td>
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<td><strong>Green Communities Criterion 3.6: Efficient Irrigation and Water Reuse (M)</strong></td>
<td>If irrigation is utilized, install an efficient irrigation system. These irrigation requirements are mandatory only for permanent landscaping that requires regular irrigation.</td>
<td>All projects must not use potable water for irrigation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Green Communities Criterion 3.7: Efficient Irrigation and Water Reuse (O)</strong></td>
<td>Projects must meet the mandatory requirement of Criterion 3.6 and either 1) install an efficient irrigation system equipped with a WaterSense labeled weather-based irrigation controller (WBIC) or 2) use 50% non-potable water for irrigation (treated greywater, rainwater, municipally sourced recycled water, air conditioning condensate, or blowdown water from boilers and cooling towers).</td>
<td>All projects must not use potable water for irrigation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WATER</strong> Green Communities Criterion 4.1: Water-Conserving Fixtures (M)</td>
<td>Reduce total indoor water consumption by at least 20% compared a baseline. New buildings must reduce water use (excluding irrigation) by 50% from a baseline.</td>
<td>Projects meeting C3 should meet the requirements of Criterion 4.1. However, note that C3 will be based on metered data from building operations, whereas Criterion 4.1 is based on modeled data.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Green Communities Criterion 4.2: Advanced Water Conservation (O)</strong></td>
<td>Reduce total indoor water consumption by 30 - 60% compared a baseline. Any new toilet, showerhead, and/or lav faucet that is installed in the project must be WaterSense certified. New buildings must reduce water use (excluding irrigation) by 50% from a baseline.</td>
<td>Projects meeting C3 should meet the requirements of Green Communities 4.2 up to the 50% threshold for points. Projects will need to confirm that fixtures are WaterSense certified. Additionally, note that C3 will be based on metered data from building operations, whereas Criterion 4.1 is based on modeled data.</td>
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</table>

### ILFI Core Certification: C3 Responsible Water Use

- **SITE IMPROVEMENT** Green Communities Criterion 3.4 requires treating or retaining 60% of the stormwater on site; Core Imperative C3: Responsible Water Use requires treating stormwater to specified levels and managing the rate and volume based on the downstream context of the site and historic run-off rates. It is likely that projects achieving C3 would meet the requirements of Criterion 3.4; however, teams will need to perform calculations to verify the requirements of both. Projects achieving Criterion 3.4 may or may not achieve C3, as C3 has a higher threshold for performance.

- **WATER** Green Communities Criterion 3.5 requires treating or retaining 70-90% of the stormwater on site; C3 requires treating stormwater to specified levels and managing the rate and volume based on the downstream context of the site and historic run-off rates. It is likely that projects achieving C3 would meet the requirements of Green Communities 3.5; however, teams will need to calculate based on the requirements of both. Projects achieving Criterion 3.4 may or may not achieve C3, as C3 has a higher threshold for performance.
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<td>Green Communities Criterion 2.1f: Adaptive Reuse of Buildings (O)</td>
<td></td>
<td>The requirements and goals of Core Imperative C4: Energy + Carbon Reduction and Green Communities Criterion 2.1f are different; however, the reuse of buildings and/or building components will help a project team achieve the embodied carbon reductions required in C4. Project teams should be able to align strategies for both if they are able to reuse or adapt building components.</td>
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<tr>
<td>OPERATING ENERGY</td>
<td>Green Communities Criterion 5.1a: Building Performance Standard (M)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Certify all buildings with residential units in the project through the ENERGY STAR Residential New Construction Program using ENERGY STAR Multifamily New Construction (MFNC), ENERGY STAR Manufactured Homes, and/or ENERGY STAR Certified Homes.</td>
<td>Reduce energy by 70% from an equivalent building baseline.</td>
<td>Core uses Zero Tool as the standard baseline, but accepts ENERGY STAR as a baseline for residential projects. Though certification through ENERGY STAR is not required for compliance with Core, projects achieving C4 will likely meet the requirements of Green Communities Criterion 5.1a. Note that compliance with C4 is based on performance data after a year of occupancy, whereas Criterion 5.1a is based on projected data. Core uses Zero Tool as the standard baseline, but accepts ENERGY STAR as a baseline for residential projects. Though certification through ENERGY STAR is not required for compliance with Core, projects achieving C4 will likely meet the requirements of Green Communities Criterion 5.1a. Note that compliance with C4 is based on performance data after a year of occupancy, whereas Criterion 5.1a is based on projected data. Additionally, note the energy generated through renewable energy cannot contribute towards the energy savings for Criterion 5.2a, but can be included in the energy reductions for C4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OPERATING ENERGY</td>
<td>Green Communities Criterion 5.2a: Moving to Zero Energy: Additional Reductions in Energy Use (O)</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Design and build a building that is projected to be more efficient than what is required of the project by Criteria 5.1a by showing a HERS Score by at least 5% lower than required or 5% greater efficiency than required by the ASHRAE path.</td>
<td>Core uses Zero Tool as the standard baseline, but accepts ENERGY STAR as a baseline for residential projects. Though certification through ENERGY STAR is not required for compliance with Core, projects achieving C4 will likely meet the requirements of Green Communities Criterion 5.1a. Note that compliance with C4 is based on performance data after a year of occupancy, whereas Criterion 5.2a is based on projected data. Additionally, note the energy generated through renewable energy cannot contribute towards the energy savings for Criterion 5.2a, but can be included in the energy reductions for C4.</td>
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<tr>
<td>HEALTHY LIVING ENVIRONMENT</td>
<td>Green Communities Criterion 7.7: Ventilation (M for New Construction)</td>
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<tr>
<td>For each dwelling unit, in full accordance with ASHRAE 62.2-2010, install: • A local mechanical exhaust system in each kitchen • A whole-house mechanical ventilation system</td>
<td>Comply with the current version of ASHRAE 62, or international equivalent. Provide direct exhaust for kitchens, bathrooms, and janitorial areas.</td>
<td>C7 is aligned with the ventilation and exhaust requirements in C5.</td>
</tr>
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**Alignment**

**C5 RESPONSIBLE MATERIALS**

**C6 HEALTHY INTERIOR ENVIRONMENT**
Storage (O)

Criterion 6.11: Recycling
Green Communities
Management (M and O)

Construction Waste

Materials (O)
Criterion 6.7: Regional Selection (O)
Environmentally
Crierion 6.5: Green Communities
Material Selection (M + O)
Criterion 6.4 Healthier
Green Communities
Health (O)

Transparency for Material
Criterion 6.1: Ingredient
Green Communities
becomes available.

collection of recyclables. Commit to providing recycling bins if service
haulers, advocate to the local waste hauler or municipality for regular
For projects in locations without municipal recycling infrastructure or recycling
recycling for each dwelling unit and all shared community rooms.

Projects choose to comply with one of three pathways: Option 1 - divert 75-
Projects choose to comply with one of three pathways: Option 1 - divert 75-
95% of construction waste; Option 2 - Divert waste from specific materials; Option
Complying with Core Imperative C6: Responsible Materials by using Declare-
labeled products will allow a team to earn points under Criterion 6.1.

Complying with C6 by using Declare-labeled products and Living Product Challenge products will allow a team to earn points under Criterion 6.2.

No direct alignment with Core requirements, but project teams may use Declare to find products that comply with these requirements.

Complying with C6 should enable a project team to earn three points under Criterion 6.5.

All projects must positively impact the building products market by meeting
the following materials selection criteria:

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the following materials selection criteria:

All projects (except residential) must incorporate one product certified under
the Living Product Challenge.

Project teams may use Declare to find products that comply with these
requirements. Core projects must use one Declare labeled product per 200
square meters of gross building area, or project area, whichever is smaller, up
to twenty distinct products.

No direct alignment with Core requirements, but project teams may use Declare to find products that comply with these requirements.

Supply and install products that have inventories that have been publicly
disclosed where content is characterized and screened using health hazard
lists or restricted substances lists to 1,000 ppm or better:

1 point per 5 installed Declare or HPD products from at least three different
product categories:
• 1 point per 2 installed Declare or HPD products in any of these high-priority
product categories: adhesives, sealants, windows
• 1 point per each product with third-party verified HPD or third-party verified
Declare label
• 2 points per each product with third-party verified HPD or third-party verified
Declare label in any of these high-priority product categories: adhesives, sealants, windows.

Install products that have third-party verification for materials health to 100
ppm through a list of approved standards including: Third-party verified
Declare label with a Red List Free status; Third-party verified Declare Label
with a Red List Approved status (if only exemption is proprietary ingredients)
Living Product Challenge with Transparent Materials Health, to 95%; Living
Product Challenge with Transparent Materials Health, to 100%.

Use products that comply with specifications listed in Green Communities to
avoid particular chemicals in specific product types.

Use products that comply with environmental requirements for various
product types, including using FSC certified wood or salvaged wood for at
least 50% by cost for all structural, framing, sheathing, decking, subfloor, and
finish applications.

Use products that were extracted, processed, and manufactured within 500
miles of the project for 90%, based on weight or on cost, of the
amount of the product category installed in the project.

Building product categories that can qualify for these points include the
following (every two compliant
products can qualify for 1 point):
• Framing materials
• Exterior material (e.g., siding, masonry, roofing)
• Flooring materials
• Concrete/cement and aggregate material
• Drywall/interior sheathing materials
Note: Mechanical, electrical, and plumbing components cannot be included in this calculation

20% or more of the materials construction budget must come from within 500
kilometers of the construction site.

Develop and implement a waste management plan that reduces non-
haazardous construction and demolition waste through recycling, salvaging, or
diversion strategies; maintain documentation on diversion rate for each
selected strategy.

Projects choose to comply with one of three pathways: Option 1 - divert 75-
95% of construction waste; Option 2 - Divert waste from specific materials; Option
3 - limit the construction waste to the landfill to either less than 2.5 or
less than 1.5 pounds per square foot of building.

The project must divert 80% of the construction waste material from the
landfill and provide dedicated infrastructure for the collection of recyclables
and compostable food scraps during occupancy.

The project must divert 80% of the construction waste material from the
landfill and provide dedicated infrastructure for the collection of recyclables
and compostable food scraps during occupancy.

These two requirements are aligned and a project team would likely be able
to easily meet the criteria for both through a single recycling storage strategy.

Specify and install products that have inventories that have been publicly
disclosed where content is characterized and screened using health hazard
lists or restricted substances lists to 1,000 ppm or better:

1 point per 5 installed Declare or HPD products from at least three different
product categories:
• 1 point per 2 installed Declare or HPD products in any of these high-priority
product categories: adhesives, sealants, windows
• 1 point per each product with third-party verified HPD or third-party verified
Declare label
• 2 points per each product with third-party verified HPD or third-party verified
Declare label in any of these high-priority product categories: adhesives, sealants, windows.

All projects must positively impact the building products market by meeting
the following materials selection criteria:

The project must contain one Declare label product per 200 square meters
(6m) of gross building area, or project area, whichever is smaller, up to twenty
distinct products from five manufacturers. All other product manufacturers not
currently in Declare must, at a minimum, receive a letter requesting they
disclose their ingredients and identify any Red List content.

Complying with Core Imperative C6: Responsible Materials by using Declare-
labeled products will allow a team to earn points under Criterion 6.1.

Complying with C6 by using Declare-labeled products and Living Product Challenge products will allow a team to earn points under Criterion 6.2.

No direct alignment with Core requirements, but project teams may use Declare to find products that comply with these requirements.

Complying with C6 should enable a project team to earn three points under Criterion 6.5.

Green Communities
Criterion 6.11: Recycling
Management (M and O)

Construction Waste

Materials (O)
Criterion 6.7: Regional Selection (O)
Environmentally
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Criterion 6.4 Healthier
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collection of recyclables. Commit to providing recycling bins if service
haulers, advocate to the local waste hauler or municipality for regular
For projects in locations without municipal recycling infrastructure or recycling
recycling for each dwelling unit and all shared community rooms.

Projects choose to comply with one of three pathways: Option 1 - divert 75-
95% of construction waste; Option 2 - Divert waste from specific materials; Option
3 - limit the construction waste to the landfill to either less than 2.5 or
less than 1.5 pounds per square foot of building.

The project must divert 80% of the construction waste material from the
landfill and provide dedicated infrastructure for the collection of recyclables
and compostable food scraps during occupancy.

These two requirements are aligned and a project team would likely be able
to easily meet the criteria for both through a single recycling storage strategy.

Green Communities
Criterion 6.11: Recycling Storage (O)

For projects in locations with municipal recycling infrastructure and/or
recycling haulers, provide separate bins for the collection of trash and
recycling for each dwelling unit and all shared community rooms.

For projects in locations without municipal recycling infrastructure or recycling
haulers, advocate to the local waste hauler or municipality for regular
collection of recyclables. Commit to providing recycling bins if service
becomes available.

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<td>C7 UNIVERSAL ACCESS</td>
<td>All projects must safeguard access for those with physical disabilities through designs meeting the Principles of Universal design (United States Access Board), the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), and the Architectural Barriers Act (ABA) Accessibility Guidelines, or an international equivalent.</td>
<td>Green Communities has a more prescriptive approach to Universal Design than Core requirements; however, project teams should easily be able to implement a strategy that meets the requirements of both.</td>
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<td>C8 INCLUSION</td>
<td>Include diverse stakeholders from vulnerable or disadvantaged populations in the design, construction, operations and maintenance phases at the following levels: 20% of design contract and/or construction contracts, and 10% of maintenance contracts must be with JUST organizations that meet required levels for Diversity category, or are registered Minority, Women, or Disadvantaged Business Enterprises (MWDBE) organizations, or international equivalent.</td>
<td>The focus of Green Communities Criterion 2.14 is local hiring, whereas the Core Imperative C8: Inclusion is focused on stakeholders from vulnerable or disadvantaged populations. However, depending on the project context, it may be possible to come up with a strategy that prioritizes both in the hiring and economic impacts.</td>
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<tr>
<td>C9 BEAUTY + BIOPHILIA</td>
<td>Projects 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 Biophilic Design Exploration of the biophilic design potential for the project. The Exploration must result in a Biophilic Framework and Plan for the project that outlines strategy and implementation ideas for the following: 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 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.</td>
<td>Although there are differences in goals between biophilic design and healing-centered design, there is much overlap and project teams can likely implement biophilic design strategies that effectively promote healing and meet the requirements of Green Communities.</td>
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<tr>
<td>C10 EDUCATION + INSPIRATION</td>
<td>All projects must provide: A Living Building Challenge Case Study. An annual open day for the public. A copy of the Operations and Maintenance Manual. All projects (except single-family residential) must: Provide a simple brochure describing the design and environmental features of the project. Install interpretive signage that teaches visitors and occupants about the project. Develop and share an educational website about the project. Include one Living Future Accredited Professional on the project team.</td>
<td>Both standards require an O&amp;M manual. Project teams should be able to create one that satisfies the requirements of both standards.</td>
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