The outdoor space must be greater than or equal to ***30%*** of the total site area (including building footprint), and a minimum of ***25%*** of that outdoor space must be vegetated or have overhead vegetated canopy.

Outdoor spaces must be of the following types:

- Pedestrian-oriented paving or turf areas with physical site elements that accommodate outdoor social activities.
- Recreation-oriented paving or turf areas with physical site elements that encourage physical activity.
- Garden spaces with a diversity of vegetation types and species that provide opportunities for year-round visual interest.
- Garden spaces dedicated to community gardens or urban food production.
- Preserved or created habitat that meets the criteria of SSc Site Development—Protect or Restore Habitat and also includes elements of human interaction.
- Wetlands or naturally designed ponds, if the side slope gradients average 1:4 (vertical: horizontal) or less and are vegetated.
- As with SSc Site Development—Protect or Restore Habitat, green roofs can be included if they have physically accessible paving areas.

Rainwater Management

When rain falls in undeveloped areas, the water is absorbed and filtered naturally by soil and plants. However, when rain falls on roofs, streets, parking lots and other impervious surfaces, the water cannot soak into the ground, thereby affecting a site's natural hydrology. In most urban areas, rainwater is drained through engineered collection systems and discharged into nearby water bodies. This practice increases water volume, temperature, peak flow, duration of runoff as well as carrying with it trash, bacteria, heavy metals, and other pollutants. Higher flows can also cause off-site erosion and flooding in urban streams, damaging habitat, property, and infrastructure.

The goals of rainwater management are to control runoff volume and improve water quality by replicating the natural hydrology and water balance of the site—manage ***quantity*** and ***quality***.