

MATERIALS PLEDGE BY THE NUMBERS

The 2025 summary of the
AIA Architecture & Design
Materials Pledge



2026 COTE® Top Ten Award winner, Trinity University Business & Humanities District,
photo: Robert Benson/Lake Flato Architects

ABOUT THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

Founded in 1857, AIA consistently works to create more valuable, healthy, secure, and sustainable buildings, neighborhoods, and communities. Through more than 200 international, state, and local chapters, AIA advocates for public policies that promote economic vitality and public well-being.

AIA provides members with tools and resources to support their careers and businesses. It engages civic and government leaders and the public to find solutions to pressing issues facing our communities, institutions, nation, and world. Members adhere to a code of ethics and conduct to ensure the highest professional standards.

ABOUT THIS REPORT

Materials Pledge By the Numbers: The 2025 Summary of the AIA Materials Pledge measures the architecture and design community's annual performance toward its goal of holistic materials selection. It includes data from calendar year 2025 and suggestions for improving performance year to year.

The AIA Architecture & Design (A&D) Materials Pledge is the second AIA climate action pledge program, alongside the AIA 2030 Commitment. Originating in 2018, this program asks firms to address materials impacts across five impact categories: Human health, social health and equity, ecosystem health, climate health, and circular economy. In 2026, a new AIA Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience Commitment was launched to support architecture firms in embedding hazard mitigation and climate adaptation into everyday design practice. Together, the A&D Materials Pledge, AIA 2030 Commitment, and AIA Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience Commitment advance the architect's role in designing a zero-carbon, resilient, healthy, and equitable built environment.

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CONTENTS

Foreword 4

Overview 5

2025 at a glance..... 6

Materials Pledge participation 7

Section 1: Firm-level data..... 9

Section 2: Project-level data 17

Section 3: Product-level data.....30

Section 4: Top actions for designers, manufacturers, and the industry 35

Section 5: Case studies 38

Appendix A. Example Sustainability Action Plans and Materials Action Plans 44

Reporting signatories..... 45

Acknowledgements.....46

Project image credits 47

AIA MATERIALS PLEDGE BY THE NUMBERS

FOREWORD

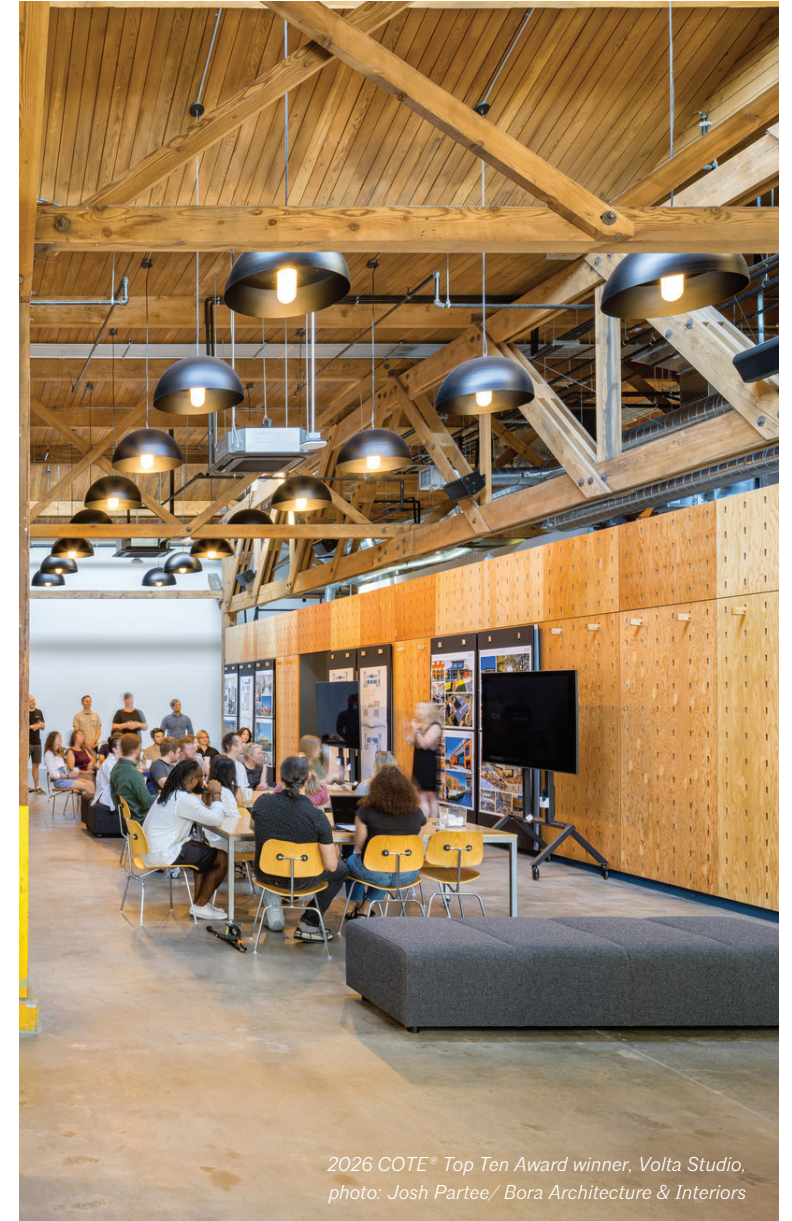
*By Melanie De Cola, Director, Climate Action Pledge Programs,
The American Institute of Architects*

Three years ago, the AIA Materials Pledge asked signatory firms to report what goes into their buildings, and what impact their material selections have on human health, the environment, the economy, and society. This year, 148 firms answered that call—up from 121 last year and 92 in our first reporting cycle—and for the first time, we have three years of data to read as a trend, not a snapshot.

The trends show that self-reported knowledge within firms has risen across all five impact categories, even as our reporting pool grew by 22% and brought newer firms to the pledge. Knowledge in human health and climate health continues to lead, likely because documentation such as environmental product declarations (EPDs), health product declarations (HPDs), and embodied carbon data already exists for those categories. Excitingly, knowledge about circularity and circular material use is beginning to break through as more design teams explore deconstruction, material and structural reuse in projects. In contrast to those gains social health and equity has grown only moderately, and this year's data identifies both barriers and solutions. Unfortunately, materials do not have a robust infrastructure of supply chain data or biodiversity impacts, the way they do for carbon emissions and health data via EPDs and HPDs. This will change with time and we will continue to report on industry progress.

Architects and designers are not the only audience for this report, and that's by design. The Pledge reflects diverse practices and varied perspectives across design teams and purposefully includes the points of view of owners, manufacturers, and material data software platforms. Concerns about budgets and priorities, product documentation, ingredient disclosure and sustainable attribute tracking are all key elements. Every specification decision an architect makes also signals to that market what should be standard practice. The data in this report is one of the clearest pictures available of where that signal is landing, and where it still needs to get louder.

Looking ahead, the Materials Pledge Working Group is already scoping what next year's survey will ask of signatories, building directly on this year's data. As the materials landscape keeps evolving, so will this Pledge, and I'm grateful to the more than 351 signatory firms, as well as the growing number of manufacturers and partners, who support our goals toward positive transformation of industry practices and the market for healthy and sustainable building materials.



2026 COTE® Top Ten Award winner, Volta Studio,
photo: Josh Partee/ Bora Architecture & Interiors

OVERVIEW

Every material an architect or designer specifies signals to the market what should be standard, what “better” means for that product, and what firms and clients are willing to request. This report exists to make that signal visible and trackable for architecture and design firms benchmarking their practices, for manufacturers to gauge what is being asked of them and the gaps observed by practitioners, and to provide building owners, policy advocates, and researchers with data and observations from the field.

Architects and designers need to better understand the impacts of the building materials they select and make more informed decisions to create a built environment that supports people and the planet. A first step is understanding what drives our materials-related decision-making and what materials we select as a result.

The AIA Materials Pledge program’s third annual data reporting year (RY25) took place in spring 2026, with the reporting window spanning from February 1 to April 30, 2026.

“When vendors visit our offices, we emphasize our alignment with the AIA Materials Pledge and encourage them to present products and documentation that support our goals, such as material transparency disclosures and healthier material options.”
—Amenta Emma Architects

“We use our Materials Pledge signatory status in proposals, client conversations, and external communications to show that our materials approach aligns with recognized industry commitments. It helps reinforce credibility, demonstrate accountability, and communicate that our focus on responsible material selection is embedded in our broader sustainability strategy.”
—DIALOG

The reporting structure includes three sections:

Firm-level (required for all signatories)

Fundamental questions about firm commitments, knowledge, and implementation.

Project-level (optional reporting for signatories)

High-level material design strategies and processes used to improve material impacts on a specific project.

Product-level (optional reporting for signatories)

Data on individual product types, reported against the five Materials Pledge impact categories and primarily aligned with mindful MATERIALS’ Common Materials Framework (CMF).

This year, 148 signatories reported firm-level data, which is required for all Materials Pledge signatories. 93 firms went further with optional project-level data, covering 537 projects and 59.2 million gross square feet (GSF). 63 firms reported optional product-level data, submitting 2,064 product records across 250 projects. In RY24, 86 of 121 reporting firms (71%) submitted project-level data, and 77 (64%) submitted product-level data. Alongside reporting, the AIA Materials Pledge signatory community continues to grow, with over 350 firms now committed to improving their materials selection process across the five impact categories: **Human health, social health and equity, ecosystem health, climate health, and circular economy.**

NEXT STEPS

Future program updates in progress include:

- RY26 will streamline the reporting questions based on feedback from reporting firms, including a desire to reduce the overall time required for reporting at the project- and product-levels.
- Firm-level reporting will remain required, while project- and product-level reporting will continue to be optional.

2025 AT A GLANCE

148
reporting signatories

537
reported projects

59.2 million
reported gross square feet (GSF)

62%
of reporting firms have a
Sustainability Action Plan that
includes materials

41%
of projects pursued building
certification

2,064
product records reported by
63 firms

**Human health and
climate health**
remain the most reported
impact categories

**Acoustical ceilings,
resilient flooring,
and carpeting**
remain the most reported
product types

Photo by Bonnie Kitahata on Unsplash

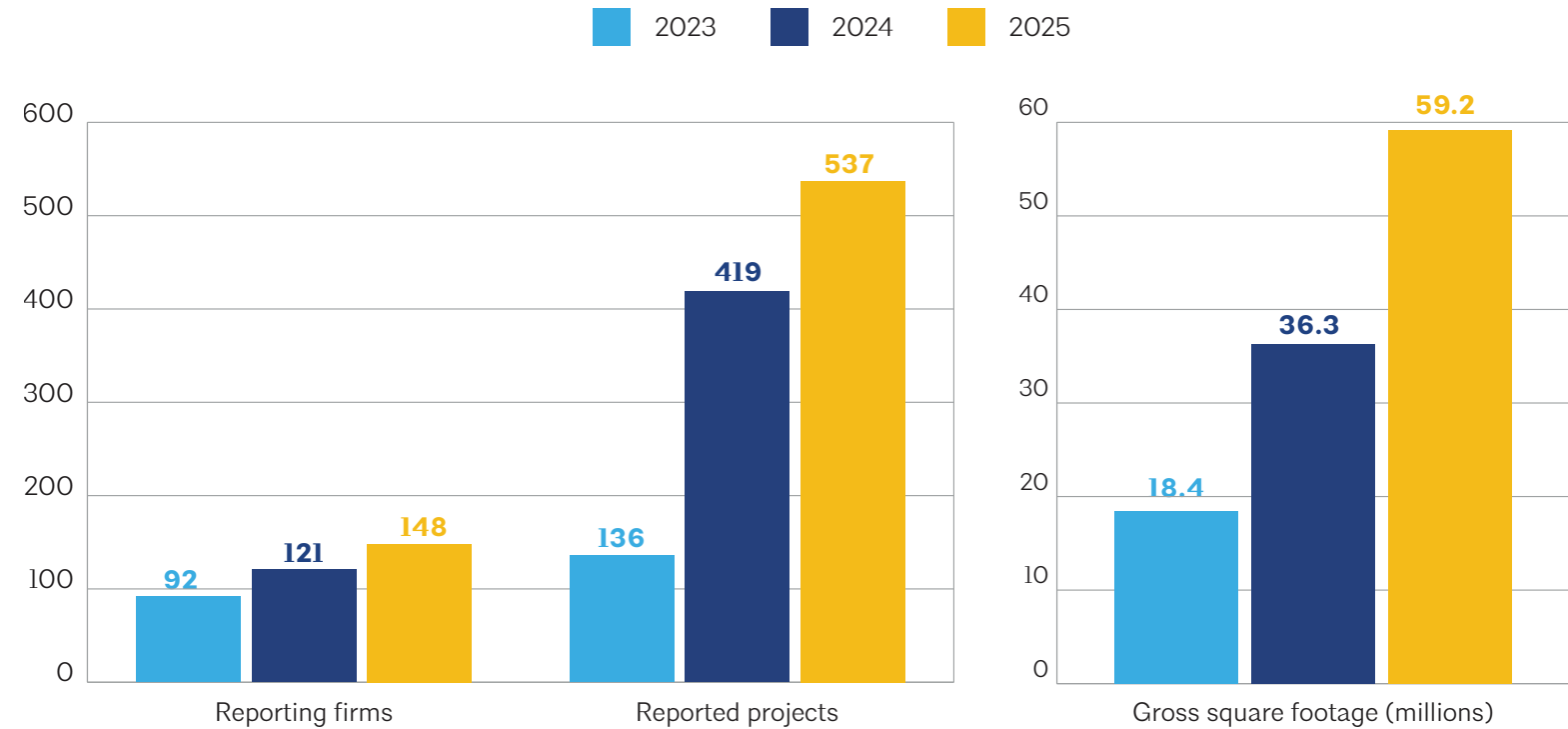
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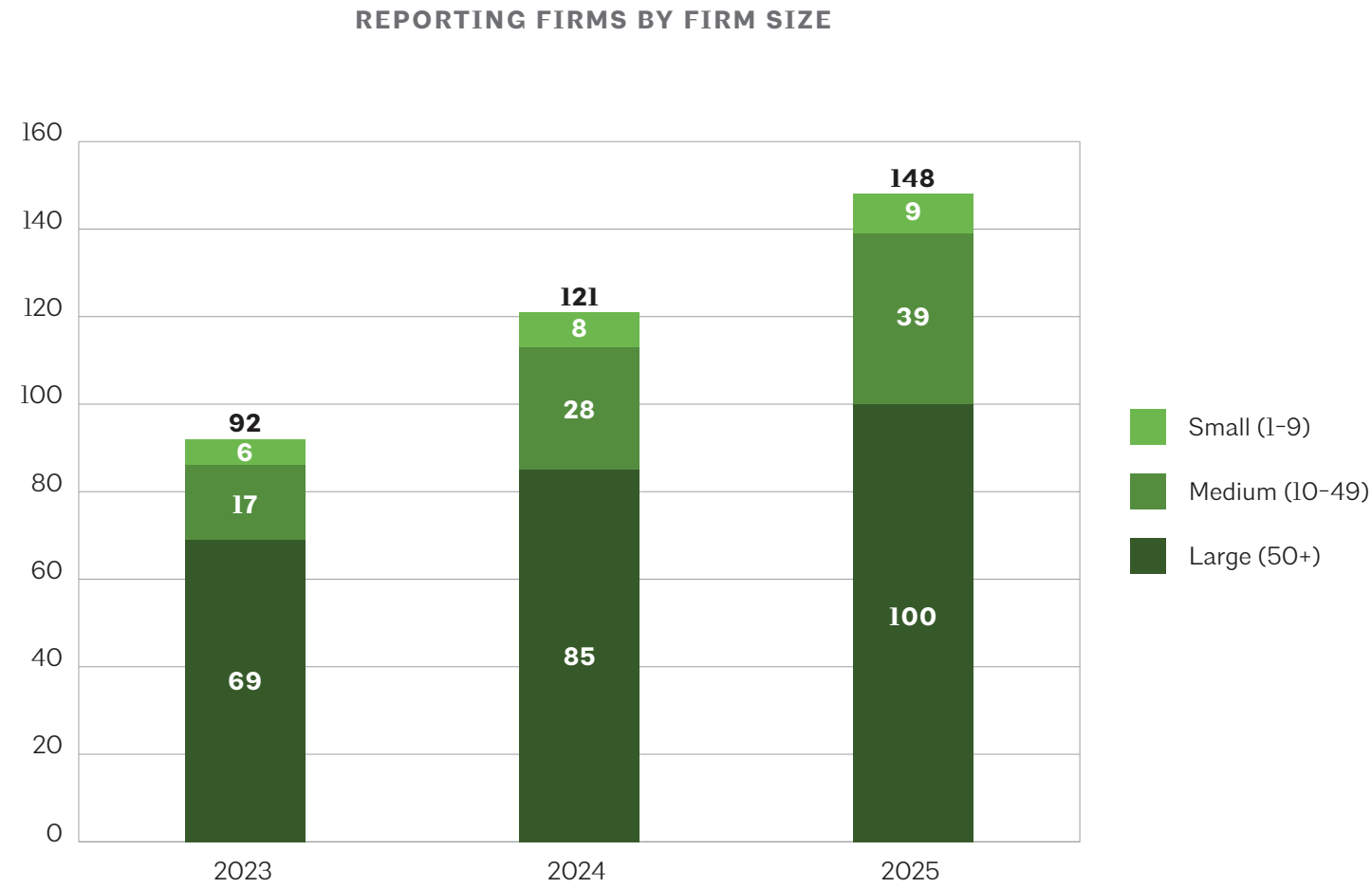
MATERIALS PLEDGE PARTICIPATION

Key takeaways:

- 148 reporting signatories in 2025, up from 121 in 2024 and 92 in 2023.
- 537 projects reported—nearly four times the 2023 count.
- 59.2 million GSF represented, up 63% from 2024.
- Growth in reporting firms is broad-based, but the pace is slowing: +61% in year one, +31% in year two, +22% this year. While growth has slowed, we look forward to expanding the number of Materials Pledge signatories that have not yet focused on materials improvements.

MATERIALS PLEDGE PARTICIPATION GROWTH





Every reporting year has added firms, projects, and gross square footage. Firm-level reporting is mandatory. Firms can choose to use project-level reporting to engage their teams and product-level reporting to reshape their specs.

The composition of the reporting pool has remained stable across three cycles: firms with under 10 people were nine of 148 in RY25 and eight of 121 in RY24, while the 100–499 band grew from 44 firms to 53 and the 1,000+ band from 12 to 14. Much of the data in this report is broken down by firm size.

SECTION 1: FIRM-LEVEL DATA

Firm-level reporting is the only category required for all signatories. We ask about firmwide commitments, knowledge, and implementation—how a firm is doing with materials selection overall, and where they see opportunity for improvement.

Key takeaways:

- Self-reported knowledge grew in all five impact categories in RY25, even as the reporting pool expanded by 22%. The gain is not simply a more experienced cohort answering the same question—even with a growing number of participants, knowledge of sustainable materials is gaining ground in the industry.
- Social health and equity remains the weakest category but posted the largest improvement in the three-year series: Only 49% of RY25 firms gave themselves a low score of one or two out of five (72 of 148), compared to 63% last year (76 of 121).
- Human health and climate health remain the strongest categories of self-reported firm knowledge. This year, 55% of firms rated their human health knowledge at the high end (a four or five) and 56% did so for climate health; up from 45% and 40% respectively in RY24.

- Over 60% of firms have a SAP that specifically addresses materials, but SAP development may have plateaued, as the proportion has not changed even as more firms are participating in reporting.
- Across all sizes of firms, increased frequency of materials-related internal education programs goes hand in hand with requiring all or most staff to attend those sessions, recognizing that better attendance helps elevate knowledge across the board.
- Large firms report that only a small number of firm leaders can speak knowledgeably about all five impact categories. But among all nine small firms, 100% of reporting firms stated that some or all members of leadership were knowledgeable and could speak articulately about sustainable materials.

2026 COTE® Top Ten Award winner, Benjamin Banneker Academic High School,
photo: Joseph Romeo/Perkins Eastman



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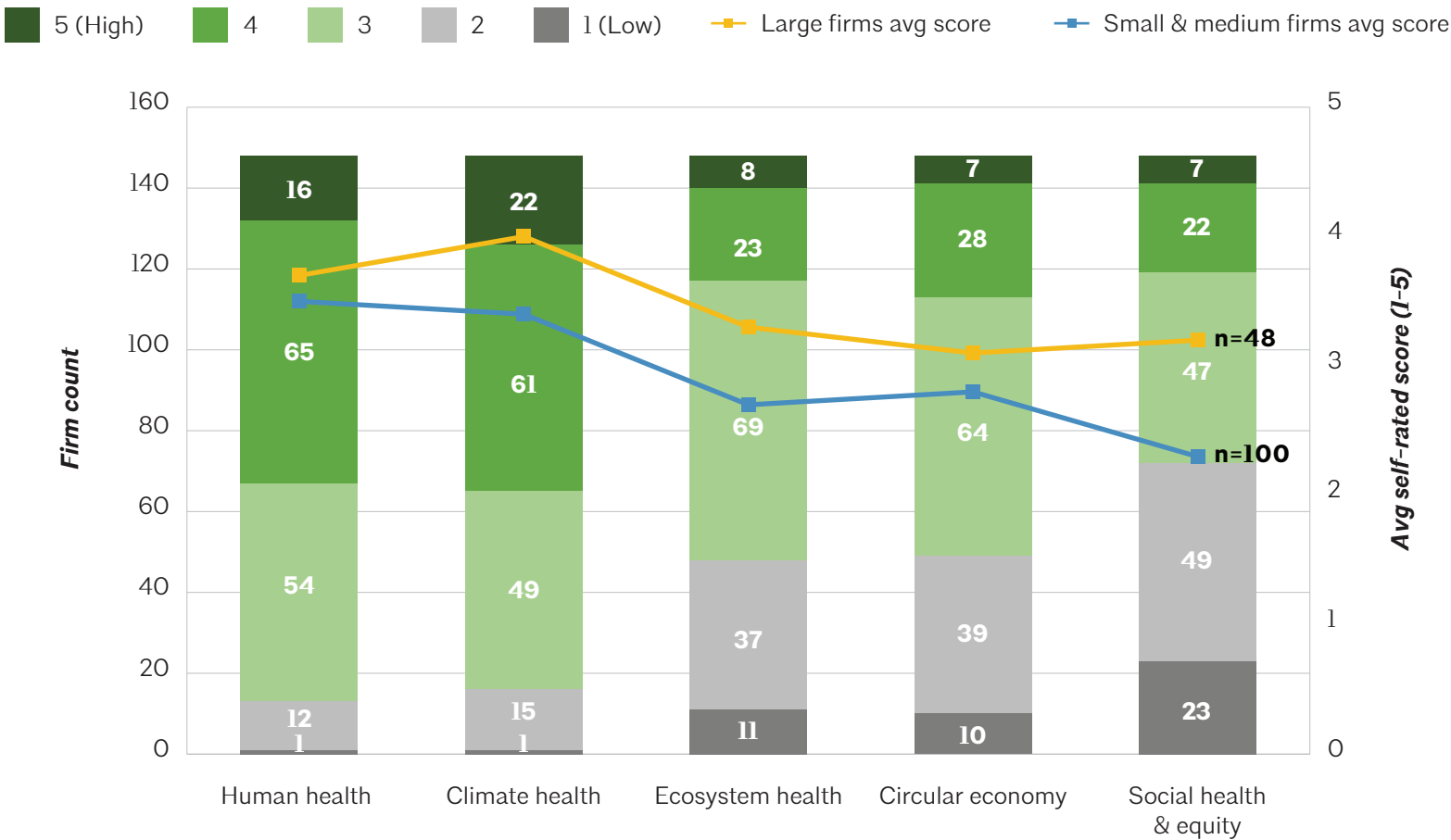
FIRM KNOWLEDGE

The chart shows how firms self-rank their staff’s average level of knowledge in each of the five Materials Pledge impact categories. Firms are most literate in human health and climate health, and climate health showed the largest gain in self-reported knowledge compared to RY24. Social health and equity is the weakest category—72 firms rate themselves as only a level one or two—and yet still, social health and equity knowledge levels nearly doubled, indicating a growing interest in improving equitable sourcing. Ecosystem health and circular economy cluster in the middle. Respondents reported only a slight increase in the level of self-reported knowledge about ecosystem health compared to RY24, with 32% placing themselves in the bottom two bands, up from 45% in RY24.

Self-reported knowledge has grown across all five impact categories and continues to increase, even as the number of reporting firms grows. It is encouraging that, even with more reporting firms in RY25, we still see increased self-reported knowledge across all five impact categories.

Action item: Firmwide ecosystem health knowledge gains were nearly flat in RY25, a sign that current education and outreach efforts are not reaching this category the way they are reaching others. The building product industry must continue to increase the number of Environmental Product Declarations (EPDs), which contain information on TRACI indicators that give us information about environmental impacts of products in addition to carbon emissions. Literacy on interpretation of the TRACI indicators and other ecosystem impacts on material sourcing must increase.

SELF-RANKED FIRM KNOWLEDGE BY MATERIALS PLEDGE IMPACT CATEGORY

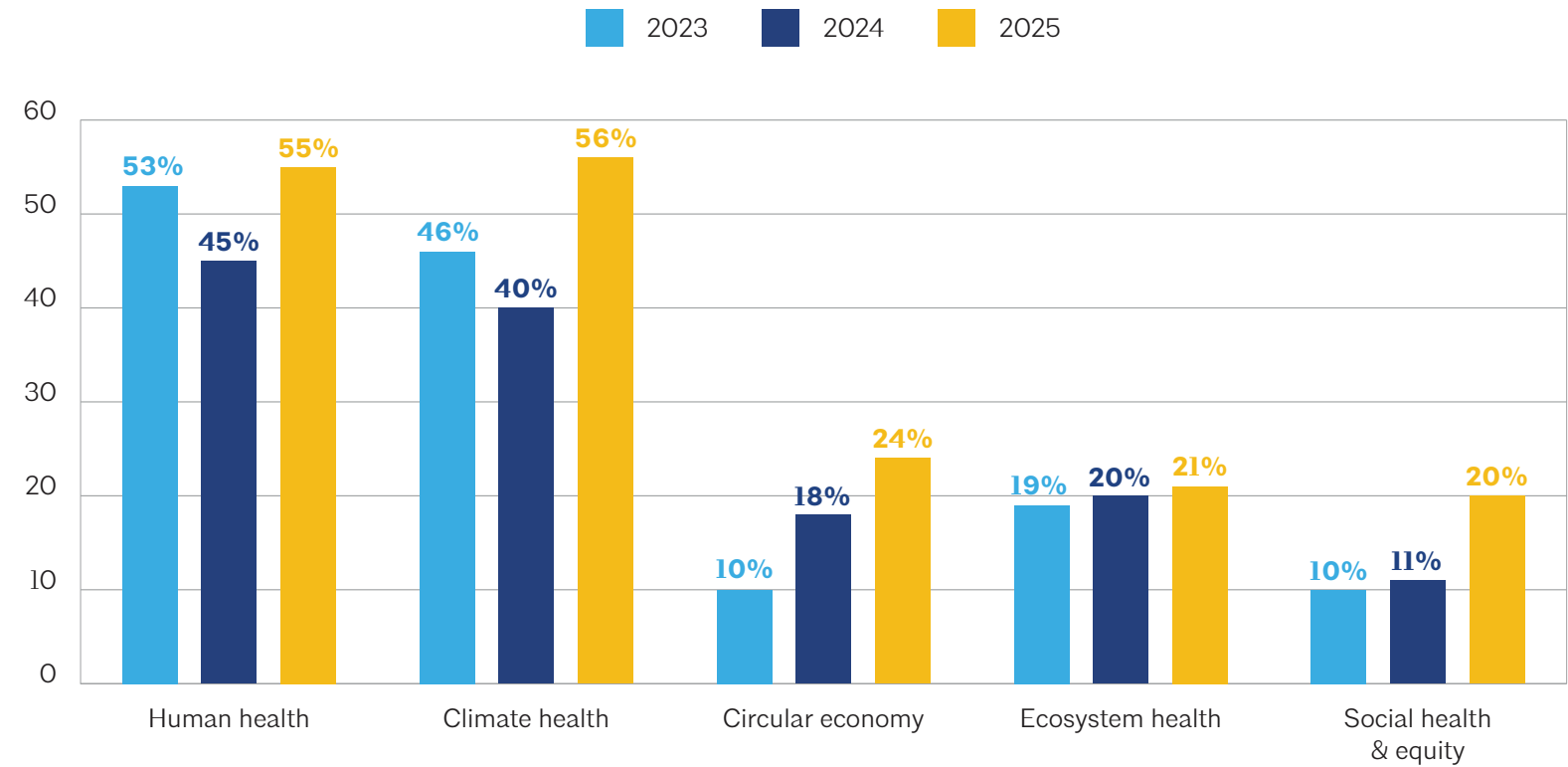


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EDUCATION AND LEADERSHIP

“At Bora, internal communication workshops help to educate staff on responsible material selection. Each workshop is uniquely developed by a new group of people. Sometimes it is their first exposure to the content and topic. These workshops bring a deeper understanding of material health to Bora staff, with the goal that everyone feels able to speak from knowledge and carry a deep enough understanding to educate clients earnestly.”
—Bora Architecture & Interiors

SELF-ASSESSED FIRM KNOWLEDGE: % RATING 4 OR 5 OUT OF 5



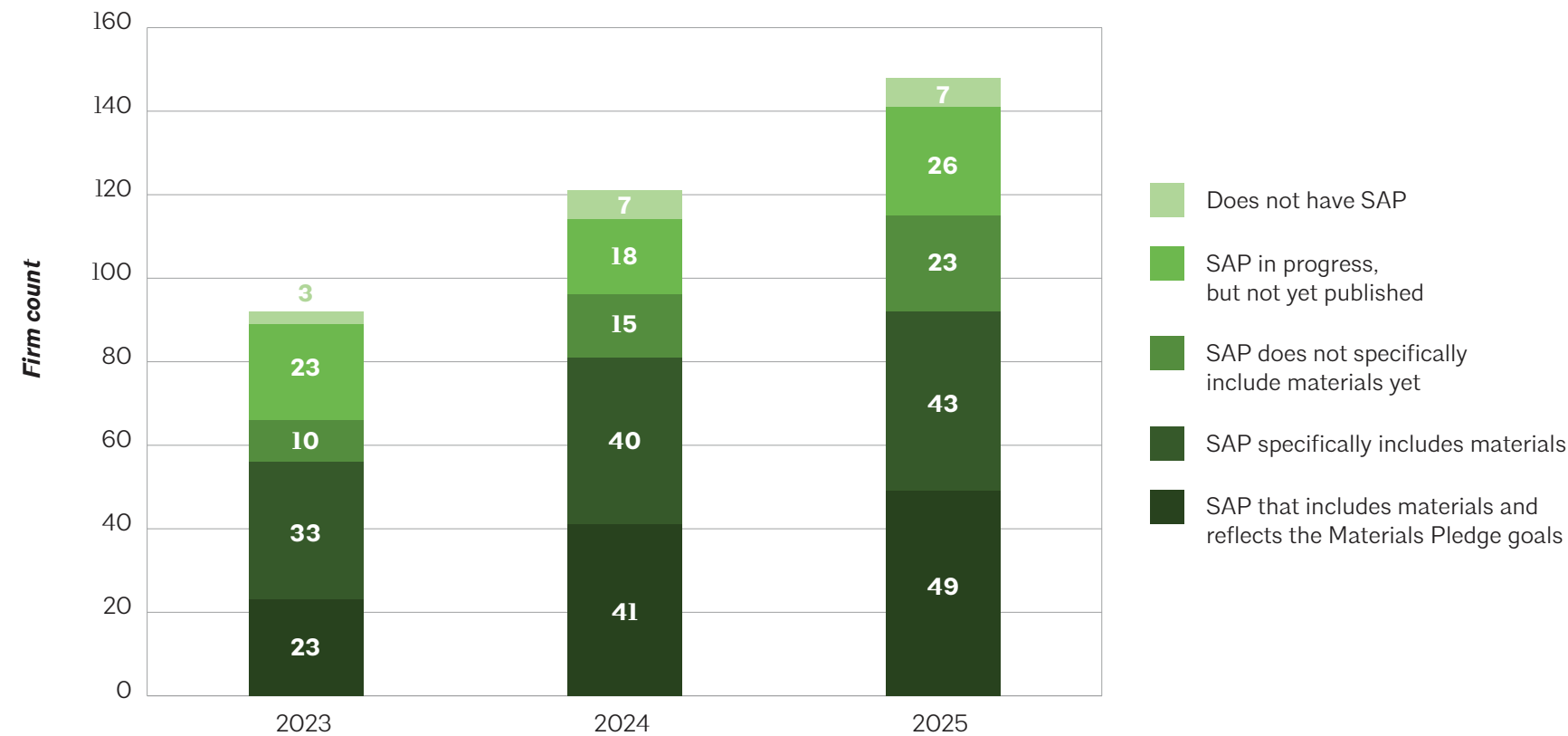
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FIRM COMMITMENTS AND PLANNING

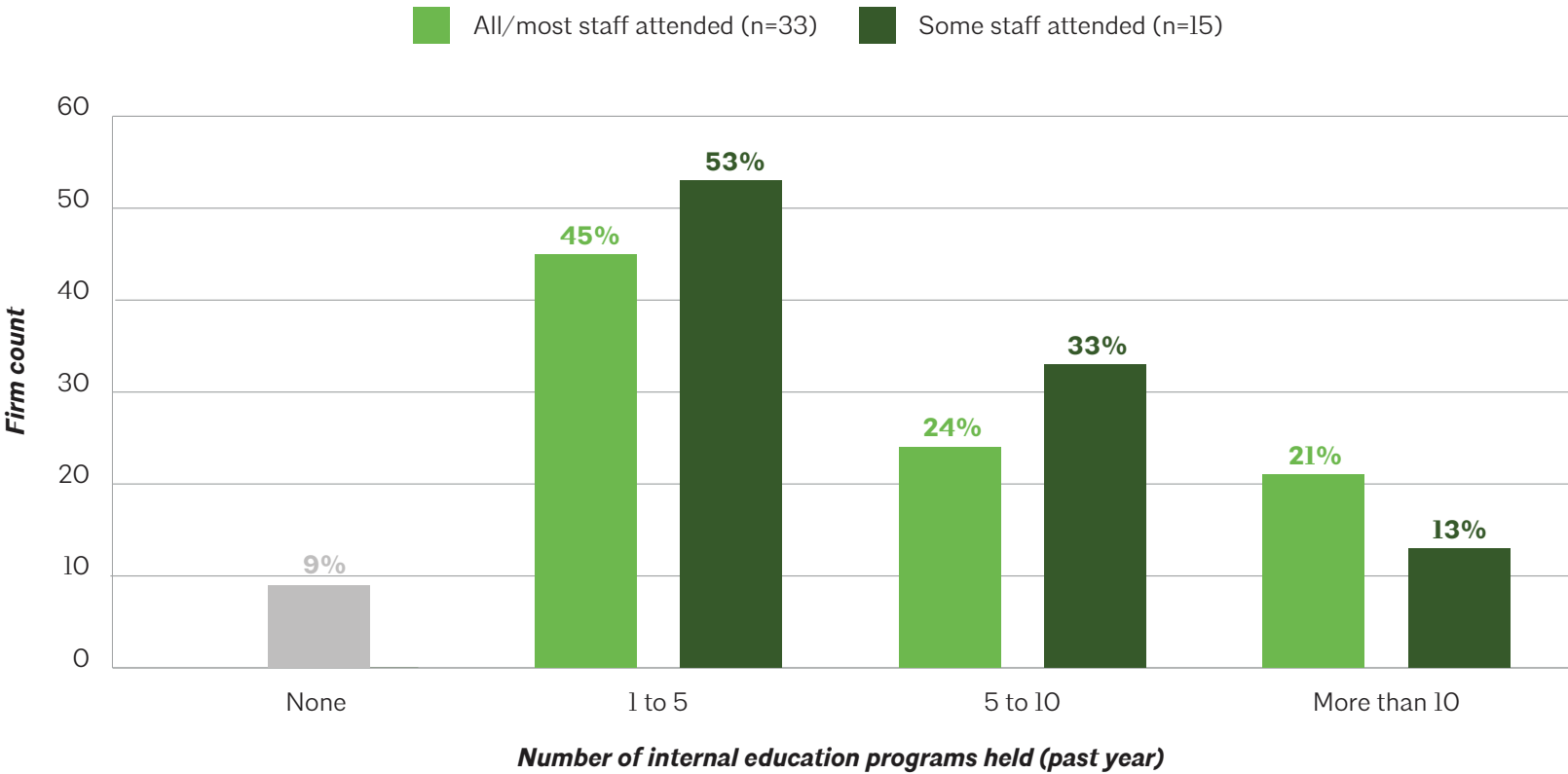
The proportion of firms with a firmwide SAP that features materials-related goals has remained unchanged—67% in RY24 (81 of 121) and 62% in RY25 (92 of 148).

Noteworthy examples of MAPs and SAPs featuring materials goals are included in Appendix A.

STATUS OF SUSTAINABILITY ACTION PLAN



FREQUENCY OF PROGRAMS BY STAFF ATTENDANCE—SMALL & MEDIUM FIRMS (1-49)

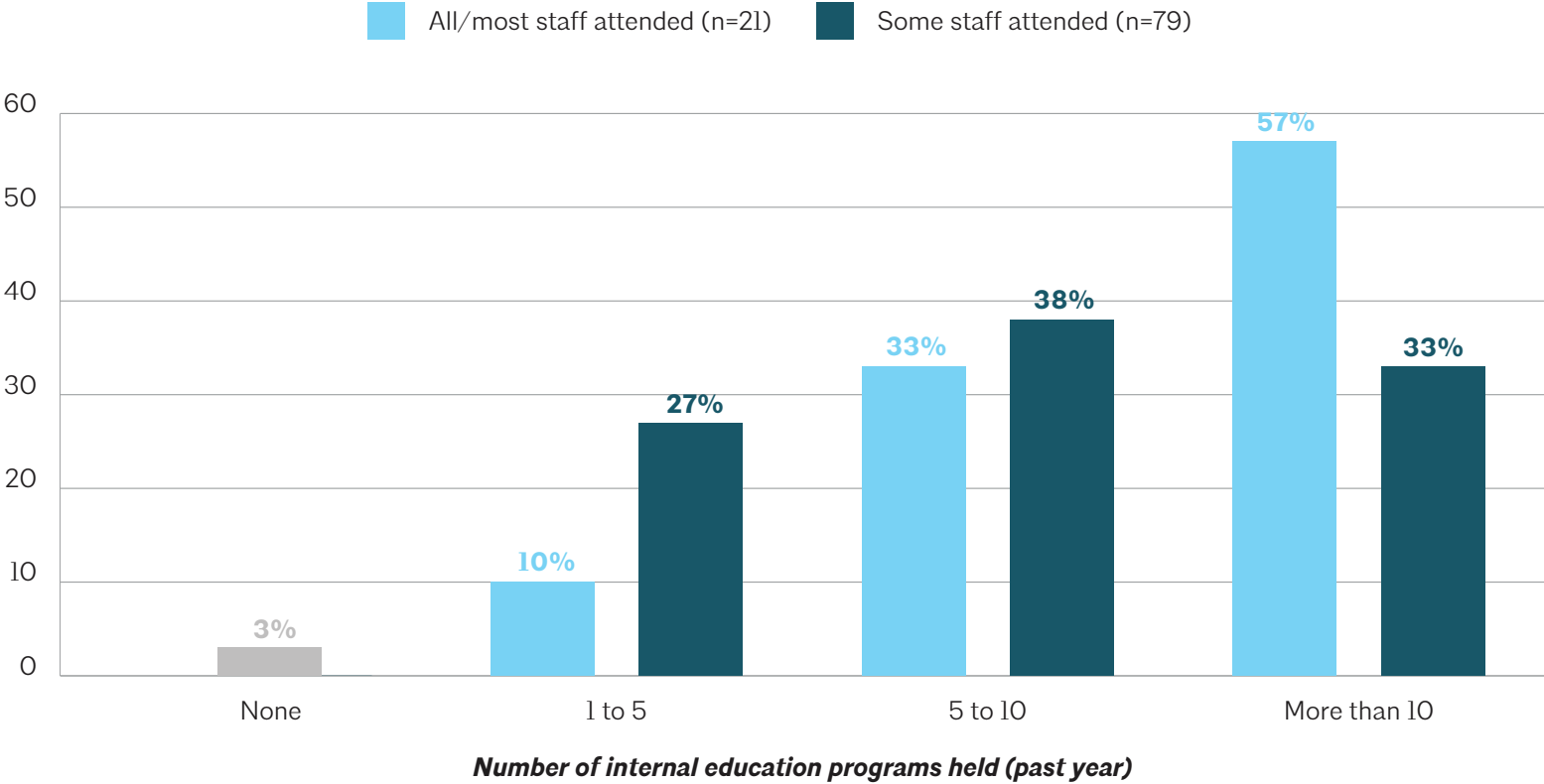


Several questions in the firm-level reporting asked about education of staff on materials sustainability and the five impact categories. Data shows that in RY25, large firms had more frequent education programs than small and medium firms. Across all sizes of firms, there appears to be a trend: Once a firm commits to organizing more frequent education programs about materials, they are also more likely to require all or most staff to attend those sessions. It seems that increasing the frequency of education goes hand in hand with the realization that better attendance helps spread knowledge and improve work across the board.

Recommendation for firms: Make materials and impact category-related education firmwide, not opt-in. This single lever moves fluency and awareness together.

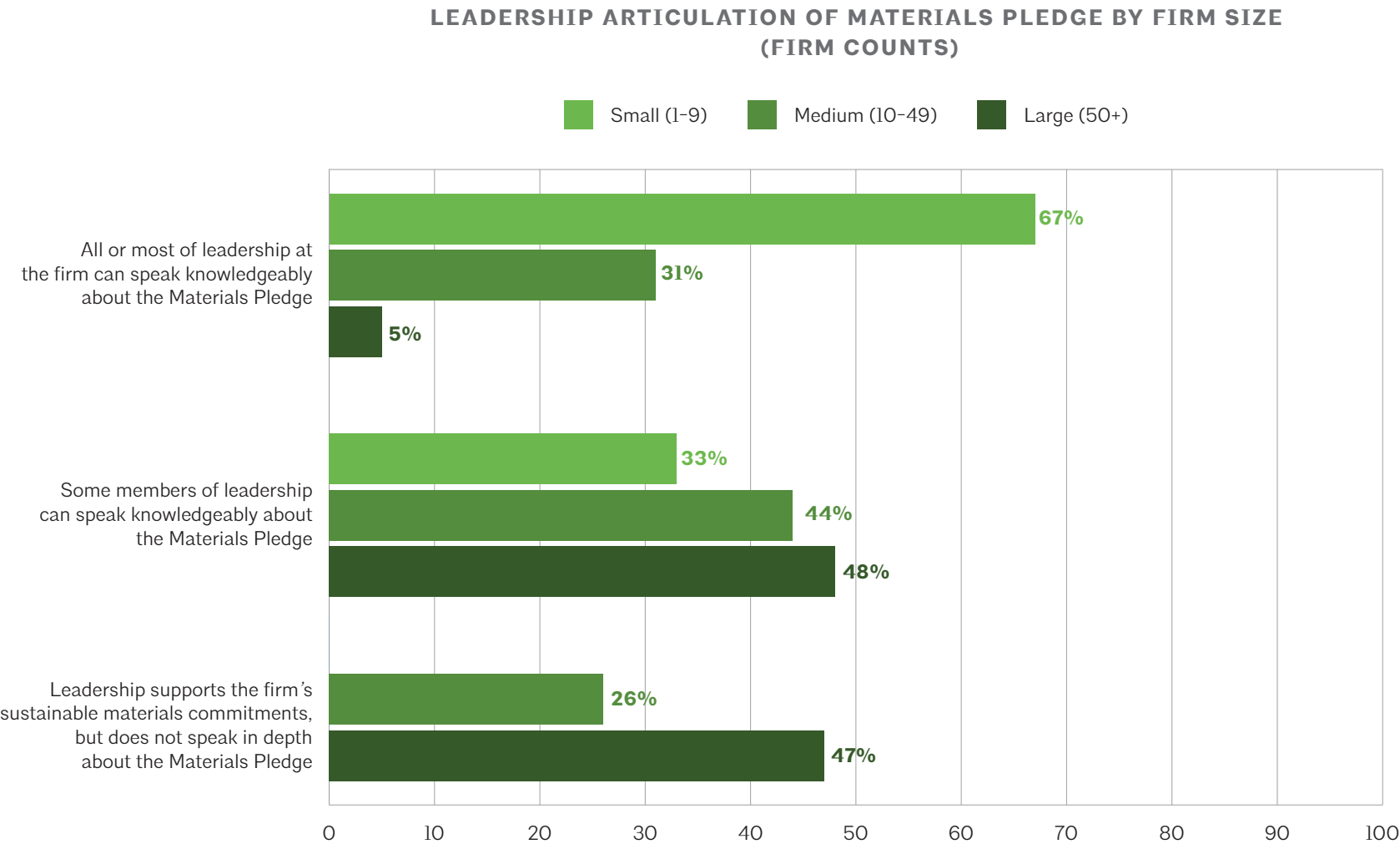
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FREQUENCY OF PROGRAMS BY STAFF ATTENDANCE—LARGE FIRMS (50+)



“We actively integrate the AIA Materials Pledge criteria into our design and decision-making processes. This includes evaluating both existing and new material products against the pledge’s goals and incorporating these considerations into sustainability discussions and goal setting with clients. We extend this commitment to consultant and vendor engagement by requiring that product representatives complete a materials scorecard as part of our internal review. Firm-wide, we reinforce accountability through monthly public forums that share knowledge, track progress, and elevate awareness across our team members, ensuring that our commitment is both operationalized in our work and clearly communicated in our practice.”
— Ballinger

“We use the Pledge to let product manufacturers know we are collecting product data even for projects that are not subject to LEED, Well, or LBC certification.”
—Centerbrook Architects and Planners, LLC



Among large firms, only 5% report that all or most leadership can speak knowledgeably about all five impact categories. Nearly 48% of large firms say some members of their leadership can speak in depth about the Materials Pledge, and 47% fall into a group that may be considered generally supportive of sustainability, but not necessarily able to speak about the Pledge or impacts of materials.

However, among small firms, 100% reported that some or all firm leaders were knowledgeable about sustainable materials, with an impressive 67% of small firms signaled that all more most of leadership are able to speak knowledgeably about the Materials Pledge.

Recommendation for firms: Ensure the Materials Pledge impact categories are understood across firm roles. Schedule sessions that invite leadership participation or make educational information digestible and accessible to busy leaders.

“We use the Materials Pledge as a key part of our mission statement and as an education tool when working with our clients and collaborators at every stage of the process, from RFP responses to project kickoff through specification writing. We also leverage the Pledge when speaking with product vendors and suppliers, to focus our options but also instill in them the value of addressing these criteria.”
—CookFox Architects

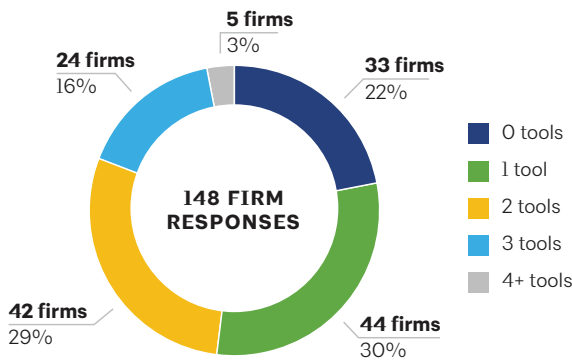
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TOOLS AND DATABASES

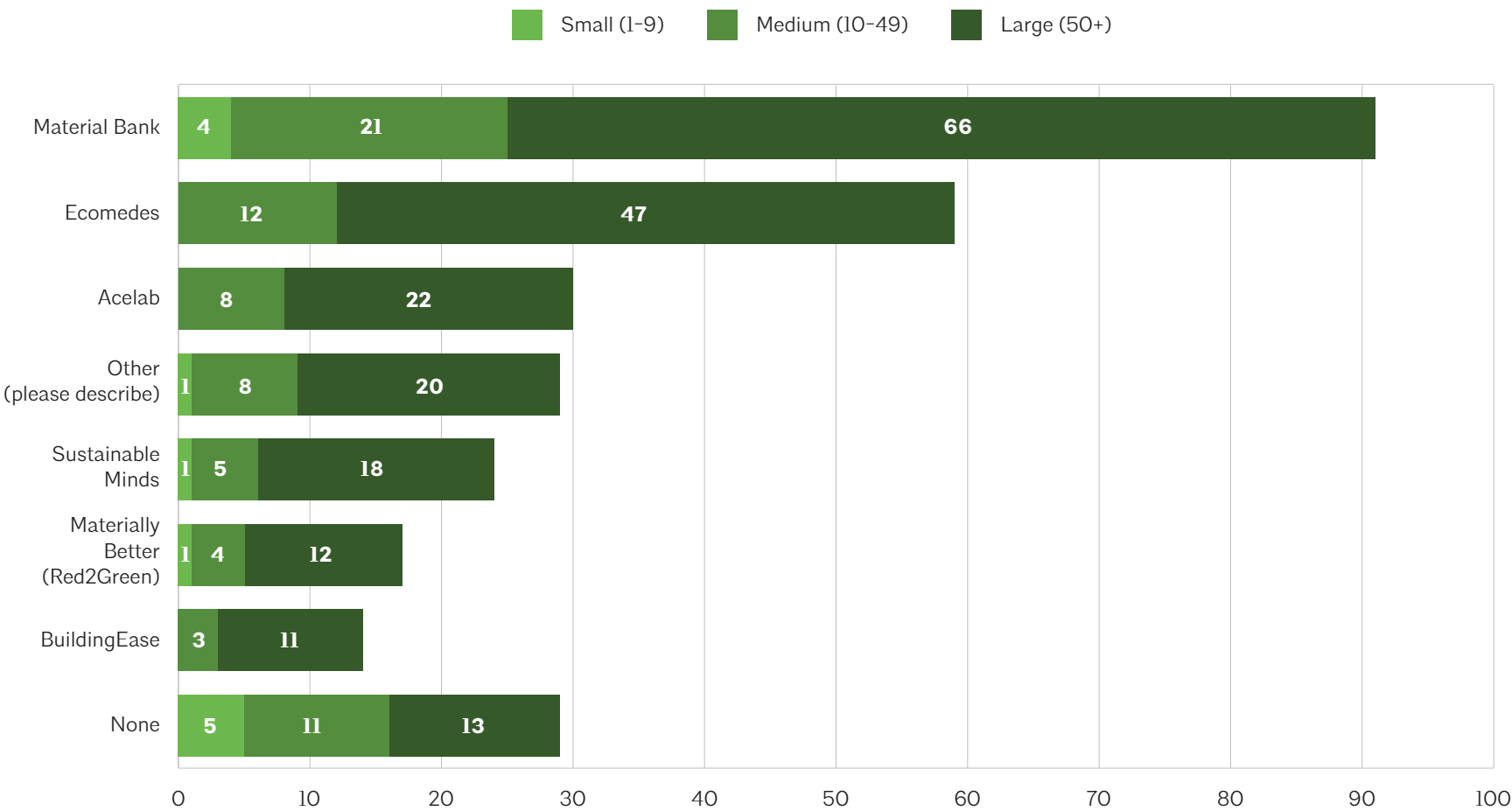
This snapshot of product database usage allowed multiple selections. It shows that 91 firms (62%) use Material Bank, an online tool that enables product sampling as well as providing information about sustainability attributes. Among database tools, 59 (40%) report using Ecomedes, and 20% use Acelab. 20% of firms listed “Other,” and descriptions given included use of Embodied Carbon in Construction Calculator (EC3), HPD Public Repository, Green Badger, or an internally developed proprietary database.

Sustainable Minds, Materially Better, and BuildingEase are emerging in the market, offering different workflows and capabilities. Over 20% of firms do not use any external database tools, and more than half of those who answered “None” were small and medium firms. 71 firms (48%) reported using two or more tools simultaneously. 16% use three tools; and only five firms use four or more tools.

NUMBER OF DATABASES THAT EACH REPORTING FIRM USES



PRODUCT DATABASE USE BY FIRM SIZE
(FIRM COUNTS, N=148, MULTI-SELECT)



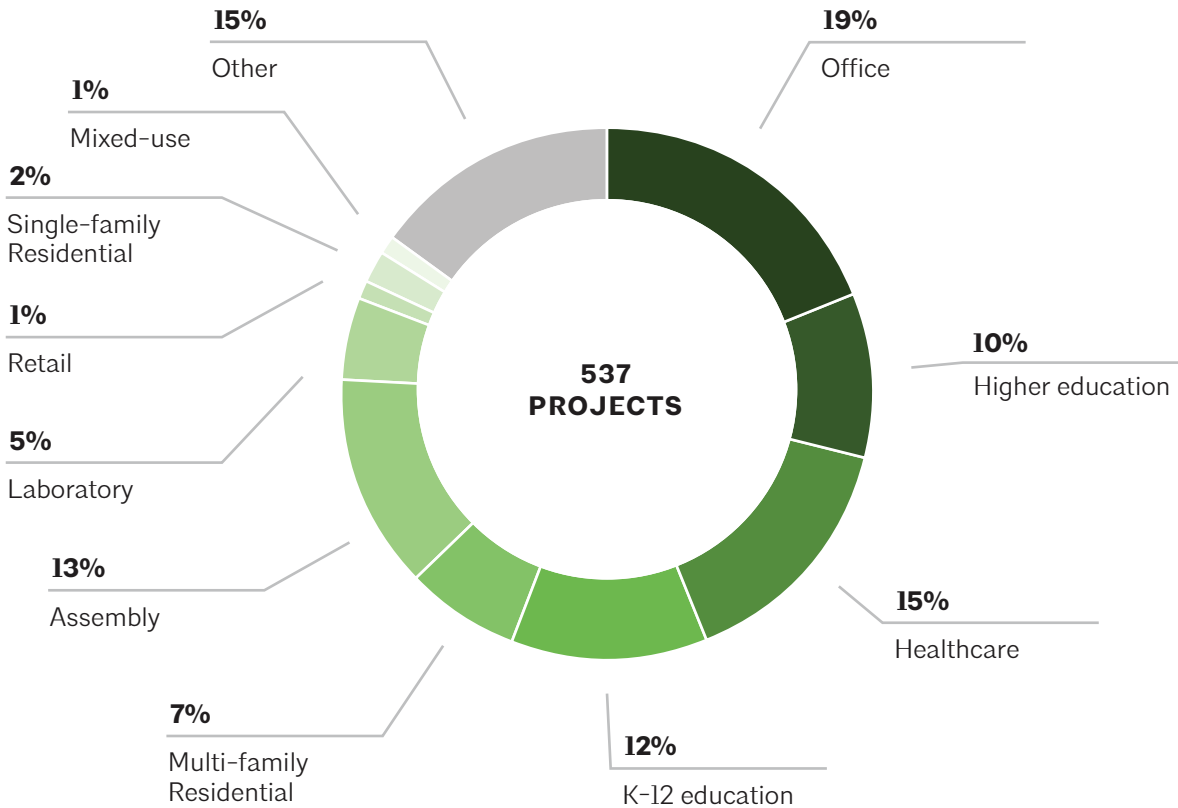
SECTION 2: PROJECT-LEVEL DATA

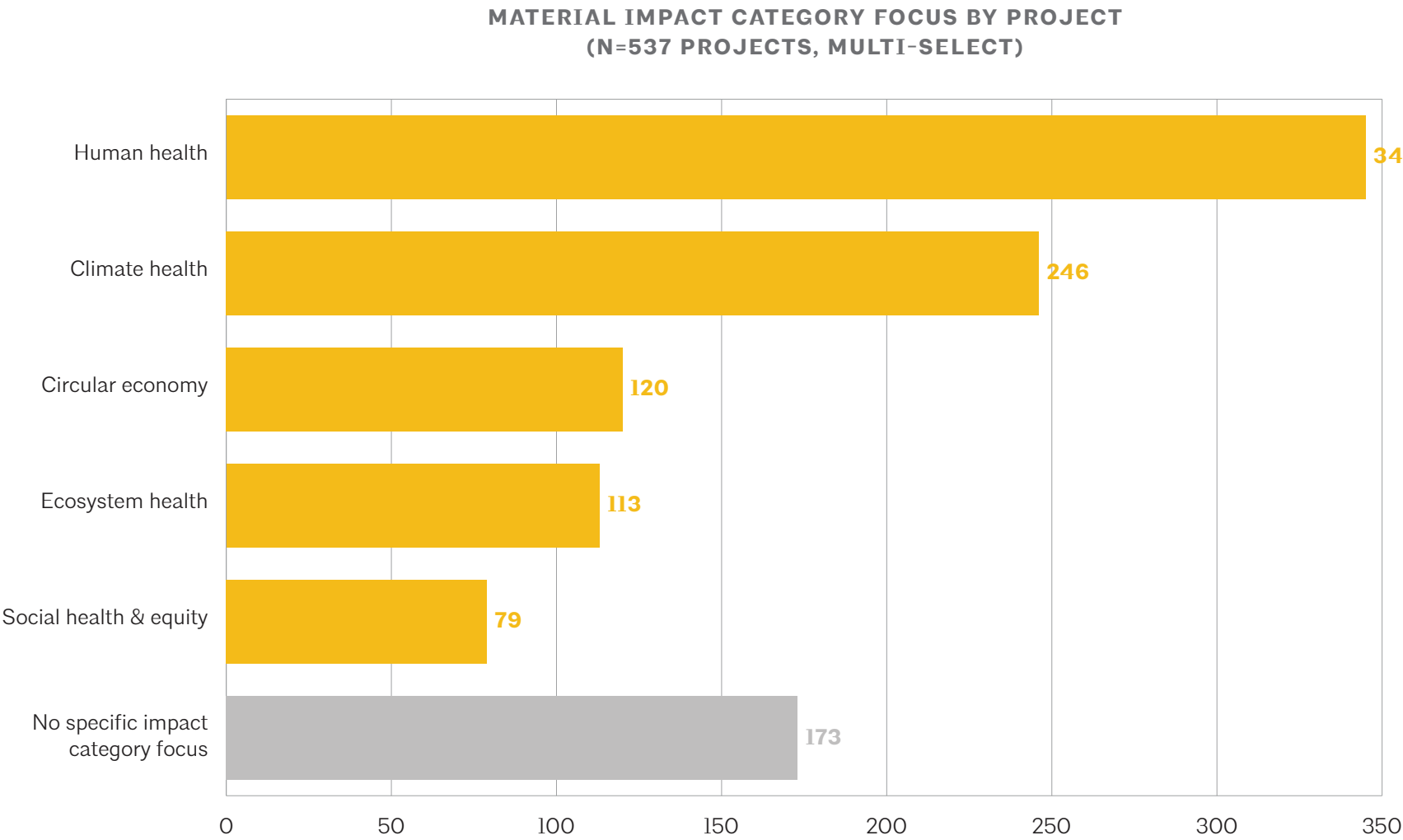
Project-level reporting is optional but strongly encouraged. Questions addressed design strategies and processes used to improve material selections on specific projects. This reporting year, 93 of the 148 reporting firms (63%) took the next step and reported project-level data. In total, 537 projects were reported, representing 59.2 million GSF. This is an improvement from last year’s reporting of 419 projects and 36 million GSF.

Key takeaways:

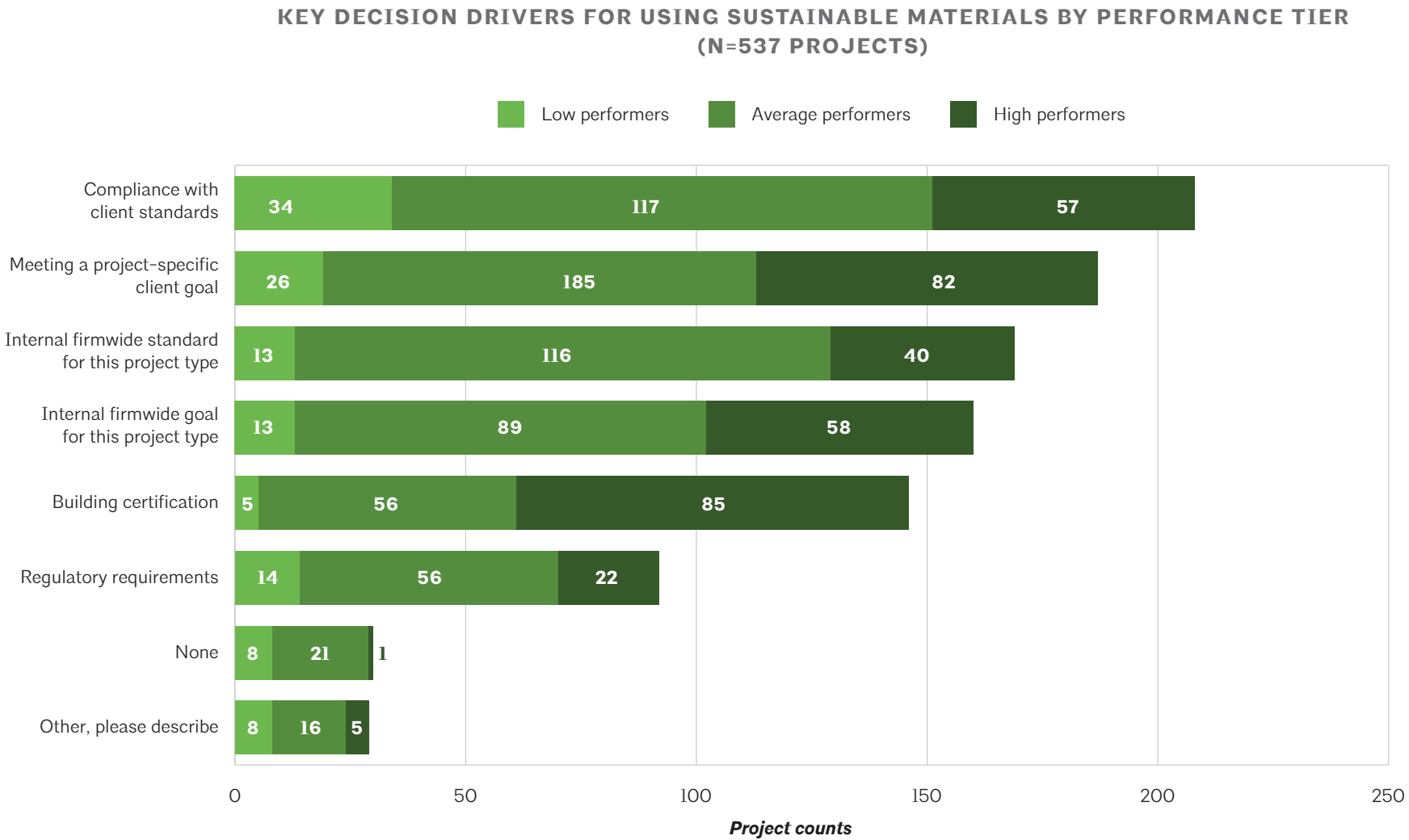
- In firm-level reporting, we learned that 75% of firms use one or more database tools to obtain material sustainability information. However, an interesting discrepancy is found in project-level reporting, with only 56 out of 537 projects (just over 10%) reported using a database tool on a project. This seems to indicate that database tools are still developing in terms of directly supporting design teams in daily project work.
- Four use types account for half of all reported projects: Office, higher education, healthcare, and K-12 education.

REPORTED PROJECTS BY USE TYPE



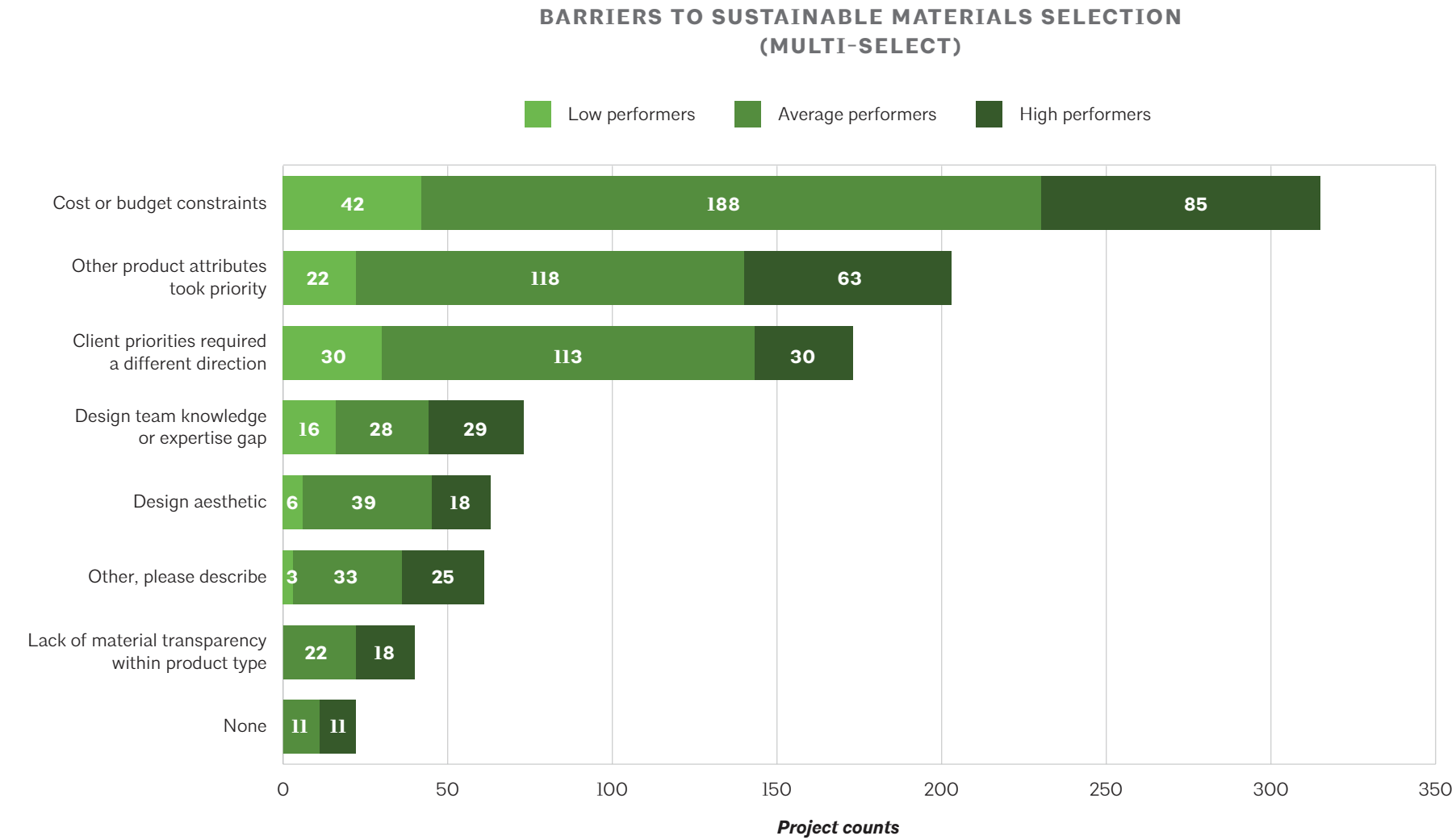


- Key takeaways:**
- Human health is the most-addressed project impact category (64% of projects cite actions to improve materials based on human health criteria).
 - Social health and equity in materials selection is an emerging area of investigation. Only 15% of project teams focused on this impact category during materials selection. 173 projects (32%) reported no specific impact category focus.



In the RY25 project-level questions, teams were asked to self-rank their projects as a high, average, or low performer in terms of sustainable materials selection, compared subjectively to other projects in the same firm. The chart “Key Decision Drivers for Using Sustainable Materials by Performance Tier” cross-references self-identified performance tier with the key decisions that drove materials selections on each project.

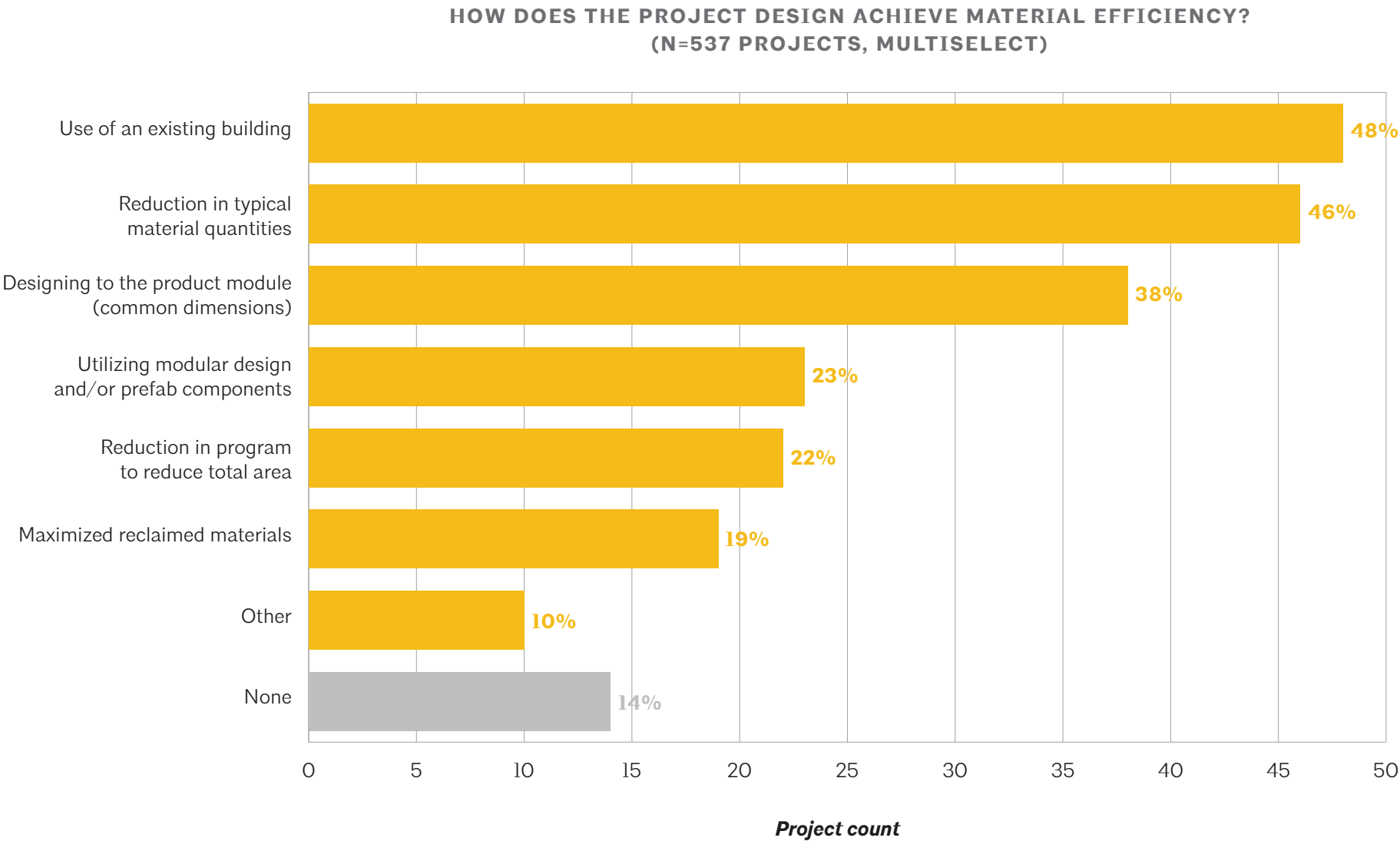
- Of 537 projects reported in RY25, around 30% of projects were self-identified as high performers, compared subjectively to other projects in that firm, in terms of sustainable materials achievements. Among high performers, building certifications and project-specific client goals were the biggest drivers of sustainable materials selection, followed by internal firm goals and compliance with client standards. Internal firmwide standards and regulatory requirements played a role.
- 58% of projects were self-identified as average performers in sustainable materials selection. Among average performers, most project teams cited compliance with client standards or compliance with internal firmwide standards as the biggest drivers, followed by client-driven or firm-driven goals. Building certifications and regulatory requirements played a role in some cases, or simply that there were no drivers for use of sustainable materials.
- 12% of projects were self-identified as low performers in sustainable materials selection. Compliance with client standards or meeting client’s project-specific goals were the primary reason given, followed by internal firm standards and goals and regulatory requirements.



Cost or budget constraints were the most frequently named barriers to sustainable materials selection at every tier of self-identified sustainable materials performance. Close to 60% of projects cited cost or budget as a barrier. Among those self-identified as average performers, competing project priorities, or client priorities that required a different direction, were the most common barriers cited, followed by design aesthetic or a design team knowledge gap. Differing client priorities were the barriers most identified among low performers. However, firms also commented on other barriers within the industry, and in some cases how they were able to overcome the barriers.

“Encountering some challenges with sourcing of steel and precast concrete that meet the GWP limits that we set on the project, due to typical sourcing practices of steel through service centers and limitations of customization within EPD reporting for precast concrete.”
—Medium Firm, Midwest USA

AIA MATERIALS PLEDGE BY THE NUMBERS



Reporters were asked to select the strategy or multiple strategies used to achieve material efficiency. 48% of projects used an existing building as a strategy for achieving material efficiency (a new question for RY25). 46% pursued material efficiency through reducing typical material quantities, and 38% through designing the product module. Some projects cited modular or prefab design (23%) and reducing total area by rightsizing the program (22%). Only 19% of projects cited designing with reclaimed materials as a strategy for material efficiency.

Additional strategies in the comments included designing with a simple palette of exposed concrete floor and concrete masonry unit (CMU) block walls; use of advanced framing to reduce unnecessary light wood framing and improve wall R-value; use of expanded metal mesh in lieu of perforated metal to reduce cost, weight, and carbon; working with a consultant to right-size the design to accommodate cross-laminated timber (CLT) panel sizes; and using a single paint color to avoid surplus stock.

Recommendation for project teams: Consider how to increase the use of reclaimed materials on projects.

AIA MATERIALS PLEDGE BY THE NUMBERS

SOURCING AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

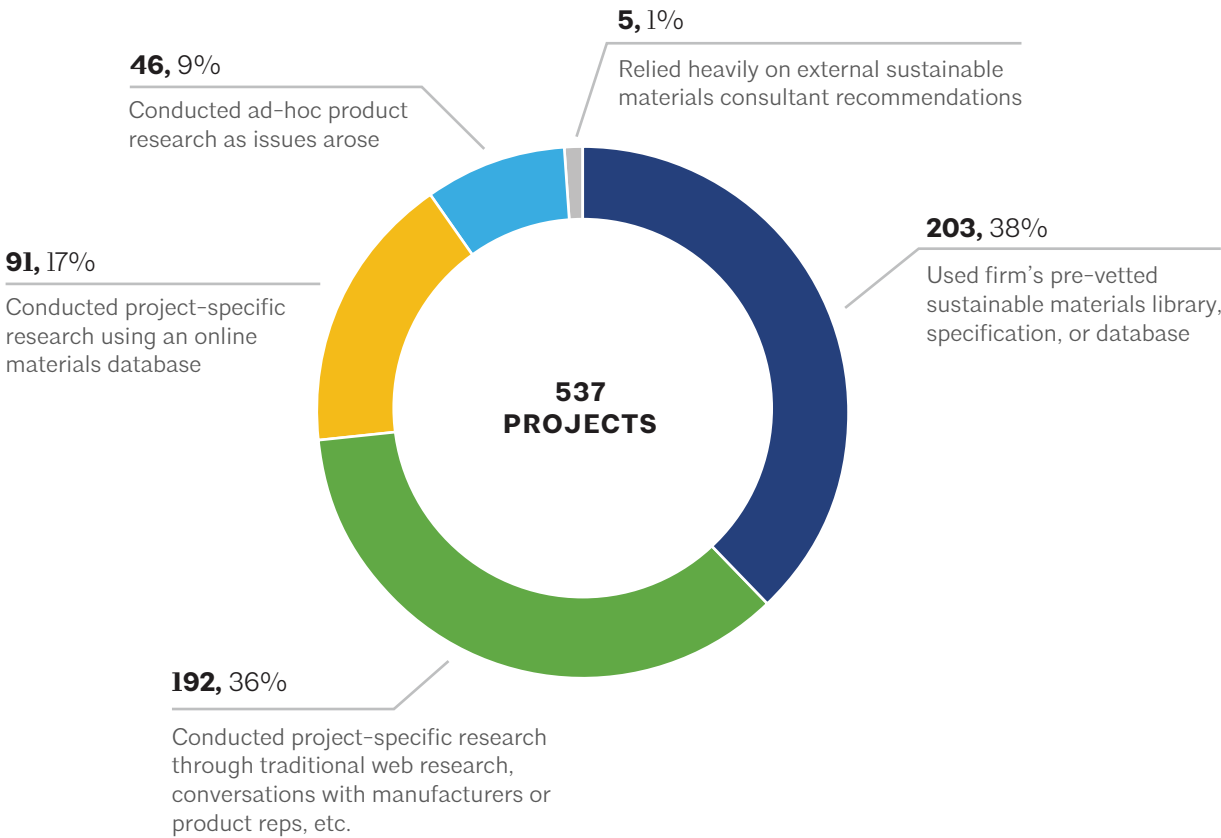
Teams were asked about their approach to sourcing sustainable materials on projects. Firms maintaining their own pre-vetted materials library (203 projects) was the primary method for finding materials, followed by traditional project-specific web and manufacturer research (192 projects), suggesting that firm-level materials library work is benefiting project teams.

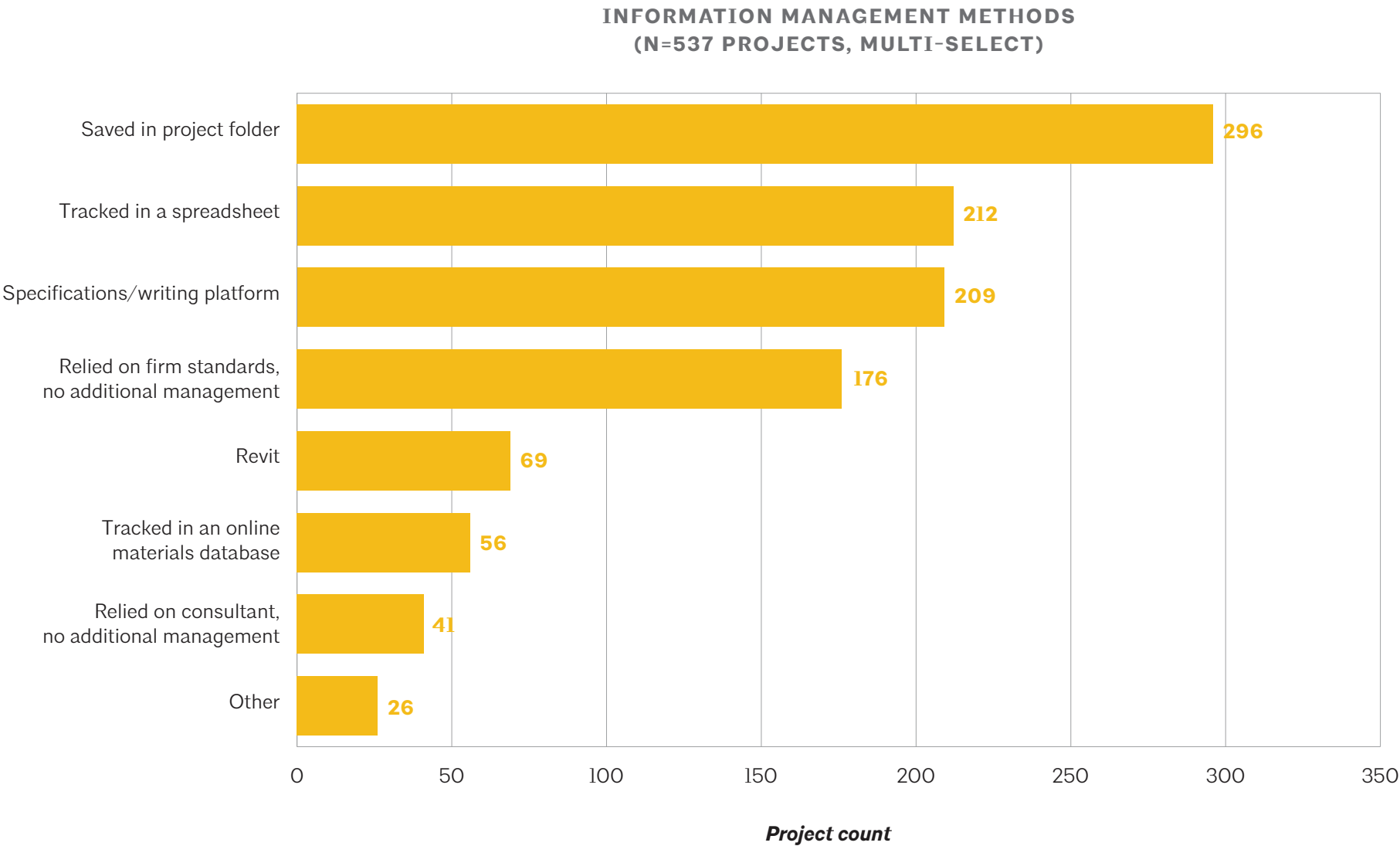
“Among other references, ARC utilizes the AIA Materials Pledge when determining which materials we accept into our office library and use in our projects.”
—Architectural Resources Cambridge, Inc. (ARC)

“DLR Group has intentionally curated our materials libraries to prioritize Red List Free and Red List Approved products, reinforcing our commitment to the human health category. Manufacturers seeking inclusion in our library understand and adhere to these rigorous requirements.”
—DLR Group

“The project material selection depended heavily on the client’s internal sustainability goals and prescribed healthy materials selection impacted by the pursuit of the Living Building Challenge Core Certification. The project team consulted with Materially Better and coordinated with a sustainability consultant to track sustainability goals.”
—Marvel

SOURCING APPROACH





In addition to information sourcing, teams were also asked how they managed material sustainability documentation. It was interesting to see that although 78% of firms report using database tools, at a project level most still reported managing materials information in a project folder (55%), a spreadsheet (40%), or a specifications-writing platform (39%). Many projects reported no special management method for sustainability information. Some projects tracked materials in Revit, a database, or rely on a consultant. Comments included methods such as client standards or a client-provided online database; written narratives carried into cost estimates; materials tracked in the whole-building life cycle assessment report issued with the construction documents; and implementing a cross-team sustainability steering group to be responsible for information management.

Notably, only 10% of projects reported tracking project materials in an online materials database. This may reveal a gap between accessing the data during early design phases, compared to following through and specifying the more sustainable material in the construction documents. Or, online databases may simply not be widely adopted as project workflow tools yet.

AIA MATERIALS PLEDGE BY THE NUMBERS

Impact category highlight: Human health

Human health is one of the most mature impact categories in terms of available transparency documentation and efforts in the industry to reduce exposure to toxicity. Firms described curating their materials libraries around criteria such as “Red List Free” and “Red List Approved” products and using them to establish expectations with manufacturers.

The challenge is to carry these priorities through procurement. Cost remains the most frequently cited barrier, while availability, lead times, and substitutions can challenge healthier material selections during construction.

“Interior material selections were driven by a commitment to indoor air quality and carbon reduction: Substituted laminate with Marmoleum linoleum and wood veneers; used locally sourced plywood with exposed cores to eliminate PVC edge banding; eliminated PVC in carpet backing and wall bases by transitioning to bio-based alternatives; and installed PET acoustic panels made from recycled bottles, manufactured less than 30 miles away.”
—Miller Hull



2026 COTE Top Ten Award winner, Kapuso at the Upper Yard, photo: Tom Fitzgerald/Mithun

AIA MATERIALS PLEDGE BY THE NUMBERS

Impact category highlight: Climate health

Embodied carbon is an area where the AIA 2030 Commitment and Materials Pledge directly overlap. The 2030 Commitment addresses embodied carbon as part of net zero emissions goals, while the Materials Pledge addresses it through material choices. Lower-carbon products, reuse, reclaimed materials, and material reduction can all reduce greenhouse gas emissions associated with building materials.

Climate health was a specific focus on 246 projects, second only to human health. Material efficiency also supports climate goals. 48% of projects reported the use of an existing building, and 46% reported reducing typical material quantities.

MODELING EMBODIED CARBON

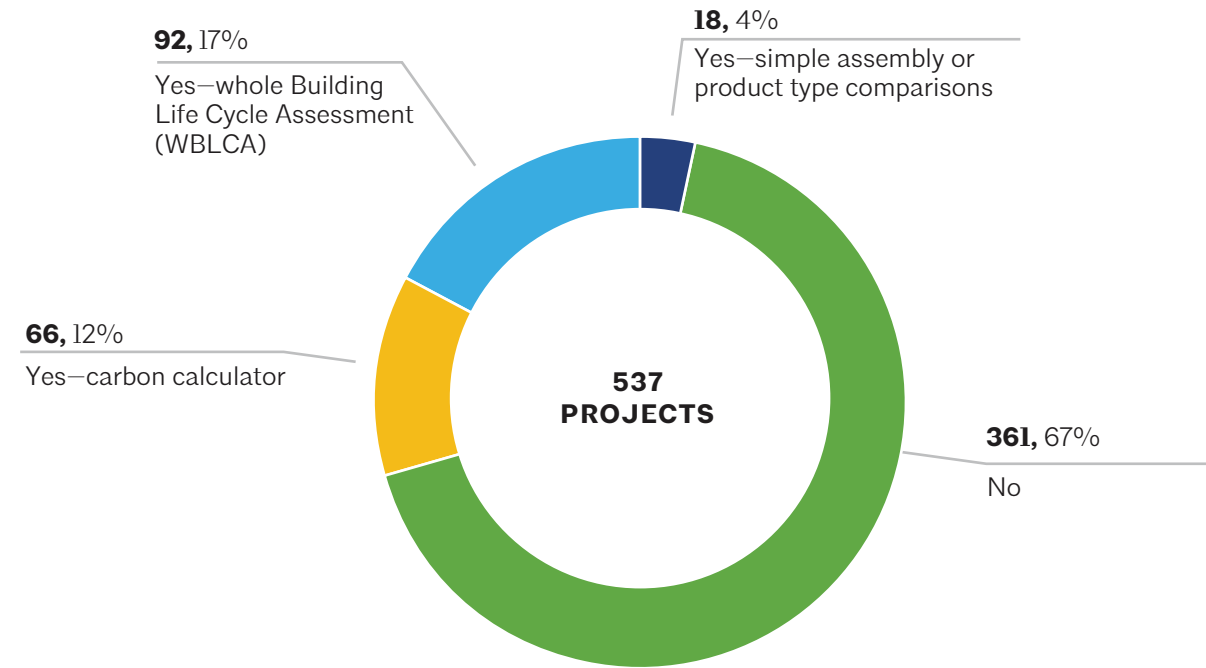
One third of projects reported measuring or modeling embodied carbon; two-thirds of projects did not. 17% used a whole-building life cycle assessment (WBLCA), 12% used a carbon calculator, and only 3% used simple assembly or product comparisons.

Recommendation for project teams

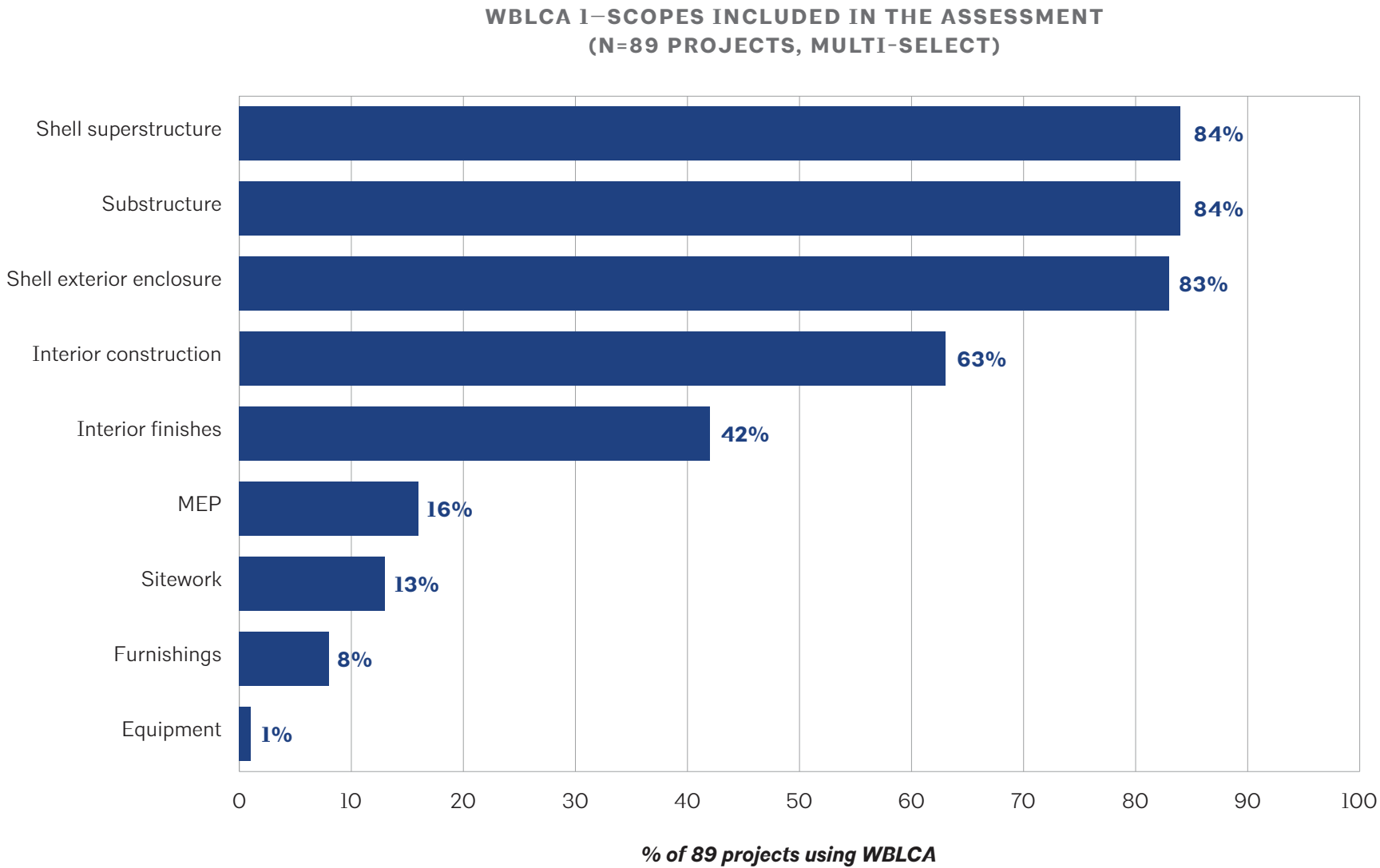
The limited use of these simpler modeling methods points to an opportunity to bring carbon evaluation into more projects without requiring a full building assessment.

“When we’ve presented information—mostly using it to improve material selection—clients have at times chosen more expensive carbon-storing alternatives, as the added investment had relatively little impact on the overall budget.”
—Arkin Tilt

DID THE PROJECT MEASURE EMBODIED CARBON?

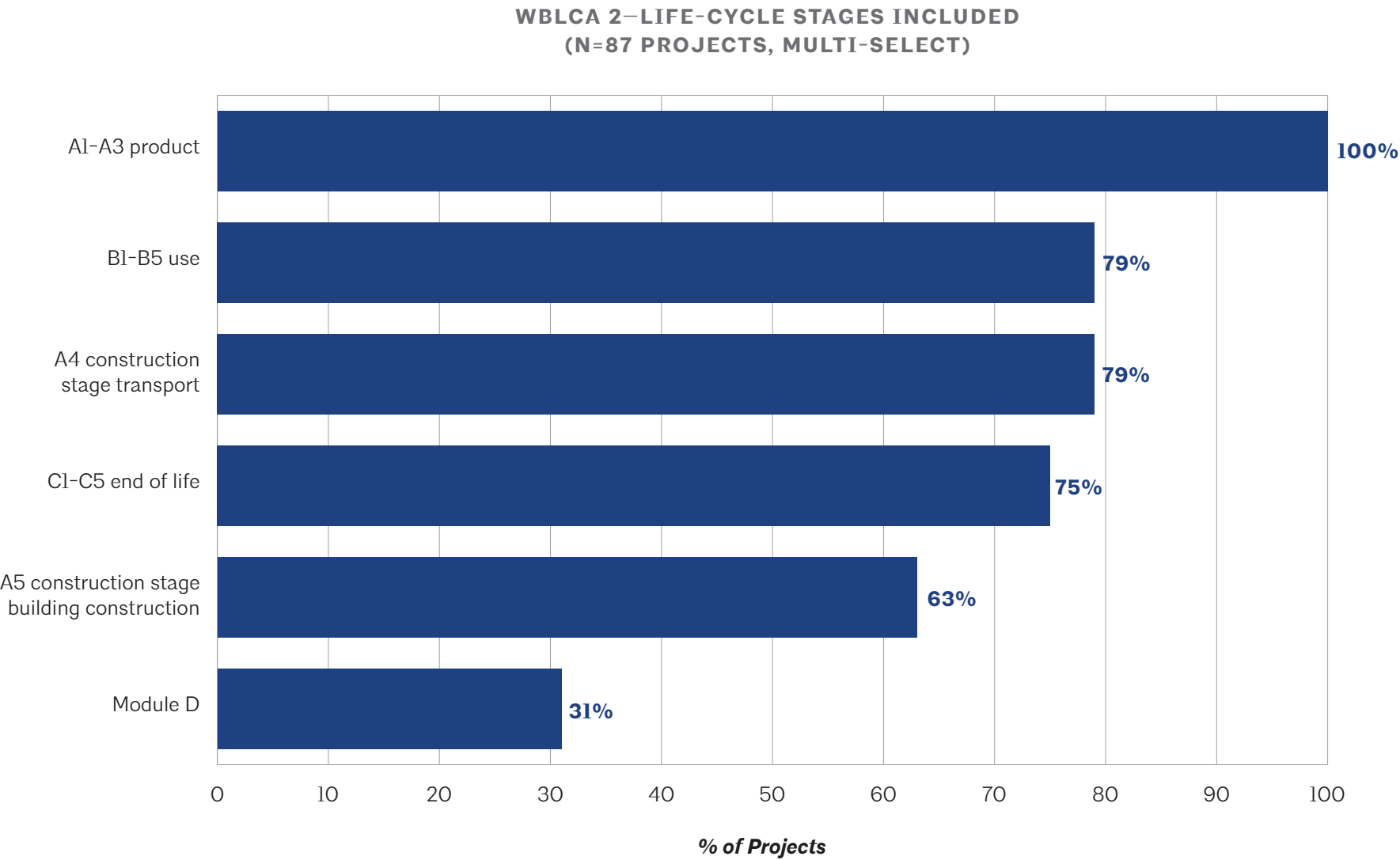


AIA MATERIALS PLEDGE BY THE NUMBERS



Data from RY25 revealed that scopes included in or excluded from embodied carbon models currently vary across firms. This makes it difficult to establish benchmarks or reduction targets. Among projects completing WBLCA, superstructure, substructure, and exterior enclosure are most consistently included. Interior construction is commonly included but not always. Interior finishes, MEP, sitework, furnishings, and equipment are less frequently captured—but they are included sometimes.

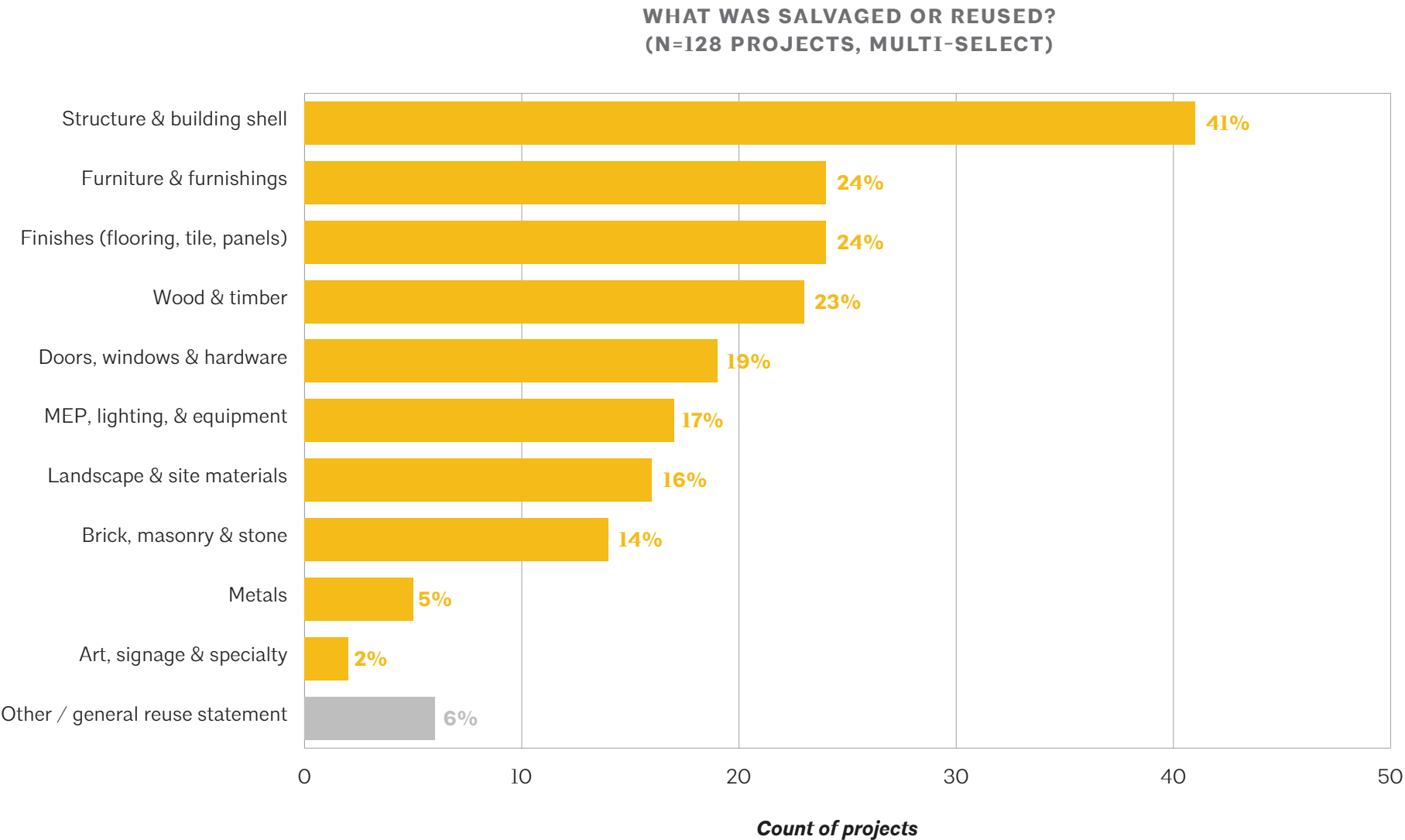
AIA MATERIALS PLEDGE BY THE NUMBERS



Consistent boundaries in terms of life cycle stage are also needed for meaningful benchmarks. All reported WBLCA efforts include A1-A3 impacts, but inclusion of later life-cycle stages varies. These differences make project comparisons difficult and limit the industry’s ability to establish meaningful benchmarks.

The CLF WBLCA Benchmark Study v2, as well as the Embodied Carbon Harmonization and Optimization (ECHO) Project, both provide common conventions for scope, reference study period, biogenic carbon, and other reporting variables that can support more consistent comparisons. It is a critical moment for AIA to adopt these conventions and help the industry standardize embodied carbon tracking and comparability.

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Impact category highlight: Circular economy

Interest in circularity and salvage and reuse of materials is having an explosive moment is growing rapidly, supported by organizations such as Build Reuse, the All for Reuse Ecosystem map, and the proliferation of resources on reuse and deconstruction. Reuse of materials and buildings has compounding benefits across Materials Pledge impact categories, saving carbon, eliminating waste, and avoiding the introduction of new chemical hazards.

The primary scope of salvage and reuse was existing buildings. One quarter of projects (24%) salvaged or reused materials and components for reinstallation. For projects that reinstalled previously salvaged materials, the primary reclaimed categories were furniture, finishes such as flooring, ceiling tile, and wall panels, and wood and timber.

“By re-siding, re-roofing, and retrofitting systems rather than building new, this project preserved existing 1970s affordable housing and reduced the overall material required for 168 homes.”
—Architects FORA

“The project set a construction waste target of less than 7.5 lbs/sq ft and achieved a waste generation rate of 7.45 lbs/sq ft, successfully meeting the goal, while diverting 89.21% of construction and demolition waste from landfill through recycling and material reuse.”
—Perkins&Will

AIA MATERIALS PLEDGE BY THE NUMBERS

Impact category highlights: Social health and equity

Only 15% of projects reported social health and equity as a driver for sustainable materials selection. In comments, several projects reported commitments centered on accessible and inclusive design, and community-centered site strategies. While these reflect a commitment to occupant well-being in the built environment, they represent a different goal than the pledge’s focus on labor conditions and equity within the material supply chains, suggesting that reporting questions may need to be clarified.

A few projects described investigating forced labor risk and avoiding sourcing from high-risk supply chains. Generally, the industry would benefit from clearer definitions and shared practical examples.

“We researched forced labor mitigation in solar PV and found a preferable option, although a different panel will likely be supplied to the project due to the limitation of the publicly bid project. We also research forced labor impacts of acoustic treatments and paint, which are two high-volume wall materials. This resulted in the selection of mineral paint, Xorel, and wool as a fabric covering on the acoustic panels.”
—MSR Design

Impact category highlights: Ecosystem health

Ecosystem health remains less established than human health and climate health. Unlike those categories, ecosystem

impacts can be difficult to connect directly to product selection because they occur across complex supply chains—from extraction and forestry to manufacturing, land use, and water impacts.

Several strategies already reported by projects support ecosystem health even when they are not identified specifically as ecosystem actions. Reuse and reclamation, responsible sourcing, regional sourcing, and reducing demand for virgin materials can reduce upstream impacts while also advancing climate health and circular economy goals.

Manufacturers must continue to increase the number of Environmental Product Declarations (EPDs) and designers must learn to understand and interpret the Tool for Reduction and Assessment of Chemonics and Other Environmental Impacts (TRACI) indicators that give us information about environmental impacts of products in addition to carbon emissions. Literacy on interpretation of the TRACI indicators and other ecosytem impacts on material sourcing must increase across the building industry.

“We strive to develop physical environments that celebrate a culture of respect for shared resources, responsibly sourced materials, and the preservation and enhancement of surrounding biodiversity. We inform all manufacturers that we are signatories.”
—Ennead



2026 COTE® Top Ten Award winner, Marlboro Music: Reich Hall,
photo: Albert Vecerka/Esto, firm: HGAs

SECTION 3: PRODUCT-LEVEL DATA

Product-level reporting is voluntary for the Materials Pledge, and in RY25, the third year of reporting, 63 out of 148 firms (43%) chose to report product-level data, submitting 2,064 product records across 250 projects, spanning 24.4 million GSF.

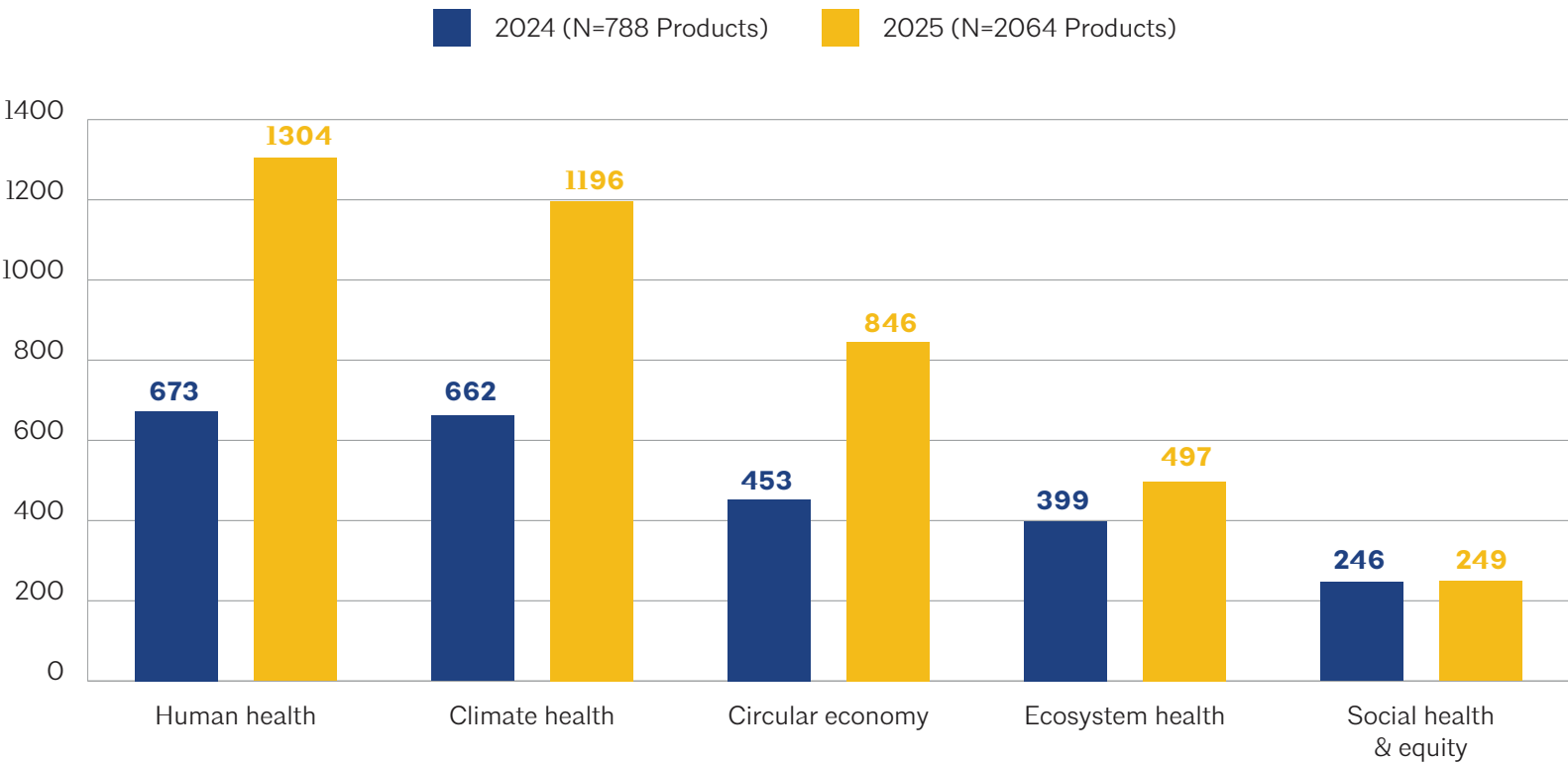
Based on feedback from signatories in prior reporting years, we implemented several updates in RY25 for product-level reporting, including fewer product-level questions and the option to report every material in a product type, rather than summarizing data for an entire product type. This was the first year of using an uploaded spreadsheet to collect product-level data.

Product-level takeaways by impact category:

- Products reported belonging to a project that considered human health, climate health, or circular economy nearly doubled between RY24 and RY25.
- The number of products tagged as having social health and equity attributes barely changed between RY24 and RY25.

“HDR has created a letter to product manufacturers informing them we are a signatory of AIA’s Architecture & Design Materials Pledge and asking them to provide current HPDs, EPDs, C2C certificates, LPC labels, and Declare labels. We share this letter with manufacturer’s representatives in advance of any presentation at an HDR office.”
—HDR

PRODUCTS TAGGED BY IMPACT CATEGORY (2024 VS 2025)
PRODUCTS MAY BE TAGGED WITH MULTIPLE IMPACT CATEGORIES



AIA MATERIALS PLEDGE BY THE NUMBERS

Manufacturer-provided data on human health and climate health is more readily available than for other impact categories, and this availability is reflected in the significant number of product records that are tagged with one or both impact categories. This data aligns with what we learned from both project-level and firm-level data: Firms reported the highest levels of firmwide knowledge for these two categories, and these were the two most popular impact categories in terms of specific project goals.

The jump in number of products tagged for circular economy from last year’s reporting cycle is a positive change, possibly signaling increased implementation of circularity principals and/or greater data availability.

Lower numbers of product records tagged with either ecosystem health or social health and equity reflect that there are opportunities for (1) firms to increase focus of these categories in education and implementation, (2) more AIA guidance and instruction, and (3) more manufacturers to demonstrate leadership in these categories.

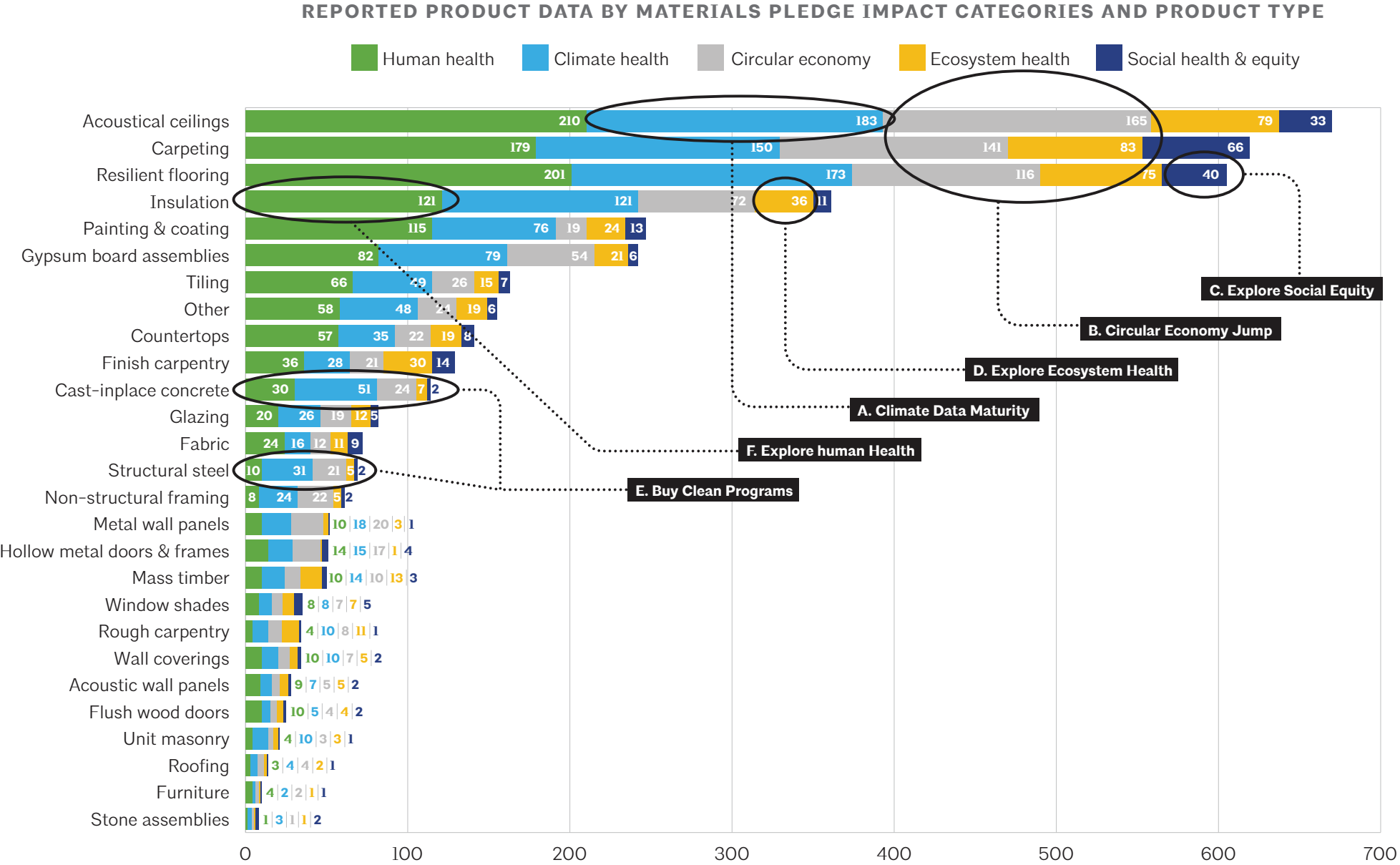
Product-level highlights:

- The three most-reported product types have remained consistent across reporting years: Acoustical ceilings, carpeting, and resilient flooring.
- Architectural and structural materials saw increased product-level reporting.
- The number of structural steel product records jumped significantly, from the bottom of the list in RY24 to the middle of the list in RY25, possibly signaling increased attention being paid to steel because of the growth of Buy Clean programs.
- Social health and equity tags appeared in 25 of 34 product types but only 12% of product records. Most were concentrated in a handful of interior finishes.



*2026 COTE® Top Ten Award winner, Marion Fire Station No. 1,
photo: Cameron Campbell/Integrated Studios*

AIA MATERIALS PLEDGE BY THE NUMBERS



Product-level observations: Human health

A. Human health data is maturing

Human health is the most widely reported impact category at the product level. RY25 included 1,304 Human health citations—up 94% from RY24 and the highest total among the five impact categories. Human health information is now represented across a broad range of product types, reflecting established disclosure pathways and growing familiarity with health-related material criteria. With ingredient disclosures increasingly available, the opportunity is shifting from requesting for information to using it to optimize material selections.

F. Optimization in human health

Red List Free is a designation that goes beyond ingredient disclosure to demonstrate optimization through avoiding a list of chemicals of concern. With 566 product records, about a quarter of all reported products were tagged as Red List Free across 28 product types. This shows that human health practice is moving beyond transparency toward optimization. Most of these records, nearly 80%, are still interior finishes traditionally associated with healthy materials marketing, such as acoustical ceilings, carpet, resilient flooring, and tile. However, Red List Free products also appear in insulation, gypsum board assemblies, and a small number of envelopes and structural products, including glazing, metal wall panels, waterproofing, concrete, and steel.

“We prioritize transparency and actively seek out information on product ingredients, embodied carbon, and certifications. When possible, we use our position to encourage manufacturers to provide more complete environmental data and to consider the unique needs of off-grid and tropical environments.”
—Hawaii Off-Grid Architecture and Engineering

Product-level observations: Climate health

A. Climate health data is maturing

Climate health was one of the most widely tagged impact categories across product types. Climate health product citations increased 81% from RY24, reflecting the growing availability of EPDs, GWP data, and other product-level climate information. Architectural and structural reporting also expanded. Insulation records tripled from 41 to 164, while structural steel moved from the least-reported product type toward the middle of the group.

E. Buy Clean programs

Buy Clean programs are in effect in 13 states, requiring embodied carbon information for products such as structural steel and concrete. These requirements may be contributing to increased availability and reporting of product-level carbon data for high-impact architectural and structural materials. Buy Clean programs are in effect in 13 states, including WA, OR, MN, CO, CA, HI, IL, ME, MD, MA, MI, NJ, and NY,

requiring embodied carbon information for products such as structural steel and concrete.

Product-level observations: Circularity

B. Increase in circular economy product level reporting

Products tagged as having circular economy attributes grew 87% from RY24. The jump in product-level tags for circular economy may signal increased implementation of circularity principles and data availability. Product circularity reporting jumped significantly this year and is getting close, in total citations, to human health and climate health. This may reflect several trends, including an increase in reporting of reinstallation of previously salvaged materials, an increase in reporting of recycled content, and the growth of material take-back programs (predominately of carpet and acoustic ceiling tile).

Product-level observations: Social health and equity

Growth in product-level reporting of social health and equity from RY24 was 1.2%, effectively flat, while growth in other impact categories grew by at least 25%. Only 6% of product records were tagged with attributes relating to social health and equity, in the following product types: Carpeting (66), resilient flooring (40), acoustical ceilings (33), paints and coatings (13), and insulation (11). Out of the list of highest-risk materials identified in the Design for Freedom Toolkit, including unit masonry, glazing, stone, timber, and steel, none of these were tagged with social health and equity as

AIA MATERIALS PLEDGE BY THE NUMBERS

an impact category. The stagnant growth in the high-risk product types suggests that manufacturers lack standardized metrics/certification for social health and equity (e.g. labor practices, community impact, fair wages), and/or this category is deprioritized relative to other established frameworks like climate health and human health (which have clearer and targeted product transparency documentation such as EPDs and HPDs).

Product-level observations: Ecosystem health

D. Explore ecosystem health

Ecosystem health was tagged in only 12% of product records. Attributes included Cradle to Cradle certification, reclaimed materials, FSC certification, and in a couple of cases, EPDs.

Impacts on ecosystem health can seem difficult to document consistently across supply chains that come from around the world, and therefore difficult to act upon by specifiers making decisions. Two likely reasons include:

- Some of the most detailed ecosystem documentation is material-specific, including programs for forestry products and newer standards such as ANSI/NSC 373 for natural dimension stone. These provide meaningful pathways for evaluating materials, but their use is not yet as broad or consistent across all product types as programs supporting climate health or human health.

- Claiming the use of EPDs as attention to ecosystem health is an interesting case. It is technically correct—EPDs do reference [TRACI indicators](#), an environmental impact assessment method that provides characterization factors for Life Cycle Impact Assessment (LCIA), industrial ecology, and sustainability metrics and can be applied to processes, products, facilities, companies, and communities. TRACI impact categories include ozone depletion, acidification, eutrophication, smog formation, human health impacts, and ecotoxicity. EPDs contain these life-cycle impact data points that are relevant to ecosystem health, but these data points are not yet commonly used in material selection.

Ecosystem health feels abstract, yet real-world ecosystem impacts are some of the most alarming, visceral signs of climate change for those in regions that are affected, a number that grows every year. The building industry, including designers, product manufacturers, contractors, and everyone in between, needs to rethink how we measure and label impacts to ecosystem health due to product selection.



2026 COTE® Top Ten Award winner, Seattle Convention Center Summit Building, Adam Hunter/LMN Architects

SECTION 4: TOP ACTIONS FOR DESIGNERS, MANUFACTURERS, AND THE INDUSTRY

Responsible material selection requires firmwide knowledge, project processes that support decisions, and consistent communication of shared goals. Actions below are broken into high-level (firm-level), design delivery (project-level), materials-specific (product-level), and industry recommendations.

Firmwide: Build materials knowledge

- 1. Make materials education firmwide, not opt-in**

Make materials literacy a firmwide competency supported by recurring education, CEUs, onboarding, and shared resources. Materials education needs to reach the people making day-to-day project decisions, not only sustainability specialists. Education can be 15 minutes for sharing lessons learned.
- 2. Include leadership in the learning process**

Only 5% of large firms reported that most or all of leadership could speak about all five impact categories. Leadership should participate in the same education as staff and help incorporate materials-related goals into business practices, project expectations, and accountability. AIA’s ROI for Climate Action Pledge Programs offers one model. At one firm, 2030 Commitment metrics are tied to senior leaders’ annual performance evaluations, alongside mandatory reporting and training for staff.

- 3. Invest in practical tools**

Translate commitments into practical tools such as pre-vetted libraries and materials criteria. Data shows project teams find these useful.

Design delivery: Work on your process

- 4. Establish material priorities early**

Identify impact categories that align with the owner’s values and goals of the project, and consider material sustainability holistically.
- 5. Figure out the right level of tracking**

Tracking materials selection and sustainability attributes helps firms understand what is in their projects, learn from past decisions, retain better product choices on the project, and carry knowledge forward to future projects.

Tracking should not just be for Materials Pledge reporting. This helps retain successful products, identify missing information, support substitutions, and carry knowledge between projects. Many project teams still rely on project folders and spreadsheets; others are leaning into tools with great success. What matters is that information can be found, understood, and reused.

- 6. Use Materials Pledge project-level reporting as a conversation tool with teams**

Project-level reporting provides a framework for teams to discuss priorities, strategies, information being tracked, and barriers encountered. It can also reveal gaps between firm commitments and what is happening on projects. Use reporting to make responsible material selection a more consistent part of how firms learn, design, and practice.
- 7. Talk to manufacturers and specify the best performing products**

Continue to request transparent information. Manufacturers are the key source of materials information, particularly where data remains difficult to find. Consistent requests can help communicate what information project teams need across all five impact categories.

Product-level details: Progress by impact category

8. Prioritize on human and climate health

- Incorporate human health and climate health criteria into firmwide material libraries, master specifications, product standards, and typical selections. Carry into project specs and construction.
- Move from ingredient transparency to optimization.
- Prioritize products that demonstrate hazard reduction and avoidance.
- Move from carbon disclosure to optimization.
- Use available EPD and GWP data to compare products and establish performance targets.
- Make a carbon comparison routine. Use simple product and assembly GWP comparisons.
- Increase consideration of interior finishes, MEP, sitework, furnishings, equipment, and other underrepresented scopes.
- Use the Buy Clean (climate health) aligned product types to see where MFR's should already be investing in optimization.
- Connect carbon reduction with circularity. Consider reclaimed materials and modular construction in addition to recycled content.

9. Salvage and reuse building materials.

- Recognize the power of reclaiming and reusing materials to advance material reduction, safer chemistry, responsible sourcing, waste reduction, and improved supply chain practices all at the same time.

10. Start thinking about forced labor in building materials

- Data for this impact category is in less familiar formats and locations. Familiarize yourself with one material type and start there.

11. Start thinking about ecosystem health

- Many ecolabels have been around for a long time, but do you know which products have standards today?
- Look beyond GWP in EPDs. Increase familiarity with additional life-cycle impact indicators directly related to regional air, water, soil, flora, fauna, and human community impacts.
- Focus on where sourcing matters most. Prioritize deeper evaluation for products where extraction, forestry, land use, water, or other upstream impacts are significant.

Big picture: Industry next steps

12. Needed from manufacturers (and designers)

- Manufacturer leadership is needed in documentation and disclosure related to social health and equity, especially in the highest-risk material types identified in the Design for Freedom Toolkit, such as unit masonry, glazing, stone, timber, and steel. Designers need to specify materials with transparency and optimization so that manufacturers can keep improving their products.

13. Needed from AIA and sustainable design leaders

- The building industry needs to agree on standardized WBLCA reporting. Document physical scope, life-cycle modules, reference study period, and treatment of biogenic carbon using consistent conventions. We need benchmarks now, which means we need reporting standards for collecting data. The CLF WBLCA Benchmark Study v2 and the Embodied Carbon Harmonization and Optimization (ECHO) Project both provide common conventions for scope, reference study period, biogenic carbon, and other reporting variables that can support more consistent comparisons. It is a critical moment for AIA to adopt these conventions and help the industry standardize embodied carbon tracking and comparability.

AIA MATERIALS PLEDGE BY THE NUMBERS

KEY RESOURCES

Human health:

- [Health Product Declaration \(HPD\) Public Repository](#)
- [International Living Future Institute Declare](#)
- [Living Building Challenge Red List](#)
- [Habitable Informed](#)
- [Common Materials Framework/Mindful Materials](#)

Climate health:

- [CLF WBLCA Benchmark Study Version 2](#)
- [CLF North American Material Baselines](#)
- [Embodied Carbon Harmonization and Optimization \(ECHO\) Project](#)
- [LETI Embodied Carbon Primer](#)

Circular economy:

- [Embedding circularity in your design process](#)
- [Strategies for embedding reclaimed materials in your process](#)
- [Circular material case studies and resources](#)
- [AIA Design for Adaptability, Deconstruction, & Reuse guide](#)
- [AIA Guide to Building Reuse for Climate Action pdf](#)
- [AIA Renovate, Retrofit, Reuse guide](#)
- [Project Manager's Guide to Material Reuse in Commercial Buildings](#) (new version coming 2027)
- [Boston CLF Reuse Roadmap](#)
- [BuildReuse](#)
- [All for Reuse Ecosystem Map](#)

Social health and equity:

- [Design for Freedom Toolkit](#)
- [Ethical Design Requirements Specifications Guidance](#)
- [Design for Freedom Self-Assessment Questionnaire](#)
- [Selecting Building Materials to Avoid Forced Labor: Design Process Case Studies](#)
- [Chemical and Environmental Justice Impacts of various building materials published by Informed Habitable](#)
- [Advancing Health and Equity through Better Building Products](#)

Ecosystem health:

- [Forest Stewardship Council \(FSC\)](#)
- [ANSI/NSC 373—Sustainable Production of Natural Dimension Stone](#)
- [Cradle to Cradle Certified](#)
- [Environmental Product Declarations \(EPDs\) – EPA Guidance](#)

SECTION 5.

CASE STUDIES



AIA MATERIALS PLEDGE BY THE NUMBERS

Firm case study: HGA

HGA is an interdisciplinary firm with 11 offices and more than 1,100 employees nationwide. The firm signed the A&D Materials Pledge on June 20, 2022, building on the momentum that the AIA 2030 Commitment had already created inside the practice.

HGA’s materials push began back in 2020, when Ariane Laxo, HGA’s Director of Sustainability, led firmwide workshops around four priorities: strengthening the network, knowledge sharing and education, establishing a baseline, and process improvements. The effort produced several cross-cutting knowledge communities bringing together interior designers, architects, specifiers, and sustainability leads. HGA’s community that focused on materials went on to develop HGA’s Healthier and Sustainable Interior Materials Guide, an internal resource for optimizing material choices, defining terms, and maintaining the firm’s physical materials libraries.

“We see this as our professional duty, just as we research fire codes, building codes, and other requirements set on projects—materials research and optimization is just another layer to that.”
—HGA

Signing the Pledge surfaced a real concern from project teams: The sheer volume and inconsistency of manufacturer sustainability data felt overwhelming. HGA answered with education rather than mandates. The firm sent staff through The New School’s Healthier and Sustainable Buildings certificate course, building an on-demand video library call HGA Learn, and creating practical tools like a vendor letter that clarifies exactly what sustainability data project teams need from manufacturer representatives.

HGA doesn’t frame the Pledge as a financial differentiator. Its value has been a shared framework: the Common Materials Framework brings order to an otherwise inconsistent set of manufacturer claims and certifications.

Educating clients, not overwhelming them

Climate conversations vary widely in depth. In the UC Berkeley Levine & Xu Laboratory, the owner’s standard called for VCT flooring, but the design team simply asked, “What if we didn’t use VCT?” This question moved the specification to linoleum instead. BRAB’s client came to the table with its own charge: As researchers focused on human health, they wanted to avoid materials with components known to cause cancer and other disease, setting an ambitious goal of 90% Red List Free materials by cost. The team knew some products might not exist within that criteria, but pursuing it anyways was a way to help push the market forward.



UCSF Barbara & Gerson Bakar Research and Academic Building (BRAB).
Rendering: Snohetta, Hensel Phelps, and HGA.



UCSF Barbara & Gerson Bakar Research and Academic Building (BRAB).
Rendering: Snohetta, Hensel Phelps, and HGA.

2 PRODUCT RESEARCH + SCREENING
Research products and verify transparency

THE THREE DOCUMENT PATHS:

PATH 1: PREFERRED

Declare Label

If the label confirms the product is Red List Free, the product does not contain Red List chemicals. Red List Approved: review disclosed ingredients if comparing two products.

COMPLIANT

PATH 2: IF UNAVAILABLE

HPD v2.3

Confirm the disclosure threshold is 100 ppm; Characterized / Screened / Identified indicators are all "Yes"; and no CAS RN appears on the LBC Red List.

COMPLIANT

PATH 3: LAST RESORT

Manufacturer Label

Ask manufacturers to confirm on official company letterhead that the product does not contain any chemicals on the Red List and include a complete ingredient list down to 100 ppm.

COMPLIANT

HGA's three-path process for verifying product transparency on BRAB, used to confirm Red List status when a Declare Label wasn't available.



HGA's Power BI dashboard that provides transparency on the firm's progress across all their sustainability commitments: AIA 2030 Commitment, Materials Pledge, and SE2050.

Comparing products on the details

Making a sustainable choice often comes down to documentation, not just certification status. On BRAB, the design team compared two lab materials that both carried Declare labels and appeared equally “Red List Approved” at first glance. Digging into the listed ingredients and percentages, they found one product carried more than 30% of a Red List ingredient, while the other carried less than 1%. That distinction was only made visible because both products disclosed percentages, not just presence. The team ran into the same issue with the Health Product Declaration. A usable comparison required version 2.3 or newer, since older versions did not disclose ingredient percentages at all.

How HGA collects and tracks its data

For RY25, HGA adapted the AIA product-level reporting spreadsheet to a Microsoft Forms survey for project teams, then consolidated results back into the spreadsheet and the Open Water platform. Some teams worked through the survey using a shared file or Bluebeam session; others mapped their products on a Miro board first. A Power BI dashboard, originally built to track AIA 2030 progress, has since expanded to visualize Materials Pledge results alongside the firm’s other sustainability commitments, including SE2050, and launched firmwide in August.

AIA MATERIALS PLEDGE BY THE NUMBERS

Firm case study: MSR Design

MSR Design is based in Minneapolis and Salt Lake City, with a team of 40 that has produced award-winning work nationwide since 1981. The firm is a women-owned business enterprise and JUST Label certified and was among the earliest signatories to the A&D Materials Pledge.

A turning point

Sustainable design has long been part of MSR’s ethos, but the firm’s work on affordable housing in Minneapolis was an inflection point that led to the realization that many chemicals in building materials could pose risks to human health. The firm concluded it needed to raise the knowledge level of its entire staff. All-staff trainings on healthy materials led to exploration of embodied carbon, ecolabels, and avoiding greenwashing. Staff organized their sample library together, which was an “aha” moment for many team members. MSR Design developed and shared their [Material Library Entry Criteria](#) as a template for a simple communication tool to help manufacturers’ representatives know what materials they wanted to show on their shelves.

A decade later, knowledge has grown across the firm. Team members now intuitively weave science-based sustainable performance with functionality, cost, aesthetics, and other core project drivers. MSR Design’s Director of Sustainable Practice, Simona Fischer, set a goal for all staff to become sustainable design leaders in their own roles.



Hennepin County Southdale Library & Edina Art Center.
Rendering: MSR Design



Saratoga Springs City Hall, MSR Design.
Photo credit: Corey Gaffer Photography

AIA MATERIALS PLEDGE BY THE NUMBERS

Signing on and staying engaged

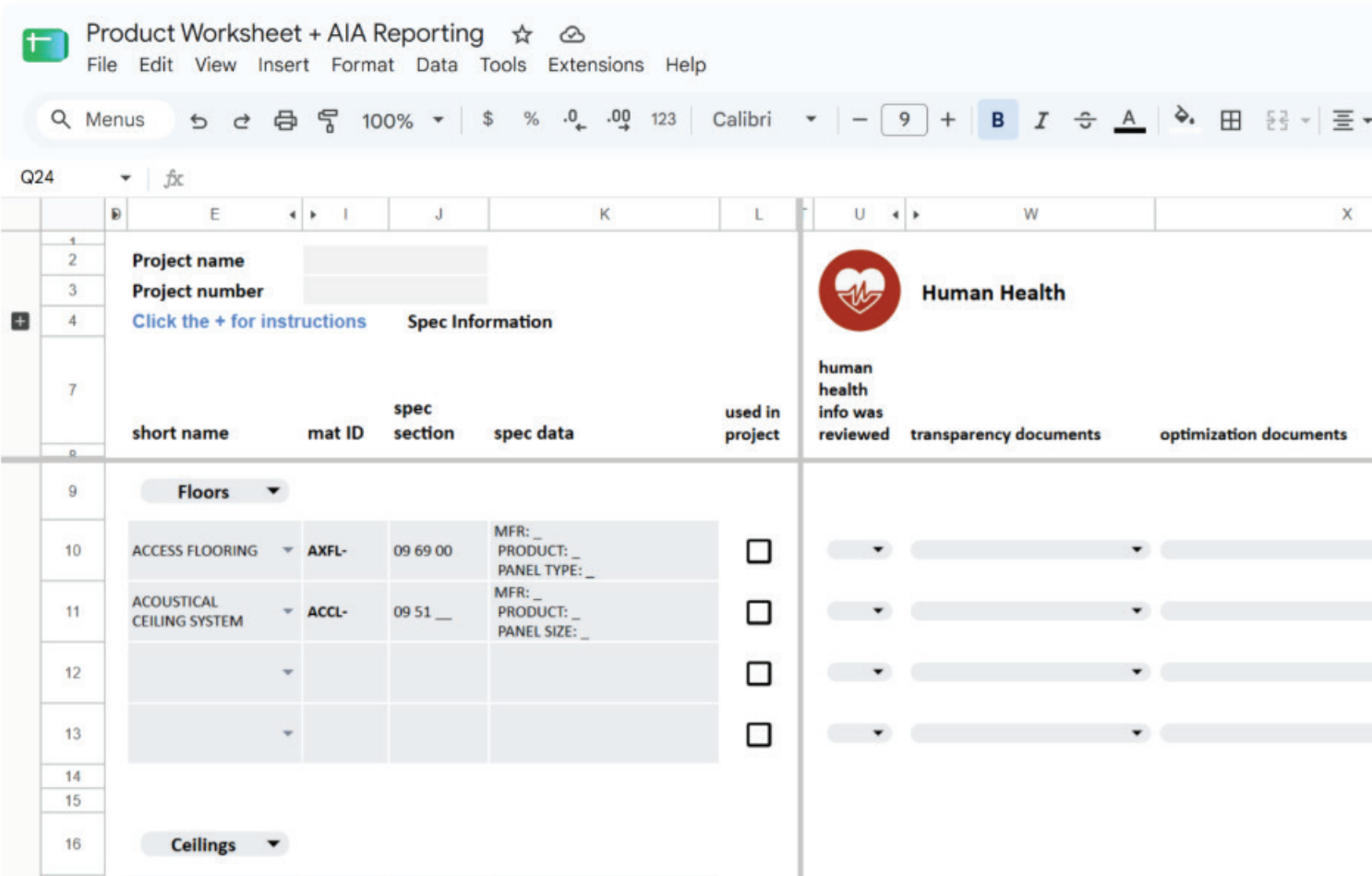
MSR Design helped AIA shape the Materials Pledge before its launch, so becoming a signatory was a natural next step. The firm built its knowledge in stages: starting with material health and carbon, then branching into social health and equity, and circularity. The firm considers Materials Pledge participation to be less about financial returns, and more about credibility and walking the walk. Tracking, reporting, and improving on materials selection provide a record to show for the effort.

Starting from the client’s values

That said, every materials conversation starts from the client’s own needs, budget, and values. Human health is often an implicit value, even when a client has not named it that way, and a growing share of clients now raise embodied carbon, material reuse, and sourcing impacts on their own. MSR Design uses the Materials Pledge’s five impact categories as a foundational checklist internally, then translates that thinking language that is meaningful to each client.

Keeping the tools simple

MSR Design tracks materials through a materials schedule built into Revit, with fields for sustainability information, alongside a simple spreadsheet loosely modeled on the Materials Pledge’s own product-level reporting template. RY25 data collection was hands-on: the team gathered over a couple of meetings and pulled reporting information, from memory



Screenshot of MSR Design’s Product Worksheet, a tracking tool that helps teams capture major materials decisions and feedback.

AIA MATERIALS PLEDGE BY THE NUMBERS

verified by the schedules and spreadsheets. As a medium-size firm, they have needed to resist over-building the system and offer that same advice to other firms: Focus investment in tools that help teams in their daily project work—recording past selections, feeding specifications and construction administration—rather than a system that only earns its keep once a year at reporting time.

What reporting has changed

Three years of reporting have kept a simple fact in front of the firm: there are five impact categories to weigh, not just health and carbon. Project-level reporting has opened real conversations with project teams, as it offers a chance to look back at why a material was chosen and think differently about the next project. Time for reflection is important for team members, and it also helps sustainability leaders identify where to focus the next set of education.

Key areas for progress

- **Lightweight, everyday tools over year-end reporting systems.** MSR Design’s Revit schedule and spreadsheet are tools in progress that serve both annual reporting and everyday needs. The firm advises building tracking into daily workflows rather than an annual push.
- **Turning project-level conversations into firm-wide practice.** Project-level reporting has sparked good team discussions. Like many firms, MSR Design sees work

ahead in translating lessons learned on past projects into lasting changes to how the firm selects materials.

- **Giving circularity and social health & equity equal footing.** Staff education has historically centered on health and carbon; MSR Design is working to build the same fluency across all five impact categories.

“I think we as a firm, along with the industry, have a journey ahead of us in learning to prioritize both ecosystem health in materials and also the ecosystems measure of the Framework for Design Excellence in science-based, outcome-based, community-focused ways that benefit and restore global ecology.”

—Simona Fischer, Director of Sustainable Practice,
MSR Design

AIA MATERIALS PLEDGE BY THE NUMBERS

APPENDIX A. EXAMPLE SUSTAINABILITY ACTION PLANS AND MATERIALS ACTION PLANS

Please find example MAPs and SAPs that successfully include materials and reflects Materials Pledge Goals through this [link](#).

Questions? Email us at materials@aia.org

SPECIAL THANKS TO OUR REPORTING SIGNATORIES

RY25 reporting signatories

AMENTA EMMA ARCHITECTS	Bruner/Cott Architects	FVS Architects	Johnson Fain	McMillan Pazdan Smith Architecture	Placework	Strada Architecture
Ankrom Moisan Architects	BWBR	FXCollaborative	Kaplan Thompson Architects	MDS Architects	Populous	Studio G Architects
ARC/Architectural Resources Cambridge, Inc.	CannonDesign	GBBN	Kirksey	MHTN Architects	Practice	Studio STE
Arcadis	carleton hart architecture	Grace Design Studios	KPF	Miller Hull	Prellwitz Chilinski Associates, Inc. / PCA	studioDSK
Architects FORA	CCY Architects	Gresham Smith	Krueger International, Inc (DBA: KI)	Mithun	Quattrocchi Kwok Architects	STUDIOS Architecture
Architectural Design Group	Centerbrook Architects and Planners, LLC	GWWO Inc./Architects	KTGY	Moseley	Quinn Evans	TenBerke
Architecture Advantage L.L.C.	CookFox Architects	Handel Architects	Lake Flato Architects	MSR Design	RATIO Design	The SLAM Collaborative
Arcturis	CTA Architects DPC	Hawaii Off-Grid Architecture & Engineering	Leddy Maytum Stacy Architects	NBBJ	Re:Vision Architecture	Tom Bassett-Dilley Architects
Arkin Tilt Architects	Curtis + Ginsberg Architects	hb+a Architects	Lemay CO inc.	Neumann Monson Architects	revel architecture	TPG Architecture
AWH Architects	David Baker Architects	HCM	Leo A Daly	Newman Architects	RMW architecture and interiors	Treanor
Ayers Saint Gross	DIALOG	HDR	Little Diversified Architectural Consulting	NORR Architects & Engineers Ltd.	Ross Barney Architects	Trivers
Ballinger	DiMella Shaffer	HED	LMN Architects	Oertel Architects	Rowland+Broughton Architecture and Interior Design	TVS
Bergmeyer	DLR Group	Heitler Houstoun Architects	Long Green Specs	OLSON LEWIS + Architects	Sasaki Associates, Inc.	UrbanWorks Ltd.
BKSK Architects	EHDD	HGA	Lord Aeck Sargent	OPN Architects	SCB	Valerio Dewalt Train
Bohlin Cywinski Jackson	Elkus Manfredi Architects	HKS	LPA	ORA	Schenkel Shultz	Vocon
Bora Architecture & Interiors	Ennead Architects	HLW	LRS Architects	OTJ Architects	Shepley Bulfinch	Voith & Mactavish Architects, LLP
Boulder Associates (BA)	EskewDumezRipple	HMC Architects	LS3P	Page	Smithgroup	Ware Malcomb
BRIC Architecture	EUA	HMFH Architects	Mahlum Architects	Parkhill	SOM	Weber Thompson
BrooksScarpaHuber	EwingCole	Hoefer Welker	Marvel	Paulett Taggart Architects	Sosyal Architecture and Community Development, LLC	Wight & Company
Browning Day	FCA	HOK	Mayer / Reed	PAYETTE	Stantec	William Rawn Associates Architects, Inc.
	Feldman Architecture	IA Interior Architects	MBA ARCHITECTS	Perkins Eastman		WRNS Studio
	Fennick McCredie Architecture	Integrus Architecture	McKinney York Architects	Perkins&Will		ZGF Architects
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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