



Greening Rooftops for Sustainable Communities
 conference, awards & trade show
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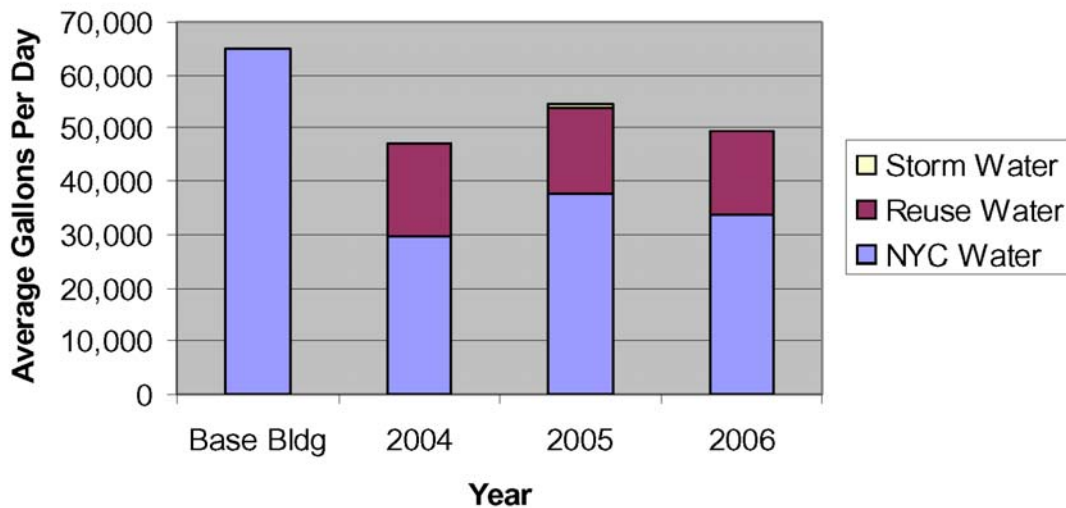


Figure 3. Average Daily Water Use of the Solaire Building in New York City.

Source: "Current Status of Water Reuse," Alliance Environmental, LLC Web site, www.allianceenvironmentalllc.com/pdfs/AE_Papers_CurrentWaterReuse.pdf, accessed March 2009.

Several other decentralized direct water reuse projects in New York City (e.g., the Helena and Tribeca Green) have improved designs and performance after the lessons learned from the Solaire's experience.

Another good example of integrated building water management is the Audubon Center at Debs Park in Los Angeles. This 5,023 ft² LEED-NC Platinum certified building treats 100 percent of its wastewater onsite, in fact eliminating its connection to the municipal sewer. Treated wastewater in this building is used for toilet flushing, achieving an overall reduction of 70 percent in its potable water use.

But perhaps the most ambitious project with respect to integrated building water management is the 2,352,000 ft² Lloyd Crossing Sustainable Urban Design Plan proposed by the City of Portland, OR. According to BuildingGreen, an independent publishing company committed to providing accurate, unbiased, and timely green design information, one of the goals of the Lloyd Crossing project is to integrate sustainable strategies for energy, water, and habitat to entirely transform the identity of a 35-block, inner-city, commercial area of Portland. BuildingGreen's case study of this project mentions that tree cover on the site will be increased from 14.5 percent in 2004 to 30 percent in 2050. In addition, the project calls for the improvement and restoration of habitat "islands" within the streetscape to connect existing habitat corridors. In this