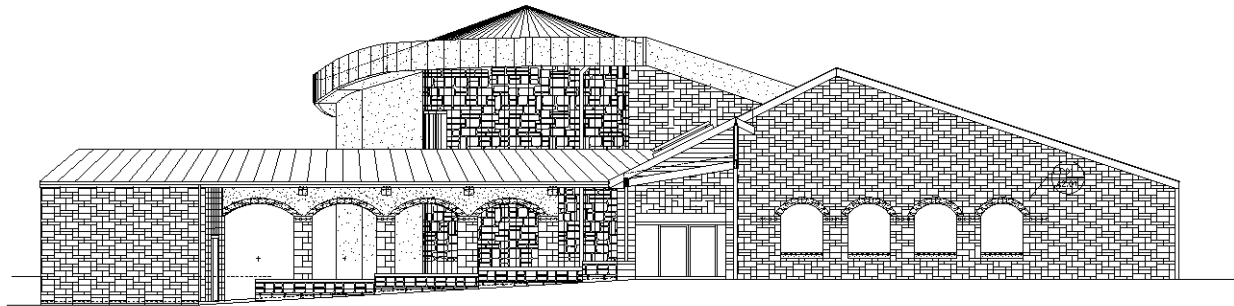
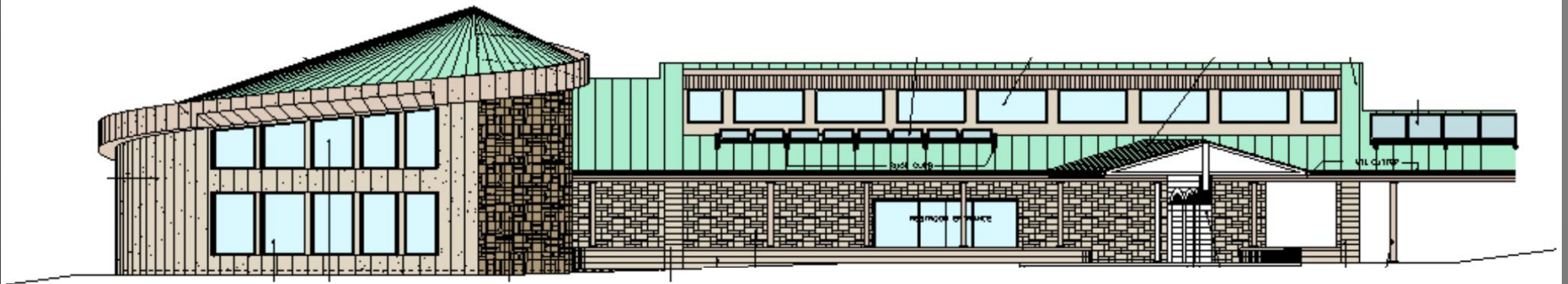


# Sustainable Rest Area Design in North Carolina

## History

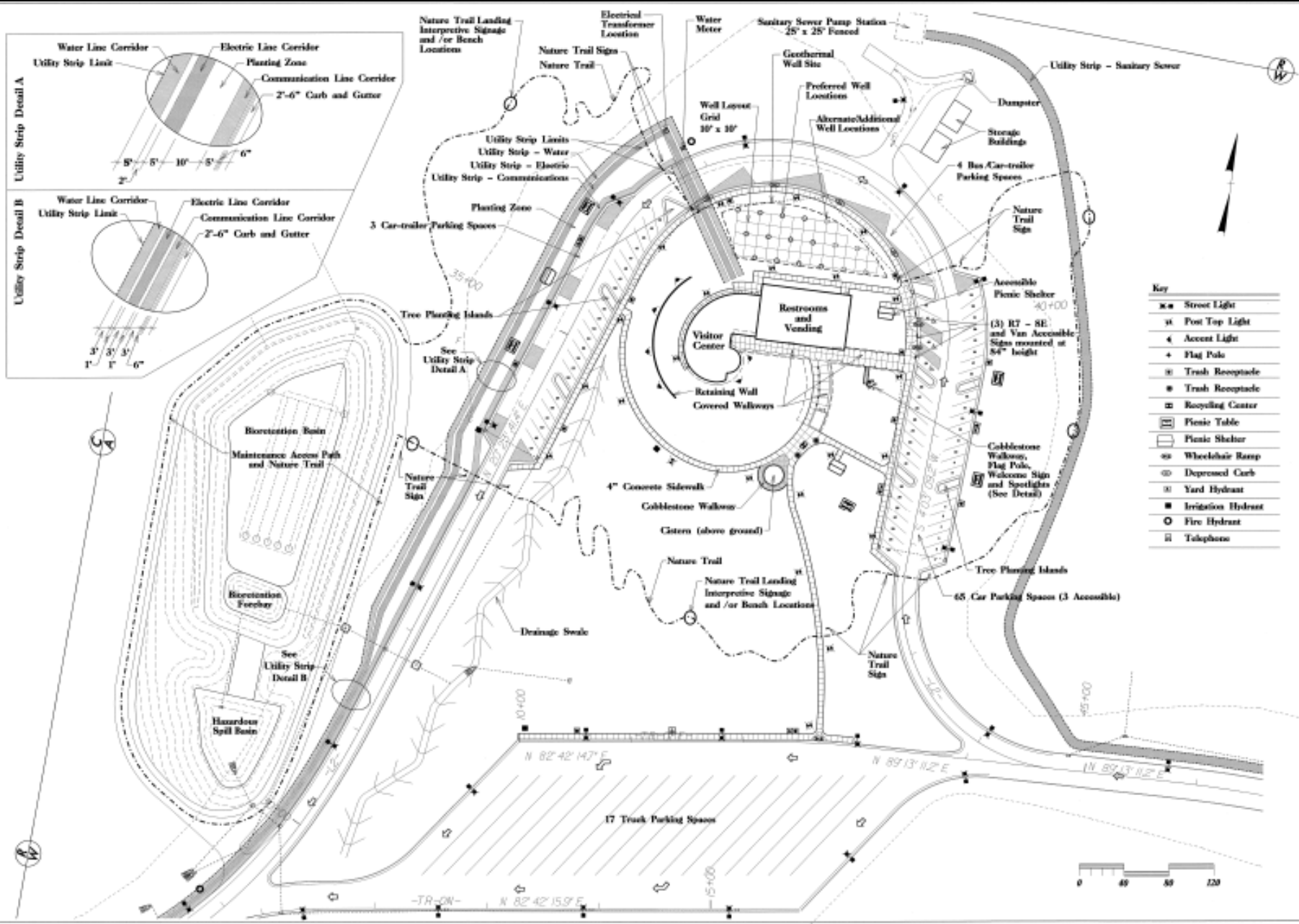
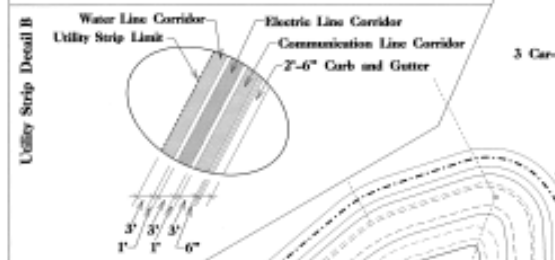
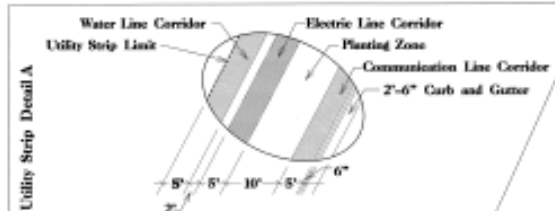
- North Carolina's rest area program started in 1948.
- Today there are 59 rest areas in N.C.
  - 39 Interstate sites
  - 20 Primary sites
  - 9 Welcome Centers
  - 9 Visitor Centers
- Almost 27 million visitors in 2007.
- 3 new rest areas are under construction.
  - I-73/74 - Randolph County - Pair of rest areas/visitor centers
  - US 421 - Wilkes County - Single rest area/visitor center





Wilkes County US 421






# Why build a sustainable site?

- In 2001, the Governor's office requested that N.C. DOT investigate the feasibility of building a "Green" rest area.
- A request for proposal was advertised and DOT settled on 5 firms to make presentations.
- In 2003 – Innovative Design in Raleigh was chosen as designer for the Wilkes County US 421 Rest Area / Visitor Center project.



# What does sustainable mean?

- 
- Sustainable Designs aim to produce places, products, and services in a way that improves energy efficiency, reduces use of non-renewable resources and minimizes environmental impacts.



# Objectives

- To build a rest area/visitor center that features advanced and recognizable sustainable practices that are available in today's market.
- To build a Safety Rest Area that will serve the traveling public with rest rooms and a place to “recharge” and to build a Visitor Center to serve Northwestern N.C. with tourism promotion activities.
- Construct a LEED certified site for public education but also for NC DOT staff to learn more about these strategies and how we can integrate them into other construction and renovation projects.
- To build this project as economically as possible and on time.



# Sustainable Strategy Highlights

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- The Wilkes County visitor center will feature a “Green data monitoring system” that will collect data on key sustainable strategies and display it via screen monitors to visitors.
- The software managing this data will allow public interaction with information displayed, creating an educational experience showcasing sustainable building systems.
- By implementing a data monitoring system the building acts as an intelligent entity that allows for interaction between people, the building and the natural environment.



# Key Design Strategies

## Daylighting

- The main building areas have been situated and designed to allow for the maximized use of natural light during the day.



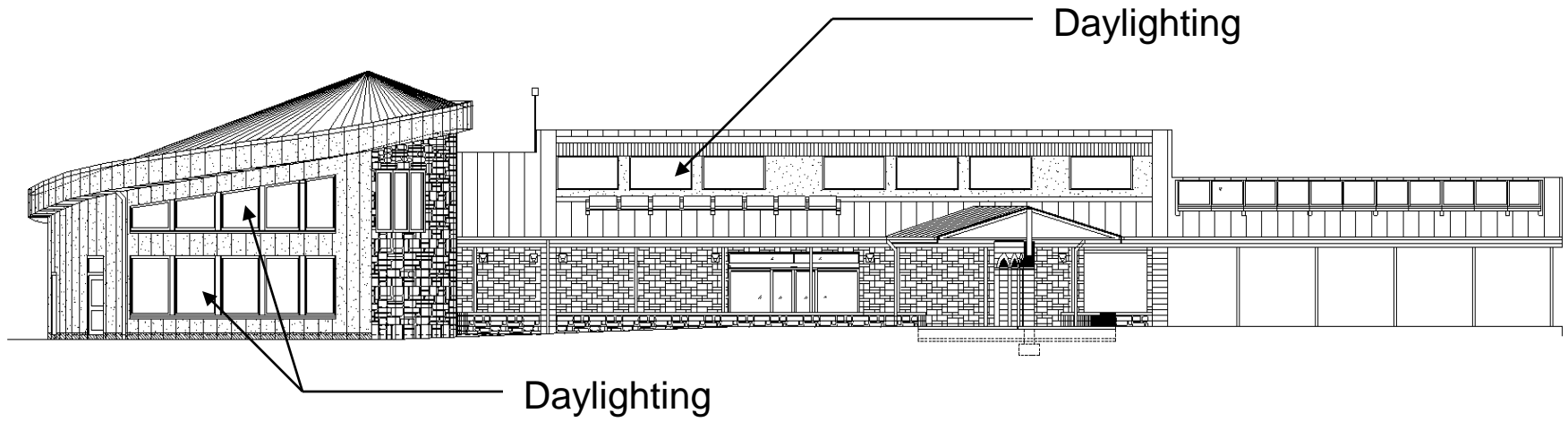
# Key Design Strategies

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## Daylighting

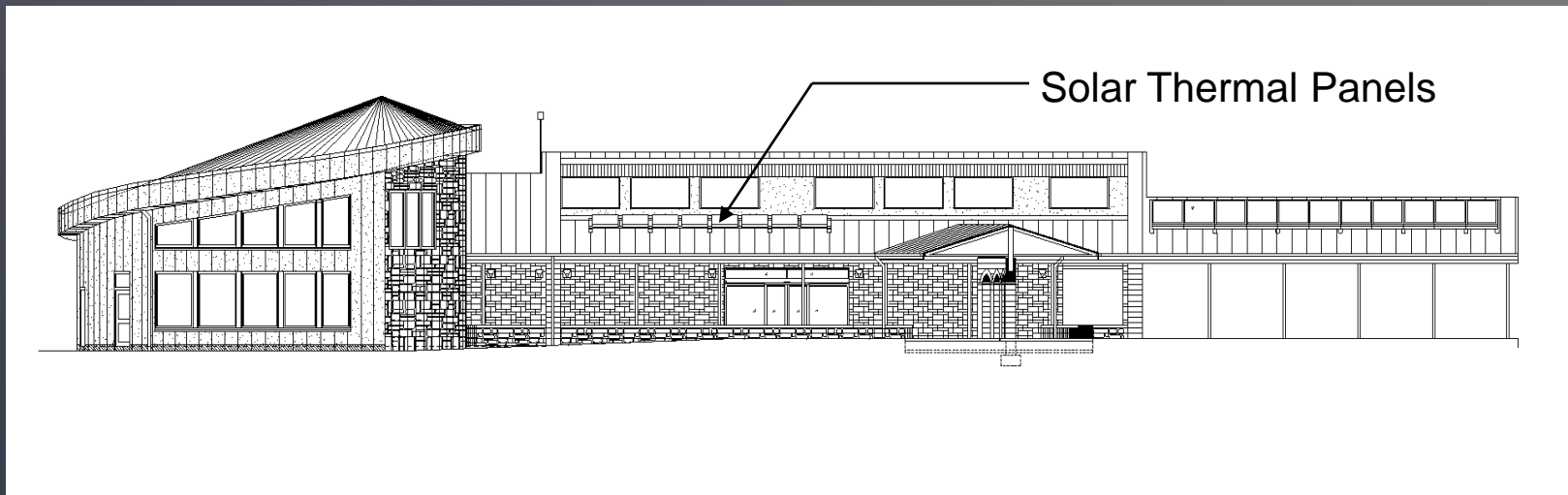
- Less cooling cost because of less heat generated by electrical lights.
- The lighting system will have daylight sensors that can dim or reduce the amount of electric light required.
- A monitoring device on the roof will convert data to compute energy savings from daylighting.





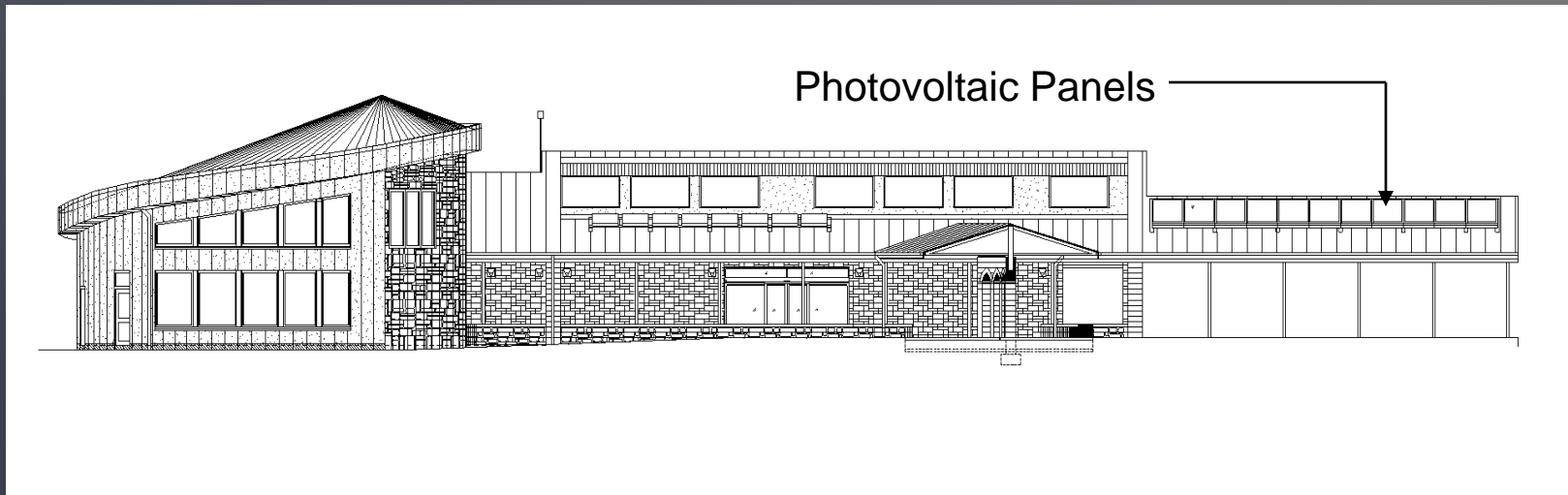
# Domestic Solar Hot Water

- A total of 8 solar panels above the entrance canopy will preheat the hot water for the restrooms.
- Monitoring of the sun's intensity and energy data input and output from the thermal system will allow calculation of system efficiency.



# Photovoltaic Panels

- 11 panels are located on the walkway canopy to convert solar energy into DC electricity and through an inverter into AC power, which the building can use.
- The data monitoring system will calculate the PV energy system efficiency.

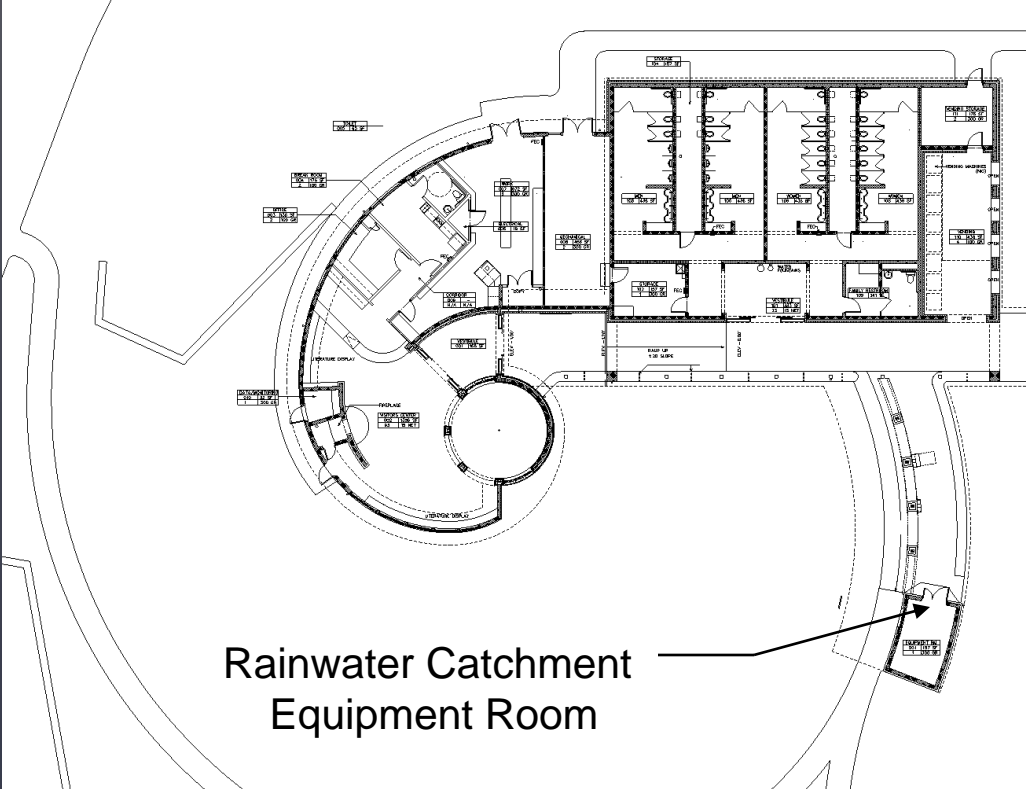
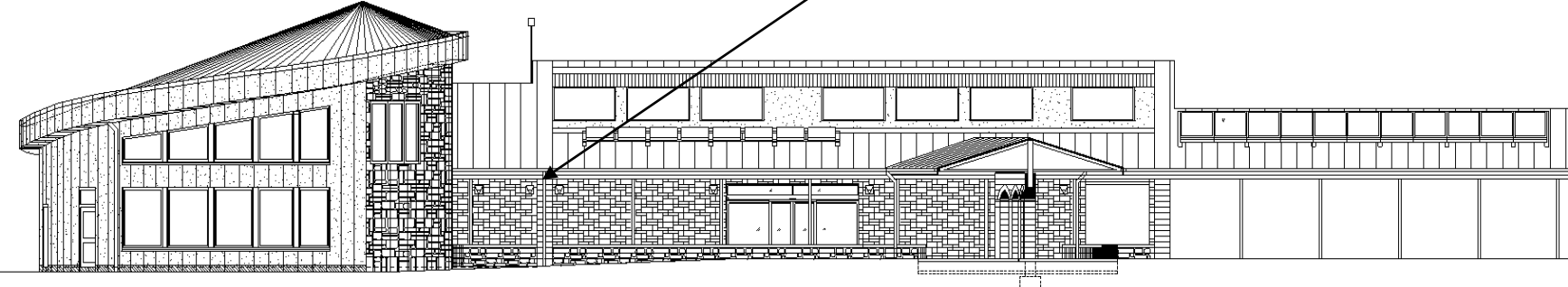


# Rainwater Catchment

- Rainwater is collected off the roof and piped to a 26,000 gallon cistern where it is treated with chlorine to be used for toilet flushing.
- Data will be collected from the roof top weather station to monitor water savings.
- Calculations show that with normal Wilkes County rain fall 300,000 gallons of rain will be harvested annually.



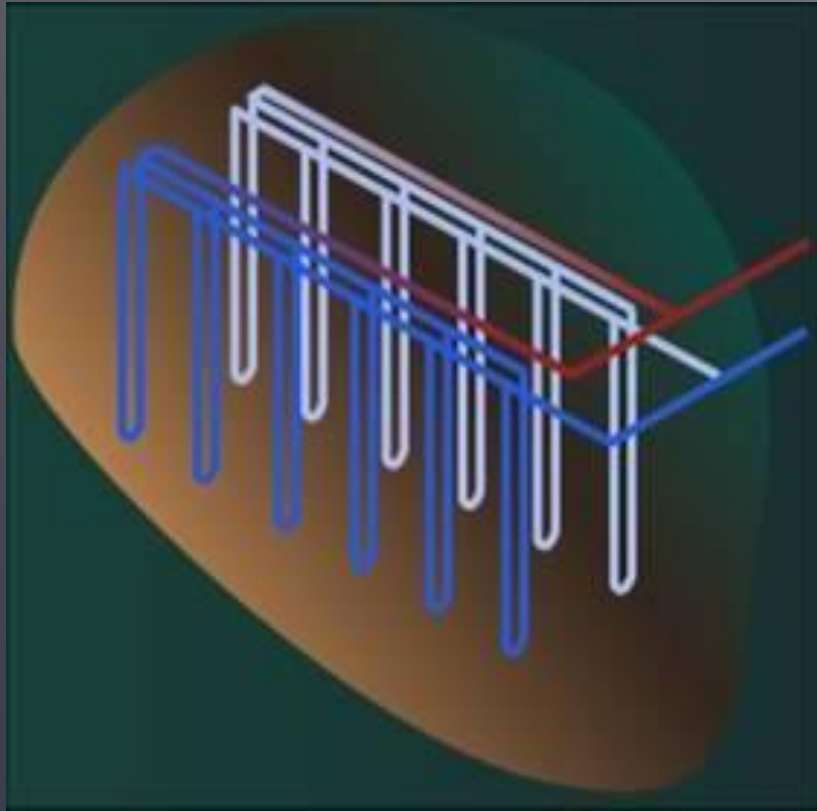
Water-Catchment



# Geothermal Heat Pump

- Thirteen – 300 foot wells are designed as part of the system to heat and cool the building.
- This is done by a closed loop system in which water flows through, either being heated or cooled by the constant temperature of the ground itself.
- Returning to the surface, the liquid passes through the heat pump's heat exchanger and either heats or cools the building.
- Sensors will monitor total BTU's generated.





# Energy Efficient Shell

- The building shell is designed so that high amounts of insulation values can be obtained in the exterior walls and roof.
- The roof is a smooth Energy Star rated membrane that looks similar to standing seam metal and has a light color, reducing heat gain during hotter seasons. This membrane allows for more efficient collection of rain water.



# “Green” Building Materials



- Materials with recycled content used on this project- carpeting, ceiling tiles, countertops, concrete, masonry, guardrail, asphalt.
- Local and regional (within 500 miles) materials will be used as a critical LEED element.
- 50% of the wood used on the project will be from a source certified with the Forest Stewardship Council.



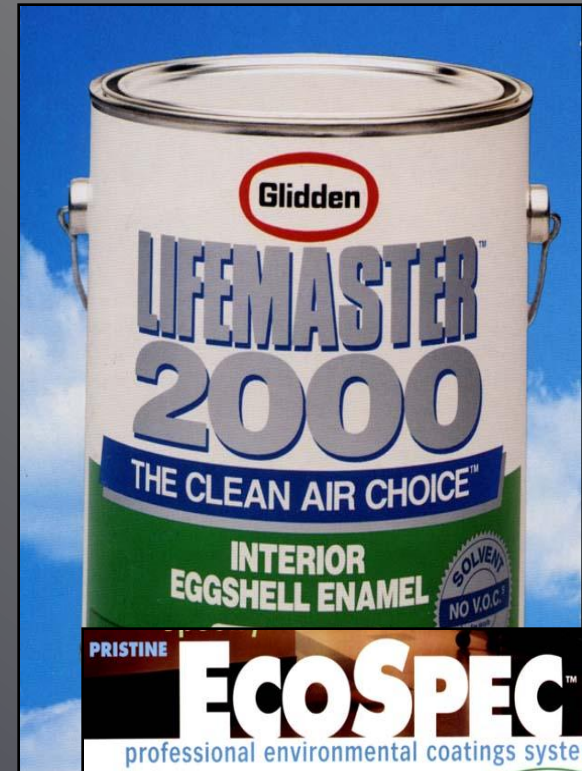
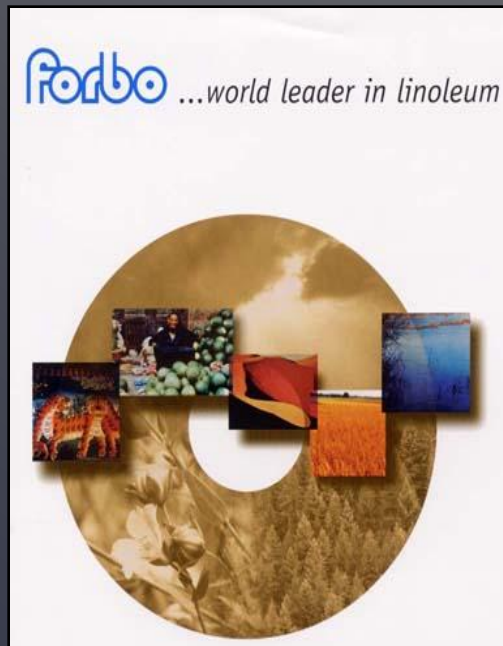
# Constructed Hazardous Spill Basin and Bio-Retention Basin

- Designed for sustainable stormwater management. All site stormwater is captured for on-site infiltration, through the hazardous spill basin and bio-retention basin.



# Indoor Air Quality

- Preferred products have low or no pollutants - Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)
- No smoking will be allowed inside the building



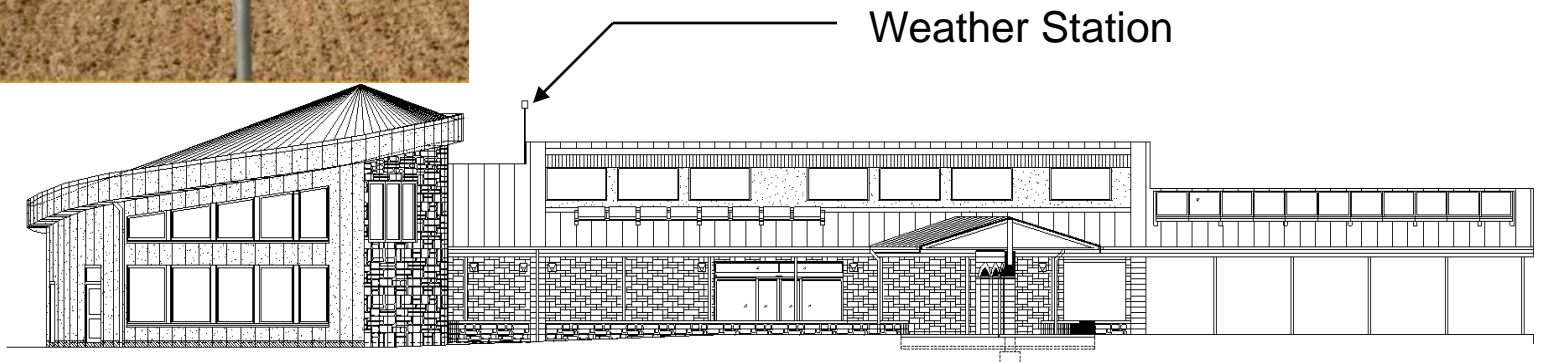
# Water Conservation

- Incorporate native and drought tolerant plants.
- Water conserving fixtures are specified.



# Weather Station

- Located on the roof to collect data on barometric pressure, relative humidity, temperature, rain precipitation, wind direction and speed.



# Recycling Systems and Waste Management

- Incorporate recycling systems and waste management strategies.
- Construction Recycling –
  - Metal Banding
  - Cardboard



Our goal for the project is to divert at least 50% of the construction waste from the landfill.



# Quick Facts

- The design team is striving for a Gold LEED rating on this project – 46 LEED points are earmarked as viable possibilities.
- Completion will be early fall of 2009
- Contract price of construction including grading, paving, curb and gutter, and buildings is: \$9,985,699.00
  - Land was purchased by others.
  - Water and sewer to the site by others.



# In Conclusion

- When the project is complete, it should be an educational experience in sustainable design for the public and for the Department of Transportation, in addition to its primary purpose of motorist safety and traveler tourism.

