



What the Education Design Community Can Learn from the Military

Denise Breunig - AIA, CFP, LEED AP BD+C

Nadja Turek - PE, LEED AP BD+C, GGP



Learning Objectives

- Adapt military design ideas for speed of access, cleanliness, and outdoor environments into an educational facility design
- Understand how the layout and design of a DoD elementary school facilitated 21st Century learning pedagogies.
- Adapt military design ideas for resiliency and efficiency
- Learn from several case studies

Agenda

- Speed of access, cleanliness, and outdoor environments
 - Various barracks and dormitories
 - Fort Jackson dining halls
- 21st Century vs. Traditional
 - Barkley Elementary School
- Resiliency and green building
 - New AFSOC campus



WOLPERT

1

Speed of access, cleanliness and outdoor environments

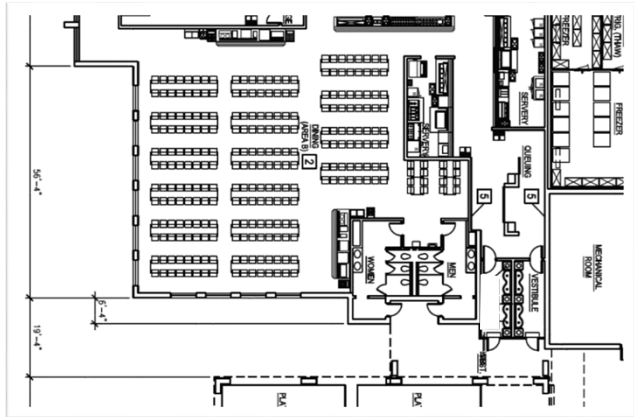
Barracks, Dorms and Dining



Outdoor to Indoor

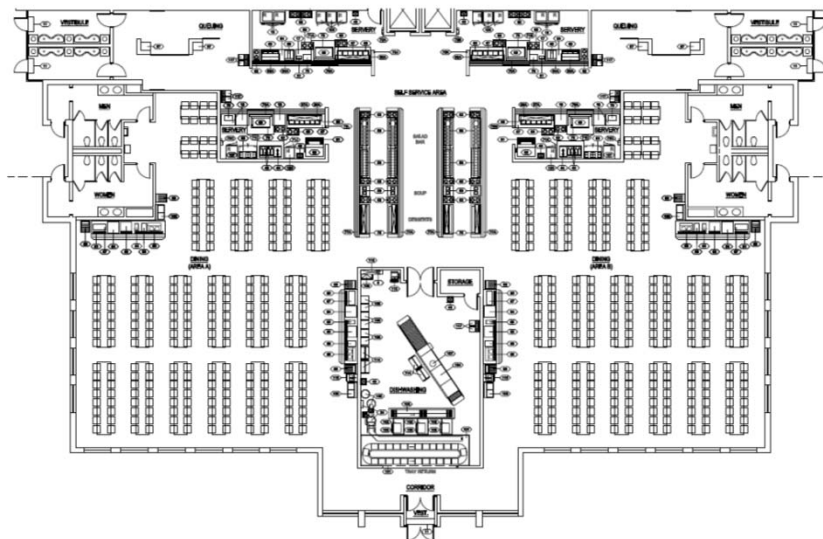


Outdoor to Indoor



WOOLPERT

Feeding 2600 people in 90 minutes...



WOOLPERT

From outside to inside



W
WOOLPERT

Getting outside...in any weather



W
WOOLPERT

Getting outside...in any weather



Adaptive reuse & green building



What they require

- 30% energy use reduction over ASHRAE 90.1
- Daylighting for 75% of classrooms
- 30% solar for domestic hot water heating
- 30% water use reduction
- Enhanced commissioning
- Low Impact Design for stormwater management
- Low-emitting, recycled, green materials



Minimum LEED Silver performance

What they get

- Ft Jackson & Benning dorms
 - 37-42% energy savings
 - 40-60% water savings
 - LEED Silver performance
- Ft Jackson dining hall
 - 26% energy savings
 - 40% water savings
 - LEED Gold performance



2

21st century learning & green building

DoDEA

Department of Defense Education Activity

- Manages education for children of military families around the world
- +/-170 schools around the world serving nearly 80,000 students
 - DoDDS and DDESS
- Global school district with similar challenges to other large districts
 - Need for Standards in educational pedagogies and environments....because transitional client base
 - 3 to 5 year planning cycle from design to occupancy



21ST CENTURY SCHOOL CASE STUDY:

Barkley Elementary School

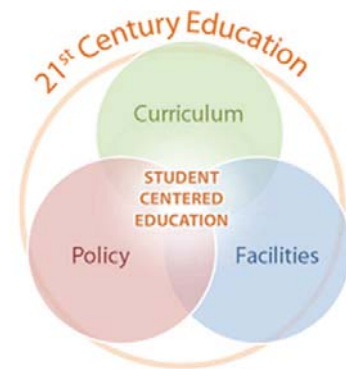
- DoDEA Owned/Operated
- Located at Ft. Campbell, KY
- Serves 740 Pre-K thru 5th grade military dependent children
- \$38M total construction cost for 141,972 SF plus site amenities
 - \$208/SF - estimate of building cost only
- Designed in 2012/13
- Completion expected 2015/16 school year



DoDEA Schools

Guiding Principles

- Provide student-centered facilities for all learners
- Be flexible and adaptable
- Be global community-centered



Mission

- Educate, Engage and Empower each student to succeed in a dynamic world

Vision

- To be among the world's leaders in education, enriching the lives of military-connected students and the communities in which they live.



DoDEA Schools – Design Goals

- Current Best Practices in Pedagogies and Facility Design to achieve Excellence in Education
- Global Awareness and Connectedness
- Sense of Community – micro to macro
- Secure Environment – both physically and psychologically
- Resilient and Energy – efficient
- Sustainable Features = Teaching Tools



21st Century Education

Learning by experiencing

- Active vs. passive learning
- Individuality
- Creativity
- Socialization
- Problem solving
- Connectivity

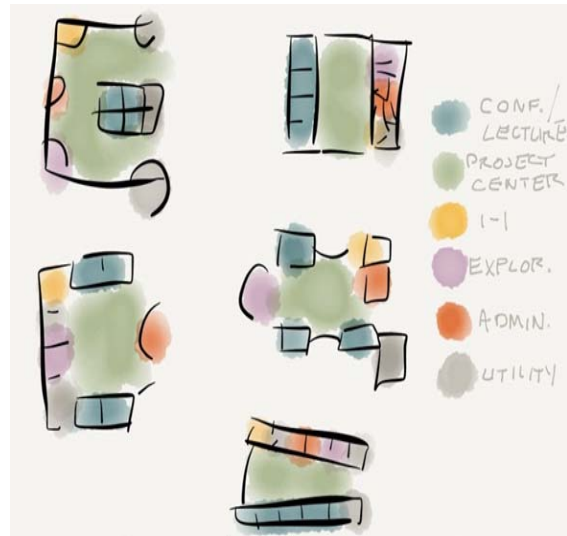


learning active questions fear role participation skills passive study behaviour teaching teachers student classroom class many teachers student needs

W
WOOLPERT

A Learning “Neighborhood”

- Learning Studios
 - Smaller (< typ classroom)
 - Lecture/Group Sessions
- Learning Hub
 - Larger neighborhood “commons”
 - More learning stations
 - Varied modal learning
 - Opportunities for interaction
- Group & 1-to-1 Rooms
 - Higher Acoustic Separation
 - Teacher-to-team /student learning
 - Older kids’ project teams
 - Younger kids’ specialized centers

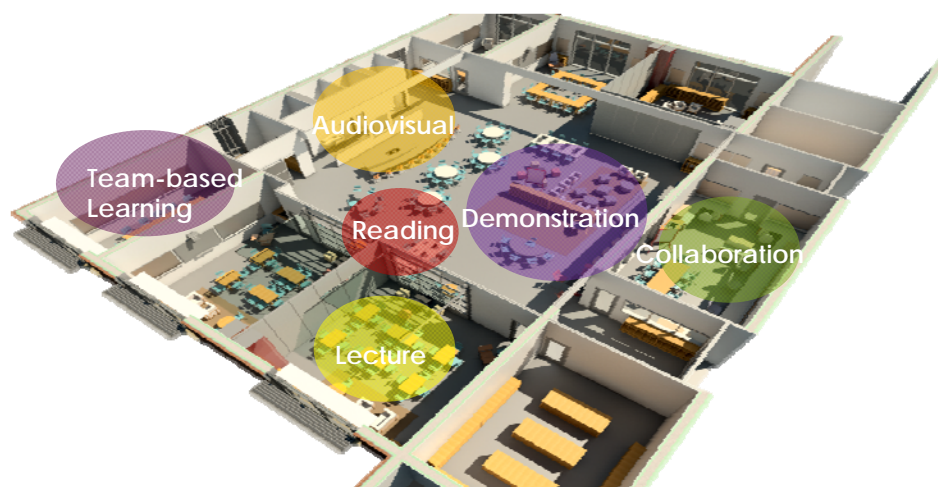


W
WOOLPERT

A Learning "Neighborhood"



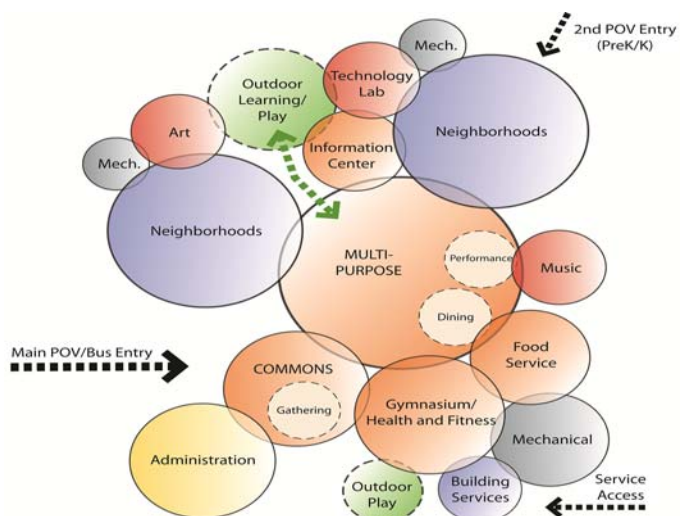
A Learning "Neighborhood"



A Learning "Neighborhood"



"Neighborhood" Connections



Whole School
as a
Community

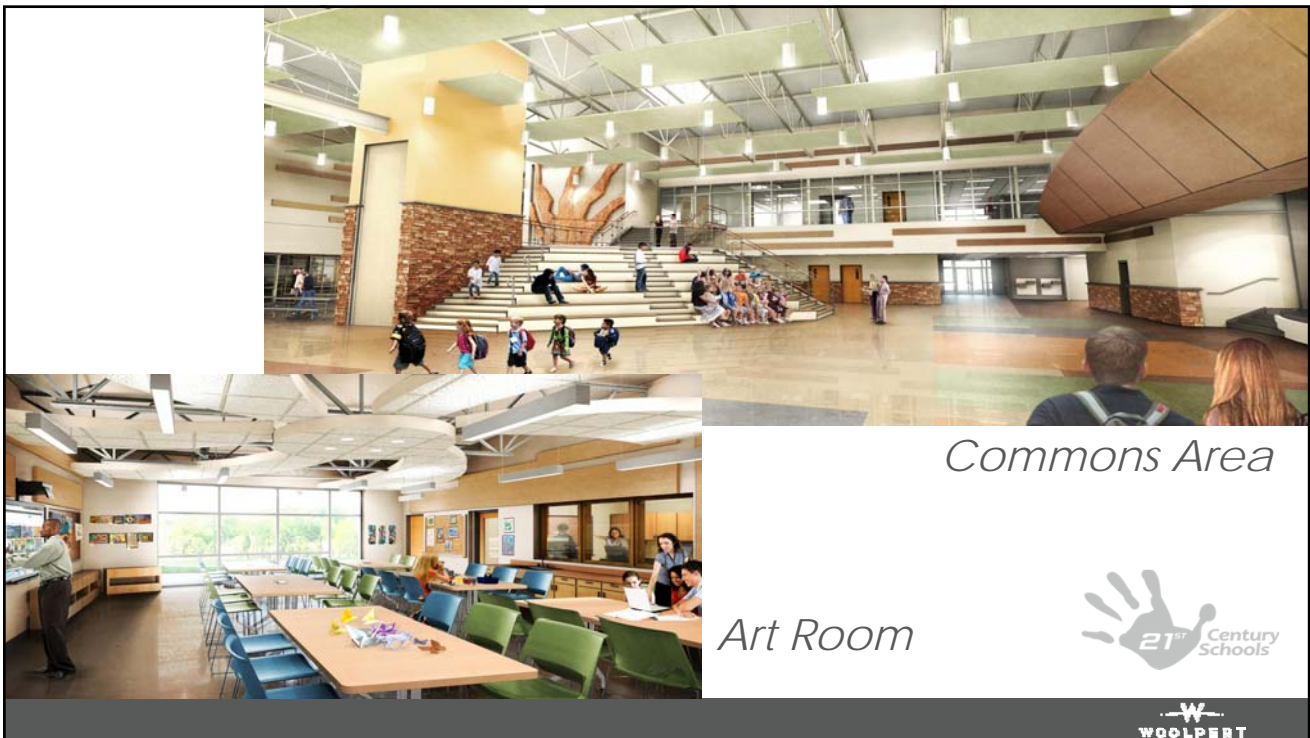
Interior Program Highlights

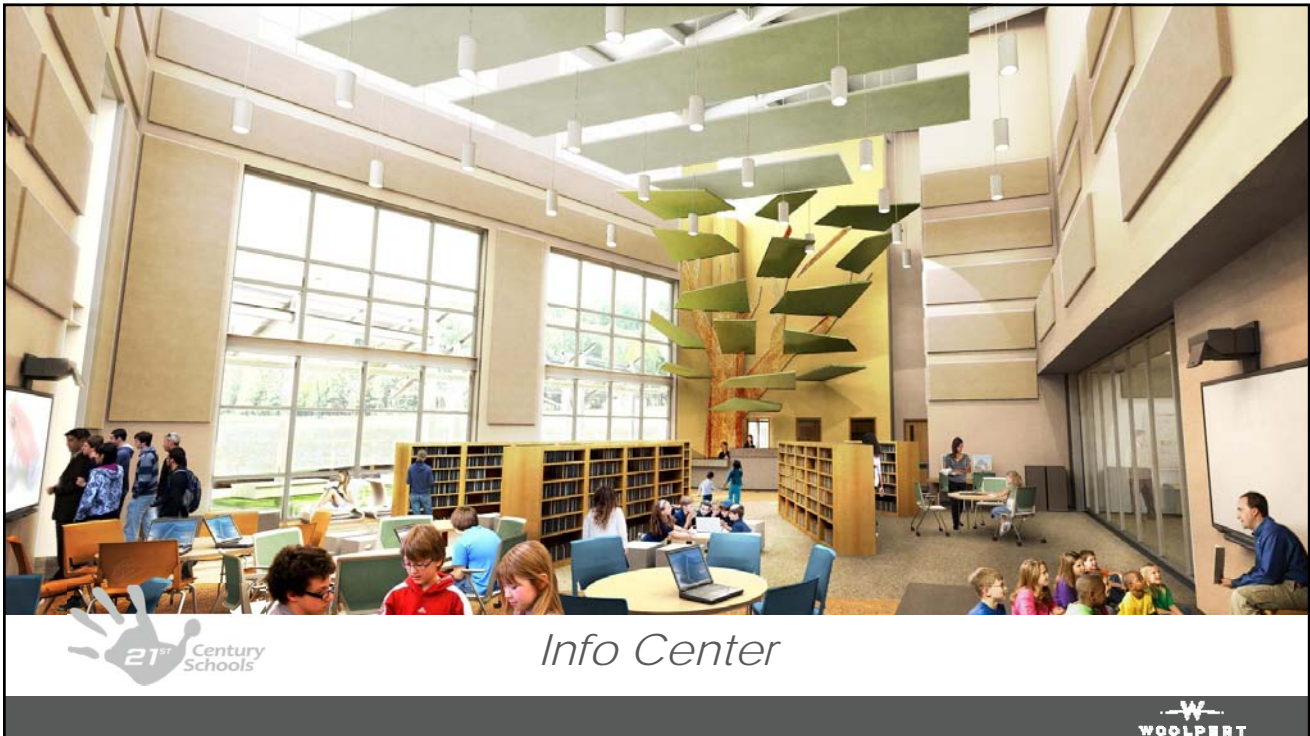
• First Floor:

- Gym & “Commons” with stage
- Info Center with Flex Lab
- Art Lab
- Music
- LIMS Studio
- OT/PT Lab
- Admin
- Health Clinic



WOOLPERT





Exterior Program Highlights

- To be built on the site of existing middle school, while it remains open
- Drop-offs and Drives
- Parking and Circulation
- Playgrounds and Outdoor Learning Areas
 - Outdoor seating/amphitheater
 - Patio with shade structures
 - Rainwater harvesting for educational purposes
 - Bio-swale for educational purposes



WOOLPERT

Barkley Elementary School



Project Sustainability Requirements

DoDEA Academic Instruction: Sustainability and Energy Efficiency Program

- Use the “Building as a Teaching Tool” for Green Buildings
- 40% Energy Usage Reduction over ASHRAE 90.1-2007
- Daylighting for 75% of Classrooms
- 30% Solar for Domestic Hot Water Heating
- 30% Water Use Reduction
- Low Impact Design for Stormwater Management
- Share the Building with Community



*Minimum LEED
Silver Certified*

Energy Conservation

Goal & Reference	Energy Use Intensity (EUI)
Baseline or "typical" primary school in climate zone 4	64 kBtu/sf/yr
40% better than ASHRAE 90.1-2007 DoDEA's Goal	38.4 kBtu/sf/yr
School built to ASHRAE Advanced Energy Design Guide (AEDG) for K-12 Schools (50% Energy Savings) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approximately 47% better than ASHRAE 90.1-2007 	32 kBtu/sf/yr
Net-zero Schools: (actual post-occupancy data) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Richardsville Elementary (KY) Turkey Foot Middle School (KY) 	<div style="border: 2px solid blue; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> Barkley ES: 19.1 kBtu/sf/yr 59% savings </div>
	16.6 kBtu/sf/yr 21.7 kBtu/sf/yr



Reducing Energy Use Intensity

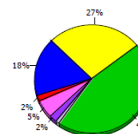
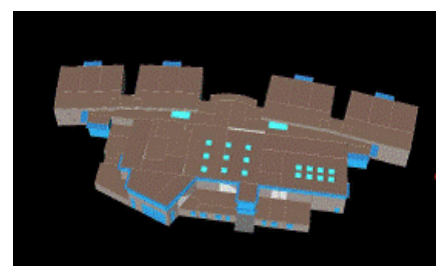


Design Team

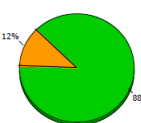
- Building Envelope
- Lighting Loads
- Heating and Cooling Loads
- Solar Hot Water Heating

The Owner

- Equipment Loads and Behaviors
 - Buy efficient equipment
 - On-going measurement and monitoring of the building's performance
 - Energy saving policies/student buy-in



Electricity



Natural Gas



21st Century: Using the School as a Teaching Tool

- Meshing green design elements with interior finishes, furniture, signage, and curriculum
- Making energy saving technologies and renewables “visible” via an interactive “dashboard,” which also enables performance monitoring



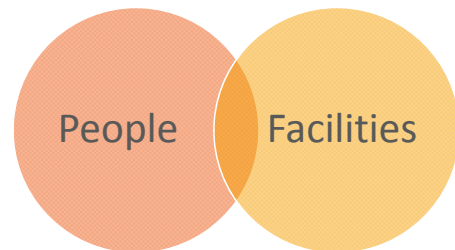
WOLPERT

Question/Discussion Break...

3

Resilient design

Resiliency

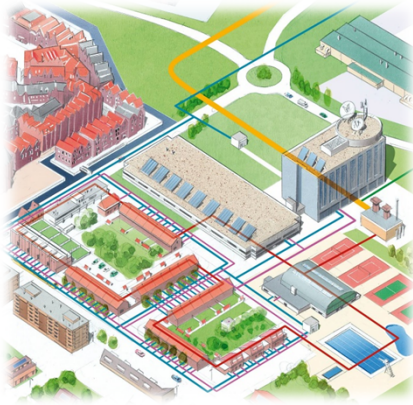


- Resilient Design Principles
 - Provide for basic human needs
 - Diverse and redundant systems are inherently more resilient
 - Simple, passive, and flexible systems are more resilient.
 - Locally available, renewable, or reclaimed resources are more resilient.
 - Anticipates interruptions and a dynamic future
 - Social equity and community contribute to resilience

The Resilient Design Institute (RDI)



Resilient Design Strategies



Infrastructure

- Transportation – multi-modal
- Communication – multi-modal as well
- Energy – distributed power; smart/micro-grids; local
- Water – distributed storage and treatment
- Grid-tied, district systems

Buildings

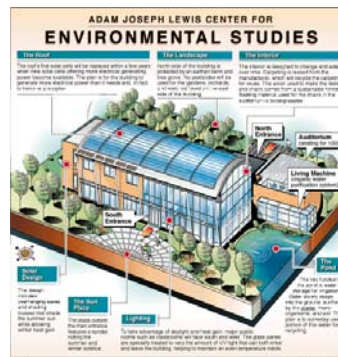
- Extremely efficient
- Local power and water, with local control
- Include storage – thermal, water, power
- Passive heating/cooling & ventilation
 - Orientation
 - Operable windows



Resilient Design Strategies

...are often most (or *only*) effective at a community, district or campus scale

- District Energy systems
- Storage
- Low Impact Development
- Microgrid(s)
- Net-zero energy or water



University of Arizona
ice storage



Bowling Green State Univ. Dining Hall with water storage tanks
watertanksales.com





Princeton on October 30, 2012. (Tony Kurdzuk/The Star-Ledger)

Princeton & Sandy

- Resilient design strategies
 - On site co-generation
 - Electrical microgrid
- University became a “place of refuge”
 - Community members could warm up, charge cell phones, use wireless, etc.



Resiliency Case Study: Initial Plan

Scope

50 Acre site – campus utilities and infrastructure - \$15.5M

Airfield Apron - \$22.9M

Hangar with maintenance shops – 70k sf - \$57.2M

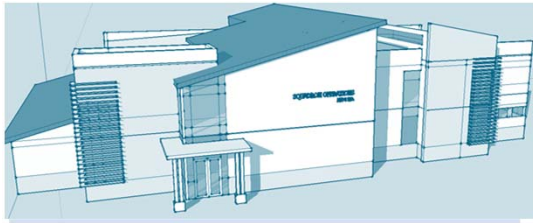
Operations facility – 21k sf

Warehouse – 33k sf

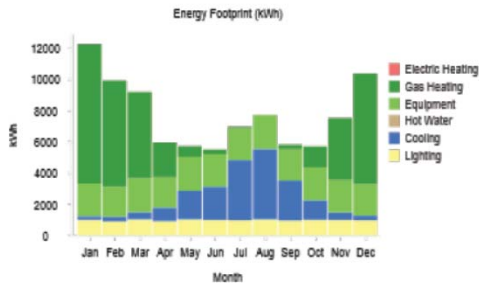
Group HQ – 5k sf

\$42.2M





Energy Footprint (kWh)



Annual Estimated Utility Bill

\$13/m²

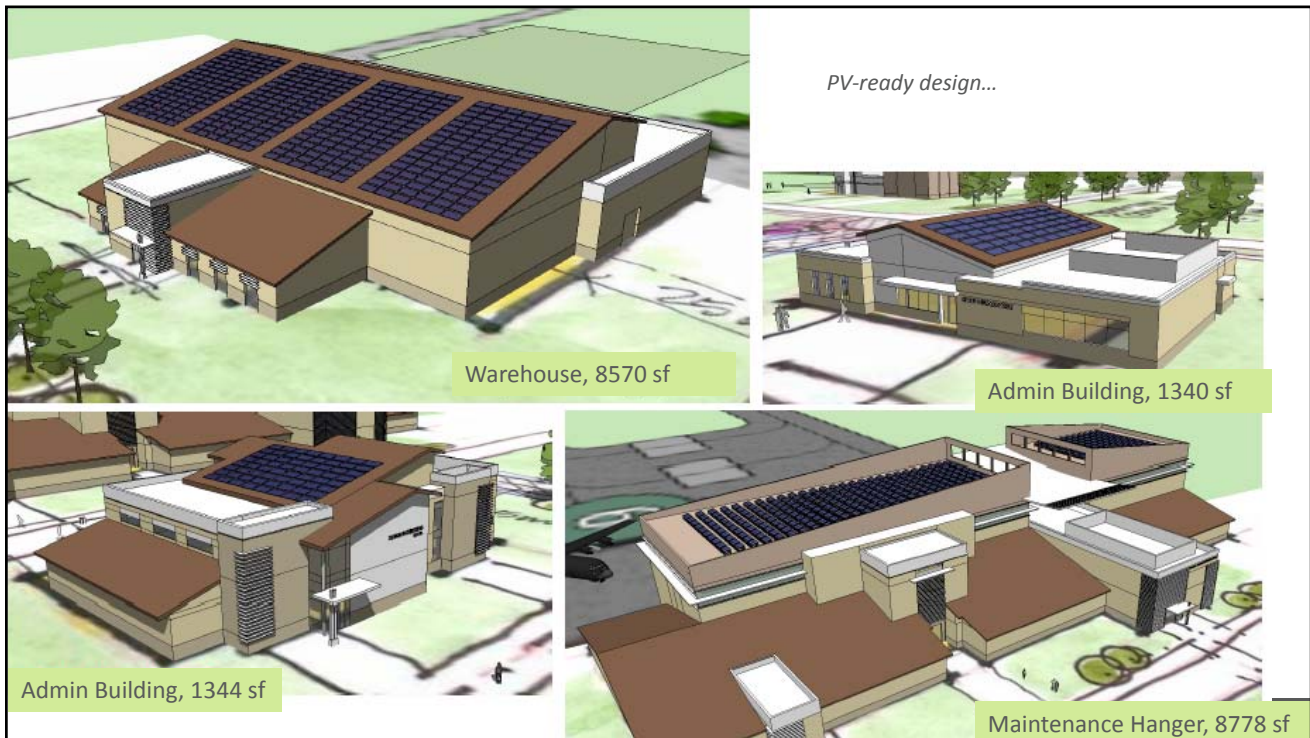
High Performance Building (Modeling)

- Designed to 30%+ efficiency over code
- 57% of interior spaces daylit
- Maximized PV potential of south-facing roof
 - Could provide 35% of energy; 50% of cost



Solar Ready Design

- Estimated energy use intensity (EUI) of buildings
 - Est. 883 MWh/yr
 - Equiv. to one acre of PV
- PV in conjunction with microgrid & generators to provide resiliency



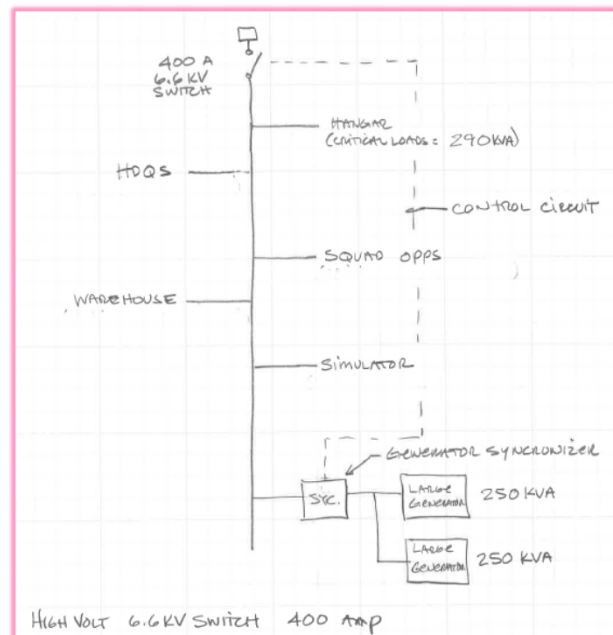
Solar-Ready Design

- Rotated building orientations; re-designed roofs
- Increased south-facing roof area to 67,823 SF
- Increased the solar potential ten fold



Hybrid Micro-Grid

- Campus will be grid-connected
- Improve reliability
- Able to “island” if needed
- Accommodates future PV and generator power



WOOLPERT

Place-making and Pedestrians

- Resiliency design supports the mission
 - Places of respite
 - Places of gathering
 - Places of ceremony





Summary

- Speed of access, cleanliness, and outdoor environments
 - Barracks, dormitories, and dining halls
- 21st Century, green
 - Barkley Elementary School
- Resilient design
 - New AFSOC campus

THANK YOU!

Denise.Breunig@woolpert.com

618.632.2820

Nadja.Turek@woolpert.com

937.531.1287

