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SECTION 2 - INTRODUCTION

2.1 Purpose and Scope

In Defense Planning Guidance (DPG), the Secretary of Defense (SECDEF) directed the Services to eliminate inadequate gang-latrine barracks by FY2008. The Strom Thurmond National Defense Authorization Act for FY1999, *Public Law 105-261*, also requires the SECDEF to provide reports to Congress on Service Plans and estimated costs to improve housing for unaccompanied members.

The last request for a Report to Congress on the Barracks Program was made in FY2000. The Army portion of the report articulated the inventory, requirements, and historic and future costs. The inventory plan included in the 2000 Barracks Report to Congress is located APPENDIX F at Table F-1.

This plan serves as the basis for planning and programming for the barracks modernization program. Specifically, this report identifies:

- Each installation's barracks inventory, condition, and requirements.
- Years in which new barracks complexes and major barracks upgrades are planned.
- Disposal or conversion of surplus barracks facilities requirements.

This plan does not include the annual recurring Operations and Maintenance, Army (OM&A) Sustainment, Restoration

and Modernization (SRM) funding requirements.

2.2 Background.

The Army started barracks modernization with FY1994 Military Construction Army (MCA) funding. No specific and ascertainable buyout timeline was initially established for Europe and Korea because of congressional reluctance to invest MCA overseas in those years. In the early years, The Army planned to modernize barracks overseas entirely with Host Nation funds.

With the DPG directing the Services to eliminate inadequate gang-latrine barracks by FY2008, the modernization program began to take shape and secure the necessary funding to meet the buyout goal.

Over the course of 1996, the plan was revised to buy out gang latrines in the U.S. by FY2008, and Europe and Korea by FY2020. For the FY1997 budget, the plan was accelerated to buy out Europe by FY2010 and Korea by FY2012. In January 1999, additional funding was programmed to buy out the entire Army by FY2008, which is the current plan.

The Army barracks program has received overwhelming Congressional support and additional renovation funding in the form of Quality of Life Enhancement, Defense (QOLE, D) dollars in fiscal years 1997-2001. During these five years, approximately \$550M QOLE, D was added to the barracks modernization program to keep the program on track to meet the 2008 goal.

2.3 Approach of the Barracks Modernization Program.

Revitalization is the cornerstone of our vision to provide excellent facilities. The Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management (ACSIM) has developed two programs to focus the scarce revitalization resources to increase soldier well being.

These programs are the Whole Barracks Renewal Program (WBRP) and Barracks Upgrade Program (BUP). The WBRP is a MILCON funded program primarily for new construction and BUP is a centrally funded O&MA SRM program predominately for major renovations of Voluntary Army (VOLAR) era barracks and other barracks where it is more cost effective to renovate than replace. Korea and Europe have augmented both WBRP and BUP with host nation funding.

Unlike other Services, the Army's approach to barracks modernization is building brigade or equivalent size complexes. In addition to soldier barracks, a brigade complex may include SCBs, COFs, brigade/battalion HQs, DFAC, parking, and outdoor recreational facilities. Barracks buildings are constructed separate from administrative facilities in a planned single soldier community. Adjoining SCB buildings may contain expanded laundry room, dayrooms /recreation rooms, mail area, common kitchen, bulk storage and charge of quarters desk.

Complementing both the MCA and BUP programs, is the Headquarters Department of the Army centrally managed and funded initial issue furnishings program.

All renovated or constructed barracks and SCBs are equipped with new and modern furnishings.

Acquisition of new furnishings is planned and accomplished in concert with the facility construction schedules so that delivery of the new furnishings coincides with the beneficial occupancy date (BOD). Soldiers have new furnishings upon assignment to the new or renovated barracks.

Military units fund furnishings for administrative buildings with mission funds.

2.4 General Assumptions

- This Army Barracks Master Plan (BMP) only includes requirements for active duty permanent party soldiers' barracks; trainee and advanced individual training (AIT) barracks will be modernized as part of a follow-on Army Facilities Strategy.
- Modernized barracks will be programmed for single E-1 through E-6 permanent party soldiers, with exceptions noted below for regional areas.
- In the U.S., only 50% of single E6 personnel are programmed to live in the barracks. The remaining 50% are programmed to live off post.
- Unaccompanied soldiers in CONUS currently living off post will continue to live off post.
- Modernization of barracks at installations with less than 100 are not included.

- In Korea, barracks are programmed for unaccompanied personnel in the grades of E1-E9. Korea also has a waiver to construct to a modified standard.
- Unaccompanied married personnel (also known as geographic bachelors) and non-custodial parents do not generate barracks requirements.

2-5 Standards

With regard to barracks, there are two types of standards – construction and adequacy. For the purpose of this master plan, construction design standards are the criteria that specify the size, configuration, and features of newly constructed or renovated barracks. Adequacy standards, on the other hand, define whether an existing barracks has the necessary size, configuration, and features to house soldiers adequately. Construction design standards are defined in Headquarters, US Army Chief of Engineers (HQUSACE) technical publications, whereas adequacy standards are established by AR 210-50 and HQDA policy.

Prior to the Barracks Modernization program, the DoD-wide construction design standard was the “2+2” module. This design consisted of two 180 SF rooms, each with its own access to the corridor. Each entrance foyer was sized to accommodate two standard wardrobes and a lavatory (sink). In between the rooms was a shared bathroom (accessible from each side) with a toilet and bathtub (or two showers). All the Services assigned two junior enlisted personnel (Private to Specialist) to each shared living/sleeping room, and shared the bathroom with the two other junior enlisted personnel in the other room; hence the name, 2+2. For NCO’s however, all the

Services assigned only one Sergeant or Staff Sergeant per room, or two per module. Sergeants First Class and above were typically assigned the entire module.

In August 1992, the Chief of Staff of the Army (CSA) issued a message that established a new barracks construction design standard to create Communities of Excellence for single soldiers. The new standard essentially enlarged the 2+2 and split it in half. This meant that a bathroom would be shared by no more than two Privates to Specialist, and a Sergeant or Staff Sergeant would get the entire module. The living/sleeping room was enlarged to 220 SF, and two 20 SF walk-in closets were provided in lieu of wardrobes. The standard also required bulk storage bins for residents, and a consolidated core area with activity rooms (TV/game/lounge), office for the Charge of Quarters (CQ) and barracks manager, common use kitchen, mailroom, and laundry. This core area could either be located on the first floor or in a separate facility, which was called a soldier community building or SCB. Also, the new criteria required that company administrative area be separated from the barracks.

Although the message stated that the new standard was to be used starting with projects in the FY1994 PresBud request, Congress started adding barracks with the new standard to the FY1992 MILCON budget. The last Army barracks built to this standard were in the FY1995 PresBud request. This new construction design standard was named the “Interim Standard” because after it was established, Congress directed DoD to establish a new uniform standard for all the Services. Other names used for this standard include 2+0 and 2+1.

In February 1994, the CSA approved a new “1+1” barracks construction design standard that provided a module with two

118 SF rooms, each with a 20 SF walk-in closet. Both rooms shared a bathroom and a small service area with a refrigerator, microwave oven, counters and a sink, and cabinets. It was intended for the module to be shared by two Privates to Specialist; or be assigned entirely to only one Sergeant or Staff Sergeant. The bulk storage and common core features from the Interim Standard were retained.

In November 1995, the Secretary of Defense (SECDEF) issued a memorandum that made the 1+1 the DoD standard for unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing (UEPH), but allowed the Services the authority to approve a lesser standard for operational reasons or to expedite the number of personnel in new quarters. Although the Army began using the 1+1 standard with barracks in the FY1996 PresBud request, it was used earlier on a few Congressionally added Army projects.

At the request of the Commander, Eighth US Army, the Secretary of the Army approved a request to use the 2+0 module for the remainder of their barracks in Korea. Eighth Army requested this waiver to expedite the barracks buyout and because soldiers only have a one year tour in Korea.

In February 2001, the OACSIM and USACE completed a comprehensive mid-program barracks review to determine whether any changes should be made to the barracks modernization program construction design standards. The report was based on numerous value-engineering studies, and an extensive survey of over 2,000 soldiers, 300 leaders, and 100 public works personnel. The report concluded that barracks could be significantly improved at no additional cost by making greater use of industry standards for both functional and technical criteria.

At The Army's request, the Deputy SECDEF issued new guidance in June 2001 that allowed the Services more flexibility in the size and configuration of the barracks modules, provided that the gross area limits established by the SECDEF in November 1995 were not exceeded. The Barracks Mid-Program Review Report can be accessed at <http://www.hqda.army.mil/acsimweb/fd/construction/barracksprogrevindex.htm>

With the new flexibility provided by the SECDEF, the barracks modernization program construction design criteria have been revised to improve soldier well-being and provide a better value to The Army. The new criteria are less restrictive and incorporate industry standards in order to provide improvements at no additional cost to The Army. The new barracks design philosophy will allow commanders greater flexibility to transform barracks into living quarters that more closely resemble those in the private sector. See Annex I for details on the new standards.

Note that many barracks projects include supporting facilities such as COFs, BN HQ Buildings, BDE HQ Buildings, and DFACs. Construction design criteria for these facilities are available from the USACE (<http://cadlib.wes.army.mil/html/cos/cfusion/mainpage.htm>). All of these standard designs are currently being reviewed to determine if they need to be revised.

New UEPH barracks are planned in accordance with the Department of the Army (DA) Standard Design. This standard design dictates that the soldier living spaces will be separated from common areas, support facilities, and unit operational facilities. Soldier Community Buildings contain standardized functional areas that support the soldiers' residential needs and

are sized proportional to the maximum intended utilization of the barracks. Buildings for dining and operations functions are constructed separately according to the Brigade Community Complex concept.

Barracks Upgrade Program improvements and renovations are intended to achieve new barracks design standards to modified modernization standard criterion. The goal is to achieve new space criteria and construction standards wherever possible, although existing structures usually result in semi-private rooms slightly smaller than a new barracks built to the modernization standard.

It is understood that existing buildings may contain severe limitations that may cause variance from the standard. Also, it may not be possible under renovation to segregate those possible, the renovation project attempts to achieve those functional areas within the barracks to the maximum extent possible.

In locations where construction of new barracks is not required (where the barracks already meet the modernization standard or modernization of barracks will occur through BUP), installations will program MCA requirements for new construction of COFs, battalion/brigade headquarters and DFACs through the competition for general MCA revitalization funds.

The DoD modernization construction standard applies only to active duty Army permanent party barracks. Korea has a waiver to construct to a modified standard (180 net sq. ft. room with bath and two built-in closet spaces to accommodate two soldiers in grades E1-E4 or one soldier in grades E5-E9).

2.6 Surveys and Program Reviews

In view of the tremendous fiscal investment required to fund the program, it was essential to gather data with great detail, depth and consistency to ensure the most efficient use of available monetary resources was executed. In particular, the ability to perform project-level cost estimates offered the greatest potential for adequate and accurate programming for the huge barracks inventory requiring renovation and replacement.

During 1998-1999, an assessment of the physical condition of barracks was completed by ACSIM in joint effort with 3D-International and Avila Government Services. This included on-site surveys of existing facilities and all parametric cost estimates for revitalization and replacement alternatives. Technical support services assisted The Army in refining their barracks requirements for improvement and replacement programs. These assessments documented deficiencies of existing facilities compared to the Army's standards for the WBRP or BUP based on evaluation of the condition of building components. It also verified the current inventory of barracks spaces in a consistent, uniform manner and provided costs for The Army to decide whether to improve or replace existing barracks.

This assessment of the barracks inventory complemented the Infrastructure Installation Status Report (ISR) for quality and quantity. With that information, the Army was postured to determine the best use of scarce resources to improve the living conditions for unaccompanied soldiers.

As previously stated in section 2.5 (Standards), The Army initiated a comprehensive barracks mid-program review in November 1999. Also included in this review was a detailed barracks modernization survey of personnel who live

and work in new barracks complexes constructed to the modernization standard.

This August 2000 survey was supported by Sergeant Major of the Army, Jack Tilley and the Army Research Institute (ARI). Ten installations were surveyed in the United States to include Forts Bragg, Benning, Bliss, Carson, Eustis, Huachuca, Hood, Lewis, Rucker and Schofield Barracks. The objective was to solicit feedback from various perspectives on new barracks complexes that had been occupied for at least six months.

The August 2000 survey indicated an overall satisfaction with current construction designs, that soldiers and leaders support both larger barracks rooms and expanded service areas in the modules, and additional storage space in all facilities needs to be addressed in future designs. Directorate of Public Works (DPW) personnel also identified the need to provide adequate SRM funding to maintain the new facilities.

With the results of the mid-program review in hand, the Army Barracks Complex Standard Design Subcommittee met in the fall of 2000. This committee, jointly chaired by OACSIM and ODCSPER (G1), includes both military and DoD civilian members from the Army Staff (ARSTAFF), COE and the MACOMs.

Results of the 2000 meeting inspired a request by The Army to seek out and obtain flexibility in the DoD modernization barracks standard. Highlights of the flexibilities ultimately approved by the Deputy SECDEF in June 2001 are:

- Design for the future changing Army.
- Use private sector functional criteria.
- Use private industry technical criteria.
- Allow commanders greater design discretion.

- Provide features to increase soldier well-being.
- Use alternative acquisition procedures to encourage innovation and control cost growth.
- Implement in FY 2003.

Additional information on the new Army Barracks Standard is located at APPENDIX I.

2-7 Furnishings Program

To achieve similarity across the Army, the OACSIM Army Housing Division, centrally manages funding for the initial purchase of furnishings for both MCA and centrally funded BUP projects under the Initial Issue Furnishings Program. The Army Housing Division establishes the priority for funding furnishings requirements, considering project beneficial occupancy date (BOD) and availability of funds. Prioritizing furnishings packages for funding is closely coordinated with the U.S. Army Engineering and Support Center (USAESCH), Huntsville which is the procurement agency for the program.

When barracks and SCBs are built or renovated, the soldier will have a complete package of new furnishings. Furniture requirements for new or renovated barracks and SCBs are identified at each installation, and are ordered in time to be in place when occupants move in. Soldiers are involved in the selection process via Better Opportunities for Single Soldiers (BOSS) meetings, barracks room module mock-ups, and annual or special furniture shows sponsored by the General Services Administration, Professional Housing Management Association (PHMA) and other organizations.

The U.S. Army Interior Design Manual (IDM) for Single Soldiers provides guidance

to help furniture managers prepare order packages. The manual uses standard Army furniture specifications; i.e., medium oak wood furnishings or acceptable wood/steel alternatives; construction and fabric specifications, and specific information for authorized items of furniture. The IDM also contains standard living/sleeping room

arrangements, and SCB plans with color schemes. The manual includes information on waiver requirements, procurement process, order forms and final inspection check lists.

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