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SECTION 3 - BARRACKS MODERNIZATION PROGRAM 2002

Section 3.1 - Introduction

The FY2002 Barracks Modernization Program serves as the baseline for this plan. The major elements of the FY2002 program are:

- Inventory - Number of existing barracks rooms to standard, number of inadequate, projected surpluses and projected deficits of modernized barracks rooms.
- Budgeted and Programmed Funding- Current major renovation and construction funds based on the FY2002 appropriations budget. Future funds based on the FY2003 PresBud and requirements included throughout the buyout program years of 2003-2008.
- Ongoing Privatization of Army Unaccompanied Personnel Housing Studies.

3.2 Inventory

Unlike Army Family Housing, where one family is allocated one housing unit, The Army identifies the UEPH inventory by the maximum number of privates through specialist that can be housed in a barracks facility. One space (or room) is allocated to a private through specialist and two spaces are allocated to junior NCOs. The number of valid bachelor privates-specialist and junior NCOs assigned to any particular military unit will then determine the maximum capacity of each barracks facility. This allocation of additional spaces for junior NCOs accounts for the difference

between total spaces and number of soldiers that can be housed when describing the barracks inventory.

The Army has a long-term requirement to provide unaccompanied housing to 138,300 soldiers in 162,800 spaces. Figure K-2 (at APPENDIX K) illustrates the number of soldiers that are funded to adequate barracks standard each FY through the buyout period.

With this end-state requirement, The Army will have funded 71% of the soldier rooms to the modernized standard by the end of FY2002. A higher percentage of adequate spaces are in the U.S. because at the beginning of the barracks modernization program, Europe and Korea were not adequately funded on track to meet a 2008 buyout goal.

Figure 3-1 (at APPENDIX F) illustrates the Army-wide and major location distribution of adequate and inadequate barracks at the end of FY2002. Table K-1 (at APPENDIX K) identifies by installation, the transition of red to green standards by each FY from FY2002-FY2009.

3.3 Funding

Because of significant investments early in the barracks modernization program, at the end of FY2002, 30 installations worldwide have been funded to meet the DoD barracks modernization standard or equivalent. Table K-1 in APPENDIX K identifies the modernization timeline by each FY.

The primary source of funds available to modernize the permanent party barracks inventory is through MCA, BUP and other O&MA accounts. In the past, Payment in Kind (PIK) funds were provided by Germany and Republic of Korea (ROK) funds were provided by Korea.

Table D-1 (APPENDIX D-Funding Summaries) identifies the programmed funded for FY2002-FY2007, and planned for FY2008. As the table identifies, a total average of approximately \$900M in funding each year is required to keep the program on track to meeting the FY2008 goal.

In FY2002, the Army has been funded \$524M worth of MCA projects at 16 locations for over 5,000 spaces. Approximately 75% of this MCA will be executed in the United States and 25% overseas in Germany and Korea. Table 3-1 (on the following page) identifies the FY2002 MCA project list.

The Army's challenge in FY2002 is to restore the centrally managed BUP and protect funding to meet the FY2008 buyout goal. After the FY2003 President's Budget (PresBud) was submitted, the FY2002 Appropriation included a Congressional redirection of \$157M of FY2002 BUP funding to the MACOMS for non-specific OMA SRM. This has severely impacted our ability to revitalize the existing barracks inventory by FY2008. With restoration of this \$157M in the next POM (POM FY2004-FY2009) for FY2004-FY2006, the Barracks program will be fully funded and back on track to meet the FY2008 goal.

The ACSIM and HQ,USACE, operating under Continuing Resolution Authority (CRA) for several months in FY2002, spent approximately \$3.7M of

FY2002 BUP funding prior to the appropriation of the FY2002 budget. These funds were spent on supervision and administration, construction and design of BUP OMA projects.

(\$K)	Construction (includes S&A)		Design	Total
EUSA	\$0	\$140	\$140	
MEDCOM	\$112	\$116	\$228	
TRADOC	\$0	\$48	\$48	
USAREU				
R	\$2,911	\$228	\$3,139	
USARPAC	\$4	\$126	\$130	
TOTAL	\$3,027	\$659	\$3,686	

Table 3-1 FY2002 BUP Funding Distribution by MACOM

Table 3-2, FY2002 MCA Projects

MACOM	Project Number	Location	Project Description	FY02	
				Prog Amt \$000	Spaces
AMC	43707	Fort Monmouth, NJ	Barracks Complex	20,000	250
EUSA	52559	Camp Hovey, KO	Barracks Complex, Camp Hovey	33,000	400
EUSA	51471	Camp Humphreys, KO	Barracks Complex, Camp Humphreys	14,500	232
EUSA	51621	Camp Stanley, KO	Barracks Complex, Camp Stanley	28,000	464
EUSA	54202	Yongsan, KO	Barracks Complex, Yongsan	12,600	252
FORSCOM	31357	Fort Carson, CO	Barracks Complex, Nelson Blvd, Ph 1	25,000	336
FORSCOM	47409	Fort Campbell, KY	Barracks Complex - Market Garden Rd, Ph 3	47,000	336
FORSCOM	47347	Fort Bragg, NC	Barracks Complex - Longstreet Rd Ph 2	27,000	284
FORSCOM	44496	Fort Bragg, NC	Barracks Complex - Butner Rd Ph 2	49,000	352
FORSCOM	50230	Fort Bragg, NC	Barracks Complex - Tagaytay Rd, Ph 2C	17,500	320
FORSCOM	54459	Fort Hood, TX	Barracks Complex, 21003 Block	41,000	480
FORSCOM	41746	Fort Lewis, WA	Barracks Complex, 17th & B Street, Ph 1	48,000	300
USAREUR	23333	Bamberg, GE	Barracks Complex - Warner's 3	20,000	269
USAREUR	52298	Darmstadt, GE	Barracks Complex - Cambrai Fritsch B-4028	6,700	82
USAREUR	51048	Darmstadt, GE	Barracks Complex - Kelley Bldg 4163	6,800	82
USAREUR	52613	Hanau, GE	Barracks Complex - Pioneer 8	7,200	102
USAREUR	52306	Heidelberg, GE	Barracks Complex - Patton Bldg 114	6,800	89
USAREUR	52634	Heidelberg, GE	Barracks Complex - Tompkins Bldg 4253	8,500	132
USARPAC	52830	Fort Richardson, AK	Barracks Complex, D Street, Ph 1	45,000	144
USARPAC	48782	Schofield Barracks, HI	Barracks Complex - Wilson Street, Ph IC	23,000	200
USARPAC	55038	Wheeler AAF, HI	Barracks Complex, Warhawk St	50,000	192
Total Barracks MCA Projects FY 2002				\$536,600	5,298

3.4 Privatization

Although the 1996 privatization legislation allowed for privatization in both family and unaccompanied housing, The Army focused energies on family housing privatization. This was the focus because DoD policy is to look to the community first to meet family housing needs. The Army found it difficult to fund the Army Family Housing program adequately, spurring The Army to seek alternative funding methods. Conversely, providing barracks has always been considered a mission requirement for The Army and their modernization competed for resources successfully since the early 90's.

Prior to FY2002, The Army policy had been to consider unaccompanied housing privatization for barracks only after

we mastered family housing privatization. After five years of effort, through Capital Venture Initiative (CVI) and Residential Communities Initiative (RCI), initial improvements to family housing are just now coming to fruition. The lessons learned from these CVI/RCI projects are a valuable source of information for many aspects of barracks privatization. Because of these successes, the Army is currently studying the feasibility of barracks and other UPH privatization in the U.S.

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