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SECTION 2 - INTRODUCTION

2.1 Purpose and scope.

This master plan is an update to the 2002 Army Barracks Master Plan (BMP) and is the basis for planning and programming in the Program Objective Memorandum (POM) and President's Budget (PresBud). It includes the funding strategy for revitalization of the current permanent party barracks inventory and deficit construction of brigade-level barracks complexes with other administrative facilities for company operations, battalion and brigade headquarters, dining facilities and support centers. This report identifies:

- Methodology for determining program requirements and evaluation of the program.
- Specific installation and regional barracks inventory and modernization requirements.
- Years in which new barracks complexes and major barracks upgrade projects are planned.
- Updated guidance and policy for barracks complex facilities component standards.

This plan does not include the annual recurring Operations and Maintenance, Army (OM&A or OMA) sustainment funding requirements for the enlisted permanent party troop barracks, nor any other unaccompanied personnel

housing (e.g., training barracks, mobilization barracks, senior enlisted unaccompanied housing or unaccompanied officer housing) program requirements.

2.2 Background.

In the early 1990s, the permanent party enlisted unaccompanied personnel housing barracks program was significantly under-funded, characterized by inadequate condition and quantity in an aging inventory of facilities constructed from the time of World War Two (WWII) to the beginning of the volunteer era Army (1970s-1980s). This included dysfunctional and outdated administrative or mission facilities at the company, battalion and brigade levels. The majority of the Soldiers were housed in gang-latrines barracks (common area bathroom and shower facilities located down the hallways); shared sleeping rooms with up to four Soldiers with military work administrative areas on the first floor.

In many situations, overcrowded WWII facilities provided the work environment for additional administrative areas needed for the military mission. The combination of personal housing and work-related administrative areas in one facility was clearly evident as a quality of life issue with the emergence of the Better Opportunity for Single Soldiers (BOSS) program. A Department of Defense (DoD) survey of Soldiers in 1993 in response to Congressional interest in the barracks program confirmed additional privacy and separation of the living areas from the work areas needed significant improvement.

With the results of the tri-service survey in hand, we started a barracks

modernization effort with FY 1994 MCA funding. We established a new barracks 1+1 design standard (physically separating all administration, command and control and supply functions from the living areas of the barracks buildings), and provided the construction criteria required for these facility types. Programming to a level providing consistent living standards across the Army for the single Soldiers was a key success in determining the road map ahead.

At this time, there is no specific buyout timeline for Europe and Korea (because of congressional reluctance to invest MCA overseas in those years). In the early years, although we planned to modernize barracks overseas entirely with Host Nation funds, much of these funds did not materialize.

We revisited the plan in 1996 to buy out gang latrines in the U.S. by FY 2008, and Europe and Korea by FY 2020. In the following years, we accelerated the plan to buy out Europe by FY 2010 and Korea by FY 2012. In January 1999, we secured additional funding to buy out the entire Army program by FY 2008.

In January 1999, the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) issued a Program Budget Decision with the goal of funding all permanent party barracks to the "1 + 1" standard by FY 2008 worldwide. With subsequent Defense Planning Guidance (DPG) issued supporting the new 2008 timeline, the modernization program took shape.

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. In

particular, the ability to perform project-level cost estimates offered the greatest potential for developing and securing Senior Army Headquarters and Congressional support.

During FY 1997 - FY 2001 Congress added \$550 million of renovation funding in the form of Quality of Life Enhancement, Defense (QOLE, D) as a sign of commitment.

2.3 Approach of the Barracks Modernization Program.

Revitalization is the cornerstone of our vision to provide excellent facilities. The Barracks Modernization Program focuses scarce resources and consists of two main components: the Whole Barracks Renewal Program (WBRP) and Barracks Upgrade Program (BUP).

The WBRP uses MILCON funds primarily for new construction while BUP uses OMA 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. See Appendix F, Chart F3, summaries by year for additional information on funding source and year funded.

We do not just build barracks; we build brigade or equivalent size complexes. A brigade complex may include a separate Soldier community building (SCB), company operations facilities (COF), brigade and battalion headquarters, dining facilities (DFAC), parking, and outdoor recreational facilities. By design, we build barracks separately from administrative facilities in a planned community for single Soldiers. Adjoining SCBs may contain

an expanded laundry room, dayrooms /recreation rooms, mail area, common kitchen, bulk storage and charge of quarters (CQ) desk. Beginning with projects in FY 2003 projects, we will incorporate these SCB functions into the barracks buildings instead of a separate facility.

Headquarters Department of the Army centrally manages and funds an initial issue furnishings program to complement the Barracks Modernization Program. This program equips all renovated or constructed barracks and SCBs with new and modern furnishings. We plan the acquisition of new furnishings in concert with the facility construction schedules so delivery of new furnishings coincides with the beneficial occupancy date (BOD). Soldiers receive new furnishings upon assignment to the new or renovated barracks.

Military units fund furnishings for administrative buildings with mission funds.

2.4 General Assumptions

- Requirements for active duty unaccompanied permanent party Soldiers come from validated force structure contained in the Army Stationing and Installation Plan (ASIP) and are reflected in the Real Property Planning and Analysis System (RPLAN).
- Requirements for Trainee and advanced individual training (AIT) are addressed separately as part of a follow-on Focused Facilities Investment Strategy.

- Requirements generated by the ASIP at installations with less than 100 Soldiers are satisfied locally.
- Unaccompanied married personnel (also known as geographic bachelors) and non-custodial parents do not generate enlisted barracks requirements.
- Barracks that do not meet the "1+1 or equivalent" standard are inadequate. Adequate barracks include the interim 1+1 standard, 2+2 designs housing one Soldier per room, and 2+0 in Korea.
- Requirements encompass single permanent party Soldiers in the rank of Private through Staff Sergeant, with exceptions noted below for regional areas.
- In the U.S., 50% of single Staff Sergeants live in the barracks. The remaining 50% live off post.
- In CONUS, the equivalent number of Soldiers who lived off post in 1997 will continue to be adequately housed off post, thus reducing the on-post barracks requirement.
- In Korea, requirements encompass unaccompanied personnel in the grades of Private through Command Sergeant's Major. Korea has a waiver to construct to a modified 2+2 (also known as 2+0) standard.

2-5 Barracks Standards for Permanent Party Soldiers

There are two types of standards – construction and adequacy. Construction design specifies the size, configuration, and features of newly constructed or renovated barracks. Adequacy standards define whether barracks has the necessary size, configuration, and features to house Soldiers adequately. Headquarters, US Army Chief of Engineers (HQ,USACE) promulgates construction design standards. Army Regulation (AR) 210-50 (Installation Housing) governs adequacy standards.

In July 2002, the Army approved new barracks construction criteria 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. These changes resulted from a comprehensive barracks review and survey conducted by the OACSIM and HQ,USACE. The intent is to provide commanders with greater flexibility to transform barracks into living quarters that more closely resemble those in the private sector.

HQDA subsequently made four changes to the criteria in the July 2002 in May of 2003:

- (1) Two-bedroom/one bathroom module is the standard module.
- (2) Installation of a stove or cook top.
- (3) Laundries in the barracks.
- (4) Elimination of the separate SCB.

These revised criteria become effective in FY 2003 MCA projects. Barracks renovations starting in FY 2003 will incorporate the new criteria to the maximum extent feasible. See Appendix J or the following website for

the ACSIM/HQ,USACE May 2003 memo and new criteria.

<http://www.hqda.army.mil/acsimweb/fd/construction/docs/ACSIM-CEMPMemo1May03.pdf>

A pending change is Business Initiative Council (BIC) proposal to increase space criteria for the barracks modules. This proposal, if approved, makes the size of the 1+1 barracks module similar to a two-bedroom apartment in the private sector and uses residential construction standards instead of traditional standards exceeding design codes. The cost savings from this change allow construction of larger two-bedroom apartments for the same amount being spent on new barracks. Additional features in the barracks modules include a living/dining room, kitchen, and washer and dryer.

In FY 2002, The Secretary of the Army approved a request to use the 2+0 module in Korea to expedite the buyout and because Soldiers only have a one year tour in Korea. This exception remains in effect.

Note that many barracks projects include supporting facilities. Construction design criteria for these facilities are available from the following USACE URL:

<http://cadlib.wes.army.mil/html/cos/cfusion/mainpage.htm>.

The Army has a standard design for all new Unaccompanied Enlisted Personnel Housing (UEPH) barracks. This standard design dictates that the Soldier living spaces will be separated

from common areas, support facilities, and unit operational facilities.

Existing buildings may contain severe limitations that cause variance from the standard. Barracks Upgrade Program (BUP) improvements and renovations follow a modified standard to achieve new space criteria and construction standards wherever possible realizing it usually results in semi-private rooms slightly smaller than those found in a new barracks.

For consistent quality and appearance of Army designs, barracks complexes will incorporate facility and installation standards identified in the Army Installation Standards program. Details can be accessed at the web site below. Please reference "Army Installation Design Standards" on the following web page:

<http://hqda.army.mil/acsimweb/homepage.shtml>

2.6 Furnishings Program

To achieve similarity across the Army, OACSIM's 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 (IIF) Program. It establishes the priority for funding by considering project BOD and availability of funds. Prioritizing furnishings packages for funding is coordinated closely with the U.S. Army Engineering and Support Center (USAESCH), Huntsville, Alabama, the procurement agency for the program.

When barracks and SCBs are built or renovated, the Soldier will receive 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. We involve Soldiers 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 (GSA), Professional Housing Management Association (PHMA) and other organizations. Furnishings requirements for functions that transition from the previous SCB concept to the barracks will also receive central funding and procurement.

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.

Because the barracks module standard for living areas is being updated to include additional living space and modern conveniences, and modified to include the SCB functions being relocated to the barracks buildings, the IDM is currently under revision. We anticipate an updated publication will be available in print and on the Internet in 2004.

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