

# SECTION 5. ARCHITECTURAL STANDARDS

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The variety of architecture in Mountain Home Air Force Base is tied very closely to its history. When the Base began as an airfield for a World War II bomber group, approximately 343 "temporary structures" were built to accommodate the planes and men. Of these original structures approximately 77 structures still remain, including Hanger 211 which is eligible to be placed on the National Register of Historic Structures. Since this beginning, various structures have been added to meet the changing requirements of the different missions (1951 - Military Air Transport Service, 1953-1965 - Bombardment Wing, 1966 - Tactical Reconnaissance Wing and Tactical Fighter Wing, 1970's - Tactical Fighter Squadron, 1980's - Electronic Combat Squadron).

This sporadic building over several decades has led to the Base having a mix in architectural styles and in types of building materials. This variety has led to a disjointed and vague architectural identity. To alleviate this identity problem and to unify the appearance of the Base, this section of the manual establishes the Base's architectural style, materials and elements of design which are to be incorporated into all future projects.

## 5.1 BUILDING ZONES AND TYPES

To achieve uniformity and compatibility while also allowing for diversity within the Base, each structure is placed into one of the three building zones. Each structure in a zone will have certain characteristics (e.g., materials, scale, form) which will be shared with other buildings of that zone. Existing buildings which cannot be made compatible with other buildings within its zone will eventually be removed and that function will be relocated to a compatible zone or building in accordance with the Base General Plan.

The three building zones are as follows:

- ◆ Zone 1 - Residential
- ◆ Zone 2 - Community (includes dormitories)
- ◆ Zone 3 - Flight Line/Mission

A description of each zone is developed in the paragraphs below.

[BUILDING ZONE MAP]

## **5.2 ARCHITECTURAL CONCEPTS**

Throughout the different zones, certain architectural concepts shall be followed. These concepts are as follows:

### **5.2.1 Form**

Form of the building shall evolve from the users program functions, the Base's preferred style for the building type and influences from the environment. This approach will produce a successful building which meets the user's needs, meets budget requirements and which blends with its surroundings. Forms, shapes or details also need to repeat Wright's style, which is not evolved from influences.

In developing style for the Base's structures, the "prairie style" of Frank Lloyd Wright has been chosen as the main theme. This low horizontal form blends very well with the relative flat terrain of Idaho. Also the emphasis of blending the interior and exterior environments (e.g., patios, porches, etc.) reflects the Western United States emphasis on outdoor informal living. This style will be used and modified by the unique characteristics of each zone.

### **5.2.2 Scale**

Scale of all building elements shall be derived from human dimensions. With this approach, spaces, shapes, and forms are properly sized and a more livable environment is produced.

### **5.2.3 Materials of Construction**

Material shall be low maintenance, durable and appropriate with the building's function. Materials color binders shall be available through the Base architect to comply with three zoning standard on base. Department of Defense Antiterrorism/Force Protection Construction Standards shall be incorporated in the design strategies of the building's material, relative to the level of protection.

### **5.2.4 Building Entry/Approach**

Main entries to buildings shall be clearly identified with either building elements and/or landscaping. Canopy or architectural significant shall be incorporated as a most prominent part of the building. Secondary entrances need to reflect similar or detailing to the main entry.

## **5.3 RESIDENTIAL - ZONE 1**

### **5.3.1 Building Form, Style, And Scale**

Throughout the Base, emphasis is being placed on working with the natural environment, reducing the use of resources and building a more livable environment. To accomplish this goal in Zone 1, the "prairie style" has been adopted to serve as a general guide in establishing the building's form. This style is used because of its low horizontal massing which reflects the area's flat plains and wide open vistas and because of its design elements (wide soffit over overhangs, horizontal bands of glazing) which are used to work with the local natural environments. The prairie house style is reminiscent of house designs pioneered by the legendary architect Frank Lloyd Wright in the early forties, particularly his smaller house designs and some of his housing studies for the "Broadacres" development. For further design impact, the units should display a strong sense of entry. Although the requirements for each dwelling are similar, the provider is encouraged to submit two or three types of floor plans and to use a variety of exterior elevation designs and color schemes in order to create interesting streetscapes.

### **5.3.2 General Characteristics**

Zone One has the following general characteristics:

- ◆ Low slope shingle roofs (3 in 12) with wide overhangs.
- ◆ Horizontal banding in brick
- ◆ Linear Window Configurations
- ◆ Building Materials
  - ◇ Walls - Brick or vinyl siding
  - ◇ Roof - Asphalt shingles - (25-year guarantee)
  - ◇ Fascia/Soffit/Trim - Aluminum or vinyl
  - ◇ Doors/Frames - Painted wood for interior and metal for exterior
  - ◇ Windows -White vinyl or aluminum clad wood windows.
  - ◇ Prairie style window muntin shall be part of the window detailing.

Colors shall be obtained from Base architect's color selection binders.

Exterior and interior relationship established with porches, patios and large areas of glazing in more public areas.

## **5.4 COMMUNITY/ADMINISTRATION/DORMITORIES - ZONE 2**

### **5.4.1 Building Form, Style and Scale**

In this building zone, the concept of low horizontal structures shall remain the principle in developing the buildings mass. This approach follows the "prairie style" concept of blending with the flat horizontal vistas of the surrounding environment. Also, the large amount of square footage required by these types of functions dictate massing and detailing which reduce the large scale of these structures. By adhering to these standards, a more unified "campus" environment emerges.

To achieve these goals, the following design elements should be incorporated into the design.

- ◆ Use of split/ground/fluted face masonry units to produce texture and reduce scale.
- ◆ Use of fluted/ground face banding to provide detailing and reduce scale.
- ◆ Bands of horizontal glazing and glass blocks. Provide natural light.
- ◆ Entry shall be emphasized by vertical elements, large glazing areas or a change in massing and detailing. All main entries shall have vestibules and be protected from the weather.
- ◆ To reduce scale, low slope membrane roofs or low slope metal roofs shall be used.
- ◆ Overhang to provide shading and glare control.
- ◆ Encourage use of shaded patio adjacent to break area.
- ◆ Use of colorful accent is allowed on non-permanent finishes.
- ◆ Encourage use of shaded patios.

### **5.4.2 Building Materials**

- ◆ Walls: Brick or Concrete Masonry Unit.
- ◆ Roofs: Sloped SSSMR or Asphalt Shingles for single story only. (3 in 12 slope minimum)
- ◆ Trim: Metal to Match roofing
- ◆ Windows: Anodized aluminum/Glass block - operable
- ◆ Doors/Frames: Anodized aluminum factory finished operable window to match Base color standard.
- ◆ Main entrance doors are to be balanced-door type similar to "Ellison".

Colors shall be obtained from Base architect's color selection binders.

## **5.5 FLIGHT LINE/MISSION - ZONE 3**

### **5.5.1 Building Form, Style and Scale**

In this building zone, the large scale of these structures (hangers, shops, boiler plants) require massing and detailing which bring the buildings into a more human scale and into a better context with other zones on the Base.

Design criteria for this style are as follows:

- ◆ Structural standing seam metal roofing on rigid insulation and metal insulated wall panels will be utilized for ease of construction and cost savings. Roof shall be low slope (3 in 12).
- ◆ Masonry wainscot shall be used for the larger structures to reduce scale and to protect lower portion of building. Typically two masonry courses above door header.
- ◆ Use dormers and porticos to define glazed areas and to define entrances.
- ◆ Provide natural day lighting with overhangs for large shop areas.
- ◆ Use of skylight is permissible.
- ◆ Concrete base at exterior wall shall be used to define and delineate the different parts of the building massing.
- ◆ Encourage use of shaded patio adjacent to break area.

### **5.5.2 Building Materials**

- ◆ Walls: Metal siding with split/ground/fluted face block wainscot and concrete foundation base as required. Single story facility can be primarily split-faced block.
- ◆ Roof: Structural standing seam metal roofing
- ◆ Trim/Soffit: Metal to match standing seam metal roofing.
- ◆ Doors: Metal to match wall panel and storefront at entrances.
- ◆ Windows: Bronze anodized, operable.
- ◆ Use of patina or other colors may be used for certain approved windows.

## **5.6 ARCHITECTURAL GENERAL DESIGN DATA**

In all three zones the following design criteria shall be used as required by each project:

All facilities shall comply with ADAAG and UFAS Standards. Design of handicap facilities shall be in accordance with Americans with Disabilities Act.

The construction will be in accordance with the latest MIL HDBK-1008C and the Uniform Building Code (UBC), National Electric Code (NEC), Uniform Plumbing Code (UPC), NFPA, Fire Safety Code, the Corps of Engineers Safety Manual.

In design of facilities, all requirements of Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) shall be followed. The only exception allowed is when facility is designated for able-bodied personnel only. Facilities designed for able-bodied military personnel only should still be designed to accommodate handicap personnel on the ground floor when economically and feasible. Exception to ADA requirements shall be in writing.

When additions to buildings are proposed, a careful decision must be made to determine if the addition should match the old building, or if the old building should be changed and brought up to ACC standards at the same time. Generally, the break point is at 25 percent of floor area. Additions which are larger than 25 percent of the original building area should result in upgrade of the total building to meet ACC standards, roof and exterior wall treatment, etc.

All new buildings will be designed with standing seam metal pitched roofs, normally 3:12 slope, unless the roof would dominate the appearance. Large buildings (Base exchange, commissary, warehouses) may use 5-ply built-up roofs of 1/4:12 slope minimum. Arrange floor plans to allow pitched roofs by avoiding large square plans. Do not use roof mounted mechanical systems. Roof form and shape should reflect adjacent roof slopes. Convert built-up flat roofs to sloped ones when re-roofing.

Utilize all steel members to the extent that no combustible materials are present overhead up to and including the roof deck. Utilize clear span steel joists to permit future alterations of non-load bearing partition walls. Do not use skylights on flat roofs for general lighting.

For insulation, utilize only all mineral fiber (rock, slag, polyiso, or glass) board or batts and expanded perlite boards. Loose fill in hollow masonry cores shall be water repellent vermiculite or perlite. Recommend utilization of rigid board insulation (polystyrene not acceptable) around exterior walls (inside of structure) to include foil facing (inside of structure) with foil taping of joints. This selection avoids short circuiting and provides reflective (radiant) comfort during heating for occupants. Use R-19 (walls) and R-30 (ceiling) as minimums. Use rigid insulation around foundation, R-8 (minimum). Ensure use of vapor barrier around full interior of facility. Ensure vapor barrier integrity (e.g. lap and tape seams, gasket penetrations, etc.). Use of capillary vapor barrier at slab may be eliminated based on geotechnical report.

Use factory finished color to match adjacent color for fascias, soffits, and other exterior items. Do not use metal fascia on flat profiled buildings. If a band is desired around the top of the building, provide it with masonry detailing. Metal fascia may be used integrally, below eaves on metal roofed buildings, as an economical way of finishing and

closing eaves. The fascia matches the roof and extends below the eave - never above - to conceal roofing.

Exterior doors will be insulated (R-11) metal with baked enamel finish or double-glazed glass with anodized bronze aluminum with thermal break frame and threshold. Main entrance doors will be balanced doors as made by "Ellison".

Window frames will be anodized aluminum with thermal break frame, slider, horizontal or vertical profile with minimum R value of 3. Keep glazing facing the prevailing winter winds to a maximum of 10% of total wall surface. Specify double pane glazing with low emissivity metallic coating/low R value.

Window muntins interior of glass or externally mounted to reflect the "Prairie Style" detailing.

Incorporate weather-stripping in exterior and sound attenuated areas. Ensure stripping matches exterior finish, e.g., bronze finish.

Use mechanical security locks, not electrical, on doors and windows. Install screen material (aluminum, bronze or plastic coated 18 X 18 mesh insect cloth)

Use acoustical treatment on flight line facilities to reduce aircraft noise.

Use exposed down spouts. Gutters and downspouts will be well integrated and de-accentuated in the architectural concept. Do not use interior drains in any zone. Provide continuous roof slope to the perimeter of the building. Do not design interior valleys or depressions that will form ponds if a roof drain becomes obstructed. Gutters shall be minimized. Style of gutter to be open faced. Minimize eave-mounted gutter to main entries, garage door opening and other personnel doors.

Ice and snow guards shall be surface glued.

Do not emphasize extraneous wall attachments with paint. Items such as down spouts, conduit, switches, bells, horns, mechanical louvers, etc., should be painted to match the adjacent wall color.

### **5.6.1 Building Hardware**

- ◆ Door Hardware: Satin Chromium finish in Zone 3 only.
  - ◇ Verify locks and hardware match in color.
  - ◇ 114 mm (4 1/2 in) hinges unless specific application requires a larger size.
  - ◇ Ball bearing hinges on heavy, high use doors.
  - ◇ All locks shall be compatible with "Best" locks with 7-pins removable core.
  - ◇ Use low profile panic hardware for doors where applicable.
  - ◇ Incorporate coat hooks on the back of latrine stall doors.

- ◇ Dormitories, use satin bronze. Zone 1, use only bright brass.
- ◇ Use of spring hinges is preferred in lieu of closer when allowed by code.
- ◇ Magnetic switches for security door shall be integrated with door and door frame. No surface mounted.

### 5.6.2 Building Signage/Graphics

- ◆ Signs: Provide signs that comply with sign standards provided in ACCR88-1-1, Exterior Signs. Also, see Landscape Standards Section 4 for more descriptive requirements.
- Building identification signs: The standard for building number signs is 8" x 24", 1/8" aluminum, brown background with 4" white letters. BLDG precedes the number for the building (i.e. BLDG 1300). Signs should be placed on front corner of the building facing the street. Street address numbers will be installed on front doors if there is a glass front entrance, if not they will be placed on the building facing the street in the white/brown format.
- ◆ Moving signs. Do not use moving or revolving signs.
- ◆ Monument. Use of pole-mounted or AAFES concession monument signs shall be designed by Base personnel.
- ◆ Lettering Size. For signs other than those covered by ACCR 88-1-1, size lettering according to the functional viewing distance. This will keep sign size to a minimum.
- ◆ AAFES Signs. Logo and lettering supplied by AAFES is required to be light to dark bronze and comply with the following:
  - ◇ Format shall be AAFES logo followed by facility name; e.g., AAFES BASE EXCHANGE. This format shall be used for all AAFES facilities including shoppettes, laundry and dry cleaners, military clothing sales, class six stores.
  - ◇ Logo and facility name shall be the same height and positioned on one continuous horizontal line wherever possible.
  - ◇ Facility name shall be spelled out completely with individual letters.
  - ◇ Logo and letters shall be mounted directly to the building fascia or exterior wall adjacent to the facility's main entrance. The back edge of logo and letters shall be 6.4 mm (1/4 in) from the face of the wall or fascia.
  - ◇ Logo and letters shall be light or dark bronze anodized aluminum or other noncorrosive material in a light or dark bronze color. Select finish color for maximum contrast and readability.
  - ◇ Signage for Zone 2 and 3 shall be cast lettering. Cast lettering signage should be mounted in the location:

- ◇ As close to the main entry, when the main entry is visible from the main street.
  - ◇ On a section of building wall visible from the main street.
  - ◇ Letters are not to be mounted on channels or tracks mounted to the building.
  - ◇ Appropriate size, and color for each facility and location shall be approved by the Base architect.
  - ◇ The ratio of height to depth of logo and letters shall be approximately 8 to 1.
  - ◇ Letters shall be upper case, Helvetica Medium style.
- ◆ Lighted Signs. Internally lighted signs create a commercial impression that is not compatible with ACC goals. When night visibility is functionally required, use external flood or spot lights that illuminate both the sign and adjacent landscape or building. Illumination of the sign with its surroundings makes a better impression and improves orientation.
  - ◆ Exterior graphics, striping and banding:
    - ◇ Super Graphics. Painted stripes and letters may be used to rehabilitate large, plain, existing buildings. Design graphics to function: define entrances, identify building numbers, conceal clutter. Proportion graphics to the building size; do not exceed three feet in height of letters or banding for the largest buildings.
    - ◇ Use graphics to relate buildings to each other instead of making a building prominent.
    - ◇ Limits. Graphics are not required on every building. Too much graphic work reduces a building to a billboard. A building's order of importance should be established by factors such as quality of architecture and landscape not size and location of signage. All graphics shall be submitted to and approved by the Base architect.
    - ◇ Unit Emblems. Unit emblems are used to better advantage when located in landscape space in front of buildings rather than painted or mounted on buildings.

## **5.7 MOUNTAIN HOME AFB GENERAL INTERIOR DESIGN STANDARDS**

### **5.7.1 Interior Design Concept**

- ◆ Provide a comprehensive and consistent interior design policy for all facilities on Mountain Home AFB.
- ◆ Provide a Base interior design policy for all facility construction; guidance for architectural

### **5.7.2 Compatibility**

Interior design compatibility at Mountain Home AFB shall be a cohesive approach to coordination of interior materials, construction details, finish colors, and furnishings.

The above shall be attained in the following manner:

(a) Structural Interior Design (SID): Services include the selection and coordination of interior materials and finishes that are structural surfaces or built-in features, which are integral or attached to the structure. This includes pre-wired workstations.

(b) Comprehensive Interior Design (CID): Services include structure related finish selections as well as selection, arrangement, coordination of furnishings package (including procurement information, installation instructions, drawings, and cost estimates).

*[REF ACC architectural/interior homepage address]*

### **5.7.3 Construction /Design Program Guidelines**

- ◆ Sprinkler heads to be recessed
- ◆ Electrical panels to be painted to match or to coordinate with wall in which they are located.
- ◆ All conduits and cabling to be concealed in wall construction, (phone, electrical, computer, etc.).
- ◆ Existing CMU walls to be covered with material approved by Base's architect.
- ◆ Base standards for interior window treatment shall be 25.4 mm (1in) mini-blinds, color to be coordinated with the interior color scheme (neutral). Application of vertical blinds and draperies will be architecture and aesthetic requirements (color to be neutral).
- ◆ All electrical switch plates, receptacles, communication plates, and covers shall be colored white in Zone 1 and dormitory in Zone 2, brush steel in Zone 2 and 3 (the exception to this would be a direct need to change the color because of a special design feature or design statement to the project).
- ◆ Placement of thermostat, fire extinguishers or visible control devices mounted on walls or ceilings shall be coordinated with the interior design features.

- ◆ Lighting shall be a combination of fluorescent and incandescent type with the fixture coordinated into the overall interior design scheme (aesthetic coordination). Indirect lighting is preferred.
- ◆ Fluorescent light fixtures shall have parabolic diffusers to eliminate glare.
- ◆ Wall finishes may be composed of: gypsum board on steel studs, gypsum board on block walls or other similar systems. Walls can be covered with paint, vinyl wall covering, brick, tile, stone, or other similar system. Painted walls are to have a medium orange peel textured spray-on finish.
- ◆ Vinyl wall covering should be type 2 and shall be of a pattern or texture to help hide seams.
- ◆ These areas may have the following finish material: painted block walls or similar systems where applicable.
  - ◇ Equipment/Utility rooms
  - ◇ Storage rooms
  - ◇ electrical rooms
  - ◇ mechanical rooms
- ◆ These areas shall received RFP wainscoting 2.44 meters (8 feet) high or match height of CMU module where applicable.
  - ◇ Maintenance bays or areas
  - ◇ Large bay areas
- ◆ Exposed structures, mechanical and ducting in maintenance and large bay areas to be painted to match adjacent wall.
- ◆ Installation for wall covering shall be made by replacing cutting blades after each seam cut (2.4 meter (8 foot) seam). No frayed seams or excess glue to be visible. Corners receiving wall covering shall be protected with corner guards only.
- ◆ Areas that warrant due to high traffic, may incorporate bumper guards (similar to those used in hospitals), color to be neutral.
- ◆ For each facility project requiring wall covering or interior finishes, a room in the facility shall be used as a “prototype room” for test and approval. Mountain Home AFB architect shall inspect the prototype room to set standards (approve/disapprove) for all finish comparisons.
- ◆ Carpeting shall be patterned type in all facilities with the following exceptions:

- ◇ Bold tweeds/pattern carpet, are authorized throughout religious facilities and enclosed areas of 46.45 square meters (500 square feet) and less. A bold tweed is defined as a carpet having two or more distinct colors.
  - ◇ Solid color carpet is permitted in all General Officer and Wing Commander office suites.
  - ◇ Solid color carpet is permitted in Distinguished Visitors Suites.
- ◆ Construction: Carpet must be tufted or woven, have a minimum .8 kg (28 oz) face weight of yarn per square yard. Level loop should be used for most facilities and particularly in areas requiring hard wear and firmer surface.

Plush cut piles are to be used in executive, distinguished, and residential areas.

- ◆ Carpet for fitness centers/aesthetic usage, medical/health care facilities shall be anti-microbial, solution dyed.
- ◆ Carpet fiber to be 100% nylon or nylon blend.
- ◆ Projects requiring carpeting shall have submitted along with carpet samples for approval, an installation plan showing carpet seam locations.
- ◆ Carpet Padding shall be of a quality equal to synthetic hair and jute, or dense rubber (no re-bond padding foam). Padding shall be used in residential type facilities and sleeping quarters.
- ◆ Carpet accents shall be used to create pattern and rhythm, e.g., clubroom, hallways, conference room etc.
- ◆ Unless specified, all carpet installations not mentioned above shall be direct glue down applications.
- ◆ Base Molds - interior base molds shall be vinyl type, roll goods only. Inside and outside corners shall be wrapped (no pre-formed corners). In dormitories the molds shall be carpet with vinyl cap in all carpeted areas. Wood base shall be used in Zone 1.
- ◆ Natural finish/painted concrete floors, are limited to:
  - ◇ Maintenance bays
  - ◇ Utility rooms
  - ◇ Electrical rooms Mechanical rooms

All unfinished concrete floor shall have a waterproof sealer or a combination hardener/sealer.

- ◆ Sheet Vinyl/Vinyl Composition Tile may be used in some facilities. Commercial grade sheet goods should be used where applicable, usage is limited to:
  - ◇ Utility rooms
  - ◇ Large equipment storage rooms
  - ◇ Areas with cost limitations
- ◆ Ceramic/Quarry Tile shall be used in high traffic areas.
- ◆ The following are acceptable floor finishes to be used as function and budget allow:
  - ◇ ceramic/quarry tile
  - ◇ low profile rubber flooring
  - ◇ athletic flooring
  - ◇ carpet/carpet tile
  - ◇ natural slate or stone
  - ◇ stained concrete finish
- ◆ Entry Mats - All major entry areas to facilities shall have a recessed mat similar or equal to “tredline series”, removable grid type with carpet strips (color coordinated).
- ◆ Light Reflective, non-metallic surface floor hardness will be premixed, ready to use, dry shake, ready to apply, place, finish and cure at the job site. Application to concrete floors is limited to:
  - ◇ Aircraft hangar bays
  - ◇ Maintenance bays
- ◆ Furnishing Styles - Mountain Home AFB shall aim to establish a consistency and continuity in facility interiors as follows:
  - ◇ Traditional style interiors and furnishings (executive wood) shall be limited to officer levels of 0-5 and above. These areas shall include the commanders office suite, (deputy/executive, secretary, and conference room). Finish to be cherry.
  - ◇ Contemporary style interiors and furnishings shall be used in all other areas not mentioned above. Finish to be light oak.
  - ◇ Commercial grade furnishings must be used in all facilities. The above policy sets a precedent for facility interiors, however, exceptions may arise to pertinent design projects.
- ◆ Ceilings: exposed ceilings are allowed only:
  - ◇ when used as a deliberate design element
  - ◇ maintenance bay areas
  - ◇ utility/mechanical rooms

- ◆ Lay-In Ceilings: standard lay-in acoustical ceilings shall be, regular edge profile/fissured/white/non-directional. Tee-bars to be color white.
- ◆ Type: 2x2 size shall be standard in all areas.
- ◆ Sheetrock ceilings may be used for soffits and appropriate areas requiring a smooth surface (design feature).
- ◆ Interior Signage: All interior signage shall be compatible to Modulex Interior 20 PaperFlex by ASI Sign Systems.

#### **5.7.4 CID/Comprehensive Interior Design & SID/Structural Interior Design**

The following items to be included for CID and SID projects for the designing agents usage:

- ◆ Furniture styles for CID's will be coordinated by Mountain Home AFB Interior Design Element/CEC will review all CID and SID packages. Review comments will be directed to the appropriate project manager for coordination.
- ◆ Mountain Home AFB, Interior Design Element/CEC will review all CID and SID packages. Review comments will be directed to the appropriate project manager for coordination.
- ◆ Existing furnishings of users required for a project shall become part of the CID package, to be incorporated for floor plan layouts and marked accordingly. These items to be identified at pre-design meetings.
- ◆ Specifications for standard office seating will be of a medium back with manual adjustment mechanism. Areas that require special tasking such as radar approach facilities, labor intensive and technical job functions, may use a pneumatic, (gas) mechanism on seating units where applicable.
- ◆ Highback executive seating shall be limited to the following:
  - ◇ Commanders offices
  - ◇ Executive conference rooms
  - ◇ Special tasking functions requiring high level ergonomic attention; e.g., radar approach, control tower.
- ◆ Sofas - may be used in the following areas:
  - ◇ 0-5 officer levels and above
  - ◇ Commander offices
  - ◇ Reception/lounge/break room areas

- ◆ Substitutions or changes made by users after completion of the CID and SID packages is to be approved by the BASE Commander with coordination through the Base architect for review.
- ◆ Photographs of presentation boards cannot be used in place of actual presentation boards for the design review process.
- ◆ CID and SID packages/presentation boards to be accompanied by a cover letter stating action required for review and suspense dates.
- ◆ Designing agents must allow at least 12 working days from receipt of review packages by Mountain Home AFB, for review process, before the design review meetings.
- ◆ Interior design can be accomplished only by a professional interior designer. Air Combat Command defines a professional interior designer as a person qualified by education and experience. Designers who work on ACC projects must have a 2, 3 or 4 year Interior Design Degree plus work experience equal to 6 years combined education experience. The designer is preferred to have at least one year's experience working on government projects. If this is not the case, a senior designer who meets these criteria should carefully review the project before any presentation is made.
- ◆ The Base architect will be the spokesperson for all CID and SID coordination and decisions

#### **5.7.5 Color/Finishes**

- ◆ Color for interiors will be determined by user needs within the parameters of functionalism, maintenance and psychological impact according to the 5 Architectural Color and Finishes binder as provide by the Base architect.
- ◆ Only one species of wood finish will be used throughout an entire facility (e.g., all red oak, etc.). This pertains to doors, interior casework, base molds, door jambs/trim, furnishings, etc.
- ◆ All other wood finishes shall be approved by Base architect.
- ◆ Metal interior doors requiring paint shall be a color that coordinates with the door jamb/trim, base mold and adjacent wall.

### 5.7.6 Base Level Projects/Self Help

- ◆ Interior finish coordination for Self Help projects will be selected from the Mountain Home AFB standard Architectural Color and Finishes binders.
- ◆ Furnishings procured shall be made as a total package coordinated with existing furnishings.
- ◆ Artwork: shall be coordinated by the Base architect for facility standards, applicable to all “common areas”. Common areas shall apply to the following:
  - ◇ entry areas
  - ◇ conference rooms
  - ◇ hall corridors
  - ◇ break rooms
  - ◇ reception rooms
  - ◇ open office areas
- ◆ Artwork may be coordinated by users in the following areas:
  - ◇ private offices
- ◆ All furniture items for procurement entered into Base Supply and Base Contracting shall be accompanied by an Interior Design Standards Approval Letter, available through Base architect.
- ◆ It is the responsibility of the user to order and install purchased items, with assistance from the Base architect.
- ◆ It is a future goal for each facility to be standardized in one major furniture manufacturer. This allows for the following:
  - ◇ flexibility in internal changes
  - ◇ a consistent and cohesive building environment
  - ◇ cost savings in quantity procurement
  - ◇ service/maintenance control