

UNIFIED FACILITIES CRITERIA (UFC)

FINAL DRAFT DINING FACILITIES



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UNIFIED FACILITIES CRITERIA (UFC)

DINING FACILITIES

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U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

NAVAL FACILITIES ENGINEERING COMMAND (Preparing Activity)

AIR FORCE CIVIL ENGINEER SUPPORT AGENCY

Record of Changes (changes are indicated by \1\ ... /1/)

Change No.	Date	Location

FOREWORD

The Unified Facilities Criteria (UFC) system is prescribed by MIL-STD 3007 and provides planning, design, construction, sustainment, restoration, and modernization criteria, and applies to the Military Departments, the Defense Agencies, and the DoD Field Activities in accordance with [USD\(AT&L\) Memorandum](#) dated 29 May 2002. UFC will be used for all DoD projects and work for other customers where appropriate. All construction outside of the United States is also governed by Status of forces Agreements (SOFA), Host Nation Funded Construction Agreements (HNFA), and in some instances, Bilateral Infrastructure Agreements (BIA.) Therefore, the acquisition team must ensure compliance with the more stringent of the UFC, the SOFA, the HNFA, and the BIA, as applicable.

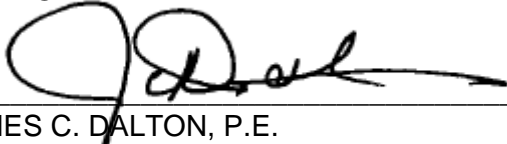
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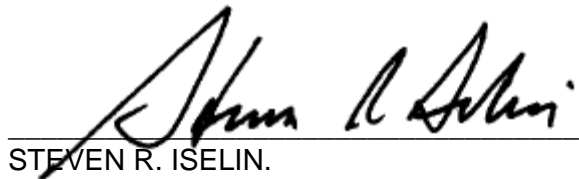
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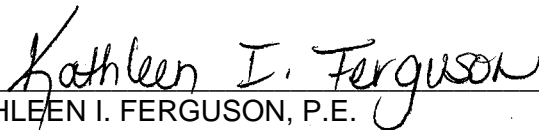
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UNIFIED FACILITIES CRITERIA (UFC) REVISION SUMMARY SHEET

Document: UFC 4-722-01, Dining Facilities

Superseding: UFC 4-722-01 Dining Facilities, dated 2 July 2007

Description of Changes:

The following significant changes were made in this UFC revision:

- Updated Navy contacts and references.
- Improved the description of acquisition methodologies
- Added the option to designate a Dining facility as a “Mass Care Feeding Facility.” [This designation and term to be verified with other Services.]
- For the Navy/USMC, the Size of Facilities and Space Program sections were enhanced to incorporate information from the P-80 and to make the information more readable and easier to understand. Storage space requirements and the net-to-gross multiplier were better defined.
- Figure 2-1, the dining facility bubble diagram, was improved.
- Chapter 3, Design Criteria, was reworked to incorporate new standard UFC paragraphs and to be more consistent with other facility UFCs.
- Equipment selection guidelines were updated as were references to current UFGS for food service equipment.
- The requirement for a cashier’s safe was added.
- Best Practices were added/enhanced for the refrigerator/freezer, dry food storage, pulper extractor system, food service equipment conceptual list, utilities, and plumbing.

Additional minor editorial and formatting changes were made to enhance clarity and readability and to comply with the most recent version of UFC 1-300-01. Note that while Chapter 3 appears to have undergone a major revision, this is not really the case. A lot of the information in Chapter 3 has been moved around to match the standardized UFC format, resulting in a restructured chapter in which the actual criteria have changed very little. [The remaining issues that require coordination and resolution with the other Services are highlighted in yellow.]

Reasons for Changes:

The UFC has been changed for the following reasons:

- Facilitate the application of this document to design-build projects and to coordinate with the new Navy Model Design-build RFP.
- Clarify Navy facility sizing requirements and space criteria to minimize the potential for incorrectly-sized facilities (other Services have provided references to their applicable space criteria).
- Correct errors and outdated material and references.

Impact:

The following improvements should result from this revision:

- The improved performance-based criteria and coordination with the model RFP (Navy) should reduce design-build proposals. Responders will be able to apply industry best-practices and more creativity to their proposals to reduce costs while still meeting the minimum technical design and construction standards outlined in Chapter 3.
- Navy and Marine Corps facilities should be sized more accurately.

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CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

1-1 SCOPE.

This UFC (Unified Facilities Criteria) presents facility operation, programming, and sustainability information to guide the design and construction criteria for all Department of Defense (DoD) enlisted dining facilities for both outside (OCONUS) and inside the continental United States (CONUS). Emphasis is placed on the design of functional and pleasant food service facilities that help attract and retain service personnel. This UFC applies to both new construction and renovation and modernization projects.

1-2 DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONSIBILITIES.

1-2.1 Army.

There are three participants in the development of Army facility design. First, the local command identifies the need for a new, modernized, or enlarged dining facility and initiates the project development process. Second, the Army Corps of Engineers Center of Standardization for Army dining facilities is responsible for standards design and/or review of all Army facility designs. Third, the Army Center of Excellence Subsistence (ACES) office sets the standard for all Army food service operations and determines the facilities and equipment required to perform the operations. ACES is the agent of the Army Chief of Staff for Installation Management (ACSIM) Installation Management Agency (IMA).

Direct questions regarding **Army** projects to either HQUSACE/CECW-CER, 441 G Street NW, Washington, DC, 20314, telephone 202-761-0750 or the EPDF Center of Standardization, Norfolk, CENAO-TS-EA, 803 Front Street, Norfolk, VA, 23510, telephone 757-201-7220.

1-2.2 Navy.

There are four participants in the development of Navy facility design. First, the local installation and facility manager identifies the need for a new, modernized, or enlarged dining facility and initiates the project development process. Second, the Naval Facilities Engineering Command sets the standards for developing the criteria and establishing the facility space requirements. Third, the Naval Supply Systems Command sets the standard food service operations. Fourth, the management of the design and construction of Navy facilities is a joint effort of the Naval Facilities Engineering Command and the cognizant Navy Region.

Direct design questions regarding Navy projects to the following contacts:

- Office of the Chief Engineer, Naval Facilities Engineering Command, 1322 Patterson Avenue, SE, Suite 1000, Washington Navy Yard, DC 20374, telephone (202) 685-9167 or to the Commander, Naval Facilities Engineering Command Atlantic, 6506 Hampton Blvd Norfolk VA 23508-

1278, telephone 757-322-8000 or visit the NAVFAC website at <http://www.navfac.navy.mil>.

- Commander, Navy Installations Command, Fleet and Family Readiness (N92), Galley Program Manager, 2713 Mitscher Road SW, Suite 200, Anacostia Annex, D.C. 20373-5802, telephone 202-433-4037.

1-2.3 **Air Force.**

There are three participants in the development of Air Force facility design. First, the local installation Civil Engineer identifies the need for a new, modernized, or enlarged dining facility and initiates the project development process. Second, an Air Force project manager is designated to manage design and construction. Third, the Air Force Services Agency sets the standards for all Air Force food service operations and determines the facilities and equipment required to perform the operations.

Direct questions regarding Air Force projects to HQ AFCEE/TDB, <http://www.afcee.af.mil>.

1-2.4 **Marine Corps.**

Headquarters Marine Corps, Logistics Food Service, Code (LFS-4) manages policies, sets standards, and directs all food service operations within the Marine Corps. The design project manager is responsible for approval of design and construction. Each new mess hall facility will have a technical representative assigned by the activity Food Service Office to coordinate needs and requirements between Code LFS-4, the cognizant Naval Facilities Engineering Command component, and other activities as needed.

1-3 **COORDINATION.**

Prior to project development, coordinate the design team composition and facility requirements with the Service contacts provided in Chapter 1, Distribution of Responsibilities and confirm the acquisition methodology.

1-3.1 **Design Professionals.**

The design team of record for dining facilities shall include a food service consultant that is qualified as a member of [Foodservice Consultants Society International](#) or equal. The design team should coordinate with Service user representatives and construction staff.

1-3.2 **Acquisition Methodology.**

There are two primary acquisition methodologies for Government construction: design-bid-build and design-build. Service personnel involved with project development should understand the acquisition methodology as it affects how and when they can influence the resulting facility design.

1-3.2.1 Design-Bid-Build.

The design-bid-build acquisition methodology is characterized by separation between the designer of record and the construction contractor. An internal or Government-contracted architect or engineer designs the facility, and the Government separately contracts for construction. Service personnel have the opportunity to interface with the designer of record and influence the design at several predefined points in the design process.

1-3.2.2 Design-Build.

The design-build acquisition methodology is characterized by the combination of design and construction services under one contract. The Government contracts with one entity to prepare the design and to construct the facility based on the requirements outlined in a request for proposal (RFP). Service personnel have the opportunity to influence the design during the development of the RFP and during the design-build contractor selection process. Any reviews that occur post contract award are limited to ensure compliance with the RFP and the contractor's proposal. Government-initiated design changes, particularly those that impact cost and schedule, typically cannot occur after award without a contract modification.

1-4 SCOPE OF FACILITY.

Dining facility functional design is driven by the number of personnel to be served, meal schedule and duration, payment style, food delivery and eating methodologies, and any additional functions accommodated in the specific facility. These functions and how they drive the design of the facility are described in detail in Chapter 2, Food Service Planning Determinations.

CHAPTER 2 PLANNING AND LAYOUT

2-1 FOOD SERVICE PLANNING DETERMINATIONS.

Planning the size and layout of dining facilities depends upon the following determinations.

2-1.1 Number of Personnel to be Served.

The number of personnel to be served drives the overall size of the facility (also see Chapter 2, Functional Spaces) per the following references:

- **Army.** MILCON Transformation Model RFP guidelines.
- **Navy and Marine Corps.** See Chapter 2, Size of Facilities and Chapter 2, Space Programs.
- **Air Force.** Air Force Handbook AFH 32-1084, *Facility Requirements*.

2-1.2 Meal Schedule and Duration.

The meal schedule and duration affects both the sizing and layout of the facility. The meal schedule may vary by Service, region, and Installation and shall be determined as part of the planning process. Army meal durations are documented in [AR 30-22](#), *Army Food Service Program*.

2-1.3 Payment.

The payment style affects the layout of the facility.

- Cafeteria style. Patrons pay a set meal price upfront at a check-in station and choose from predetermined options.
- A la carte. Patrons pick up individual menu items and pay only for the items selected at a check-out station at the exit of the serving area.

2-1.4 Food Delivery and Eating Methodology.

The food delivery and eating methodologies affect the size and layout of the facility. Dining facilities may accommodate more than one of the following methodologies:

- Serving Line or Station. Patrons choose from predetermined options off of serving lines or stations such as hot bar line, salad bar, deli bar, pizza bar, taco bar, etc. Food may be packaged for consumption in the facility or for takeout. Payment can be either cafeteria style or a la carte.

- Short order. Patrons order items for custom preparation. Food may be packaged for consumption in the facility or for takeout. Payment can be either cafeteria style or a la carte.
- Takeout/Meal Replacement. Patrons chose from assorted prewrapped and prepackaged items that may range from hamburgers and pizza to full meals. Payment is typically a la carte.

2-1.5 Menu.

Menu options, nutritional guidelines, and the required variety shall be determined prior to design and shall be coordinated with the food delivery and eating methodologies. These will be used to determine the needed preparation, serving and storage area sizes and the equipment.

2-1.6 Staffing.

Staffing requirements shall be determined prior to design and will be used to size the administrative areas, staff lockers, and toilets.

2-1.7 Bussing.

The choice of contract/staff bussing or patron self-bussing is the option of the local command. All facilities shall be designed to accommodate both modes of bussing, and this affects the facility layout. Bussing carts should be screened from view of the dining area.

2-1.8 Other Facility Functions.

The dining facility may accommodate one or more of the following additional functions:

- Field Feeding/Vat Chow. Dining facility prepares group meals for field consumption. This function includes storage of field preparation and serving equipment.
- Flight Kitchens and Box/Bag Meals. Dining facility prepares individual meals for field consumption. This function requires either storage of individual meal packaging or storage of commercially-prepared individually-packaged meals.
- Recreation Chow. Dining facility prepares special event group meals for consumption outside the facility.

2-1.9 Mass Care Feeding Facility.

Dining facilities may be designated as Mass Care feeding facilities [Navy term. Coordinate with other Services] if mission, region, and Installation requirements dictate. A Mass Care feeding facility is designed to remain operational after an emergency

incident when other dining opportunities will not be available. This will significantly affect the project budget and requires classifying the building to meet a higher occupancy category per UFC 3-310-01, *Structural Load Data*. See Chapter 3, Structure, for more information. Also see Chapter 3, Electrical, for emergency back-up power requirements. Coordinate with the Installation AT or emergency management plan.

2-2 FUNCTIONAL SPACES.

The food service planning determinations along with site conditions and other basic building design, operation, and Installation determinations establish the size, layout, and design of the facility functional spaces.

2-2.1 Entrance Lobby.

The entrance lobby is the main entrance to the facility, and the size is determined by the number of personnel to be served. Provide a canopy or enclosure for patrons who arrive in advance of the opening of the facility. In extreme weather areas, this function can be accomplished in the form of a vestibule.

2-2.2 Queue.

The queue is the space between the entrance lobby and the serving area and is determined by the serving capacity, the serving methodology, and the payment style.

2-2.3 Serving Area.

The serving area accommodates ordering and delivery of food to patrons and is determined by the food delivery methodology and the payment style. The design of the serving area impacts the serving capacity and must be coordinated with queue and dining area.

2-2.4 Cashier Station.

The cashier station accommodates patron payment, and the configuration, location and number of stations are determined by the number of personnel served, food delivery methodology, and the payment style. Payment options (cash, credit, Smart™ cards) will be determined prior to design.

2-2.5 Dining Area.

The dining area accommodates patron eating and relaxation. It is determined by the number of personnel to be served and meal schedule and duration as expressed by turnover/serving capacity and seating capacity. The design must also be coordinated with the food delivery methodology and bussing approach.

2-2.5.1 Turnover/Serving Capacity. Turnover is the number of times a dining area seat is occupied during a given period. Turnover drives the serving capacity,

which is the number of patrons served within the set meal duration. The serving capacity is used to size the functional elements of the dining facility to ensure that the required number of patrons can be served in the meal duration. The serving capacity shall be determined prior to design.

2-2.5.2 Seating Capacity. Seating capacity is determined by considering the required serving capacity and the serving methodology. The seating capacity is used to size the dining area of the facility. For **Army** facilities, follow MILCON Transformation Model RFP guidelines.

2-2.6 Public Toilets.

The public toilets are determined by the number of personnel to be served.

2-2.7 Dish/Pot-Washing.

The dish- and pot-washing areas are determined by the number of personnel to be served, bussing considerations, the food delivery methodology, and the menu.

2-2.8 Kitchen and Preparation Areas.

The kitchen and all food preparation areas are determined by the number of personnel to be served, the food delivery methodology, the menu, the bussing style and the storage capacities.

2-2.9 Storage.

Storage areas accommodate stocks of subsistence (consumables) and nonsubsistence, e.g., tableware, cleaning supplies. The areas are determined by analysis of the menu, the number of personnel to be served, and the defined delivery cycles.

2-2.10 Loading Dock.

The loading dock accommodates material transfer in and out of the facility and shall be coordinated with storage requirements. Provide separate pathways to/from the loading dock for food delivery and trash removal.

2-2.11 Support Areas.

Support areas accommodate staff needs such as offices, training, cashier's office, other administrative tasks, toilets, lockers, and janitor closets. The areas are determined by the mission and staffing requirements. The cashier's office is used for counting money, contains the cashier's safe, and shall have a have a cipher lock on the exterior door.

2-2.12 Other Facility Functions.

These spaces will be determined by the specific facility functions required as described in Chapter 2, Food Service Planning Determinations.

2-2.13 Building Services Areas.

These spaces accommodate building services such as mechanical, electrical, and communications.

2-2.14 Trash & Garbage Removal and Recycling.

Garbage removal and recycling systems will be determined prior to design.

2-3 SIZE OF FACILITIES.

2-3.1 Army and Air Force.

Gross allowable area is defined by guidance provided for the Army and Air Force in the following documents:

- **Army.** MILCON Transformation Model RFP guidelines.
- **Air Force.** Air Force Handbook [AFH 32-1084](#), *Facility Requirements*

2-3.2 Navy and Marine Corps.

Determine the number of personnel to be served by multiplying the projected maximum unaccompanied housing occupancy by the utilization factors in Table 2-1. Include the average on-board count of ships entitled to rations in-kind while shipboard facilities are out of service in the projected occupancy. Do not include personnel on separate rations in the projected occupancy.

TABLE 2-1. PERSONNEL TO BE SERVED BY MISSION

Mission	Utilization Factor
Training	
Basic and/or Recruit Training	95%
Service Schools	85%
Permanent Party	
Remote Locations*	90%
Naval Stations	70%
Construction Battalions	70%
Shipyards	70%
Weapon Stations	70%
Personnel Transfer and Overseas Processing Centers	50%
Brig	100%

* Defined as a location with minimal available other feeding sources, on or off Installation.

Note: Officers and civilians shall only be included in the projected occupancy in overseas or remote locations where support is authorized.

The projected occupancy multiplied by the utilization factor equals the personnel served. The number of personnel served is used to establish the eight facility size classifications for dining facilities. See Chapter 2, Space Programs for facility areas by size classification. Additional place planning criteria can be found in UFC 2-000-05N (P-80), *Facility Planning Criteria for Navy/Marine Corps Shore Installations*, category code 722, *Bachelor Housing-Mess and Conference Facilities*.

2-4 SPACE PROGRAMS.

2-4.1 Army.

Army will follow MILCON Transformation Model RFP guidelines.

2-4.2 Navy and Marine Corps.

Table 2-2 identifies functional areas in Navy dining facilities and provides a target space allotment for each functional area. These targets have been provided to serve as a guide to the planner and designer considering the noted assumptions and are not restrictive. Actual gross allowable area for each project will be defined in the facility programming document DD Form 1391 for the specific project.

2-4.2.1 Space Program Assumptions.

The functional areas and associated space allotments identified in the Navy Space Program Tables reflect the assumptions below. Each project's areas and space allotments must be adjusted to align with the project-specific parameters.

- Preparation method is conventional cook-serve.
- Mission is basic or recruit training.
- Seating is based on 15 ft.² (1.4 m²) per seat.
- Lobby queuing, and circulation space is minimized.
- Serving equipment for salads, entrees, and desserts are installed in one continuous attended counter with one continuous tray slide.
- One serving line is needed for every 200 seats.
- Baking operations are minimized and reflect minimum bake-off of pre-prepared dough or other items.
- Three meals per day are served, seven days per week.
- Dishwashing space reflects a rack dish machine.
- Bussing method is self-buss to remote dishroom.

- No provisions for catering are allocated other than Field Feeding/Vat Chow.
- Beverages are a free standing self-serve counter.
- Staff toilets do not provide showers.

2-4.2.2 Storage.

Storage area requirements typically range from 10 to 25% of the facility net area (public, preparation, serving and support areas) and include dry foods, refrigerated and frozen foods, consumables, and other non food goods. Factors that influence the storage requirements are the method of preparation and the inventory period:

- Scratch preparation has different fresh, dry and refrigerated storage requirements from frozen convenience and pre-prepared (cook-chill) preparation. The mix of preparation methods must be known to correctly size and design the storage areas.
- Inventory period is the time between deliveries. It will be influenced by the facility location (CONUS vs. OCONUS and rural/remote vs. urban areas), facility mission, and the vendor location and delivery contract terms. The longer the inventory period, the larger the storage requirements.

See Table 2-2 for a generalized breakdown of these factors and how they impact the storage requirements.

TABLE 2-2. ESTIMATED STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

Inventory Period Factors	Food Preparation Factors	
	Frozen/cook-chill	Scratch
Often (urban)	10-15% of net area	15-20% of net area
Infrequent (rural/remote)	15-20% of net area	20-25% of net area

2-4.2.3 Net-to-Gross Multiplier.

The net-to-gross multiplier accounts for mechanical and other utility space, wall thicknesses and other construction requirements. It typically ranges from 15 to 25% of all net areas for dining facilities and is influenced by the mechanical system, the number of floors, and the overall layout and design of the building. However, the net-to-gross multiplier must be carefully considered in the planning and design process and extreme anomalies can occur. Some OCONUS projects have resulted in net-to-gross multipliers as high as 50%.

2-4.3 Air Force.

The Air Force provides design guidelines for its facilities.

TABLE 2-2A NAVY SPACE PROGRAM

Functional Components		Facility Size Classifications							
		1-80		81-150		151-250		251-400	
		Personnel Served		Personnel Served		Personnel Served		Personnel Served	
		62 Min. Seats		108 Min. Seats		116 Min. Seats		172 Min. Seats	
		1.3 Min. Turnover		1.4 Min. Turnover		2.2 Min. Turnover		2.3 Min. Turnover	
		ft.²	m²	ft.²	m²	ft.²	m²	ft.²	m²
Public Areas	Dining Area and Circulation	935	86.9	1630	151.4	1875	174.2	3000	278.7
	Public Toilets	180	16.7	200	18.6	220	20.4	250	23.2
	Queue	130	12.1	250	23.2	325	30.2	500	46.5
	Sign-in Station	40	3.7	40	3.7	40	3.7	60	5.6
	Subtotal	1285	119.4	2120	196.9	2460	228.5	3810	353.9
Serving Areas	Regular Food Line	250	23.2	320	29.7		0.0		0.0
	Fast Food Line		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
	Combination Food Line		0.0		0.0	420	39.0	620	57.6
	Beverage Line	200	18.6	250	23.2	350	32.5	500	46.5
	Cashier Station	30	2.8	30	2.8	50	4.6	50	4.6
	Dish Washing	180	16.7	250	23.2	320	29.7	380	35.3
	Subtotal	660	61.3	850	79.0	1140	105.9	1550	144.0
Preparation Areas	Kitchen	650	60.4	800	74.3	600	55.7	845	78.5
	Vegetable Preparation		0.0		0.0	220	20.4	255	23.7
	Meat Preparation		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
	Bakery		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
	Utensil Wash		0.0		0.0	175	16.3	220	20.4
	Subtotal	650	60.4	800	74.3	995	92.4	1320	122.6
Support Areas	Offices	230	21.4	310	28.8	400	37.2	580	53.9
	Staff Toilets	260	24.2	260	24.2	260	24.2	260	24.2
	Staff Lockers		0.0		0.0	120	11.1	160	14.9
	Janitor's Closet	25	2.3	25	2.3	25	2.3	50	4.6
	Can Wash	40	3.7	40	3.7	40	3.7	40	3.7
	Loading Dock (at 50%)	200	18.6	200	18.6	200	18.6	230	21.4
	Subtotal	755	70.1	835	77.6	1045	97.1	1320	122.6
FACILITY SUBTOTAL		3,350	311.2	4,605	427.8	5,640	524.0	8,000	743.2
Storage ranges from 10 to 25% of Facility Subtotal									
Net-to-Gross ranges from 15 to 25% of Facility Subtotal									
Flight Kitchen*		100	9.3	100	9.3	100	9.3	100	9.3
FACILITY TOTAL		To be determined based on storage and net-to-gross		To be determined based on storage and net-to-gross		To be determined based on storage and net-to-gross		To be determined based on storage and net-to-gross	

* Not all locations will require a Flight Kitchen.

TABLE 2-2B. NAVY SPACE PROGRAM

Functional Components		Facility Size Classifications							
		401-650		651-1000		1001-1500		1501-2200	
		Personnel Served		Personnel Served		Personnel Served		Personnel Served	
		288 Min. Seats		345 Min. Seats		460 Min. Seats		575 Min. Seats	
		2.3 Min. Turnover		2.9 Min. Turnover		3.3 Min. Turnover		3.8 Min. Turnover	
		ft.²	m²	ft.²	m²	ft.²	m²	ft.²	m²
Public Areas	Dining Area and Circulation	4700	436.6	6320	587.1	7565	702.8	11000	1021.9
	Public Toilets	300	27.9	320	29.7	340	31.6	370	34.4
	Queue	750	69.7	1000	92.9	1100	102.2	1650	153.3
	Sign-in Station	80	7.4	100	9.3	120	11.1	120	11.1
	Subtotal	5830	541.6	7740	719.0	9125	847.7	13140	1220.7
Serving Areas	Regular Food Line	600	55.7	650	60.4	1050	97.5	1300	120.8
	Fast Food Line	600	55.7	650	60.4	650	60.4	650	60.4
	Combination Food Line		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
	Beverage Line	650	60.4	700	65.0	810	75.2	1056	98.1
	Cashier Station	100	9.3	150	13.9	200	18.6	250	23.2
	Dish Washing	450	41.8	600	55.7	730	67.8	1032	95.9
	Subtotal	2400	223.0	2750	255.5	3440	319.6	4288	398.4
Preparation Areas	Kitchen	1000	92.9	1100	102.2	1285	119.4	1600	148.6
	Vegetable Preparation	300	27.9	350	32.5	360	33.4	600	55.7
	Meat Preparation		0.0	240	22.3	300	27.9	500	46.5
	Bakery		0.0	690	64.1	825	76.6	1035	96.2
	Utensil Wash	330	30.7	400	37.2	500	46.5	600	55.7
	Subtotal	1630	151.4	2780	258.3	3270	303.8	4335	402.7
Support Areas	Offices	700	65.0	700	65.0	700	65.0	900	83.6
	Staff Toilets	360	33.4	430	39.9	450	41.8	500	46.5
	Staff Lockers	260	24.2	380	35.3	380	35.3	480	44.6
	Janitor's Closet	50	4.6	75	7.0	75	7.0	100	9.3
	Can Wash	40	3.7	60	5.6	60	5.6	60	5.6
	Loading Dock (at 50%)	300	27.9	300	27.9	400	37.2	400	37.2
	Subtotal	1710	158.9	1945	180.7	2065	191.8	2440	226.7
FACILITY SUBTOTAL		11,570	1,074.9	15,215	1,413.5	17,900	1,662.9	24,203	2,248.5
Storage ranges from 10 to 25% of Facility Subtotal									
Net-to-Gross ranges from 15 to 25% of Facility Subtotal									
Flight Kitchen*		125	11.6	125	11.6	150	13.9	150	13.9
FACILITY TOTAL		To be determined based on storage and net-to-gross		To be determined based on storage and net-to-gross		To be determined based on storage and net-to-gross		To be determined based on storage and net-to-gross	

* Not all locations will require a Flight Kitchen.

2-5 BUILDING SITE.

This facility will be a focal point of the local community. It should be an open and inviting gathering place for service personnel. Address the following factors in the site selection and design.

2-5.1 Location.

Locate the facility along the pedestrian paths to the existing barracks/dormitories and centralized support services. Accommodate patron access through the relationships to existing vehicular and pedestrian circulation patterns, bike trails, and bus stops. If served by shuttle busses, provide a Porte Cochere. Provide adequate parking as close to the facility as possible within antiterrorism (AT) requirements.

2-5.2 Natural Light.

Select a site to maximize the admission of natural light while minimizing heat gain through the glazing.

2-5.3 Separate Service Functions.

Separate service functions such as loading docks, maintenance yards, trash containers, on-grade mechanical equipment, and staff parking from the rest of the site by architectural screening, landscaping, or grading.

2-5.4 Patron Circulation.

Patrons arrive from many directions. Identify the various access points, both pedestrian and vehicular, and channel circulation to the entrance of the building. Encourage smooth circulation by landscaping and paving complementary to the building. Entry circulation begins as the patron enters the site and continues through the interior of the facility.

2-5.5 Outdoor Dining Area.

If the site and climate permits, provide an outdoor dining area,.

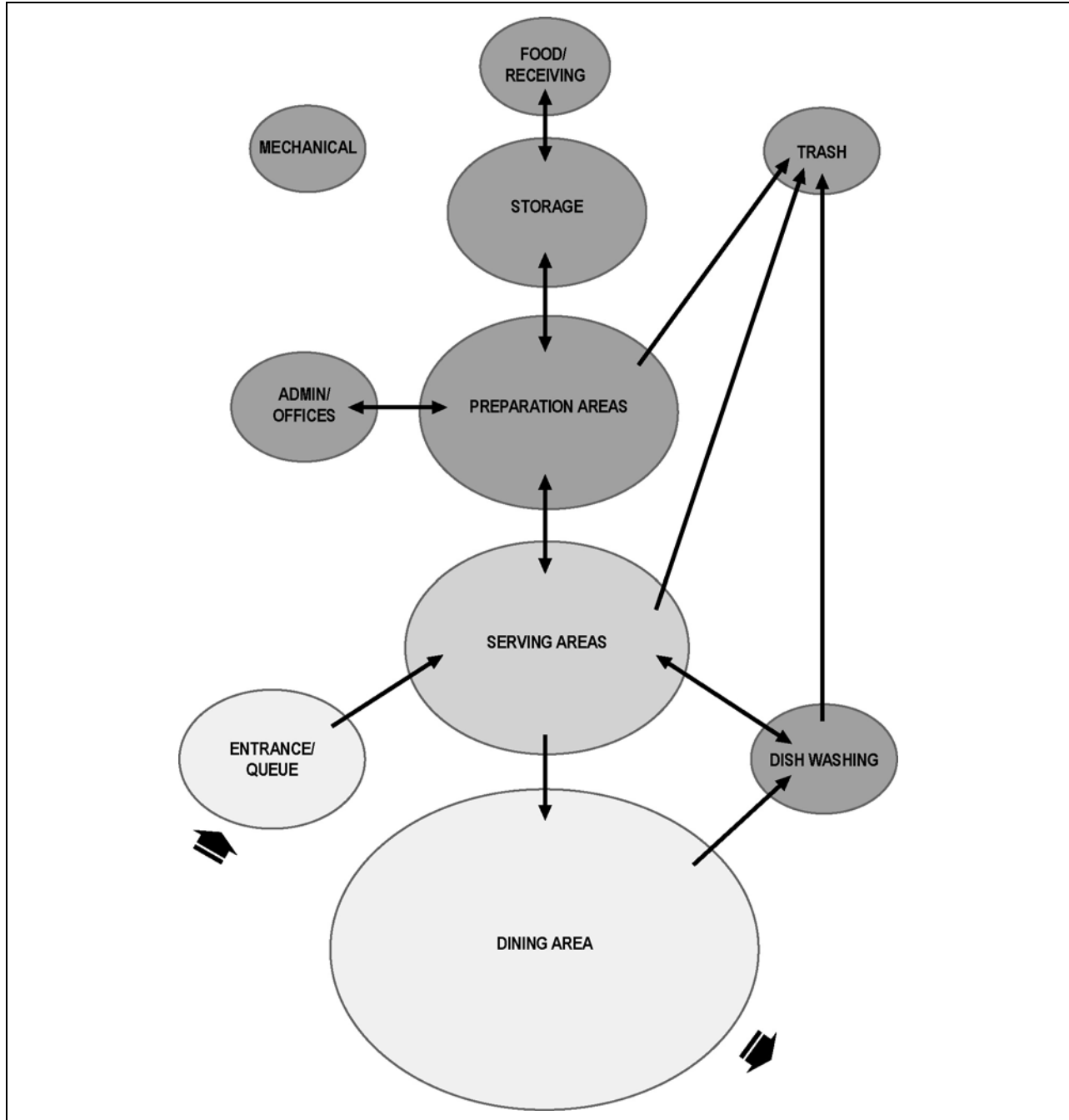
2-6 BUILDING LAYOUT.

The building should be laid out to foster efficient flow of people, materials, and work activities. It should also visually and acoustically separate patron functions from food preparation and cleaning functions.

2-6.1 Flow Schematic.

Figure 2-1 schematically illustrates the building layout in terms of major functional areas and displays the flow of people and material. For **Air Force** facilities, also refer to their *Dining Facilities Design Guide*.

FIGURE 2-1. DINING FACILITY FLOW SCHEMATIC



2-6.2 **Functional Planning.**

The relationship among the various storage, preparation, cooking, serving, and cleaning functions must be carefully studied to provide the maximum flow and efficiency. Keep travel distances short and minimize crossover of circulation paths. Maintain open sight lines as possible and utilize mobile food service equipment for flexibility. Provide utility connections for mobile food service equipment. Plan for various serving styles.

2-6.3 Separate the Dining Area.

The dining area represents the conclusion of the patron process of arrival, queuing, identification, serving, and payment. To the extent possible, separate seated patrons from the congestion and movement of arriving and departing patrons. To avoid congestion within the dining facility, patron circulation space at bussing area should be as large as possible.

2-7 BUILDING DESIGN.

The planning and budgeting process shall include the following design considerations. Emphasis is placed on the design of functional and pleasant food service facilities that help attract and retain patrons. The building design shall comply with Command and Installation architectural standards. The dining facility can represent a visual focal point on base, similar to a headquarters building, and its design can set the standard for the Installation.

2-7.1 Design for Flexibility.

Planners and designers should recognize that future renovations, additions and expansions of the facility are likely.

2-7.2 Aesthetics and Visual Image.

The dining experience represents a break in the patron's day. Its design should provide a visual respite as well. The designer should provide an aesthetic and visual image in keeping with the recreational functions of the facility.

2-7.2.1 Develop Architectural Character. Create an appealing environment through interesting plan areas, spatial volumes, and other design elements. If outdoor dining is provided, consider the effect on both the facility layout and design character.

2-7.2.2 Signage. Develop a comprehensive signage package for the facility that addresses both way-finding and information.

2-7.2.3 Menus. The main menu board is a focal point of the entry. Individual serving lines and stations will have their own menu, and the design and location of the menu board will depend on the serving methodology.

Design the entrance areas for flexibility to allow a variety of menu designs in terms of accessibility, space, power, and lighting.

2-7.3 Glazing.

The admission of natural light contributes significantly to the energy efficiency of the building and communicates a feeling of well-being and openness. Coordinate glazing design with the lighting design (see Chapter 3, Lighting).

Direct sunshine on dining patrons can be uncomfortable and distracts from a positive dining experience. Provide shading devices, window treatments, tinted glass or landscaping to minimize direct sunlight on the glazing and glare in the dining area.

Skylights are prohibited in Navy and Marine Corps dining facilities.

2-7.4 Design for Quality Work Environment.

Ensure quality building systems, adequate employee facilities, easily accessible safety devices, and prevention of entry by vermin and insects.

2-7.5 Design for Durability and Maintainability.

The materials proven to be the most durable are shown in Table B-1 and should be accommodated in the budget. The design should accommodate access for cleaning and maintenance in high-wear areas, including food preparation, dishwashing, and pot- and pan-washing areas.

CHAPTER 3 DESIGN CRITERIA

3-1 GENERAL.

References within this UFC to applicable criteria and codes are intended to assist the designer in compiling the required statutes. These references are not intended to identify all those that may apply. It is the responsibility of the designer of record to identify and comply with all required statutes.

Use UFC 1-200-01, *General Building Requirements* for guidance on the use of model building codes for design and construction of DoD facilities.

3-1.1 Accessibility.

Barrier-free design should be in accordance with the requirements of the Federal Accessibility Standards (UFAS) as required by 42 U.S.C. 4151-4157, Architectural Barriers Act of 1968, and consistent with 29 U.S.C. 794, Rehabilitation Act of 1973, but also meet the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines (ADAAG). Use the criteria that provide the greatest barrier-free design requirements. The soon to be released DOD Accessibility Standards will implement the US Access Board's update of the ABA and ADA guidelines and supersede the requirements noted above.

3-1.2 Antiterrorism.

Design this facility in accordance with UFC 4-010-01, *DoD Minimum Antiterrorism Standards for Buildings*. UFC 4-010-01 is a multidiscipline UFC therefore all architectural/engineering disciplines need to be aware of the requirements. Examples include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Civil engineers need to be aware that UFC 4-010-01 will affect site location of buildings, roadways, parking, access roads, and landscaping.
- Mechanical engineers need to be aware that UFC 4-010-01 will affect air intake design and location, utility routing, mail room ventilation, HVAC controls, HVAC equipment support, and the site location of chillers, compressors and other heavy equipment.
- Electrical engineers need to be aware that UFC 4-010-01 will affect HVAC controls, utility routing, electrical equipment support, mass notification, and site location of substations, transformers, generators, and other heavy equipment.

3-1.3 Sustainability.

Design and construct the facility to comply with UFC 4-030-01, *Sustainable Development*. The sustainable development policies for each Service are referenced in UFC 4-030-01 and provide the specific requirements that must be met.

3-1.4 **Commissioning.**

In addition to the building systems that are required to be commissioned per the latest version of U.S. Green Building Council (USGBC) LEED Rating System, the following additional systems or equipment require LEED Fundamental Commissioning as a minimum: All powered food service equipment and associated exhaust and fire protection systems.

3-1.5 **Food Code.**

Design facilities to meet U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, Food and Drug Administration, [Food Code](#), latest edition.

3-1.6 **Design for OCONUS Installations.**

Specific guidance for construction in OCONUS locations will be the subject of special consideration. The designer shall comply with Host Nation Agreements.

3-1.6.1 **Army.** Construction of OCONUS dining facilities must follow Department of the Army (DA) Standard Designs by the [Army Center of Excellence, Subsistence and Corps of Engineers](#) and conform to applicable codes and standards.

3-1.6.2 **Navy and Marine Corps.** All designs must conform to applicable codes and standards. OCONUS construction may comply with additional requirements based on location. The lead agency for Japan is the Army Corps of Engineers, which serves as project coordinators between the Government of Japan (GOJ) and the U.S. Government (USG). Facilities located in Hawaii will comply with OCONUS requirements.

3-1.6.3 **Air Force.** New construction of OCONUS dining facilities must comply with [Overseas Environmental Baseline Guidance Document](#) (OEBGD).

3-2 **STRUCTURE.**

In addition to the criteria established in Section 3-1 of this document, refer to UFC 3-310-01, *Structural Load Data*. **Service Exception:** For Navy projects, also comply with UFC 3-300-10N, *Structural Engineering*. In the near future all DoD projects shall comply with UFC 3-300-01, *Structural Engineering*.”

If the facility has been designated as a Mass Care feeding facility (See Chapter 2, Mass Care Feeding Facility) the building shall be designed and constructed to meet an Occupancy Category IV per UFC 3-310-01.

3-3 **ARCHITECTURE AND INTERIOR DESIGN.**

3-3.1 **General.**

General guidance for architectural and interior design is provided in the following documents:

- [UFC 3-120-10](#), *Interior Design*.
- **Navy and Marine Corps.** Comply with UFC 3-100-10N, *Architecture*.
- **Army.** Use the local installation design guide and MILCON Transformation RFP Guidelines.
- **Air Force.** Use AFMAN 32-1008, *Installation Design* and MAJCOM and Installation Architectural Compatibility/Facilities Excellence standards.

3-3.2 **Coordination.**

The following items require coordination with the architectural design:

- Requirements for floor drains, wall recesses, stub walls, and any pads or piers needed for food service equipment,
- All bumpers, guards, and protective devices,
- The use of special materials such as quarry tile, noncorrosive ceiling grid, skim coat plaster on Concrete Masonry Unit (CMU) walls, metal acoustic ceilings, plaster ceilings, and smooth face lay-in tile,
- All roof, ceiling, floor, and wall penetrations for ducts, control lines, refrigerant tubing, etc.,
- Floor elevation and slope requirements to ensure proper drainage of water in wet areas, and
- Doors from the loading dock into kitchen shall be at least 8 ft. (2.4 m) tall and of adequate width in order to accommodate equipment.

3-4 **SERVICES.**

3-4.1 **Plumbing.**

Design domestic hot and cold water, sanitary and storm drainage, propane, fuel oil, or natural gas systems to meet the requirements of local Installation standards, and UFC 3-420-01, *Plumbing Systems*.

Also comply with following in the design of the plumbing system:

- **Army.** Use [TI-800-01](#), *Design Criteria*.
- **Air Force.** Use Air Force Handbook [AFI 32-1066](#), *Plumbing Systems*.

3-4.1.1 **Waste Systems.**

Comply with the following requirements:

- Grease traps are typically located outside the building near the loading dock but outside of vehicle pathways and shall be easily accessible for cleaning. Exposed covers shall be rust-proof and skid resistant.
- If grease interceptors are used in lieu of central grease traps to service individual equipment, they shall be easily accessible for cleaning, be located outside of food preparation areas, and not project above the floor in open walkways or work areas. Exposed covers shall be rust-proof and skid resistant.
- Local jurisdiction or waste management program will determine the type of waste permitted from food grinders and waste pulping system.
- Apply an air gap of two pipe diameters to all kitchen equipment drains not having other backflow protection. Navy projects also use Cross-Connection Control and Backflow Prevention Program Implementation.
- Coordinate floor sinks of adequate size and non-splash receptor design with drained equipment requirements. Prime floor drains are not used as indirect waste receptors or provided with deep seal traps.
- Do not locate waste piping above kitchen and storage area.
- Visually-exposed equipment waste and drain lines shall be chrome plated or be chrome sleeve copper pipe and fittings.
- Coordinate drain requirements for HVAC, cold storage refrigeration equipment, and the can wash.

3-4.1.2 **Water Supply Systems.**

Comply with the following domestic water requirements:

- Coordinate specialized food service equipment needs for hard/soft water and pressure.
- If building water is not filtered as part of a central system, provide a kitchen based central water filter with filters for .5 micron particulates and taste. Split discharge for two circuits: The first circuit connects to soda and cold beverage machines and the second circuit shall include a

polyphosphate additive before connecting to coffee brewers, equipment with boilers, and ice makers.

- Provide high-temperature water supply for the dishwasher, pot and pan wash, can wash, and field feeding area (if provided).
- Diversity factors for water heating based on food service equipment usage. Dining facilities may require two or more different hot water temperatures zones. Public and employee handwashing sinks require either temperature-limiting devices or different incoming hot water temperature than food equipment.
- Hot water storage and recirculation. Note: where limited flow fixtures are required, piping and recirculation system adjustments may be required to ensure hot water at fixture.
- Backflow protection is required on all water connections, including connections to beverage machines that may include internal backflow prevention, in accordance with the references provided in this UFC.

3-4.1.3 Additional Plumbing Criteria.

Comply with the following plumbing design requirements:

- Food service designer determines the locations and specifications for all food service equipment (fixed and relocatable). Food service equipment layout and specifications must be coordinated with the facility mechanical designer for coordination of facility plumbing design.
- The locations of all water, waste, steam and steam condensate, refrigeration condensate, chilled water supply and return, floor drains, and gas lines shall be coordinated with equipment requirements. These lines must be concealed but readily accessible for maintenance. Provide washable covers where the lines are exposed.
- Unavoidable exposed vents for island or freestanding equipment must be coordinated with the architect for enclosure.
- All special or custom-made water-, gas-, and steam-consuming equipment must be installed by the plumbing contractor. Design and location of required grease traps will require coordination among the mechanical, plumbing, architectural, and, possibly, the structural designers.
- If under-floor conduits are used for routing of the beverage system, ensure that they are sealed conduits with cleanouts and pull boxes every 100 ft. (30.5 m), installed with pull lines and sealed upon product line installation.
- Provide floor drains and hose bibb in beverage storage area.

- Provide plumbing and allocated hot water capacity to the automatic wash-down system with battery back-up wash timer for exhaust hoods, if appropriate.
- Coordinate any special requirements for plumbing connections to utility distribution systems.
- Flexible connections must be 300-series braided stainless steel, fittings must be brass or stainless steel, hose coverings must be NSF-approved coatings and fitted with required restraints.

3-4.2 **Heating, Ventilating, and Air Conditioning (HVAC).**

Design the HVAC system to meet the requirements of the most current edition of the International Mechanical Code (IMC); UFC 3-410-01FA, *Heating, Ventilating, and Air Conditioning*; and UFC 3-410-02A, *Heating, Ventilating, and Air Conditioning (HVAC) Control Systems*. **Service Exception:** For Navy projects, design the HVAC system to meet the requirements of UFC 3-400-10N, *Mechanical Engineering*.

Also comply with following in the design of the mechanical system:

- [National Fire Protection Association](#) (NFPA) 96, *Ventilation Control & Fire Protection of Commercial Cooking Operation*.
- [Underwriters Laboratories](#) (UL) 710, *Exhaust Hoods for Commercial Cooking Equipment*.

3-4.2.1 **Coordination.**

The following items require coordination with the HVAC design:

- Location and size of all ventilated equipment such as exhaust hoods, dishwashing equipment, etc.
- Special requirements for ductwork connecting to equipment such as drip pans and pitched or vented duct work.
- Ventilation of remote refrigeration condensers.
- Balance of air supply systems so cooking and waste areas are under negative pressure, ensuring that odors are not carried into public areas.

3-4.2.2 **Heat Recovery Equipment.**

Economic analysis of heat recovery equipment, particularly from ventilation, cold storage, and central HVAC refrigeration, must be per the following "Life Cycle" guidelines:

- **Army.** [TI-800-01](#), *Design Criteria*.

- **Navy and Marine Corps.** [NAVFAC P-442](#), *Economic Analysis Handbook*.
- **Air Force.** [AFH 32-1089](#), *Economic Analysis Guidance Manual*.

3-4.2.3 **Controls.**

[are these Army and AF specific?] Specify direct digital control (DDC) system per [UFGS 23 09 23.13 20](#), *BACnet Direct Digital Control Systems for HVAC* or [UFGS 23 09 23](#), *Direct Digital Control for HVAC and other Local Building Systems* [believe this is Army only]. Coordinate DDC specification to ensure proper interface to existing or planned base-wide DDC/EMCS system. [For Navy, this entire para. can be deleted.]

3-4.3 **Fire Protection and Life Safety.**

Design fire protection and life safety to comply with UFC 3-600-01, *Fire Protection Engineering for Facilities*. **Service Exception:** For Navy projects, also comply with UFC 3-600-10N, *Fire Protection Engineering*.

3-4.4 **Electrical Design.**

Provide site electrical utilities, interior distribution systems, and communications and security according to UFC 3-500-10, *Electrical Engineering* (Draft) and the latest Installation design requirements.

- Site Electrical Utilities includes equipment, overhead power distribution, underground electrical systems, grounding, metering, and exterior site lighting.
- Interior distribution systems include service entrance and distribution equipment, TVSS, dry type transformers, wiring devices, raceways, conductors, interior lighting systems, emergency power systems, lightning protection systems, and systems furniture.
- Communications and security includes telecommunications systems, television systems, electronic security systems (ESS), and intercommunication systems.

In addition to the criteria identified above, comply with the following dining facility-specific requirements:

3-4.4.1 **Emergency Power.**

Comply with the following for emergency power requirements:

- **Army.** MILCON Transformation Model RFP guidelines.

- **Navy.** Provide service entrance with external temporary emergency generator hook-up for the facility. At a minimum, loads to be supported by the emergency generator include the following: 100% cold storage and facility lighting. If required by activity, support additional loads to be determined on a case-by-case basis. Ensure availability of a hard surface area adjacent to the building service entrance to accommodate the generator.

If the facility has been designated as a Mass Care feeding facility, provide a permanent, external self-contained emergency generator that shall power the entire facility load. Provide 72 hours of fuel storage. See Chapter 2, Mass Care Feeding Facility, for more information.

- **Air Force.** Air Force Manual [AFJM 32-1083](#), *Electrical Interior Facilities*. [AFI 32-1063](#), *Electric Power Systems*, authorizes an emergency generator for one feeding facility per installation, with MAJCOM having authority to approve additional eating facilities.

3-4.4.2 **CCTV.**

Service Exception: For Navy and USMC projects provide the infrastructure for a CCTV system. The contacts provided in Chapter 1, Distribution of Responsibilities, will determine if design and construction funds will be provided for a complete and usable CCTV system.

[Need Army and AF requirements.]

3-4.4.3 **Coordination.**

The following items require coordination with the electrical design:

- Location of the cashier stations to accommodate both data and telephone outlets.
- All projected power requirements for food service equipment (coordinated with the food service designer as early as possible). In addition to the power characteristics, the type of electrical connection required (plug-in, junction box), and other special requirements for each piece of equipment must be determined.
- Integration of food service equipment with fire suppression system controls.
- Electrical service requirements for all equipment must be as specified in the Unified Facilities Guide Specifications (UFGS) listed in Chapter 3, Equipment.

- Floor-mounted flush receptacles and conduit stub-ups are not permitted in the kitchen area or serving line. For safety reasons, ceiling cord reels shall be provided in these areas.

3-5 **EQUIPMENT.**

Provide the type, quantity and size of equipment necessary and with sufficient redundancy and/or multi-function features to develop meals based on the following requirements:

- The facility's 21-day menu;
- The facility's staffing plan;
- The facility's hours of operation, meal schedule and duration;
- Normal maintenance requirements;
- The standards of quality required in the latest editions of UFGS 11 41 11, 11 42 00, 11 44 00, 11 46 00, 11 47 00, and 11 48 00.
- All other code requirements in this UFC.

Service Exception: For Navy projects also refer to UFC 3-190-07N *Food Service Equipment Operation and Maintenance*.

3-5.1 **Walk-In Refrigeration/Freezer.**

To retain refrigerated air and reduce insect infestations per [Navy Bureau of Medicine and Surgery P-5010](#) (BUMED P-5010), provide vinyl slatted curtains hanging inside the doors or provide a blower type air curtain outside the doors of walk-in refrigerators and freezers. For the **Army** and **Air Force** use [TB MED 530](#).

Provide a heated view port window in the door of walk-in refrigerators and freezers to permit views of anyone entering or exiting, and provide a safety handle on the interior of the door.

3-5.2 **Cashier's Safe.**

Provide a three-tumbler safe containing individual combination-locked compartments for each cashier plus one cash collection agent.

3-6 **SITE WORK.**

Comply with [UFC 2-600-01](#), *Installation Design*. For **Navy** projects, comply with UFC 3-200-10N, *Civil Engineering*.

3-6.1 **Landscape.**

Comply with [UFC 3-201-02](#), *Design: Landscape Architecture* and the local Installation landscape standards. For **Air Force**, also refer to the USAF [Landscape Guide](#) and any Major Command standards.

3-6.2 **Parking, Access Drives, and Other Site Features.**

Comply with [UFC 3-210-02](#), *POV Site Circulation and Parking*.

APPENDIX A REFERENCES

- AFH 32-1084, *Facility Requirements*, HQ United States Air Force, <http://www.wbdg.org/ccb/>
- AFH 32-1089, *Economic Analysis Guidance Manual*, HQ United States Air Force, <http://www.wbdg.org/ccb/>
- AFI 32-1063, *Electric Power Systems*, HQ United States Air Force, <http://www.wbdg.org/ccb/>
- AFI 32-1066, *Plumbing Systems*, HQ United States Air Force, <http://www.wbdg.org/ccb/>
- AFJM 32-1083, *Electrical Interior Facilities*, HQ United States Air Force, <http://www.wbdg.org/ccb/>
- AFMAN 32-1008, *Installation Design*, HQ United States Air Force, <http://www.wbdg.org/ccb/>
- AR 30-22, *Army Food Service*, U.S. Army Engineering and Support Center, Huntsville, <http://www.hnd.usace.army.mil/>
- Dining Facilities Design Guide*, U.S. Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence <http://www.afcee.af.mil>
- Food Code*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Food and Drug Administration, <http://www.fda.gov/>
- LEED® Green Building Rating System, The United States Green Building Council, www.usgbc.org
- Overseas Environmental Baseline Guidance Document*, Department of Defense (DOD), <http://www.wbdg.org/ccb/>
- Membership Directory, Foodservice Consultants Society International, <http://www.fcsi.org/>
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APPENDIX B BEST PRACTICES

B-1 INTRODUCTION.

The following material identifies current good design practices for each functional area as outlined in the space program. The designer is expected to interpret this guidance and configure the functional areas according to the needs of the project.

B-2 GENERAL BUILDING DESIGN.

B-2.1 Interior Materials and Finishes.

Approved finishes for functional areas are located in Table B-1. For deviation requests see Chapter 1, Distribution of Responsibilities. Floors that are slip resistant, drain well, and clean easily are of paramount importance. Floors must be able to endure cleaning by high-pressure spray equipment. All finishes shall be coordinated with the interior designer.

TABLE B-1. ARCHITECTURAL FINISHES

Space	Finishes				
	Floor	Base	Walls	Protect	Ceiling
Entry/Vestibule	QT or VCT	QT, Vinyl or Rubber	Note 1		Note 3
Queue	QT or VCT	QT, Vinyl or Rubber	Note 1		Note 3
Public Toilets	CT	CT	CT		MR ACT
Check-in	QT or VCT	QT, Vinyl or Rubber	Note 1		Note 3
Dining Area	Carpet, VCT, or QT	Vinyl or Rubber	Note 1	Note 2	Note 3
Serving, Patron Side	QT	QT	CT or GSU	Wall, Corners	MR ACT
Serving, Server Side	QT	QT	CT or GSU	Wall, Corners	MR ACT
Dishwashing	QT	QT	GSU	Wall, Corners	MR ACT
Food Preparation Area	QT	QT	GSU	Wall, Corners	MR ACT
Utensil Wash	QT	QT	GSU	Wall, Corners	MR ACT
Storage, Freezer	QT		MIP		MIP
Storage, Chilled	QT		MIP		MIP
Storage, Dry	VCT	QT, Vinyl or Rubber	GWC on CMU	Corners	ACT
Storage, Non Food	Concrete	Vinyl or Rubber	GWC on CMU	Corners	Exposed or ACT
Storage, Carb. Beverage	QT	QT, Vinyl or Rubber	GWC on CMU		ACT
Offices	VCT	Vinyl or Rubber	Painted CMU		ACT
Staff Toilets	CT	CT	GWC on CMU		MR ACT
Staff Lockers	QT	Vinyl or Rubber	GWC on CMU		MR ACT
Janitor Closet	VCT	Vinyl or Rubber	GWC on CMU	Corners	Exposed
Can Wash	Acid Resist	QT	GWC on CMU	Wall, Corners	MR ACT
Loading Dock	Concrete		Exterior		Exterior
Mechanical	Concrete		Painted CMU		Exposed

Note 1: Walls in public areas may be a variety of durable materials such as brick, split block, exposed concrete, plaster, vinyl wall covering on approved substrate, or other materials as approved.

Note 2: Provide wall guard protection at locations subject to cart traffic.

Note 3: Ceilings in public areas may be a variety of suspended acoustic ceiling materials.

Abbreviations: ACT—acoustic ceiling tile CMU—concrete masonry unit CT—ceramic tile
 GSU—glazed structural unit GWC—glazed wall coating MIP—metal insulated panel
 QT—quarry tile VCT—vinyl composition tile MR—moisture resistant

Also comply with the following:

- Provide protective guards in all areas subject to cart traffic, i.e., walls, doors, and corners. Locate equipment to minimize cart damage.
- Door systems between kitchen/dishwashing areas and dining area must be sound resistive. Where feasible, design doors for wheeled traffic without raised thresholds. Doors should have windows to permit views of someone entering or exiting.
- All joints and intersections of materials must be sealed, free of pocketed or porous materials, and accessible for cleaning.

B-2.2 Acoustics.

All facilities should be designed or treated to provide a comfortable acoustical environment.

B-2.2.1 Finishes. In key areas, use finishes that absorb sound, reduce noise reflection, and minimize the generation and impact of noise. These finish materials have a high Noise Reduction Coefficient (NRC) rating.

- Ceilings in the dining area should have a minimum .6 NRC rating. Ceilings in the kitchen should have a minimum .6 NRC rating, be washable, and be United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) listed for this application.
- Wall treatments in the dining area should be implemented above wainscot height, located away from high traffic areas, and have a minimum .8 NRC rating. If located near high-traffic areas, incorporate an abuse-resistant finish.
- Floor finishes in the dining area should be selected to minimize noise generation. If carpeting is used, it should have a minimum .35 NRC rating. If carpeting is not used, consider other floor finishes that reduce impact noise generation and generally incorporate a synthetic rubber or cork base.

B-2.2.2 Partitions. The partitions separating noisy areas (such as the kitchen, dishwashing, and pot and pan wash) from sound-sensitive areas (such as the dining area and offices) should have a partition assembly with a minimum 50 sound transmission coefficient (STC) laboratory rating.

Openings between the kitchen and the dining area should incorporate baffles or screens, where possible, to minimize a direct noise path between these spaces

B-3 **QUEUE.**

Dining facilities that accommodate large training commands or functions will experience surge conditions and require a larger queue than comparable facilities that do not. When the queue is adjacent to the dining area, use a screen to separate queued patrons from the dining area.

B-4 **DINING AREA.**

The dining area provides one of the principal facility functions. Issues of particular importance are as follows:

- **Space Division.** Dining areas should be capable of being subdivided by plan or partition to close off portions during off-peak serving periods.
- **Visual Separation.** Visually separate the eating area from all other facility functions.
- **Seating.** Provide a variety of table sizes and seating options. Use nonfixed and easily cleanable furnishings.

B-5 **SERVERY.**

Design the lines and stations for flexibility and good traffic flow. Beverage station locations should accommodate patron refills without disrupting the serving line flow. Locate beverage and CO₂ tanks remotely. Secure CO₂ tanks with safety straps or in a cage designed for the application. Consider providing space at the loading dock area for refilling and bulk storage of CO₂ tanks.

B-6 **FOOD SERVICE AREAS.**

Food service areas include receiving, storage, preparation, and cleaning areas.

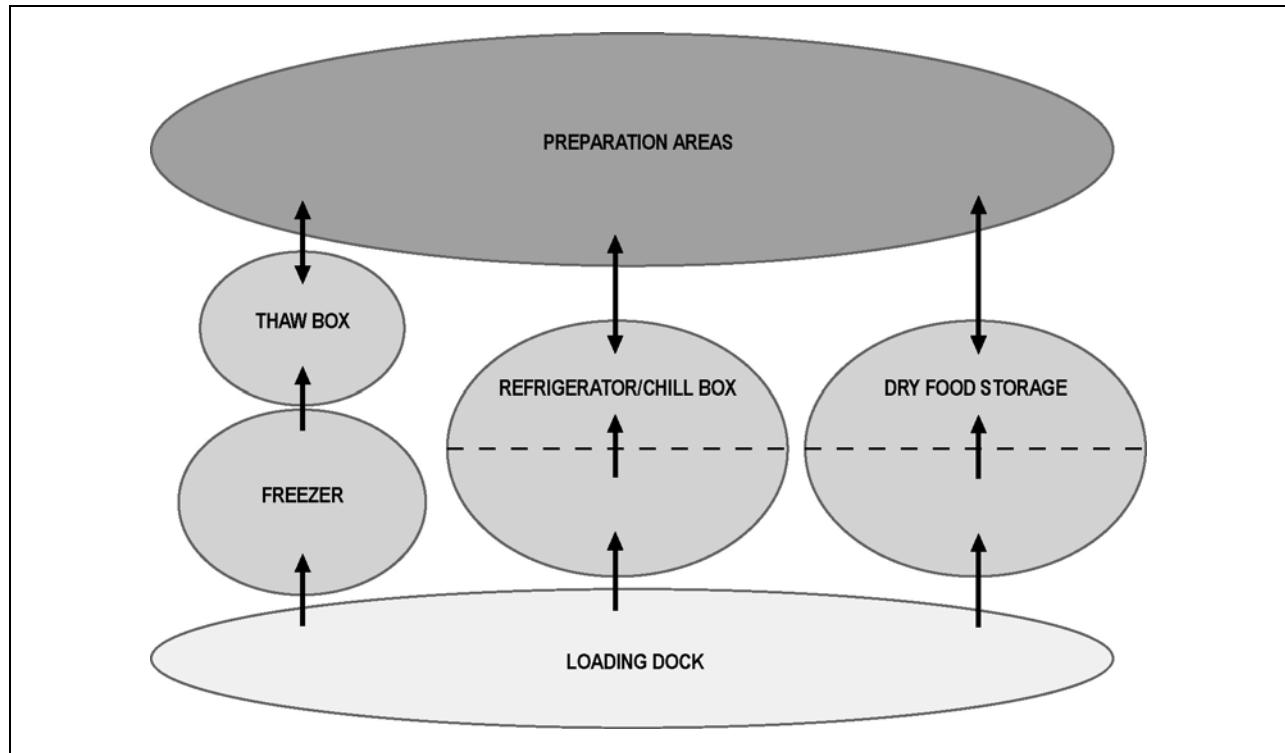
- **Loading Dock.** Include a can wash area with high temperature water supply and drain connected to the sanitary line. Confirm loading platform heights with the majority of trucks servicing the facility. Dock levelers may be provided to accommodate varying truck platform heights. Provide a non-skid dock surface and bumpers at the dock to prevent impact damage. In locations with extreme weather conditions, the loading dock may need to be enclosed. Provide a ramp to connect the loading dock with the vehicular area to facilitate the use of hand trucks/carts and provide cart stops and the edge of the dock to prevent rolloff. Provide a canopy that extends 48 in. (1,220 mm) beyond the edge of the platform. Confirm canopy heights with the majority of trucks servicing the facility, and confirm door widths with common delivery item sizes.
- **Refrigerator/Freezer.** The floor under the box should be depressed and insulated so its finished height is level with the surrounding kitchen floor.

Provide separate exterior exits from both the freezer and the refrigerator/chill box to the loading dock. The interior exit from the freezer to the food preparation area shall be through a thaw box via a door that is lockable on the freezer side. The refrigerator/chill box shall be divided by a wire mesh partition between the exterior exit to the loading dock and the interior exit to the food preparation. This partition shall have a door that is lockable on the loading-dock side. See Figure B-1. Provide safety handles.

- **Dry food storage.** The exterior access from the dry food storage shall exit directly to the loading dock and the interior access shall exit directly to the food preparation area. The dry food storage shall be divided by a wire mesh partition between the exterior exit and the interior exit. This partition shall have a door that is lockable on the loading-dock side. See Figure B-1.
- **Nonfood Storage.** Separate cleaning product storage from food product storage.
- **Kitchen.** Provide individual or continuous floor grates with drains to facilitate cleaning and catch discharge from cooking equipment such as steam kettles and tilting frying pans. Provide sufficient separation between steam-generating cooking equipment and other open-type cooking equipment.
- **Vegetable Preparation Area.** In some facilities, this area may be a separate, refrigerated room with its own dedicated walk-in refrigerator, sinks, slicers, choppers, mixers, worktables, and other equipment.
- **Bakery.** Some facilities may include a bakery.
- **Flight Kitchen.** Flight kitchens should have direct exterior access.
- **Field Feeding/Vat Chow.** Provide adequate power and amenities for food preparation. Provide direct access to the loading dock.
- **Takeout/Meal Replacement.** Provide adequate power and amenities for food preparation and packaging/storage. This area may have a separate entrance/exit and its own point-of-sale station.
- **Dishwashing Area.** The dishwashing area should be located as close to the dining area exit as possible to permit self-bussing by the patron. A tray conveyor bussing system or a cart bussing system may be incorporated into the design.
- **Utensil/Pot and Pan Wash.** Ensure adequate moisture control and ventilation.

- **Pulper/Extractor System.** Provide a pulper/extractor system adjacent to the dishwashing areas to reduce manpower and water consumption. Consider providing a piped connection to the trash areas to improve sanitation in the dishroom and, depending on siting layout, it could eject directly into the trash dumpster, further reducing manpower.

FIGURE B-1. STORAGE ACCESS DIAGRAM



B-7 FOOD SERVICE EQUIPMENT.

All design work relating to kitchen equipment shall be separately presented for review and must include all information required for fabrication and installation of all kitchen equipment.

B-7.1 Sample Equipment Schedules.

See references below for Army and Air Force equipment schedules:

- **Army.** http://www.quartermaster.army.mil/aces/garrison/equipment/equip_schedules.html
- **Air Force.** <https://www-r.afsv.af.mil/FD/Standards.htm>

The following is the Navy and Marine Corps conceptual equipment list. This is a partial list. Any equipment not listed here that is required to provide a complete working system for the stated demand shall be provided per Chapter 3, Equipment.

TABLE B-2. NAVY CONCEPTUAL EQUIPMENT LIST

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ADA hand sink • Air curtain • Air pot brewer • Air pots • Anti-splash floor troughs • Area floor drain • Bagel display • Bagel toaster • Bain marie • Bar code scanner • Benches • Blast chiller • Braising pan, 40 gallon (150 L) • Bread display • Bussing cart • Can opener • Can rack • Cappuccino dispenser • Carbonator • Cash register • Cashier counter • Cashier scales • Charbroiler • Chemical storage shelving • Clean dish table • Coffee brewer • Coffee dispenser • Cold food wells • Combination oven/steamer • Computers • Condensers for walk-ins • Condensers for ice makers • Condiment counter • Condensate exhaust canopy • Cone dispenser • Convection steamer, 10 pan • Conveyor bagel toaster • Cook & hold cabinet • Counter with freezer base • Counter with sink • Cup dispensers • Declining balance card dispenser • Dish carriers • Dishwasher • Dishwasher vents • Disposer with pre-rinse faucet 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knife rack • Maximicer heat recovery • Menu dupe printers • Microwave oven • Mixer, 20 qt. (19 L) • Mixer, 60 qt. (57 L) • Mixer, 80 qt. (76 L) • Mobile attachment shelving • Mobile chemical shelving • Mobile hot food cabinet • Mobile hot food cabinet/proofer • Mobile mixer table • Mobile pot/pan shelving • Mobile range • Mobile slicer table • Mobile tray rack • Mobile utensil soak sink • Mop rack • Office printers • Open front refrigerated display cabinet • Pannini grill • Pastry case • Pizza oven • Pizza make-up refrigerator • Pizza preparation table • Plate dispenser • Platform truck • Pot/pan utensil rack • Pre-rinse faucet • Pulper/extractor • Rack dolly • Receiving scales • Recirculating disposer • Recycling containers • Refrigerated cold pan • Refrigerated cream dispenser • Refrigerated equipment stand • Refrigerated equipment stand with cold rail • Reach-in refrigerator • Remote rack refrigeration system • Roll-in refrigerator • Safe • Scale • Scanners • Serving counters • Silver sorting table
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TABLE B-2. NAVY CONCEPTUAL EQUIPMENT LIST

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Double deck convection oven • Dry storage shelving • Dunnage rack • Electric can opener • Electronic programmable station signage • Electronic sandwich pre-ordering station • Espresso machine • Evaporators for walk-ins • Exhaust hoods, Type 1 • Exhaust hoods, Type 2 • Fire suppression system • Floor troughs • Food guards • Food processor • Food cutter • Frost top • Frozen novelty freezer • Fryer battery with filter • Griddle • Hand sink • Handicapped kitchen work table • Heat lamps • Heated display cabinet • Heated shelf • Hose bibb • Hose reel • Hot chocolate dispenser • Hot food wells • Hot/cold pan • Ice bin • Ice maker for soda dispensers • Ice machine • Ice/soda dispenser • Iced tea dispenser • Ingredient bins • Insect control equipment • Janitor sink w/ can wash • Kitchen lockers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sink heater • Slicer • Snack cabinet • Soiled dish table • Soup wells • Spent oil cooler • Stainless steel wall panel • Steam kettles • Storage cabinet • Strip curtain • Table top oven • Time clock • Toppings dispenser • Tray accumulator, five tier • Tray cabinet • Tray carriers • Tray return opening frame • Turbo-wash, three-compartment sink • Twin soft serve dispenser • Twin 12 gallon (45 L) kettles with stand • Two-compartment sink • Under-counter refrigerator • Uniform hot top range • Utensil rack • Utility cart • Vegetable dryer • Vertical cutter/mixer • Walk-in cooler shelving • Walk-in dunnage rack • Walk-in cook's cooler • Walk-in meat/dairy cooler • Walk-in freezer • Walk-in produce cooler • Wall shelf • Water filter • Water temperature booster 180 F (82 C) • Work table • Work table with sink
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B-7.2 Vibration.

Mount vibration-producing equipment on vibration isolators. Provide vibration-resistant pipe mounting and joints for equipment requiring plumbing.

B-7.3 Utilities.

Coordinate utilities with equipment selection. In general steam-powered equipment is less expensive and easier to maintain than gas-powered equipment. To the degree possible, equipment should be standardized across an Installation or Region to facilitate maintenance and maintenance training.

B-8 STAFF FACILITIES.

B-8.1 Staff Toilets.

Both Government and contract personnel use staff toilets. Designer shall consult with the local command to determine staffing figures and shift population.

B-8.2 Staff Lockers.

Provide separate facilities for male and female personnel. Locate locker facilities adjacent to the toilets. Equip locker rooms with showers, lockers, benches, and coat hooks to facilitate the changing of clothes. Locker quantities must be as indicated in Table B-2. All lockers should be half height except for facilities for 1,001 patrons and over, where three-tier lockers must be used. The number of lockers scheduled for each space exceeds the projected number of workers for each category. This is to accommodate the likely shifting balance of male to female workers. If equipment costs prohibit this number of lockers, provide space for the number of lockers in Table B-2. In this case, a portion of the lockers should be freestanding so that they can be shifted from space to space as the staffing balance changes. All lockers must have sloped tops.

NOTE: **Army** shall follow MILCON Transformation Model RFP guidelines. Lockers are not for showering or changing, only for storage of personal items. Male and female lockers need not be separate and may be combined with a break area. Adjacency with staff toilets is encouraged.

TABLE B-3. STAFF LOCKER COUNT

No. of Staff	Military		Contract	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
40 to 80	(combined facilities, 10 male, 6 female)			
81 to 150	(combined facilities, 16 male, 10 female)			
151 to 250	18	6	6	12
251 to 400	24	8	12	24
401 to 650	30	10	30	48
651 to 1000	48	12	44	70
1001 to 1500	64	16	64	96
1501 to 2200	96	24	88	132

B-9 PLUMBING DESIGN.

B.9.1 Sanitary Waste Piping.

Due to the high use of the waste lines in dining facilities, use PVC piping. Cast iron piping is prone to deterioration.