MacDill Air Force Base
architectural compatibility plan

VISION

The vision for MacDill Air Force Base is an "Architecture of Community." This vision is of excellent architecture that displays a high quality corporate image and blends the values and character of place into the environment. The vision for this installation is founded on examples of historic and contemporary buildings, and a subtropical landscape. It is intended to reflect a central Florida regionalism and acknowledge the richness of its military and cultural past. Achieving the Architecture of Community will result in buildings of the highest quality, complimented by and compatible with their surroundings.
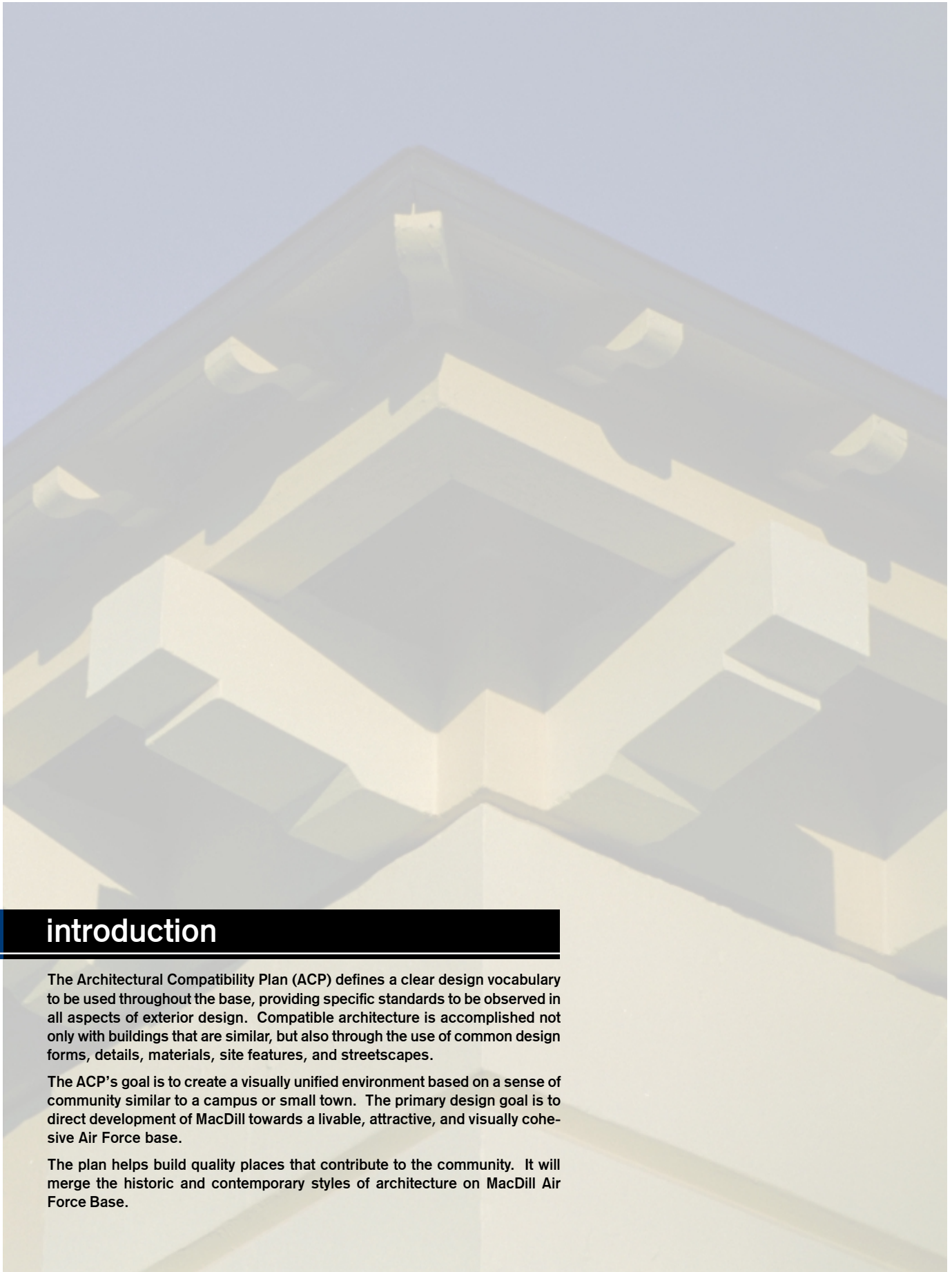
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introduction

The Architectural Compatibility Plan (ACP) defines a clear design vocabulary to be used throughout the base, providing specific standards to be observed in all aspects of exterior design. Compatible architecture is accomplished not only with buildings that are similar, but also through the use of common design forms, details, materials, site features, and streetscapes.

The ACP's goal is to create a visually unified environment based on a sense of community similar to a campus or small town. The primary design goal is to direct development of MacDill towards a livable, attractive, and visually cohesive Air Force base.

The plan helps build quality places that contribute to the community. It will merge the historic and contemporary styles of architecture on MacDill Air Force Base.

Purpose

The purpose of the ACP is to define specific design standards for buildings, site development, and streetscapes that serve to integrate the visual character throughout the base.

The ACP will help ensure consistent quality design decisions by commanders, planners, architects, engineers, maintenance staff, and residents. It promotes clear, concise communication between MacDill AFB as the client and design professionals.

This plan applies to self-help initiatives, small projects, and operations and maintenance activities as well as large construction efforts.

The ACP is referenced from and supports the MacDill General Plan as a key component plan.

How to Use This Plan

The Building Design Standards Section gives requirements for facilities within each of the architectural settings and special use areas. For special use areas, refer to the community setting standards and then the special use area standards for more specific information.

The Site Design Standards Section provides information on site development and amenities to be applied throughout the installation.

The Implementation Section of the booklet highlights key elements to help ensure success in designing and constructing excellent facilities. The implementation section is used to facilitate the coordination and approval of design submittals. It discusses the traditional design process, highlights the importance of site analysis, and describes the role of the Architectural Compatibility Review Board (ACRB). All future construction and renovation efforts for all customers and funding sources will adhere to the guidelines in this ACP. Designs must be approved by the ACRB prior to contract advertising.

Finally, the appendices provide additional information including a general index, lists of building materials, site amenities, paint colors, landscape materials, and review checklists for the ACRB and project personnel. Use the appendices in conjunction with the booklet as a quick desk reference to specific materials and color specifications.

A poster is available upon request that displays photographic examples of community at MacDill Air Force Base.

Note: Not all photos in this ACP are taken from MacDill AFB. Some photos are from off-base locations, which demonstrate the intended standard / vision.

Architectural Settings

The architectural settings are geographically defined areas having a particular visual character.

community

This architectural setting encompasses the majority of the installation supporting a number of different functions and architectural styles. Within this setting are three special use areas (the Commercial Area, the Industrial / Flightline Area and the NAVCENT Compound) and several Historic Structures.

The commercial area supports mostly retail oriented facilities from the very massive BX / commissary building to smaller structures including a filling station and a fast food outlet. This area has a distinct visual character unto itself with few visual connections to the rest of the installation.

The industrial / flightline area contains a mix of large hangar and warehouse structures along with a few smaller administrative facilities.

The NAVCENT compound supports a small number of buildings that have a strong visual continuity and provide subtle, visual ties to the rest of the installation.

There are several structures interspersed throughout the community setting that have been identified as having historical value. These are further identified in the Historic structures section. These structures should be protected and maintained as focal points of interest.

family housing

The architectural style of the Family Housing setting is of a coastal character reflecting the unique climate of the southeastern United States. Buildings are mostly multi-family structures organized into neighborhoods similar to suburban areas. New housing units are typically duplex units, set high above grade with large overhangs and hipped or gabled roofs. Unaccompanied and transient housing is located within the Community Setting.

Architectural Settings Delineation Map
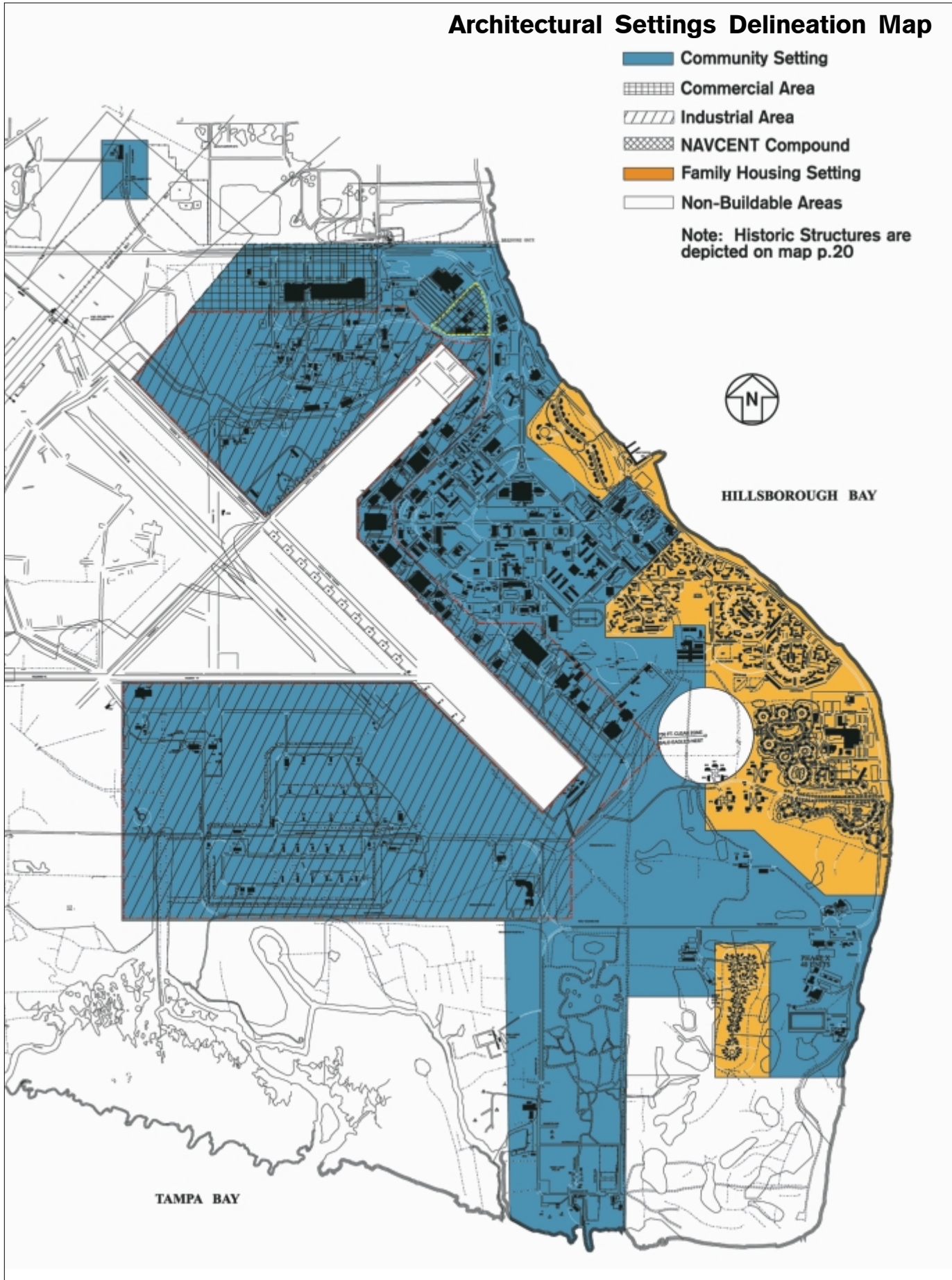
- ▦ **Community Setting**
- ▦ **Commercial Area**
- ▨ **Industrial Area**
- ▨ **NAVCENT Compound**
- ▨ **Family Housing Setting**
- ▢ **Non-Buildable Areas**

Note: Historic Structures are depicted on map p.20

HILLSBOROUGH BAY

TAMPA BAY

building design standards

Color, material, form, scale, massing, and detailing are important elements in establishing style and visual continuity. Creating unity, not conformity, is the goal. Of the many different existing architectural styles at MacDill AFB, Florida Coastal and International are the two predominant styles, and are quite different in appearance. The overarching vision for MacDill is to create a common visual character, which ties, merges, and blends these existing styles together yet relates individually to both.

Application of the following standards will link all the community facilities together and create a uniform architectural image. The three special use areas and the many historic structures included in this setting have additional criteria to be used in lieu of, or in addition to, the general Community criteria. Limited adjustments in the application of the standard materials and details will be required to blend the new style with existing adjacent facilities. Some areas may rely more on site features than architectural elements to create a common connection.

■ **CHARACTER**

Tampa has an architectural character specific to the region and climate. The desire for MacDill facilities is to strengthen the tie to this regional image. Incorporate traditional elements of the historic vernacular such as horizontal building expressions, stucco walls, louvered vents, pedimented porches with recessed entryways, and hipped roofs with projecting eaves. It will also combine these with select expressions of other existing styles on base characterized by quoins, modern horizontal forms, and expressed structure of pilasters and beams. The resulting architectural character is a contemporary Florida Coastal style.

Style / Form

- Compliment historic features on high-visibility facilities without duplicating.

- Emphasize horizontal proportions on Building elements.

- Combining historic features with exposed skeletal frame is encouraged.

- Rectangular elements are the standard for major building masses. Use clean, simple, contemporary forms and avoid curves or angular elements.

- Develop a strong relationship between buildings and exterior spaces.

- Articulate building facades to create areas of shade and shadow.

Scale / Massing

- Incorporate amenities such as plazas, loggias, arcades, covered entries, trellis structures, and landscaping.

- Combine functions whenever possible to avoid a proliferation of small independent structures.

- Use submassing for larger structures.

- Break up facades with windows, recessed panels, horizontal banding, or by expressing the skeletal structure.

- Break up the mass of large structures to allow for sloped roofs to the maximum extent.

■ WALL SYSTEMS

Wall materials must be chosen based on the function of the facility and the materials of the adjacent structures. The goal is to limit the pallet of materials used on base and ease the transition between the wide variety of existing materials by adjusting the proportions and details of the approved materials. Consistent application of colors and materials will bind the base together and reduce visual clutter caused by too much diversity.

Materials and Color

- Use only base standard materials and colors. Minimize surfaces requiring painting and cleaning. (See Appendix A-1).

- Use integral colored materials and factory finished building products to reduce maintenance.

- Use only corrosion-resistant, factory finished fasteners and exterior metals except for Historic preservation projects.

- Brazil Nut, sand finish stucco walls with Seed Pearl highlights and details are the standard.

- Pebble colored split-face block is acceptable as an accent on a limited basis.

- Pebble colored split-face block as an accent to respond to an adjacent facility's wall material is also allowed on a limited basis.

- Use sealant to match or blend with surface materials and color.

- High-visibility facilities shall demon-strate a greater application of historic detailing.

- Limit pre-finished metal wall panels to larger industrial buildings.
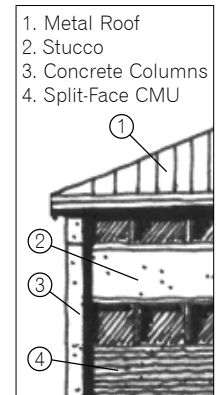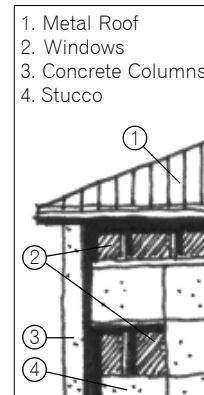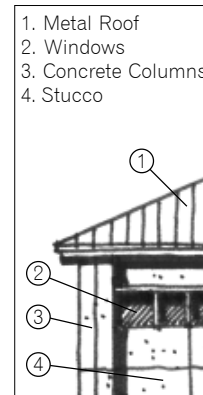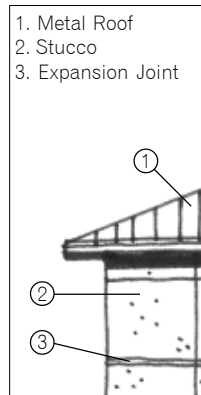
Accents / Detailing

- Architectural accents such as quoins, horizontal banding, medallions, friezes, vaulted openings, recessed areas or other adapted detailing are encouraged on high-visibility facilities.

- Use accents such as medallions, stucco joints, patterns, etc. to highlight entries and to enliven otherwise featureless facades.

1. Metal Roof
2. Stucco
3. Expansion Joint

1. Metal Roof
2. Windows
3. Concrete Columns
4. Stucco

1. Metal Roof
2. Windows
3. Concrete Columns
4. Stucco

1. Metal Roof
2. Stucco
3. Concrete Columns
4. Split-Face CMU

- Do not "over decorate" or duplicate in total, historic styles for new facilities.
- Accents such as quoins, medallions, and friezes shall be factory finished colors.
- Use expansion joints, reveals, recessed panels, and expressed pilasters to break up flat facades and add visual interest.

Building Base

- Soften (minimize) the visual impact of raising floor level to +11.5 feet above sea level.
- Distinguish the base from the facade where earth berms are not utilized.
- Consider overall building height and proportion on detailing.
- Protect stucco from damage by lawn maintenance equipment.

Parapets and Copings

- Use horizontal parapets at all buildings with low-sloped roofs.
- Use a narrow metal coping finished to match the wall color.

Wall Components

- Aesthetically organize all mechanical, electrical, and other building compo-nents as design elements of the facade and coordinate with other architectural features.
- Finish of wall components, such as gas meters, fire bells, vents, louvers, electrical boxes, and communication equipment, shall match wall color.
- Do not expose conduits, cables, and piping on walls.
- Locate equipment such as gas meters to minimize visual impact.
- Integrate all mechanical, electrical, and other building components into the overall architectural design.
- Do not expose conduits, cables, and piping on exterior walls.
- All gas meters, fire bells, vents, louvres, and electrical / communications boxes shall match the painted wall surface on which equipment is mounted.

Windows and Doors

- Use aluminum windows doors and door frames with thermal break construction on all exterior surfaces.
- Use combination of windows or mullion design to emphasize a horizontal character in window openings.
- Incorporate operable windows where possible.
- Use bronze tinted, low-emissivity (not mirrored) glazing.

- Secondary doors, utility doors, security doors, overhead doors, and outlying facility sites shall match the wall color (normally Brazil Nut). These doors and frames shall be anodized aluminium.

- Door and frame colors shall match.

- Use dark bronze sealant next to bronze windows and doors.

- Do not use glass block for openings or as an exterior wall system.

- Translucent fiberglass glazing is allowed for clerestory windows and for hurricane protection. (Normally use Brazil Nut colored frames).

- Clerestory windows normally use Brazil Nut colored frames.

- Transom windows / elements above doors / windows are encouraged.

- Sealant color shall match adjacent wall color.

Transition Buildings

- Transition buildings are those that lie on the border between two visually distinct areas.

- Integrate the color and materials of adjacent areas as accents on transition buildings, only with ACRB approval.

Existing Buildings

- Match the existing materials for addition / alteration projects unless a significant change to the exterior envelope is included.

- Whenever possible bring existing facilities into compliance.

■ APPLIED COLORS

Coastal architecture employs the use of lighter tones in response to the intense sunlight common to this region and the vivid colors of the abundant flora and fauna. Coastal architecture at MacDill is expressed through a common field color "Brazil Nut," and a lighter colored highlight "Seed Pearl." This accent is used on architectural features such as quoins, lintels, recessed panels, or horizontal banding.

A limited palette is essential in creating compatibility. Facilities should have individual character, but should also have a greater sense of community.

General Paint Guidelines

- Use factory finished building products to reduce maintenance costs.

- Consider individual paint schemes in context to the community.

- Consistently apply paint colors to similar elements.

A

ICI 554 Brazil Nut

B

ICI 2009 Seed Pearl

C

ICI 423 Worsted Tan

D

ICI 198 Manor House

Original color samples are on file in the Base Civil Engineering office.
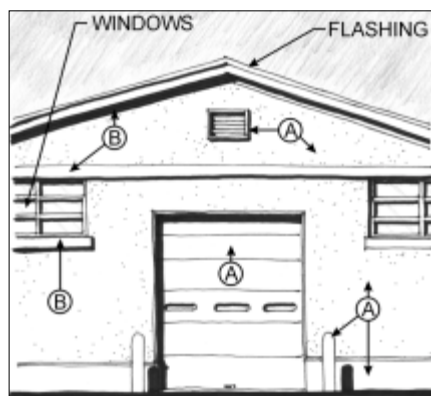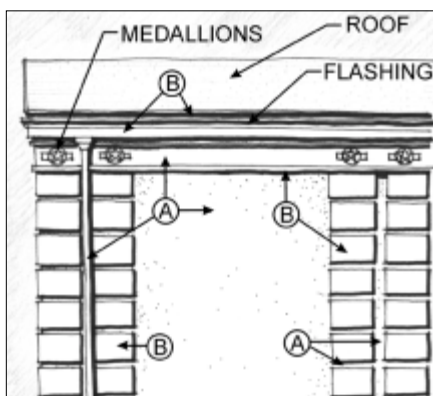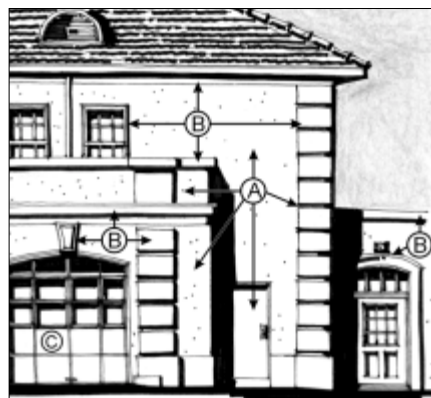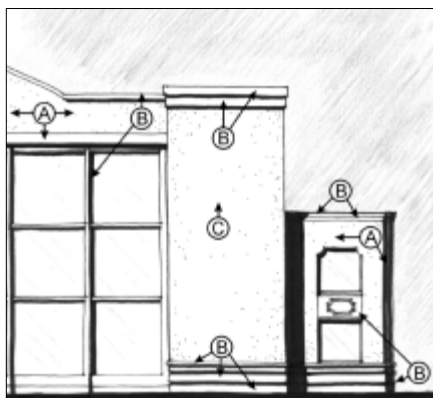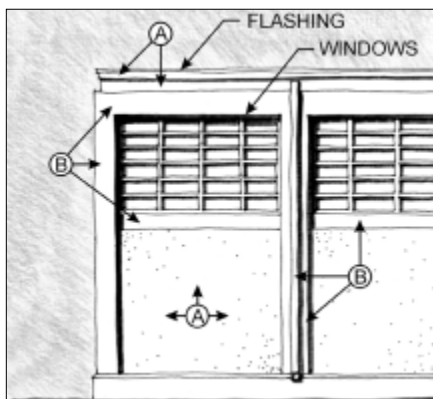
- Use a single color per field, trim, or accent element on a facade.

- Paint to visually enhance architectural details, reduce mass, and blend with the surrounding environment.

- Keep paint schemes simple and do not "over detail" accents.

- Do not create false architectural features such as quoins, lintels, bases, and capitals through painting.

- Do not paint over factory finishes unless the existing colors do not comply.

- Downplay service buildings by minimizing accent and trim painting.

- Remove building lettering, signs, and other architectural elements of contrasting colors, prior to painting.

- Do not use yellow hazard markings on buildings.

- Painting insignias or other super-graphics on buildings or tanks is discouraged.

- Paint wall mounted equipment to match adjacent surface.

- Do not accent downspouts, vents, louvers, or gable ends.

- Do not paint curbing.

- Do not paint concrete elements and remove any existing paint on concrete.

Specific Paint Application

- Variations are subject to ACRB approval.

- Paint wall surfaces Brazil Nut and accents, such as trim, quoins, and fascias Seed Pearl.

- Painting individual building masses Worsted Tan as an accent to the primary color is acceptable to break up larger buildings.

- Paint tanks and supporting equipment Seed Pearl.

- Fascias on metal roofed buildings shall match standing seam metal roof color (PPG 5LR53975 - Terra Cotta).

- Soffit color to match field color (normally Brazil Nut.)

- Fascias on clay tile roof buildings shall be Seed Pearl.

- Paint primary entry doors and frames Manor House. If painting a facility with black window frames – ICI #1674 Deep Onyx may be used with ACRB approval.

- Paint secondary entry doors and frames Brazil Nut where no attention is to be drawn.

- At facilities with multi-number of doors that face no apparent main entry (i.e. VQ, Dorms, etc.) paint doors and frames

ROOF SYSTEMS

As one of the most visually formidable pieces of a building, the roof color, material, and form play a large role in architectural compatibility. Terra cotta colored standing seam metal hipped roofs are the standard. Terra cotta tile hipped roofs are allowed on high-visibility facilities with ACRB approval.

Decision shall be based on facility location on base, function of building, adjacencies, priority / hierarchy of facilities within base community.

Configuration

- Use hipped roofs with pitches between 3:12 and 5:12 as the primary building form for all facility types.
- Open gabled elements may be used to accent entries.
- Use large overhangs between 2 feet and 3 feet proportional to the size and height of the building.
- Break up overall roof massing on larger structures.
- Minimize thickness of roof edge to express a thin edge.
- Low-sloped roofs are only allowed for larger structures in combination with hipped roofs, or to match existing conditions on add / alt projects.

Materials and Color

- Use only the approved Terra Cotta (PPG 5LR53975) colored standing seam metal, 16 inch wide panel with 2 inch raised seam.
- Ancillary buildings will use terra cotta tile on hipped roofs.
- Use speckled terra cotta tile to reflect the historic structures.
- Use membrane roofing with a minimum slope of 1/2 : 12 for low-sloped roofs.

Gutters, Fascias, and Downspouts

- Generally, the depth of fascias shall be no larger than 8 inches.
- Fascia finish shall match the roof color when occurring with metal roofing.
- Flashing color shall match roof color.
- Stepped flashing at the intersection of roofs and walls shall match wall color.
- The use of gutters is encouraged.
- Gutters on sloped roofs shall be factory finished to match the roof color.
- Minimize the negative visual impact of downspouts by coordinating placement with architectural features.

- Downspout finish shall match the wall color.
- Do not use exposed angled leaders.

Vents / Equipment

- Minimize, consolidate, and organize roof penetrations on the least visible side of the building.
- PVC pipes and other roof elements must be finished to match the roof color.

PPG 5LR53975 Terra Cotta

- Do not use rooftop mechanical units unless mandatory. When used, minimize the negative visual effects.
- Consider the use of dormer vents to conceal and screen exhaust fans.

■ ENTRANCES

Entrances not only act as the transitional element from exterior to interior, they also provide opportunities to create a focal point on a facade. They establish a user's first impression and delineate the importance of the building by the size and architectural detailing of the entrance structure.

Primary

- Recess entries to distinguish them on the facade and to provide shade and protection from the elements.
- Create enclosed vestibules and weather-protected transition spaces at entrances.
- Use open gabled roof elements at high-visibility entries.
- Incorporate courtyards and / or entry plazas into the design.
- Use accent pavers in approach walkway or at entry plaza feature.
- Integrate handicap ramps into overall design.
- Light colored canvas canopies and stand-alone pavilion entries are allowed with ACRB approval.
- Locate magazine racks and other similar elements out of view to avoid visual clutter.

Secondary

- Secondary entrances for pedestrian access are to reflect the character of the primary entry but to a lesser extent.
- Recess entries to provide areas of shade and weather protection.
- Provide a small courtyard or seating area near secondary entries.

Service and Emergency Egress

- Minimize visual impact with proper location.
- Provide unobtrusive service entrances that are physically and visually separated from primary and secondary entrances.
- Incorporate emergency egress structures into design.
- Use landscaping and screen walls to screen and separate loading docks.
- Minimize visual impact of exit-only doors.
- Do not use canopies at emergency egress doorways.

Handrails

- Use dark bronze, pre-finished metal handrails.
- Terra cotta colored handrails are allowed as an accent with ACRB approval.
- Integrate handrails with facility design.

Drop-offs

- Limit use of covered drop-offs to high visibility buildings.
- Covered drop-offs shall be an integral part of the building entrance using the same style, form, and materials.
- Treat these sites as special, high-profile design areas with corresponding amenities, design accents, and formal landscaping.

Trellises

- Incorporate trellises into the design of high-visibility facilities to create areas of shade and interest.
- Construct trellises of low maintenance, materials.
- Incorporate vines or other landscape materials in the design.
- Integrate with building design / style and entry plazas or outdoor spaces.

Arcades and Loggias

- Arcades and / or loggias as an extension of the building entrance are encouraged.
- Integrate with the building's design, style, form, and materials.

Plazas and Courtyards

- The use of plazas and courtyards is encouraged.
- Use concrete surfacing with terra cotta colored concrete paver accents.
- Integrate handicap access ramp into plaza.
- Integrate planters into plazas, court-yards, and formal building entries.

■ **SCREENS AND ENCLOSURES**

Screens and enclosures help to minimize the visual impact of undesirable features as well as provide separation and security where necessary. Both solid and landscape screens, separately and in combination, can be applied to achieve visual continuity throughout the installation. See p. 39 for landscape screens.

General

- Locate utility components in the least visible area with adequate access to minimize the need for screening.

Screen Walls

- Use Pebble colored, split-face block for facility walls and equipment screen walls adjacent to facilities.
- Screen walls adjacent to historic buildings shall be stucco.
- Ensure that screen walls are a minimum of six feet high and a maximum height required to conceal equipment, vending machines, and utilities.
- Generally, do not attach screen walls to buildings.

- Construct free-standing garden walls of buff colored split-face block with pebble colored accents.
- Do not place screen walls immediately adjacent to roadways or sidewalks.
- Use landscaping to soften walls.

Fencing

- Fencing adjacent to high-visibility facilities, such as the Child Development Center, must be of high quality materials such as decorative metal fencing.
- Use stucco columns with black metal fence infill for screen walls that don't require visual separation.
- Dark brown, vinyl-covered chain link fence in industrial and low-visibility sites is allowed with ACRB approval.
- Perimeter fencing shall respond to the site context.
- Use decorative metal and stucco, split-faced block, or stucco with accent.

Dumpster Enclosures

- Locate dumpsters to minimize visual impact.
- Construct dumpster enclosures in all settings of buff colored split-face block with pebble colored accents.
- In high-visibility locations provide Worsted Tan colored metal gates to screen dumpsters.
- Provide Brazil Nut colored protective bollards.
- Design enclosures as part of building service areas for new facilities.
- Provide concrete pads and access aprons.
- Include landscaping areas and provisions for pedestrians access.

Force Protection

- Integrate security walls with the building architecture.
- Use a combination of walls, bollards, and tension cables with landscape beds.
- Do not paint Jersey Barriers.
- Minimize the visibility of all force protection devices with landscaping and integral designs.

■ ANCILLARY STRUCTURES

Similarity in ancillary structures, color, and materials provides a thread of continuity in the outdoor spaces on the base and reduces overall visual clutter.

General

- Centrally locate and combine smaller structures to reduce visual clutter.
- Use non-weathering, corrosion resistant materials.
- Landscape ancillary structures consistent with larger structures.
- Do not use temporary buildings.
- Minimize the use and number of storage buildings, and consolidate in low-visibility areas.

Pavilions

- Construct pavilions of stucco columns and terra cotta clay tile, hipped roofs.
- Construct pavilions in industrial / flightline area of concrete encased metal posts and standing seam hipped roofs.
- In locations where multiple pavilions will be constructed, organize structures to create gathering areas with an internal focal point.
- Gazebos are not allowed.

Waiting Shelters

- Use stucco walls with dark bronze mullioned infill windows and a terra cotta tile, hipped roof.
- Locate shelters in convenient locations with proper allowances for bus, automobile traffic and pedestrian access. Do not overuse.
- Use accent pavers in the walkway to distinguish the area.

Kiosks

- Construct kiosks of galvanized metal posts supporting inset bulletin board panels covered by a terra cotta tile hipped roof.
- Color shall be Seed Pearl.
- Locate kiosks at high public use areas such as shopping areas, housing areas, and recreation areas.

Metal Roof

Stucco

Split-Face CMU

Metal Roof

Windows

Metal Panel

Split-Face CMU
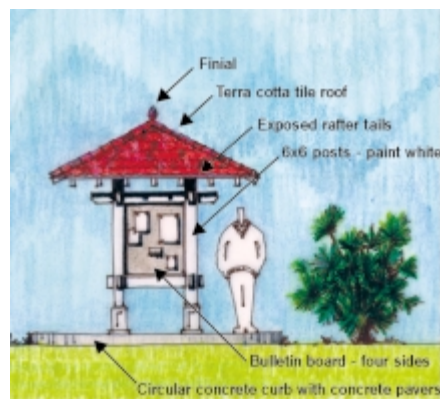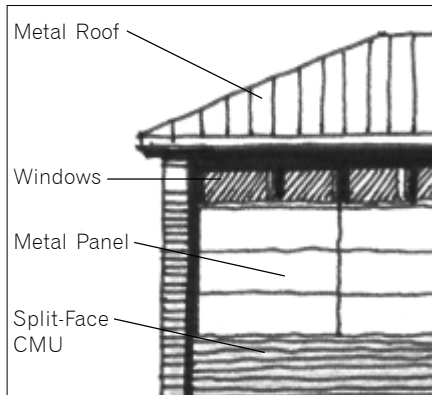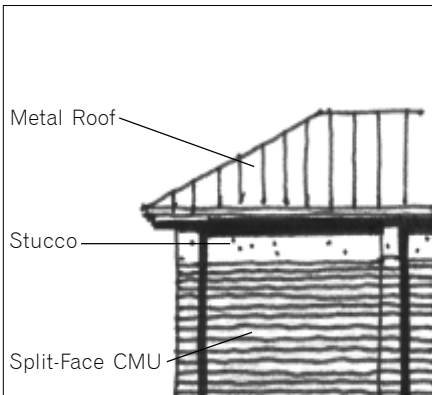
INDUSTRIAL / FLIGHTLINE AREA

This area comprises mostly industrial type facilities adjacent to the airfield. Maintain the aesthetic of the Community Setting amongst the typically larger, more massive structures that are found there.

Character

- Consolidate functions where possible to eliminate smaller, individual buildings.

- Use forms, materials, and colors similar to community but with simplified detailing.

- Lower the apparent height of hangars and warehouses by arranging single-story spaces along the perimeter.

- Modulate building elevations with submasses, clerestories, openings, material changes, and architectural detailing.

- Avoid large flat facades addressing the street.

- All industrial facilities require curbs and bollard protection.

Wall Systems

- Approved wall systems include stucco, split-face block, and flat metal panels.

- Use stucco or a combination of stucco and split-face block on smaller administrative facilities.

- Use split-face block or a combination of block and metal panel on larger maintenance facilities.

- Do not use metal panel as the sole material for any structure.

- Locate visible vents and louvres as planned design elements.

- Clerestory windows are encouraged to increase natural light and to break up the mass of the facade.

- Use dark bronze window and door frames with thermal break construction.

Roof Systems

- Low-sloped roofs are allowed for larger buildings.

- Do not use terra cotta tile roofs.

- Lower appendages and entries shall have hipped roofs.

NAVCENT COMPOUND

This special use area is well established in its aesthetic character and retains an individual image separate yet compatible with that of the community setting. Guidelines involve maintaining and fostering that image.

Character

- Buildings are to be single story with Dutch-hipped roofs.
- Incorporate the use of raised planters or retaining walls to ease the transition between grade and floor elevation.

Wall Systems

- Fluted block on a limited basis may be used as accents or details to relate new facilities with existing.
- Walls are to be buff colored, split-face block with limited architectural detailing or accents.
- Windows and primary doors are to be dark bronze, storefront systems with clear glazing.
- Use punched, recessed window openings of vertical proportion.
- Use dark bronze metal railing at raised areas around buildings.
- Use punched recessed windows of a vertical proportion.

Roof Systems

- Roofs are to be dark bronze, standing seam metal with Dutch hips.
- Roofs are to be 5 : 12 pitch with 2 foot overhangs.
- Use dark bronze gutters and finish downspouts to match wall color.

Additions and Alterations

- Given the site constraints, additions are preferable to new structures within this compound.
- Keep additions and alterations to existing structures consistent with the architectural character of the original building.
- New structures outside of the designated area must be approved by the ACRB.

■ COMMERCIAL AREA

The existing visual character of this area is quite different than the rest of the community setting. The goal is to acknowledge the commercial aesthetic while providing site amenities, signs, walls, and landscaping that will soften the difference and visually link the area to the remainder of the installation.

Character

■ Buildings in this area are to be single story structures.

■ The use of arcades, loggias, or other entry features is encouraged.

Wall Systems

■ For new buildings use the community standards with accents of dark brown stucco to reflect the adjacent structures.

■ Additions and alterations shall match existing materials / colors.

■ Windows are to be dark bronze storefront systems with clear glazing.

■ A greater proportion of window to wall area is appropriate for this area.

Roof Systems

■ Low-sloped roofs may be used for larger volume buildings.

■ Lower appendages and entries shall use hipped roofs.

■ The use of terra cotta tile roofs for entries and arcades is encouraged.

Screens and Enclosures

■ Screen walls are to use Buff colored split-face block with Pebble colored accents.

Service Areas

■ Do not locate service areas or delivery docks in locations visible from North Boundary Boulevard.

■ Collocate service areas of adjacent buildings to minimize impact.

■ HISTORIC STRUCTURES

Buildings that have historic significance should stand as focal points within the community giving evidence of the base's heritage. These structures are unique, displaying materials, construction methods, and detailing that is not easily replicated. For this reason, maintenance and protection of these cultural assets to original condition is encouraged.

General

- Forms, elements, and materials from Mediterranean Revival and Art Deco architecture are the hallmarks of the historic buildings at MacDill. Terra Cotta tile roofs, stucco exterior walls, pedimented pilasters, with recessed entryways, arched openings, quoins, pilasters, and coping are unifying architectural themes.

- Where possible protect, retain, and adapt historic properties rather than replace with new construction.

- Design rehabilitation of historic properties consistent with the original character of the properties as outlined in the Secretary of the Interior Standards for Rehabilitation of Historic Properties.

Historic Properties

- Design new construction to be compatible with adjacent historic properties in terms of massing, scale, and architecture to protect the integrity of those properties and their surroundings.

- Consult with the State Historic Preservation Office and Advisory Council on Historic Properties when working on historic structures and follow procedures outlined in the National Historic Preservation Act.

Character

- Work on or around historic structures is to follow the original intent as portrayed in drawings, writings, and / or archival photographs.

- Avoid both the removal of historic features and the addition of false or conjectural historic elements into designs for rehabilitation of historic structures.

- Preserve original historic materials, finishes, details, and architectural accouterments where possible.

- Use accent lighting on desirable architectural features.

Facility Numbers					
1	Hangar	34	Storage Shed	397	Officers' Club
2	Hangar	35	Maintenance Shop	398	GOQ Garages
3	Hangar	37	Water Tower	401	Family Housing GOQ
4	Hangar	41	Theater	402	Family Housing GOQ
5	Hangar	42	Instrument PME Laboratory	403	Family Housing GOQ
11	Warehouse	45	Storage Facility	404	Family Housing GOQ
12	BCE Shops	47	Swimming Pool / Clubhouse	405	Family Housing GOQ
26	Fire Station	68	Storage Facility	521	NCO Housing
27	Community Facility	111	Storage Facility	522	NCO Housing
28	Product PTL / Storage	117	Garage	523	NCO Housing
29	Maintenance Shop	172	Warehouse	527	Vehicle Shop
30	Engineering Administration	227	Warehouse	552	Warehouse
31	Maintenance Shop	249	Training Facility	731	Storage Facility
32	Maintenance Shop	297	Warehouse	927	Pump Station
33	Maintenance Shop	311	Library	928	Pump Station
		347	Engineering Administration	1050	Maintenance Shop

Wall Systems

- Existing walls are cast-in-place concrete or stucco.

- Repair and maintain architectural detailing as per historic precedent.

- Use dark bronze storefront systems with clear glazing for doors and windows in facility 1-5, 11, 12, 27-35, 41, and 45.

- Smaller residential character window and door openings are to be replaced with historic reproduction wood windows and doors painted white in facility 26, 401-405, 521-523.

- Use translucent fiberglass panels for larger hangar-like windows and openings in hangar doors.

Roofing Systems

- Roofs shall be terra cotta tile except for the hangar buildings, which are light gray rolled asphalt.

- Tile color and profile to match existing.

Additions and Alterations

- Additions and / or exterior alterations to historic structures are discouraged.

- Restore and maintain the original intent as established by historic precedent where possible.

- Colors are to follow established criteria for community buildings.

- Carefully integrate into the character of the historic building while preserving the facility's original character and defining features.

The structures within the Family Housing architectural setting are distinct from those of the Community setting in their character and presence. Both settings portray Coastal architectural aesthetics, such as broad overhangs, raised buildings, stucco walls, and hipped roofs. However, the Family Housing structures use an expanded color palette (coordinated with community colors) and building forms that are more residential in character. In addition to the general style characteristics, similar roof forms and wall materials create strong visual links to the rest of the installation.

Achieving architectural compatibility relies on common materials, site furnishings, and landscaping. Residential settings shall use site furnishings and landscaping compatible with the rest of the base. Residents are afforded some opportunity to express individual pride of place in and around their homes through the Self-Help program. This work will be controlled through the use of a Self-Help materials and color palette that is also complementary throughout the base.

◼ CHARACTER

Family Housing units will portray a strong Florida Coastal architectural character that clearly defines a separation between the work and home environments. Style and quality are to be comparable to those found in the public neighborhoods outside of MacDill AFB. Generally, homes shall be raised stucco bungalows in pastel colors and light accents with large overhangs and screened porches.

Style / Form

- Organize units into cohesive neighborhoods with curvilinear streets and cul-de-sacs.
- Construct elevated homes 11.5 feet above sea level on natural concrete piers to prevent flooding.
- Match existing styles in housing renovation / alteration projects.
- Construct new common use facilities following the Community Setting design standards.

◼ WALL SYSTEMS

Using stucco with varied color schemes between the units will add individuality and reduce the institutional appeal of monochromatic color schemes. The addition of vernacular accents will help to express a sense of regionalism in the architecture.

Materials and Color

- Use color enhanced stucco as the primary wall material for all units.
- Use trim and accent colors from the three approved color schemes.
- Alternate color schemes to create diversity along the streetscape.
- Use expansion joints as architectural elements on the facade.
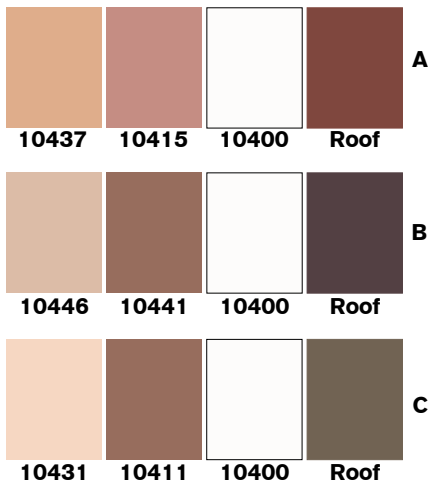
Color Palette
Original color samples are on file in the Base Civil Engineering office.

10437	10415	10400	Roof	A
10446	10441	10400	Roof	B
10431	10411	10400	Roof	C

- Paint existing housing (not historic) to match new housing color schemes.
- Do not paint exposed concrete piers or foundations, windows and doors.
- Use vinyl or vinyl-clad wood windows in white for all applications.
- Use factory finished aluminium doors at all entry points.
- Incorporate glazing in all primary entry doors.
- Provide hurricane protection at openings with laminated glass or operable shutters.
- Use wood, shadowbox fencing for trash enclosures and backyard privacy only in Family Housing.

ROOF SYSTEMS

Use roof configuration and color to link the Family Housing setting to the rest of the installation.

Configuration

- Use hipped roofs with between 4 :12 and 6 : 12 pitch.
- Consider the use of dormers or louvered Dutch hips.

Materials and Color

- Use shingles with an architectural profile.
- Alternate established color schemes to increase the visual diversity.
- Use fascias, gutters, downspouts, and soffits finished to match the trim.
- Use factory finished, corrosion resistent materials.

ENTRANCES

Design entrances and porches that express the unique coastal climate while promoting outdoor activities and community interaction.

Primary

- Emphasize the public nature of the primary entry by creating a porch for neighborhood or family interaction.
- Provide limited opportunities for personal expression at the front porch with furnishings, planters, flags, etc.

Secondary

- Provide a stoop or patio at all secondary entrances when units are at grade.
- The use of bug screens to enclose porches is encouraged.

Lighting

- Provide adequate lighting for safety and comfort without allowing light pollution.
- Use recessed or consistently styled wall-mounted light fixtures.

ANCILLARY STRUCTURES

- All ancillary structures shall be consistent with Community setting.

STREET LIGHTING

- Follow Housing Community Plan for type and placement of lighting within the Family Housing Setting.

site design standards

A sense of community relies heavily on the character of the landscape and the elements within it. Site elements and development methods used consistently throughout the installation provide a common thread of visual continuity to the base as a whole. They bring consistency to the landscape between the different architectural settings and special use areas as well as a blending of the various aesthetics of the existing structures on base.

Circulation systems such as roadways, walkways, and parking areas and support systems such as signage, lighting, and utilities are visual constants throughout the base that link the individual settings and areas together.

To make the most of a building's functionality and architectural character, its placement and relationship to other facilities must be properly addressed prior to design. Consistency in how the building addresses the street or other buildings is as important to architectural compatibility as the physical appearance of the building itself. Separations, vistas, and the relationship between building and the ground plane also play important roles in the visual appearance of the buildings.

■ SITING

Proper placement of facilities according to function, style, and size is essential. A building's function is a determining factor in the aesthetic character of the resulting facility. For example, a more utilitarian building such as a warehouse or maintenance facility would be visually out of place amongst a group of administrative buildings. It is equally important to allow for the possibility of expansion or alteration of facilities as mission requirements change.

General

- Site and configure buildings to reflect project requirements and to respond to conditions identified with a proper and complete site analysis.

- Locate primary entrances to face parking areas. Provide additional entrances to address the street or building drop-offs when functionally necessary.

- Avoid siting service or storage yards along primary or secondary street fronts whenever possible.

- Include force protection requirements and blend measures into facility and site design.

- Avoid locating buildings in transition spaces.

- Use sites to infill where possible and avoid "urban sprawl"

- Follow the land use plan.

- Avoid locating buildings in low-lying areas.

- Provide a landscape transition space between visually discordant settings and special use areas.

Setbacks

- Consider adjacencies when establishing the front yard setback.

- Generally maintain a front yard setback of not less than 30 feet where possible.

- Maintain a side yard setback of not less than 40 feet between buildings.

Expansion Areas

- Locate facilities and develop the site to allow for future expansions.

- Maintain that area free from permanent development.

- Designate future expansion in design floorplans and siteplans.

■ LANDFORM

Contouring the land to accommodate buildings and other facilities can help to minimize the negative impacts of certain large or unattractive elements within the landscape.

Topography

- Set floor elevations at no less than 11.5 feet above sea level, to avoid flooding.

- Integrate building design with the topography.

- Use berms to soften / screen views of parking areas or to reduce the visual height of buildings with raised floor elevations.

- Use stepped earth berms to reduce the impact of elevated floors. Avoid a flat platform approach.

- Add berms at selected open areas to counteract the flatness of the peninsula and to add interest.

Drainage

- Grade sites to provide positive drainage away from buildings and traffic areas.

- Provide a crushed rock drainage area around the perimeter of buildings that do not have gutters.

- Shape retention / detention ponds in a natural, curvilinear manner.
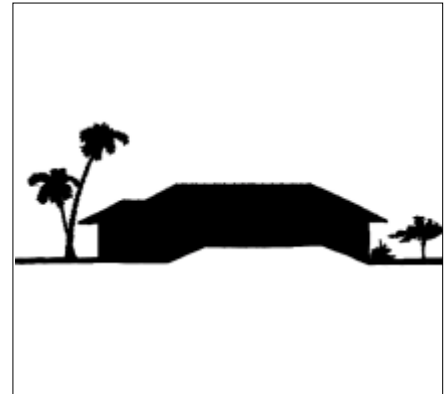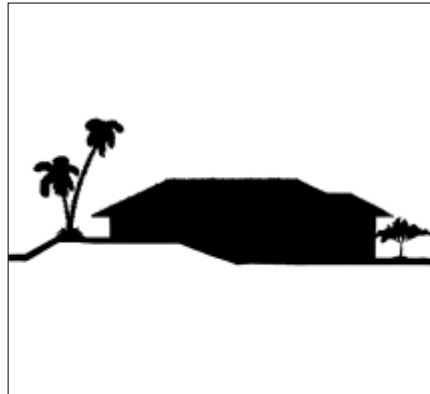
■ SITE FURNISHINGS

Color, style, and placement of site furnishings can significantly contribute to a unified base image. They provide consistent elements throughout the base regardless of where they occur.

Using the selected site furnishings adds constancy to the landscape in form and style. Certain elements can also compliment architectural features or styles within the community. (See A-2 for listing).

General

- Follow the ACP for all new facilities and replace old dissimilar elements when possible by refinishing and re-siting in accordance with ACP recommendations.

- Use dark bronze color for all site furnishings as a general rule. Terra Cotta color PPG 5LR53975 may be used by exception with ACRB approval.

Benches and Seats

- Use factory finished metal benches and seats in all settings.

- Incorporate seats at locations where short-term seating is required, such as formal building entries or plazas.

- Incorporate benches at locations where longer-term seating is required such as parks, playgrounds, or waiting shelters.

- Provide mid-morning to late-afternoon shade for all benches and seats.

Litter / Ash Receptacle

- Use factory finished metal litter and ash receptacles in all settings.

- Locate litter receptacles at building entrances, waiting shelters, picnic pavilions, playgrounds, and other areas of public concentration (near benches and seats).

- Locate ash urns at building entrances and designated smoking areas.

- Locate out of view near entries to avoid visual clutter.

Planters

- Use factory finished metal, free standing planters in limited applications throughout the base.

- Locate freestanding planters in conjunction with other exterior elements.

Drinking Fountains

- Use pre-manufactured, factory finished, dark bronze drinking fountains.

- Locate fountains near recreation areas, picnic pavilions, recreation trails, and near specific / appropriate facilities such as youth centers and fitness centers.

- Place free standing fountains on concrete pads with open access on all sides. Do not place on buildings.

Bike Racks

- Use factory finished, metal, bollard type bike racks that can accommodate a minimum of two bicycles.

- Provide bicycle-parking areas for all facilities. Combine areas for densely sited buildings.

- Place bike racks on concrete pads in accessible locations near established bike routes and near secondary entrances to buildings.

- Increase the numbers of available bike racks in residential and recreational areas.

- Screen bicycle parking areas with landscaping or screen walls.

Playground Equipment

- Provide pre-manufactured play equipment.

- Locate play equipment at parks, family housing areas, child development centers, community centers, and recreational areas.

- Place play equipment in designated areas complete with safe ground surfacing, benches, litter receptacles, and landscaping for shade.

- Provide adequate pedestrian circulation paths to and from the play areas.

Picnic Tables

- Use factory finished, recycled plastic picnic tables with metal frames at all pavilions and recreation areas.

- Group tables to allow for large parties or individual family outings.

- Do not use at administration yard areas or industrial facilities.

- Provide mid-morning to late-afternoon shade for all picnic tables.

Barbecue Grills

- Use pedestal-rotating grills on galvanized pipe posts.
- Limit built-in grills to recreational areas, dormitories, and fire stations.
- Use materials that compliment adjacent facilities, such as stucco or split-face block.
- Integrate built-in grills with screenwalls, plazas, and courtyards.
- Placement and design of built-in grills must be approved by the ACRB.

Flag Poles

- Use brushed aluminum pole, mounted on a concrete base.
- Create a "sense of place" at flagpole locations with landscaping or plaza designs.

Bollards

- Use bollards to protect buildings, equipment, and people from potential damage caused by vehicle impact and to restrict access.
- Use an 8-inch diameter, factory finished Architectural Brown aluminum, domed-top bollard as the base standard.
- Use same style bollard with single-function luminaire to enhance pedestrian areas, pathways, and building entrances.
- Use historic style bollards for high-visibility facilities with ACRB approval.
- For force protection use an 8-inch diameter, concrete filled, steel pipe. Finish bollards in Architectural Brown and domed-top plastic covers.
- For lighted force protection bollards use same style bollard capped by a pre-manufactured, domed top, single luminaire.
- For bollards protecting equipment or buildings from vehicle damage, paint to match adjacent surfaces.

Tree Grates

- Use black cast iron tree grates with uplight holes set in concrete paving.
- Accent opening with terra cotta colored concrete pavers.
- Use tree grates at formal plazas, building entries, and courtyards.

ROADWAYS

The transportation network should provide a common experience throughout the base from a vehicular perspective; clean, neat, and orderly. Establish a hierarchy of roadways to define and organize traffic flow throughout the installation while providing a consistent visual experience.

Primary

- Primary roadways are the widest and fastest arterials and will often contain two lanes of traffic in each direction.
- Minimize stops and turns, and eliminate on-street parking.
- Individual curb cuts are discouraged.
- Keep adjacent on-street parking, parking areas, and buildings away from the road edge.

Secondary

- Secondary roadways are feeder streets from access roads to primary roads.
- On-street parking is not recommended.
- Keep adjacent on-street parking and parking areas away from the road edge.
- Minimize the number of curb cuts from driveways and area entrances.

Tertiary

- Tertiary roadways are the narrowest and the slowest and provide access to individual facilities or parking areas.
- On-street parking is discouraged. Driveways, parking lot entrances, and service drive entrances are allowed.
- Maintain capability for large vehicles such as fire trucks and moving vans.

Service Drives

- Service drives provide access for service vehicles to certain parts of a building or site.
- Combine service drives for several facilities where possible.
- Minimize the visual impact of service drives through correct placement and landscape screening.

PRIMARY ROADWAYS

SECONDARY ROADWAYS

TERTIARY ROADWAYS
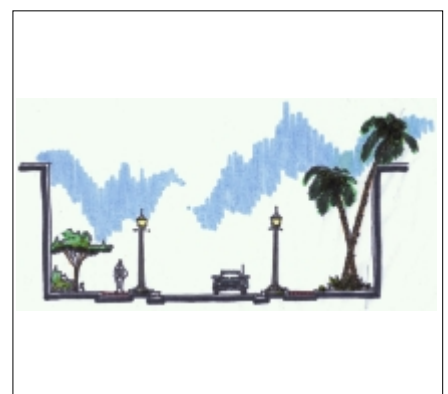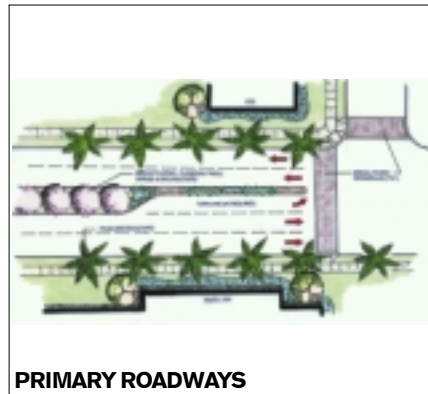
Intersections

- Incorporate crosswalks at all intersections within the Community setting.
- Provide a 45-foot clear zone for vision at uncontrolled intersections.
- Parking is not allowed within 40 feet of intersections
- Reduce corner radiuses at lower hierarchy roadways to reduce traffic speeds.
- Intersect roadways at 90-degree angles and avoid "offset" intersections.

Paving, Curb and Gutter

- Use asphalt paving for all primary, secondary, and access roadways.
- Use concrete paving in loading areas and sites used by heavy vehicles.
- Gravel surfacing may be used on patrol roads and outlying sites only.
- Incorporate a concrete apron where gravel roads meet paved roads.
- All patching shall match adjacent materials.
- Provide a 6-inch integrated concrete curb and gutter for all roadways in developed areas.
- Patrol roads and service drives in outlying areas may not require curb and gutter, with ACRB approval.
- Wheel stops in lieu of curbs are not allowed.
- Do not paint concrete curbs.

■ PARKING AREAS

Develop functional lots with clear circulation and a positive appearance that complements the facility. Provide a pleasant transition from vehicle to facility. (Also see Landscape Section).

General

- Minimize the visual impact of parking by using small, well-screened parking lots.
- Combine parking areas for adjacent facilities.
- Limit reserved parking.
- Avoid parking automobiles directly in front of primary building entrances.

Setbacks

- Maintain a 20-foot setback from streets where possible.
- Provide a 10-foot minimum separation between building and parking area.

Medians and Islands

- Provide planting medians for every four rows of vehicles and planting islands for every 20 stalls.
- Provide designated areas for pedestrian cross traffic.
- Use coordinated lighting standard layout within island placement.
- Use the minimum number of light poles to provide required illumination.

Lot Layout

- Use the 90-degree parking configuration when possible. Adjustments are allowed if space is inadequate or if turnover is high.
- Coordinate entries with other adjacent drives or roads to assure well designed circulation patterns.
- Keep parking angles consistent within each parking area.
- More than 35 spaces require more than one access point.
- The standard stall size is 9 feet by 19 feet.

Reserved Parking

- Minimize designated parking spaces by name, rank, or title.
- Reserve consolidated parking sections instead of individual stalls.
- When required, use curb-mounted signs.
- Provide handicap parking and access.
- Incorporate designated motorcycle parking within each parking area.

Recreational Vehicle Parking

- Keep all recreational vehicles on combined lots located away from the heart of the installation.
- Visually screen storage areas from public spaces.

Painting and Striping

- Paint stall separation lines with a white, 4-inch wide single stripe.
- Use reflective traffic paint for crosswalk stripes and acrylic paint for parking stripes.

Paving, Curb, and Gutter

- Provide asphalt paving as the standard.
- Use concrete where required for heavy vehicles, motorcycle parking, and where fuel spills may occur.
- Use 6-inch integrated concrete curb and gutter for parking areas. Asphalt curbs, wood timbers, and pre-cast wheel stops are not allowed.

PEDESTRIAN CIRCULATION

Create convenient and pleasant pedestrian circulation pathways that will help promote walking as a real alternative to vehicular transportation.

Sidewalks

- Provide walkways five feet wide and not less than 5 feet from all primary, secondary, and access roadways.

- Provide curvilinear / meandering walks for dormitory and housing areas.

- Maintain a minimum 3-foot wide landscaped parkway between curb and sidewalk at primary, secondary, and access roadways.

- Provide sidewalk access to all facilities for visual scale and proportion considerations as well as to accommodate traffic volume.

- Do not make any sidewalk smaller than 3 feet wide.

- Use natural colored concrete with a broom finish and troweled edges for all walkways in developed areas.

- Use terra cotta colored concrete pavers, refined joint patterns, or scoring in high-visibility special areas.
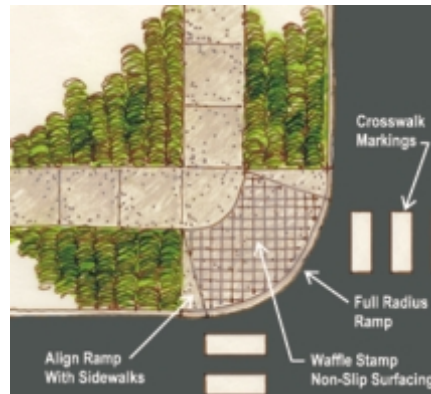
Crosswalks and Ramps

- Ensure that all paths lead to the safest crossing point possible, and cross roadways at 90-degree angles.

- Incorporate ADA access curb ramps and crosswalk markings into all crosswalks.

- Construct crosswalks of terra cotta colored concrete pavers with natural gray concrete edging at high-visibility locations to improve safety.

- Construct all concrete curb ramps with a waffle stamp pattern and flared curb ramps.

- Provide for adequate drainage away from the ramp or by drainage grates.

Recreational Trails

- Provide a minimum, 6-foot paved width in a free form configuration that follows the contours or other natural features.

- Separate the trail system from vehicular traffic by a minimum of 10 feet when running parallel to roadways.

- Take advantage of natural environments such as the golf course, wetland areas, and the beachfront. Make the walk pleasant by incorporating activity generators, interpretive signs and recreation opportunities along the trail.

Crosswalk Markings

Full Radius Ramp

Align Ramp With Sidewalks

Waffle Stamp Non-Slip Surfacing

- Provide a 5-foot by 10-foot paved rest area approximately every mile along the trail system, including a bench and litter receptacle at each location.

- Use asphaltic concrete for trail systems except in highly natural settings such as wetlands and wooded areas; then cover the trails with compacted, crushed fines.

■ SIGNAGE

Signs are an important and positive element in the overall base appearance. Their purpose is to clearly communicate necessary or helpful information concerning directions or identification without adding visual clutter.

General

- Use concise clear signing in accordance with MacDill AFB, AMC, and Air Force Sign Standards.

- Minimize the number of signs used for each facility.

- Signs must be consistent in style, color, language, and placement.

Color

- Use Architectural Brown backgrounds with reflective white lettering on metal placards for all identification and directional signs unless otherwise noted.

- Use square metal posts finished Architectural Brown.

- Finish back of sign and fastening devices Architectural Brown.

Typeface

- Use Helvetica Medium in upper and lower case, for primary information and Helvetica Light for secondary information.

- A serif typeface may be used for special identification signs associated with community facilities, key intersections, and special entrances.

Identification Signs

- Limit the use of monument signs to entry gates, headquarters buildings, housing neighborhoods, and special use areas / facilities with ACRB approval.

- Construct monument signs of cast concrete with a Brazil Nut colored stucco finish. Use pin mounted Helvetica letters.

- Limit the use of mottoes, individual titles, or insignia.

- Incorporate landscaping, accent lighting, and / or paving into the design.
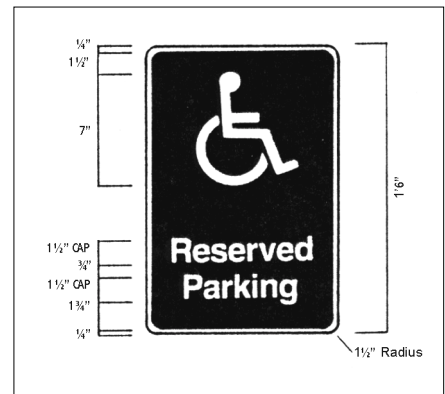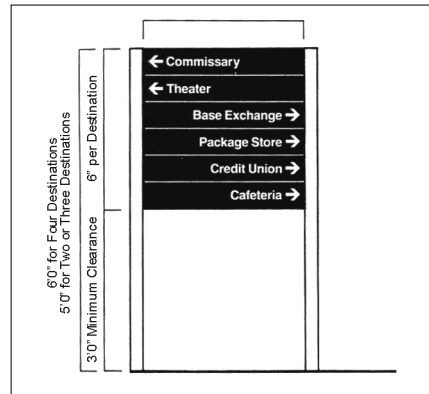
- Facility identification signs normally identify individual facilities and are generally free standing and not applied to facility facades.

- Street addresses are displayed near the formal, primary entry of the facility.

- Facility numbers are displayed in one location, either the back or side corner of buildings, coordinated with architectural features.

- Building-mounted signs or individual letters with corporate logos are allowed for commercial facility signs only with ACRB approval.

Direction Signs

- Use to identify highly frequented or special interest destinations and street names.

- Display the Air Mobility Command logo decal on the left of all street name signs.

Regulatory Signs

- Use for traffic control, parking, and base warnings.

- Traffic control signs must follow the *Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices* administered by the Federal Highway Administration for color and display requirements.

- Handicapped parking signs must follow AMC Sign Standards for color and display requirements.

- Base warning signs must adhere to AFP 32-1097 for display requirements.

■ LIGHTING

Exterior lighting is a system that directly impacts the visual qualities of the base. By day, the fixtures and poles add visual character and rhythm to the streetscape. By night, these amenities become a dominant force in the perception of safety and comfort. The use of common components and the removal of overhead lines will help to improve and unify the base appearance.

General

- All classifications of roadways will use the same luminaries, poles, and mounting height.

- Bury all utilities serving lighting fixtures.

Lamp Types

- Use high-pressure sodium lamps for all applications.

- Photometrics are required for all applications.

Luminaires and Poles

- Use antiqued brown, factory finished, historical reproduction luminaires and poles for all roadways.

- Equally space poles on alternating sides of all roadways.

- Provide fixtures at all four corners of intersections.

- Provide pedestrian-scaled lighting fixtures throughout housing area and along recreation trails and sidewalks not adjacent to roadways.

- Equally space light fixtures for side walks on same side of walk.

Mounting Heights

- Control spillover light near residential areas.

- Mount luminaires at 20 feet high.

Parking Areas

- Use arm mounted, square, shoebox-type luminaires in factory finished, dark bronze.

- Use multiple luminaires on dark bronze, square poles to reduce the number of poles needed.

- Coordinate pole placement with parking island locations.

Architectural and Accent

- Incorporate recessed, wall-mounted luminaires to wash light across plaza, paving, and stairs.

- Uplight landscaping and architectural features to emphasize importance and hierarchy.

- Minimize the use of building mounted fixtures for general illumination of service yards and outdoor spaces.

◼ UTILITIES

Utilities are an unavoidable visual liability in the built environment. Reducing the negative impact of utilities reduces the visual clutter of the base thereby allowing the eye to focus more clearly on the other, more aesthetic elements of the landscape.

Removing or relocating utility lines and equipment from the most visible areas of the installation will improve the overall character.

Utility Lines

- Place all pole mounted utility lines and building feeds underground.
- Use every opportunity to bury utilities.
- Exposed conduits, cables, and wires are not permitted.

Utility Structures

- Avoid free standing utility structures where possible.
- Use underground vaults for equipment where possible.
- Locate pad mounted equipment in less visible areas and screen with landscaping or screen walls.

Fire Hydrants

- Locate fire hydrants at least 5 feet away from other structures. Maintain a 30-inch clear area around the hydrant.
- Paint hydrants Architectural Brown with color-coded cap-band to indicate pressure.

Mechanical Equipment / Components

- Carefully place and organize equipment and services.
- Locate mechanical equipment on the least public side of the building.
- Screen all mechanical equipment with landscaping materials or screen walls. (Refer to Screen Walls).
- If mechanical equipment is placed within 10 feet of a building, paint to match the wall color. If placed farther than 10 feet, paint Architectural Brown.
- Minimize the use of all externally attached meters and control devices. If used, paint to match the wall color.
- Externally attached utility conduits, lines, or equipment (except meters and control devices) are not allowed.

Communications

- Collocate coaxial and telephone exterior components at entry points into buildings.
- Align all communications components with one another on the horizontal and vertical plane.

landscape

A properly designed and implemented landscape enhances all facilities and the community in general. It also provides a significant opportunity to unify a functionally and aesthetically diverse community by providing a visual constant throughout. Through careful selection of plant materials, the landscaping will reinforce and enhance the semi-tropical character of the area. Creating continuity and reducing the negative visual impact of unsightly features are some of the primary goals of landscaping. In the application of these goals, the designer should strive towards sustainability (low maintenance). Apply three-tiered planting schemes of ground cover, shrubs, and trees using a variety of species in lush combinations to provide seasonal color.

■ GENERAL

Develop the Florida Coastal look with regional plant materials in curvilinear layouts. Include landscaping with all new facilities and use it to enhance / unify existing non-conforming facilities.

Maintenance

- Use only approved planting materials as specified on the Plant Material List in Appendix A-3.

- Follow plant material provider's installation recommendations for planting depth, spacing, soil conditioning, staking, fertilizing, and watering.

- Do not unnaturally alter planting materials in any way, such as painting the bases of palms.

- Use shredded cypress mulch in planting beds to reduce the need for weeding and to conserve water.

- Reduce maintenance costs by using proper plant materials in configurations that do not require pruning.

- Install sprinkler systems to reduce maintenance costs.

- Use timers and electronic water gauges to avoid over-watering.

- Refer to plant material providers for recommendations on salt tolerance. Plants in certain locations will be impacted by ground water.

Edging

- Provide poured concrete edging at planting beds as the standard.
- Separate and define all planting areas with sod cut edging at a minimum.
- Use concrete paver edging in the most visible and important locations.
- Use spade cut edging for Self-Help projects.
- Do not use wood timber edging in any applications.

Landscape Screens

- Where possible use landscaping instead of walls for screening.
- Use a three-tiered landscape screen that combines ground covers, shrubs, and small trees with walls and fences.
- Use shrubs or vines on trellis structures to hide unsightly equipment or otherwise control the visual environment.

■ OPEN SPACE

Low lying areas between facilities, even though less visually important, still require careful consideration. Use the proper ground cover to visually tie the larger pieces of the landscape together and to help prevent soil degradation.

Ground Covers

- Use turf for all recreation areas, parade grounds, lawns, and open fields.
- Create undeveloped natural areas using native grasses and shrubs.
- Incorporate no-maintenance ground cover materials in areas of steep slope or areas that are difficult to maintain.

■ STREETSCAPING

Landscaping along streets plays many roles in enhancing the installation. It helps to establish the hierarchy of the roadway system, it embellishes the driving experience, and it creates a visual characteristic that carries throughout the base.

Roadways

- Primary roadways use same species, deciduous street trees equally spaced to coordinate with light standards.
- Use palms on high-profile primary streets equally spaced to coordinate with light standards.
- Secondary and access roadways use a more random spacing of mixed species in clusters and / or groupings at focal points.
- Plant deciduous street trees on the building side of sidewalks.
- Reduce the density of plantings in the Industrial / Flightline area.

Parking Areas

- Reduce visual impact of large parking areas with landscape buffers and parking islands.
- Use deciduous street trees in medians and islands to create shade and interest.
- Fill in between trees with low shrubs, flowers, and ground covers. Allow areas for pedestrian cross circulation.
- Use shrubs in groupings around the perimeter of parking areas to soften views from the street.
- Avoid the use of hedges outlining parking areas.

Recreational Trails

- Incorporate formal plantings at high visibility areas along the trail system.
- Use informal groupings of trees, shrubs, and flowers at rest stops, play areas, and intersections.

■ FACILITY LANDSCAPING
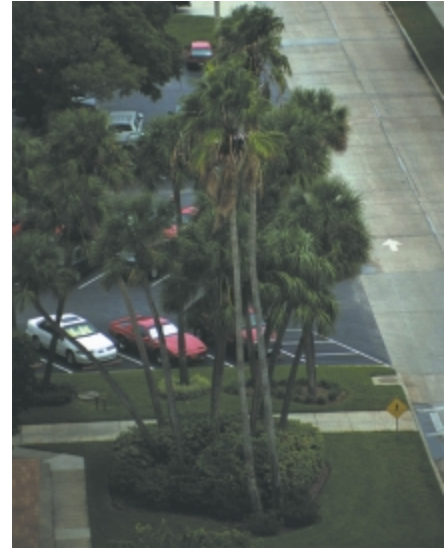
The goals of facility landscaping are to provide a soft transition from the horizontal ground plane to the vertical building plane, to highlight building entries and features. Hide unattractive building features such as utility risers or service areas.

Community

- Use landscaping elements that compliment building architectural features and proportions.

- Design randomly spaced plantings and tree massing to fill-out areas between facilities.

- Front facades, especially along Florida Keys Ave., are to have a consistent landscaping of a limited palette.

- Limit the use of palms to entries and high-visibility areas by framing desired views.

- Use ground covers within planting beds.

Industrial / Flightline

- Use landscaping to soften and reduce the scale of larger facilities.

- Minimize the use of deciduous trees and shrubs to prevent leaf buildup along the apron and runway.

- Reduce the quantity of landscaping by grouping landscape elements at entries and high-visibility areas.

Residential

- Provide a transition from the elevated housing units to the ground plane and hide unattractive elements such as HVAC units.

- Use mixed species in an informal planting style.

- Use randomly spaced plantings and tree massing.

- Reinforce pedestrian routes with landscaping to add user appeal.

- Provide accent plantings at neighborhood entries.
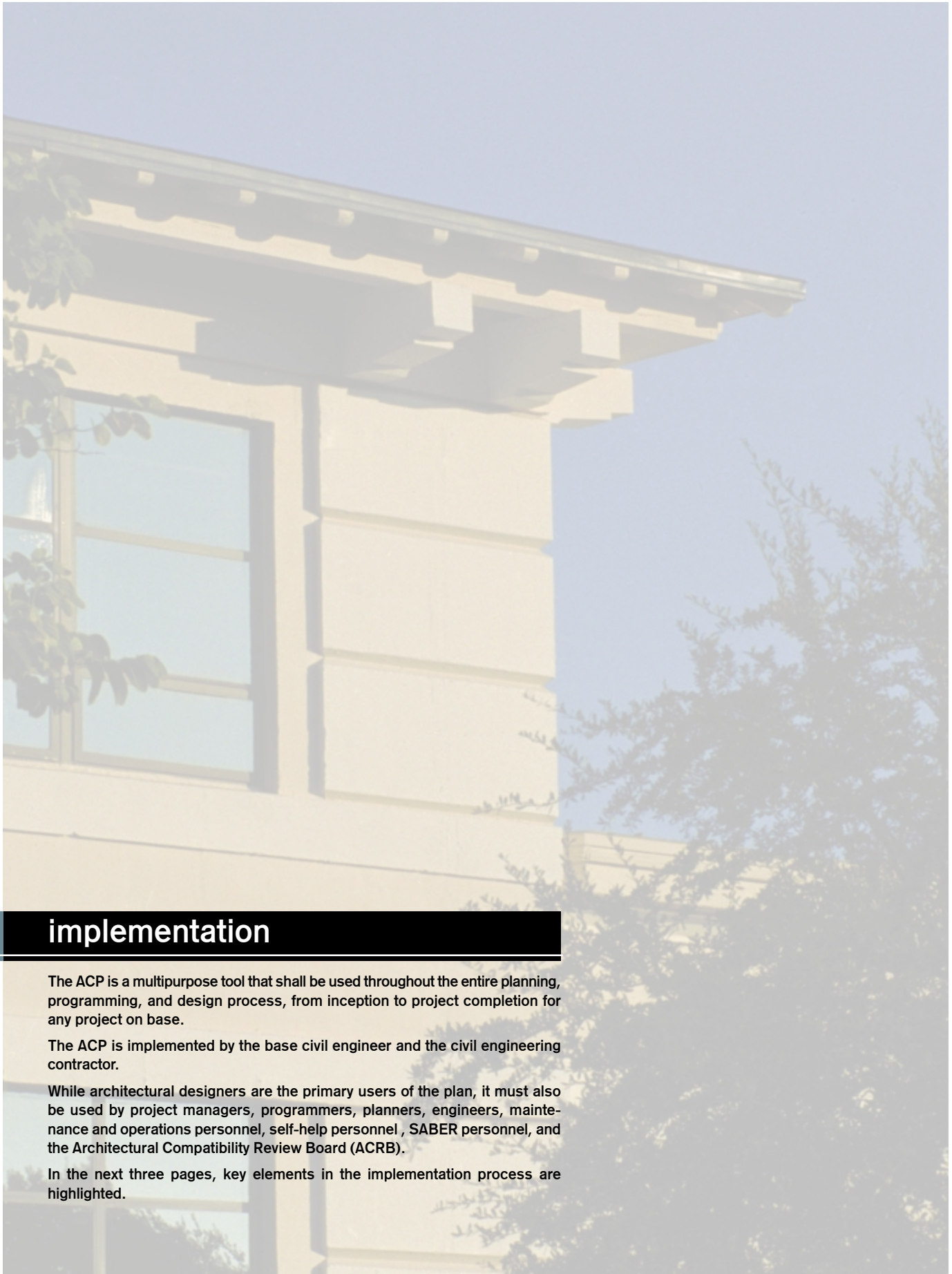
implementation

The ACP is a multipurpose tool that shall be used throughout the entire planning, programming, and design process, from inception to project completion for any project on base.

The ACP is implemented by the base civil engineer and the civil engineering contractor.

While architectural designers are the primary users of the plan, it must also be used by project managers, programmers, planners, engineers, maintenance and operations personnel, self-help personnel , SABER personnel, and the Architectural Compatibility Review Board (ACRB).

In the next three pages, key elements in the implementation process are highlighted.

MacDILL AIR FORCE BASE
an architecture of community

Architectural
Compatibility Review
Board
(ACRB)
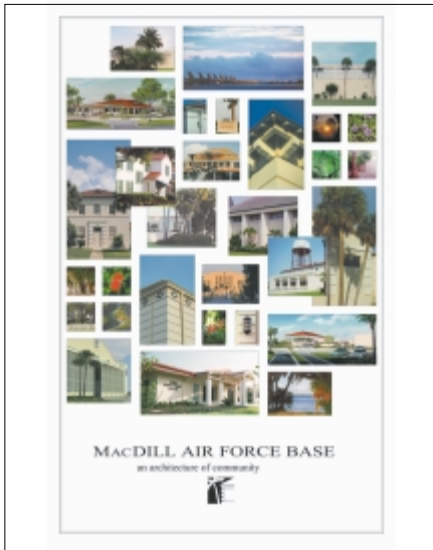
Key Elements

Adhering to key elements of the implementation process leads to success in designing excellent facilities that will be compatible with and a part of the whole community.

- Distribute the ACP.
- Establish the Architectural Compatibility Review Board (ACRB).
- Hire good designers.
- Respect the General Plan.
- Process proper submittals.
- Cross-reference all planning and design documents to the ACP.

Distribute the ACP

Distribution of the plan should be as wide as possible. On base, provide copies to commanders of all major units and tenants, the civil engineering squadron commander, branch chiefs, base architect, and master planner. Provide copies to the major command and headquarters representatives. The Public Affairs Office maintains extra copies for general distribution, distinguished visitors, and other guests.

Establish the ACRB

The ACRB is the installation approval authority for all designs and visual features on the installation.

- The ACRB is organized and chaired by the Base Civil Engineer (BCE).
- Members include the base architect, landscape architect, community planner, chief engineer, and others as determined by the chairperson (such as HQ AMC personnel).
- The base architect and project manager review designs regardless of ACRB involvement.
- The ACRB meets as required or as a subgroup of the installation Facilities Board (FB).
- Most projects, regardless of size, are approved by the ACRB (the chairperson makes the determination on review requirements).
- Design projects are submitted to the ACRB by the Base project manager (see project checklists in Appendix A3 for submittal requirements).
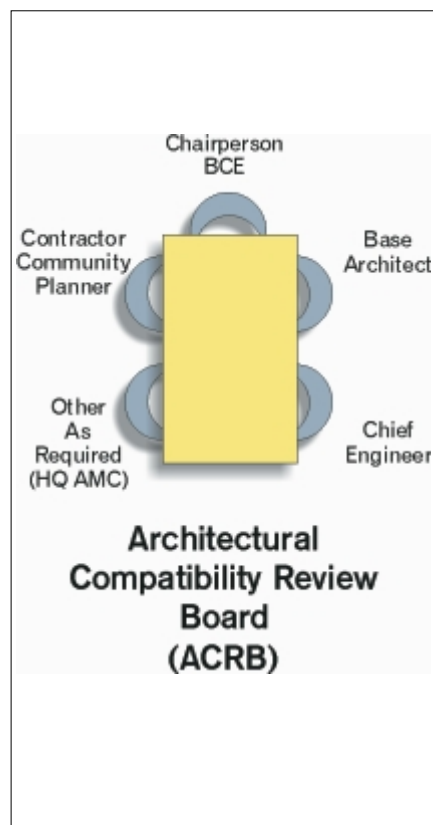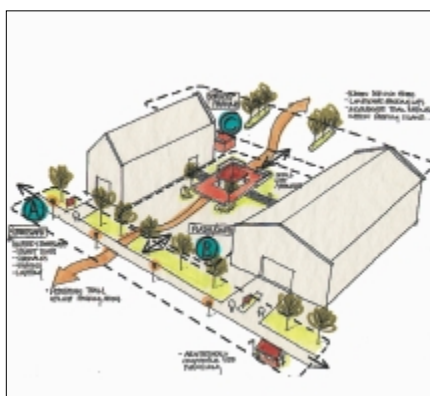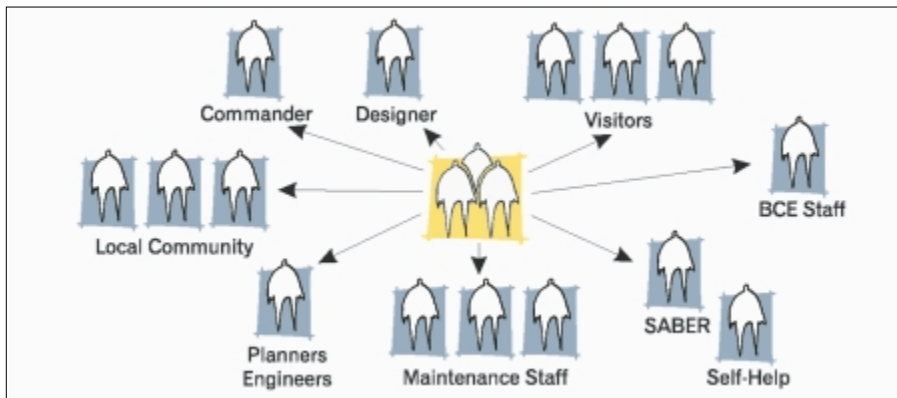
Hire Good Designers

■ Ensure the involvement of the design-oriented personnel in the A-E selection process.

■ Select A-E firms that are sensitive to, and understand architectural compatibility

■ The AF project manager provides copies of the ACP to the designer before design starts.

Respect the General Plan

All new projects must agree with the goals and objectives outlined in the installation master plan to ensure compatibility with project siting and adjacent facilities.

Process Proper Submittals

All design projects are reviewed by the ACRB. This includes Requirements Documents, Concept Design, and Final Design submittals.

Submittals shall include the required information and data at the appropriate times, and the process shall allow adequate review time.

Requirements Document

In this initial submittal, the A-E defines, with the help of the AF, the requirements for the project. It may explore potential solutions, but more importantly, it includes "bubble diagrams", relationships of major functional elements, and site / facility development options. This submittal is reviewed by the ACRB.

Each submitted package will comprise the following.

■ Scope / Programming Requirements

■ Project Description

■ Goals and Objectives

■ Subarea Development Plans

■ Site Inventory / Site Analysis

■ Spatial Relationship Analysis

  (i.e., relationship to site)

■ Adjacent Facilities and Project Site Photos

Site Inventory / Site Analysis includes (but is not limited to): vehicular traffic patterns, view, climatic conditions, environmental, safety, utility constraints, and geographic conditions. Refer to sketch below.

Concept Design

This submittal must include adequate information to fully describe the project design, allowing customers / clients to easily comprehend the proposed solution. The goal is to achieve AF customer understanding and approval early in this process. Multiple submittals may be

required for large or complex projects. Generally, completion of concept design requires two submittals. The first is a more schematic approach to the solution, while the final concept presents a refined and more detailed design. These submittals shall be design presentation documents, not construction documents (CADD). Develop site plan, floor plans, roof plan, and building massing / elevations concurrently to ensure the proposed solution is a comprehensive design (not piecemealed). Do not develop a floor plan without consideration of site and building massing.
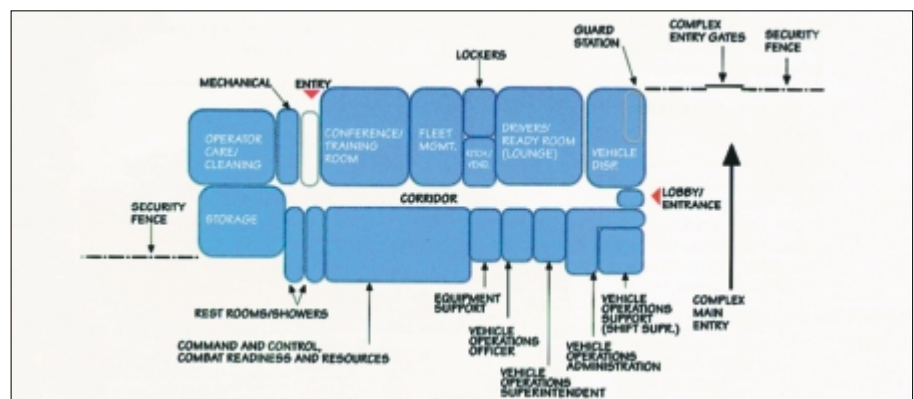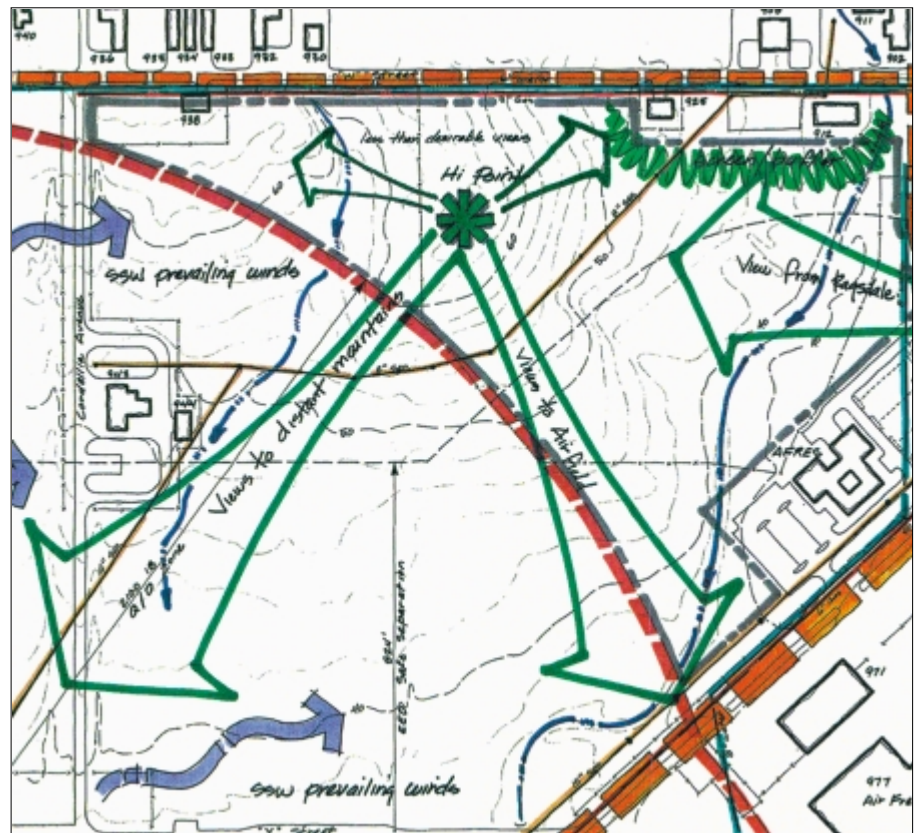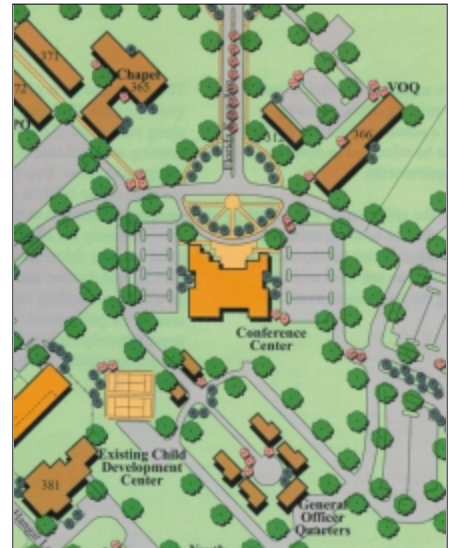
The ACRB reviews the packages as part of the concept development process. If the initial submittal is not approved, or if there are significant concerns or comments, a resubmittal is provided prior to proceeding to the next design stage.

Each submittal will be comprised of a complete comprehensive package including:

- Concise Verbalized Design Concept
- Systems Description
- Adjacent Facilities and Project Site Photo
- Site Plans (colored)
- Floor Plans
- Composite Elevations (with color and shadows)

- Mechanical / Electrical / Communication Entrances and Equipment Locations / Configuration.
- Building Sections
- Roof Plan
- Massing or Perspective Sketches
- Study Model (as required)
- Cost Estimate

Final Design

The final design shall demonstrate that the project remains consistent with the approved concept design. It includes highly developed drawings that further refine and detail the visual and functional quality of the design.

Each submittal will be comprised of a complete comprehensive package that includes but is not limited to:

- Formal Colored Rendering (early in this phase)
- Material / Color Boards (interior and exterior)
- Catalog Cut (photos)
- Design Analysis
- Cost Estimate
- Construction Documents

Contract documents must be in AutoCADD and include comprehensive drawings and specifications to ensure that a project can be constructed to meet all of the requirements and standards defined by the ACP.

All mechanical and electrical drawings must be consistent with the architectural drawings. All utility elements such as light fixtures, transformers, panels, grilles, vents, piping, etc., must be shown on the architectural drawings.

ACRB Checklists

Smaller projects and service contracts are reviewed by the BCE using the checklist, located in the Appendix, and are submitted to the ACRB as required. The Base project manager is responsible for providing the design checklist to the ACRB for completion.

The design checklist will assist the design review agencies in conducting consistent architectural reviews for ACP compliance. The project checklist is designed for use with major projects including military construction, nonappropriated funds, maintenance, and family housing projects requiring professional design services. Smaller projects include simplified acquisition contracts, in-house operations and maintenance projects, self-help, and housing projects that do not require contract design services.
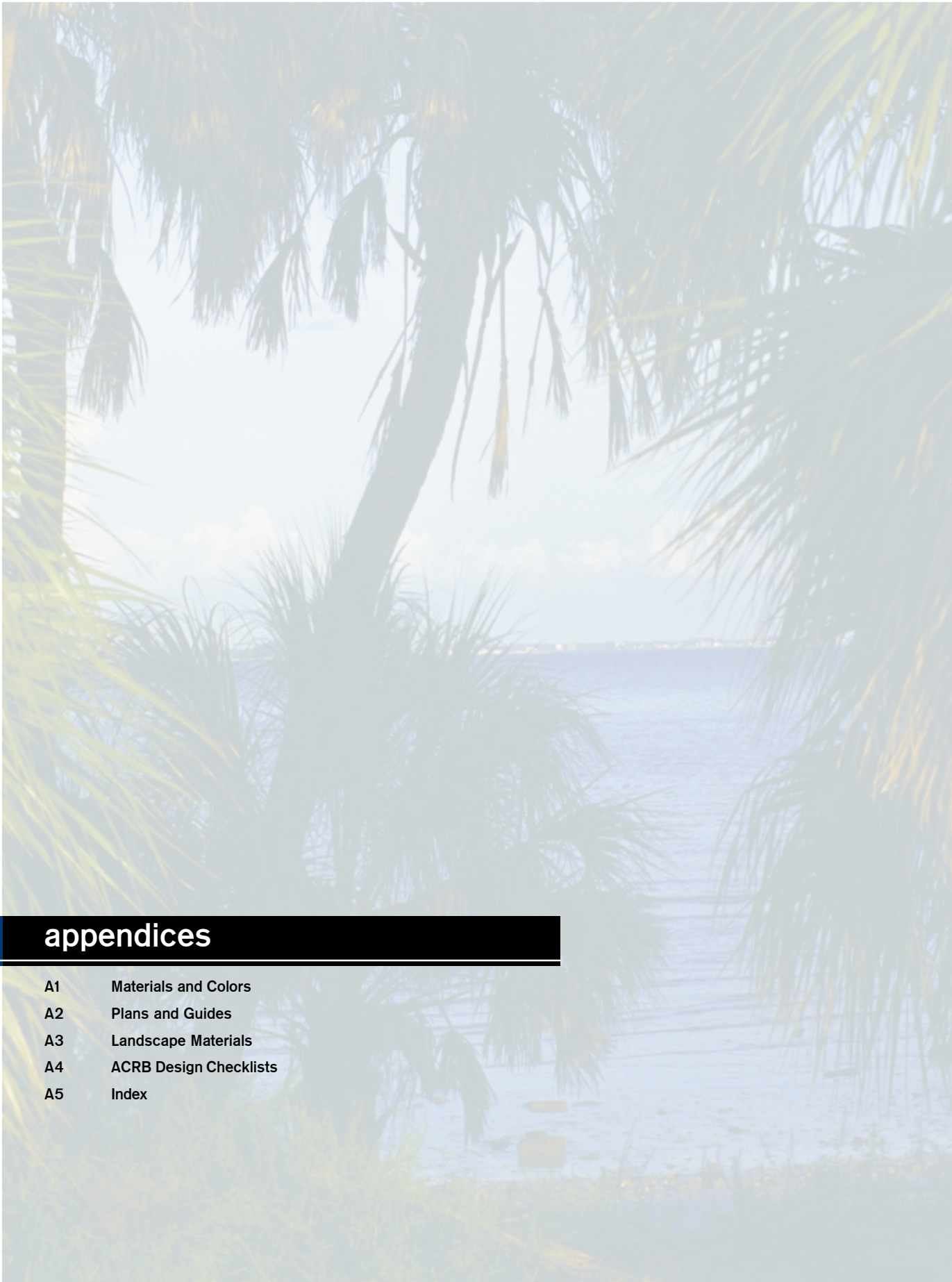
appendices

Building Design Standards

Community

■ Architectural Design Features
mfg: Pineapple Grove
style: SculptStone - medallions / friezes
color: Pure Pearl or
ICI Seed Pearl #2009

■ Architectural Lettering
style: Helvetica Medium
color: Dark Bronze

■ Doors - Storefront
mfg: Kawneer Company Inc.
style: Aluminum Insulated 260
color: Classic Bronze (dark)

■ Doors / Frames - Secondary
mfg: Kawneer Company Inc.
style: Aluminum / Insulated
color: ICI Brazil Nut #554

■ Glazing
mfg: PPG
style: Duel Pane Insulated Low-E
color: Bronze Tinted

■ Paint
mfg: ICI
field color: Brazil Nut #554
accent color: Seed Pearl #2009
(Architectural feature and details)

Downspouts
(match color of surface attached to)
color: Brazil Nut #554 - (normally)
Seed Pearl #2009 *Limited Use*
(by approval only)
color: Worsted Tan #423

■ Pavers
style: Brick
color: Terra Cotta

■ Precast Concrete / GFRC Tint
color: match ICI Seed Pearl #2009

■ Roofs - Clay Tile
mfg: Ludowici Roof Tile
style: 18" Spanish Tile
color: multi-colored

■ Roofs - Metal
finish: Kynar 500 or Wylar 5000
style: Flat profile 16" wide; 2" seam, 20
GA UL 90 rated
color: PPG #5LR53975, Terra Cotta
coating: Duranar

■ Screen Walls - Facilities
mfg: TARMAC
style: Split Face / Running Bond
color: Pebble (field)

■ Screen Walls - Gardens
mfg: TARMAC
style: Split Face / Running Bond
color: Macadamia (field); Pebble
(accent)

■ Stucco
tint mfg: Parex
field color: Brazil Nut - 23237
accent color: Seed Pearl - 26236
sand finish: Fine #324; Coarse #325

■ Windows
tint mfg: Kawneer Company Inc.
style: Equiline 8350T-L
color: Dark Bronze

Community - Industrial / Flightline

■ Concrete Masonry Unit
mfg: TARMAC
style: Split Face / Running Bond
color: Pebble

■ Metal Panel
mfg: Una-Clad Copper Sales, Inc.
style: series 4000 Una-Fab / Alum Plate
color: Brazil Nut

■ Stucco
tint mfg: Parex
color: Worsted Tan - 26238

■ Vert / Horz Translucent Panels
mfg: Kalwall
style: Sandwich Panel
frame color: Minuette - #03
panel color: White

Community - NAVCENT

■ CMU
mfg: TARMAC
style: Split Ribbed / Running Bond
color: Macadamia

■ Roofing
style: standing seam metal
color: dark bronze

Community - Commercial

■ Roofing
style: standing seam metal
color: dark bronze

■ Stucco
tint mfg: Parex
color: MacDill - Brazil Nut - 26237 (field)
Clay Powder - 10453(35) (accent)

Community - Historic

■ Architectural Lettering
style: Clarendon Medium
finish: Dark Bronze

■ Roofs - Clay Tile
mfg: Ludowici Roof Tile
style: 18" Spanish Tile
color: multi-colored

■ Screen Walls
tint mfg: Parex
color: MacDill - Brazil Nut - 26237

■ Windows and Doors
style: Historic Reproductions
material: wood
color: ICI Seed Pearl #2009

Family Housing

■ Lighting - Housing Unit
mfg: Progress Lighting
style: Santa Barbara P5443-31
base: PLC-28 Quad Comp Flou GX32d-3
color: Black

■ Lighting - Street
mfg: Moldcast
style: Traditional Series 73000
color: Black

■ Roofing (GOQ)
mfg: MCA Ceramics of America
type: Clay
style: One piece "S" Mission
color: Natural Red

■ Roofing
mfg: GAF
style: asphalt T-lock class A
color: scheme
A - Sunset Brick
B - Weathered Wood
C - Driftwood

■ Stucco
Field:
tint mfg: Parex
color scheme: A - Peachtree Frost - 10437
B - Moonstrone - 10446
C - Clear Linen - 10431
Trim:
color scheme: A - Spice Tan - 10415
Snowball - 10400
B - Chamois - 10441
Snowball - 10400
C - Cahmere - 10411
Snowball - 10400
sand finish: fine - #324; coarse - #325

■ Windows
style: double hung vinyl
color: white

materials and colors

Benches and Seats
mfg: Victor Stanely, Inc.
style: Steelsites RB-28
color: Dark Bronze

Bike Racks
mfg: Timberform
style: Bollard 2173
color: Dark Bronze

Bollard Covers
mfg: Idealshield
style: BPD-YL8-60-5
color: Architectural Brown

Bollards - Force Protection
style: 8" Steel Pipe, Concrete Filled
color: Dark Bronze

Bollards
mfg: Kim Lighting
style: 8" VRB1
color: Dark Bronze

Bollards - Historic
mfg: Hanover Lantern
style: Round Fluted
color: Dark Bronze

Drinking Fountains
mfg: Most Dependable Fountain
style: 440
color: Dark Bronze

Free Standing Planters
mfg: KI
style: galleria, tempe C
color: PPG #5LR53975, Terra Cotta

Fencing - Perimeter Security
style: vinyl covered chain link
color: Dark Bronze

Fencing - Attached To Facilities
mfg: Omega Architectural Fences
style: hinged
color: Black

Gates
mfg: Ametco
style: Hinged
color: Worsted Tan #423

Litter / Ash Receptacles
mfg: Victor Stanely, Inc.
litter style: Ironsides S-35
ash urn style: Ironsides S-20
color: Dark Bronze

Lighting - Parking Lot
mfg: KIM
style: EKG 501 w/ round tapered pole
color: Anodized Dark Brown

Lighting - Florida Keys Ave
mfg: Sitescape
style: Grande Manor
color: Dark Bronze

Lighting - All Other Streets
mfg: Hubbell's Lighting Inc.
style: RL
color: grey

Picnic Tables
mfg: Fairweather
style: F-5P (recycled plastic)
color: Dark Bronze

Playground Equipment
mfg: Iron Mountain Forge
style: Kb45
color: primary colors

Tree Gates
mfg: Urban Accessories Inc.
style: Chinook
color: low luster black

Note: Actual color samples can be seen at BCE office

plans and guides

Use the most recent version of the following documents.

General	Commander's Guide to Facility Excellence, Air Mobility Command
	Installation Design, AFM 88-43
	General Plan - MacDill Air Force Base
Landscaping	MacDill Air Force Base, Florida, Landscape Assistance
	Landscaping Design Guide, Air Mobility Command
	Landscaping Planning and Design, AFP 86-10
Family Housing	USAF Family Housing Community Guidelines for Environmental Improvement
	USAF Commander's Guide to Family Housing Excellence
Historical Buildings	Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation Projects (36 CFR 68)
	Archaeological and Historic Resources Management, DoD Directive 4710.1
	Cultural Resources Management, AFI 32-7065
Signs	Sign Standards, AFP 32-1097
	AMC Sign Standards (ETL 93-02)
	Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices, Federal Highway Administration
Individual Facility Design Guidance	AMC Design Guides
Interior Design	Interior Design Guide, Air Mobility Command
Force Protection	AF Force Protection Guide
	Interim Anti-Terrorism / Force Protection (ATFP) - Tri-Services
Roads	MacDill Traffic Control Standards

	Botanical Name:	Common Name:	Use:
Large Trees	*Acer rubrum*	Red Maple	Buffer, Open Space, Screen, Walks
	Cinnamomum camphora	Camphor Tree	Buffer, Open Space, Screen
	Ficus retusa "nitida"	Cuban Laurel	Walks, Open Space
	Koelreuteria bipinnata	Chinese Flame Tree	Parking Lot, Walks, Tertiary Street
	Koelreuteria paniculata	Golden Rain Tree	Parking Lot, Walks, Tertiary Street
	Magnolia grandiflora	Southern Magnolia	Feature, Secondary Street
	Paulownia tomentosa	Empress Tree	Feature, Parking Lot, Open Space
	Pinus taeda	loblolly Pine	Buffer, Open Space, Screen
	Quercus palustris	Willow Oak	Buffer, Parking Lot, Open Space
	Quercus virginana	Live Oak	Buffer, Parking Lot
	Taxodium distichum	Bald Cypress	Buffer, Open Space, Screen
	Ulmus paravifolia	Drake Elm	Buffer, Secondary Streets, Tertiary Streets
	Palms Varieties	Palms	Primary Streets, Entries, Feature
Small Trees	*Cyathea australis*	Australian Tree Fern	Feature, Entry, Open Space
	Cycas revoluta	Sago Palms	Feature, Open Space
	Ilex "Nellie R. Stevens"	Nellie Stevens Holly	Barrier, Buffer, Screen
	Ilex vomitoria	Weeping Holly	Barrier, Buffer, Screen
	Lagerstromia indica	Crape Myrtle	Feature, Foundation, Screen
	Murraya paniculata chalcus	Orange Jasmine	Feature, Foundation, Screen
	Sapium sebiferium	Chinese Tallow	Buffer, Parking Lot, Screen
	Vitex agnus-castas	Chaste Tree	Feature, Foundation, Screen
Large Shrubs	*Abelia grandiflora "sherwoodii"*	Glossy Abelia	Buffer, Open Space, Screen
	Bougainvillea	Bougainvillea	Entries, Trellises
	Callistemon	Bottle Brush	Foundation, Feature, Parking Lot
	Hibiscus rosa sinensis	Hibiscus	Foundation, Buffer, Mass, Screen
	Ilex vomitoria	Yaupon Holly	Barrier, Screen, Hedge
	Jasminum nitidum	Shining Jasmine	Foundation, Open Space, Feature
	Lantana camara	Flowering Lantana	Foundation, Hedge, Embankment
	Ligustrum Japonica	Japanese Privet	Hedge, Screen, Barrier
	Michelia figo	Banana Shrub	Feature, Parking Lot, Secondary Street
	Myrica cerifera	Wax Myrtle	Buffer, Screen, Open Space
	Nandina domestica	Heavenly Bamboo	Hedge, Screen, Foundation
	Nerium oleander "hardy red"	Oleander	Screen, Windbreak, Tertiary Street
	Osmanthus fragrans	Sweet Olive	Screen, Hedge, Parking Lot
	Pittosporium tobria variegata	Varigated Pittosporium	Screen, Mass, Feature
	Viburnum odoratissimum	Sweet Viburnum	Buffer, Open Space, Screen
	Viburnum suspensum	Sandankwa Viburnum	Buffer, Open Space, Foundation
Small Shrubs	*Agapanthus africanus*	Agapanthus	Accent, Foundation
	Carissa grandiflora	Natal Plum	Barrier, Screen, Hedge
	Cuphea hyssopifolia	False Mexican Heather	Bedding, Borders, Edging
	Hedychium coronarium	White Ginger Lily	Foundation, Bedding, Accent
	Ilex crenata "helleri"	Helleri Holly	Border, Ground Cover
	Ilex crenata "stokes"	Stokes Holly	Border, Bedding
	Ilex vomitoria nana	Dwarf Yaupon Holly	Edging, Hedge
	Ilex crenata "compacta"	Compact Holly	Hedge, Accent
	Ixora "nora grant"	Ixora	Foundation, Screen
	Justicia brandegeana	Shrimp Plant	Patios, Screen, Border
	Nephrolepis biserrata	Ferns	Bedding, Ground Cover
	Pentas lanceolata	Egyptian Star Cluster	Foundation, Buffer, Mass
	Rhaphiolepis indica "alba"	India Hawthorn	Foundation, Buffer, Hedge
	Rhododendron species	Variety of Azaleas	Specimen, Foundation
	Strelitzia (varieties)	Bird of Paradise	Specimen, Parking Lot, Accent
Ground Cover / Vines	*Ficus pumila*	Creeping Fig	Trellises, Fence, Walls
	Liriope muscari "evergreen giant"	Big Blue Lilly Turf	Border, Understory, Natural Turf
	Liriope muscari "varigata"	Varigated Liriope	Understory, Bedding
	Mandavilla "alice du pont"	Pink Mandevilla	Bedding, Trellises
	Ophipojon japonicus	Mondo Grass	Border, Understory, Natural Turf
	Plumbago capensis	Cape Plumbago	Embankment, Fence
	Trachelospermum jasminoides	Star Jasmine	Embankment, Trellises, Understory
	Trachelospermum asiaticum	Asian Jasmine	Parking Lot, Borders, Embankment

architectural compatibility review board project checklist

This checklist applies to all projects large and small including self-help projects. Before building, purchasing, or installing items, the project manager will submit the following documentation for review and approval by the Architectural Compatibility Review Board (ACRB). Large projects requiring professional design services must submit this form along with the design package at each phase of the project. The list of items below the phase title is representative of what must be submitted at each phase. Project continuation is contingent on phase approval. Smaller projects not requiring full design services must submit project documentation as designated by the ACRB chairperson. All projects must comply with the ACP standards as verified by this checklist and the ACRB, unless a specific exception is approved by the chairperson.

Project Title: _____

Project Number: _____ Project Address: _____

Submitted By: _____

Type of Project ❏ SABER ❏ MILCON ❏ O&M ❏ Self-Help ❏ Housing ❏ Other:_____
Full ACRB Review Required? ❏ Yes ❏ No **ACP Provided to Designer?** ❏ Yes ❏ No
Programming Documents Reviewed by ACRB? ❏ Yes ❏ No

REQUIREMENTS DOCUMENT / PROGRAMMING PHASE

❏ Scope ❏ Project Description ❏ Adjacent Facilities Photos
❏ Goals ❏ Objectives ❏ Future Project Considerations
❏ Site Inventory / Site Analysis ❏ Other:_____
❏ Coordinated with Subarea Development Plans
❏ Coordinated with Other Planning Documents and Policies
❏ Preliminary Solutions Allow for Full Compliance of ACP
  (design not finalized until concept design is complete)
❏ Budget ❏ Materials ❏ Furnishings
❏ Colors ❏ Equipment

Date Submitted: _____

Date Resubmitted: _____

❏ Design Complies with ACP Standards
❏ Resubmittal Requested
❏ Comments Attached

By: _____ **Date:** _____

User Approval:

By: _____ **Date:** _____

CONCEPT DESIGN

Building
❏ Style / Form ❏ Scale ❏ Massing
❏ Proportions ❏ Materials ❏ Colors
❏ Wall Systems ❏ Details ❏ Ancillary Structures
❏ Lighting ❏ Signs ❏ Roof Systems
❏ Entrances ❏ Windows / Doors

Site Development
❏ Site Selection ❏ Setbacks ❏ Utilities
❏ Lighting ❏ Signs ❏ Screens / Enclosures
❏ Furnishings ❏ Landscape ❏ Future Expansion Considered

Circulation
❏ Roads / Service Drives ❏ Parking ❏ Signs ❏ Other: _____
❏ Lighting ❏ Paths / Walks ❏ Landscape ❏ Other: _____

Date Submitted: _____

Date Resubmitted: _____

❏ Design Complies with ACP Standards
❏ Resubmittal Requested
❏ Comments Attached

By: _____ **Date:** _____

User Approval:

By: _____ **Date:** _____

FINAL DESIGN

❏ Final design remains consistent with approved concept design and elements listed above
❏ Materials / Color Board (interior and exterior) ❏ Rendering
❏ Catalog Cuts ❏ Landscape Development
❏ Construction Documents ❏ Fascia / Gutters / Downspouts
❏ Architectural Details
❏ Cost Reduction Proposal (if necessary) Comply with ACP
❏ Coordinated with Other Planning Documents and Policies
❏ Coordination / Organization of Mechanical and Electrical Elements
❏ Other: _____

Date Submitted: _____

Date Resubmitted: _____

❏ Design Complies with ACP Standards
❏ Resubmittal Requested
❏ Comments Attached

By: _____ **Date:** _____

User Approval:

By: _____ **Date:** _____

JUSTIFICATION FOR NONCOMPLIANCE

Explain: _____

_____

Design Does Not Comply with ACP Standards

By: _____ **Date:** _____

January 2001