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MILITARY AFFAIRS COUNCIL OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA
PIT • BRAC TASKFORCE

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\$0.04M in costs for environmental compliance and waste management. These costs were included in the payback calculation. There are no anticipated impacts to the costs of environmental restoration. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation have been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to the implementation of this recommendation.

**Pope Air Force Base, NC, Pittsburgh International Airport Air Reserve Station, PA,
and Yeager Air Guard Station, WV**

Recommendation: Realign Pope Air Force Base (Air Force Base), NC. Distribute the 43d Airlift Wing's C-130E aircraft (25 aircraft) to the 314th Airlift Wing, Little Rock Air Force Base, AR; realign the 23d Fighter Group's A-10 aircraft (36 aircraft) to Moody Air Force Base, GA; transfer real property accountability to the Army; disestablish the 43rd Medical Group and establish a medical squadron. At Little Rock Air Force Base, AR, realign eight C-130E aircraft to backup inventory; retire 27 C-130Es; realign one C-130J aircraft to the 143d Airlift Wing (ANG), Quonset State Airport Air Guard Station, RI; two C-130Js to the 146th Airlift Wing (ANG), Channel Islands Air Guard Station, CA; and transfer four C-130Js from the 314th Airlift Wing (AD) to the 189th Airlift Wing (ANG), Little Rock Air Force Base.

Realign Yeager Airport Air Guard Station (AGS), WV, by realigning eight C-130H aircraft to Pope/Fort Bragg to form a 16 aircraft Air Force Reserve/active duty associate unit, and by relocating flying-related expeditionary combat support (ECS) to Eastern West Virginia Regional Airport/Shepherd Field AGS (aerial port and fire fighters). Close Pittsburgh International Airport (IAP) Air Reserve Station (ARS), PA, and relocate 911th Airlift Wing's (AFRC) eight C-130H aircraft to Pope/Fort Bragg to form a 16 aircraft Air Force Reserve/active duty associate unit. Relocate AFRC operations and maintenance manpower to Pope/Fort Bragg. Relocate flight related ECS (aeromedical squadron) to Youngstown-Warren Regional APT ARS. Relocate all remaining Pittsburgh ECS and headquarters manpower to Offutt Air Force Base, NE. Air National Guard units at Pittsburgh are unaffected.

Justification: Downsizing Pope Air Force Base takes advantage of mission-specific consolidation opportunities to reduce operational costs, maintenance costs and the manpower footprint. The smaller manpower footprint facilitates transfer of the installation to the Army. Active duty C-130s and A-10s will move to Little Rock (17-airlift) and Moody (11-SOF/CSAR), respectively, to consolidate force structure at those two bases and enable Army recommendations at Pope. At Little Rock, older aircraft are retired or converted to back-up inventory and J-model C-130s are aligned under the Air National Guard. Little Rock grows to become the single major active duty C-130 unit, streamlining maintenance and operation of this aging weapon system. At Pope, the synergistic, multi-service relationship will continue between Army airborne and Air Force airlift forces with the creation of an active duty/Reserve associate unit. The C-130 unit remains as an Army tenant on an expanded Fort Bragg. With the disestablishment of the 43rd Medical Group, the AF will maintain the required manpower to provide primary care, flight and occupational medicine to support the Air Force active duty military members. The Army will maintain the required manpower necessary to provide primary care, flight, and occupational medicine to support the Army active duty military members. The Army will provide ancillary

and specialty medical services for all assigned Army and Air Force military members (lab, x-ray, pharmacy, etc).

The major command's capacity briefing reported Pittsburgh ARS land constraints prevented the installation from hosting more than 10 C-130 aircraft and Yeager AGS cannot support more than eight C-130s. Careful analysis of mission capability indicates that it is more appropriate to robust the proposed airlift mission at Fort Bragg to an optimal 16 aircraft C-130 squadron, which provides greater military value and offers unique opportunities for Jointness.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is \$218.1M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department during the implementation period is a savings of \$652.5M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are \$197.0M, with an immediate payback expected. The net present value of the cost and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of \$2,515.4M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 7,840 jobs (4,700 direct jobs and 3,140 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Fayetteville, NC, Metropolitan Statistical economic area, which is 4.0 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 246 jobs (156 direct jobs and 90 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Charleston, WV, Metropolitan Statistical economic area, which is 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 581 jobs (322 direct jobs and 259 indirect jobs) over the 2006-2011 period in the Pittsburgh, PA, Metropolitan Statistical economic area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on these economic regions of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

Community Infrastructure Assessment: A review of the community attributes indicates no issues regarding the ability of the infrastructure of the communities to support forces, missions and personnel. There are no known community infrastructure impediments to implementation of all recommendations affecting the installations in this recommendation.

Environmental Impact: There are potential impacts to air quality; cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; noise; threatened and endangered species or critical habitat; waste management; water resources; and wetlands that may need to be considered during the implementation of this recommendation. There are no anticipated impacts to dredging; or marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries. Impacts of costs include \$1.3M in costs for environmental compliance and waste management. These costs were included in the payback calculation. There are no anticipated impacts to the costs of environmental restoration. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC

11 May 05

USAR Command and Control – Northeast

Recommendation: Realign Pitt USARC, Coraopolis, PA by disestablishing the HQ 99th Regional Readiness Command and establishing a Northeast Regional Readiness Command Headquarters at Ft. Dix, NJ. Close Camp Kilmer, NJ and relocate the HQ 78th Division at Ft. Dix, NJ. Realign Ft. Totten, NY by disestablishing the HQ 77th Regional Readiness Command and establishing a Maneuver Enhancement Brigade at Ft. Dix, NJ. Realign Ft. Sheridan IL by relocating the 244th Aviation Brigade to Ft. Dix, NJ. Realign Ft. Dix, NJ by relocating Equipment Concentration Site 27 to the New Jersey Army National Guard Mobilization and Training Equipment Site joint facility at Lakehurst, NJ. Close Charles Kelly Support Center and relocate units to Pitt US Army Reserve Center, PA. Close Carpenter USARC, Poughkeepsie, NY, close McDonald USARC, Jamaica, NY, close Ft. Tilden USARC, Far Rockaway, NY, close Muller USARC, Bronx, NY, and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center at Ft. Totten, NY. Close the United States Army Reserve Center on Ft. Hamilton, NY and relocate the New York Recruiting Battalion Headquarters and Army Reserve units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center on Ft. Hamilton, NY. The new AFRC shall have the capacity to accommodate units from the NYARNG 47th Regiment Marcy Armory, Brooklyn and the Brooklyn Bedford Armory/OMS, Brooklyn NY if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

Justification: This recommendation transforms Reserve Component facilities and command and control structure throughout the Northeast Region of the United States. The implementation of this recommendation will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

This recommendation is the result of a nation-wide analysis of Reserve Component installations and facilities conducted by a team of functional experts from Headquarters, Department of the Army, the Office of the State Adjutant General, and the Army Reserve Regional Readiness Command.

This recommendation transforms Army Reserve command and control by consolidating four major headquarters onto Ft. Dix, NJ; this recommendation supports the Army Reserve's nationwide Command and Control restructuring initiative to reduce Regional Readiness Commands from ten to four. The realignment of Pitt USARC, Coraopolis, PA by the disestablishment of the 99th Regional Readiness Command allows for the establishment of the Northeast Regional Readiness Command Headquarters at Ft. Dix, New Jersey which will further support the re-engineering and streamlining of the Command and Control structure of the Army Reserves throughout the United States. This restructuring will allow for the closure of Camp Kilmer, NJ and the relocation of the HQ 78th Division to Ft. Dix and establishment of one of the new Army Reserve Sustainment Units of Action which establishes a new capability for the Army Reserve while increasing the support capabilities of the Army Reserve to the Active Army. To further support restructuring; the realignment of Ft. Totten and the disestablishment of the HQ

RC Transformation in Pennsylvania

Recommendation: Close the United States Army Reserve Center in Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, the United States Army Reserve Center in Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, the United States Army Reserve Organizational Maintenance Shop in Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center with an organizational maintenance facility in the Lewisburg / Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania area, if the Army is able to acquire suitable land for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Pennsylvania National Guard Units from the following Army National Guard Readiness Centers: Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, Sunbury, Pennsylvania, and Berwick, Pennsylvania, if the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania decides to relocate those units.

Close the United States Army Reserve Center in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, the United States Army Reserve Organizational Maintenance Shop in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center with an organizational maintenance facility in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, if the Army is able to acquire suitable land for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Pennsylvania National Guard Units from the Army National Guard Readiness Center in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, if the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania decides to relocate those units.

Close the Reese United States Army Reserve Center in Chester, Pennsylvania, the United States Army Reserve Organizational Maintenance Shop in Chester, Pennsylvania, the Germantown Veterans Memorial United States Army Reserve Center in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the Horsham Memorial United States Army Reserve Center in Horsham, Pennsylvania, the 1LT Ray S. Musselman Memorial United States Army Reserve Center in Norristown, Pennsylvania, and the North Penn memorial United States Army Reserve Center in Norristown, Pennsylvania, and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center with an organizational maintenance facility at Willow Grove Joint Reserve Base, Pennsylvania. The Army shall establish an enclave at Willow Grove Joint Reserve Base, Pennsylvania, to retain essential facilities to support activities of the Reserve Components.

Close the Wilson Kramer United States Army Reserve Center in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and the United States Army Reserve Organizational Maintenance Shop in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and relocate units to a new United States Army Reserve Center with an organizational maintenance facility in the Allentown/ Bethlehem, Pennsylvania area, if the Army is able to acquire suitable land for the construction of the facilities.

Close the Philadelphia Memorial United States Armed Forces Reserve Center in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the Philadelphia Memorial United States Armed Forces Reserve Center Organizational Maintenance Shop in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and relocate Army Reserve and Marine Corps Reserve units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center with an organizational maintenance facility in Bristol, Pennsylvania, on the existing Bristol Veterans Memorial Reserve Center site.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY—BRAC 2005—ANALYSES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Close the Serrenti Memorial United States Army Reserve Center in Scranton, Pennsylvania, the Serrenti Memorial United States Army Reserve Organizational Maintenance Shop in Scranton, Pennsylvania, the United States Army Reserve Center in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, the United States Army Reserve Organizational Maintenance Shop in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center with an organizational maintenance facility in Scranton, Pennsylvania, if the Army is able to acquire suitable land for the construction of the facilities.

Justification: This recommendation transforms Reserve Component facilities throughout the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The implementation of this recommendation will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

This recommendation is the result of a state-wide analysis of Reserve Component installations and facilities conducted by a team of functional experts from Headquarters, Department of the Army, the Office of the State Adjutant General, and the Army Reserve Regional Readiness Command.

This recommendation closes eleven Army Reserve Centers, one Armed Forces Reserve Center, and seven Organizational Maintenance Shops, throughout the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and constructs six multi-component, multi-functional Armed Forces Reserve Centers, with six co-located Organizational Maintenance Facilities, capable of accommodating National Guard and Reserve units. This recommendation reduces military manpower and associated costs for maintaining existing facilities by collapsing sixteen geographically separated facilities into six modern Armed Forces Reserve Centers. This recommendation reduces the number of separate DoD installations by relocating to an existing base. The Department understands that the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will close PAARNG Readiness Centers: Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, Sunbury, Pennsylvania, Berwick, Pennsylvania, and Williamsport, Pennsylvania. The Armed Forces Reserve Centers will have the capability to accommodate these units if the State decides to relocate the units from these closed facilities into the new AFRCs.

This recommendation provides the opportunity for other Local, State, or Federal organizations to partner with the Reserve Components to enhance Homeland Security and Homeland Defense at a reduced cost to those agencies.

Although not captured in the COBRA analysis, this recommendation avoids an estimated \$110.4M in mission facility renovation costs and procurement avoidances associated with meeting AT/FP construction standards and altering existing facilities to meet unit training and communications requirements. Consideration of these avoided costs would reduce costs and increase the net savings to the Department of Defense in the 6-year BRAC implementation period, and in the 20-year period used to calculate NPV.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY—BRAC 2005—ANALYSES AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

Payback: The total estimated one-time cost to the Department of Defense to implement this recommendation is \$142.7M. The net of all costs and savings to the Department of Defense during the implementation period is a cost of \$81.1M. Annual recurring savings to the Department after implementation are \$14.2M with a payback expected in 10 years. The net present value of the costs and savings to the Department over 20 years is a savings of \$58.4M.

Economic Impact on Communities: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 18 jobs (11 direct and 7 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 period in the Lewisburg, PA micropolitan statistical area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 66 jobs (44 direct and 22 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 period in the Philadelphia, PA Metropolitan Division, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 77 jobs (55 direct and 22 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 period in the Scranton – Wilkes Barre metropolitan statistical area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 46 jobs (29 direct and 17 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 period in the Williamsport, PA metropolitan area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 34 jobs (22 direct and 12 indirect jobs) over the 2006 – 2011 period in the Bloomsburg-Berwick, PA Micropolitan Statistical Area, which is less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.

The aggregate economic impact of all recommended actions on these economic regions of influence was considered and is at Appendix B of Volume I.

Community Infrastructure Assessment: A review of the community attributes revealed no significant issues regarding the ability of the infrastructure of the communities to support missions, forces, and personnel. There are no known community infrastructure impediments to implementation of all recommendations affecting the installations in this recommendation.

Environmental Impact: This recommendation may impact air quality at NAS Willow Grove, which is in a region projected/proposed for non-attainment for PM2.5 and Ozone (8-hour). Due to new construction an Air Conformity Analysis and New Source Review and permitting effort will be required. This recommendation has no impact on cultural, archeological, or tribal resources; dredging; land use constraints or sensitive resource areas; marine mammals, resources, or sanctuaries; noise; threatened and endangered

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY—BRAC 2005—ANALYSES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

species or critical habitat; waste management; water resources; or wetlands. This recommendation will require spending approximately \$0.4M for waste management and/or environmental compliance activities. These costs were included in the payback calculation. This recommendation does not otherwise impact the costs of environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities. The aggregate environmental impact of all recommended BRAC actions affecting the installations in this recommendation has been reviewed. There are no known environmental impediments to implementation of this recommendation.

State	Installation	Action	Out	In	Net Gain/(Loss)	Net Mission Contractor	Total Direct
			Mil Civ	Mil Civ	Mil Civ		
Pennsylvania							
Bristol							
	Engineering Field Activity Northeast	Close	(9)	0	(9)	0	(11)
	Kelly Support Center	Close	(4)	0	(4)	0	(192)
	Naval Air Station Willow Grove	Close	(174)	0	(174)	0	(310)
	Navy Crane Center Lester	Close	(865)	0	(865)	(5)	(1,232)
	Navy-Marine Corps Reserve Center Reading	Close	(1)	0	(1)	0	(55)
	North Penn U.S. Army Reserve Center, Norristown	Close	(18)	0	(18)	0	(18)
	Pittsburgh International Airport Air Reserve Station	Close	(22)	0	(22)	0	(23)
	Serrenti U.S. Army Reserve Center, Scranton	Close	(44)	0	(44)	0	(322)
	U.S. Army Reserve Center Bloomsburg	Close	(47)	0	(47)	0	(55)
	U.S. Army Reserve Center Lewisburg	Close	(20)	0	(20)	0	(22)
	U.S. Army Reserve Center Williamsport	Close	(9)	0	(9)	0	(11)
	W. Reese U.S. Army Reserve Center/OMS, Chester	Close	(25)	0	(25)	0	(29)
	Letterkenny Army Depot	Gain	(9)	0	(9)	0	(10)
	Naval Support Activity Philadelphia	Gain	0	409	0	0	409
	Navy-Marine Corps Reserve Center Lehigh	Gain	0	301	0	0	291
	Navy-Marine Corps Reserve Center Pittsburgh	Gain	0	0	8	0	8
	Tobyhanna Army Depot	Gain	0	0	7	0	7
	Defense Distribution Depot Susquehanna	Realign	(1)	355	2	0	275
	Human Resources Support Center Northeast	Realign	0	0	0	0	(15)
	Marine Corps Reserve Center Johnstown	Realign	0	0	0	0	(174)
	Naval Support Activity Mechanicsburg	Realign	(86)	0	(86)	0	(86)
	Navy Philadelphia Business Center	Realign	0	0	0	0	(11)
			0	0	0	0	(63)

This list does not include locations where there were no changes in military or civilian jobs.
 Military figures include student load changes.



Regional Joint Readiness Center

- Concept: Build on existing assets (99th, 911th, airport land and buildings), personnel, and extensive community infrastructure (medical, higher education, and first responders) within the Pittsburgh region to address military and homeland defense needs

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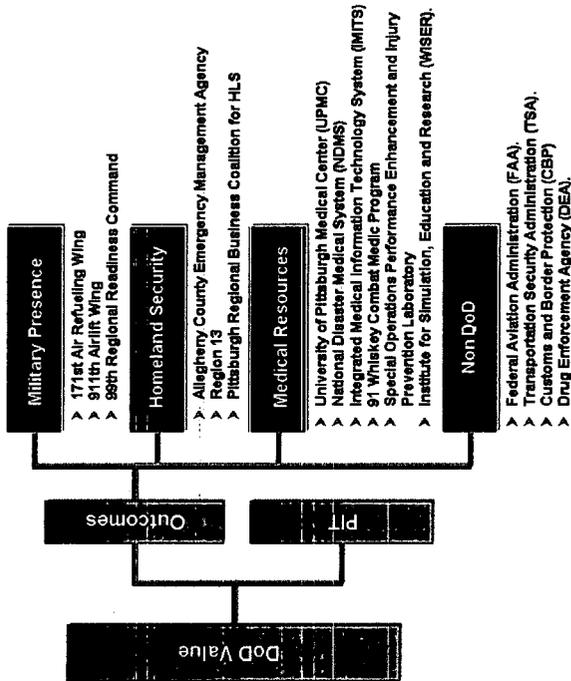
REGIONAL JOINT READINESS CENTER (RJRC) A VALUE-ADDED REGIONAL RESOURCE

AN ANALYSIS AND ASSESSMENT OF THE **RJRC**, BASED ON DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY SCENARIOS AND ADAPTED TO THE PITTSBURGH AND THE SOUTHWEST REGION, REVEAL ITS INTRINSIC VALUE TO DOD, DHS AND LOCAL, REGIONAL, STATE, AND FEDERAL AGENCIES IN THEIR CAPACITY AND RESPONSIBILITY FOR EMERGENCY PREPARATION AND RESPONSE IN THE GLOBAL WAR ON TERRORISM.

AS A CENTER FOR LINKING THE NEARBY CAPABILITIES, RESOURCES, AND RESPONSE POTENTIAL OF DOD MILITARY, HOMELAND SECURITY, MEDICAL, AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL OFFICES, THE **RJRC** PROVIDES UNLIMITED SPACE AND IS IDEALLY AND GEOSTRATEGICALLY LOCATED TO SERVE U.S. NATIONAL INTERESTS. CAREFUL REVIEW AND ASSESSMENT OF THE **RJRC** IN THE CONTEXT OF SCENARIO-BASED TERRORIST AND WMD EVENTS REVEAL ITS INTRINSIC VALUE TO DOD AND THE U.S. GOVERNMENT.

THE RJRC IS THE CATALYST FOR:

- * **JOINT OPERATIONS = OPERATIONAL EFFICIENCIES**
- * **REGIONAL FACILITY CONSOLIDATION = COST SAVINGS**
- * **RAPID RESPONSE TO NATIONAL EMERGENCIES = LIVES SAVED**
- * **PRE-POSITIONED LOGISTICAL SUPPORT = RAPID EMERGENCY RESPONSE**
- * **REGIONAL AND DOD MEDICAL TRAINING FOR BIO-TERROR = BIO-SECURITY**
- * **STANDOFF FOCAL POINT FOR GWOT TRAINING AND EXERCISES = ENHANCED PHYSICAL SECURITY**
- * **MILITARY, DHS, MEDICAL, AND NON-DOD COORDINATION/TRAINING = REALISTIC PREPARATIONS**

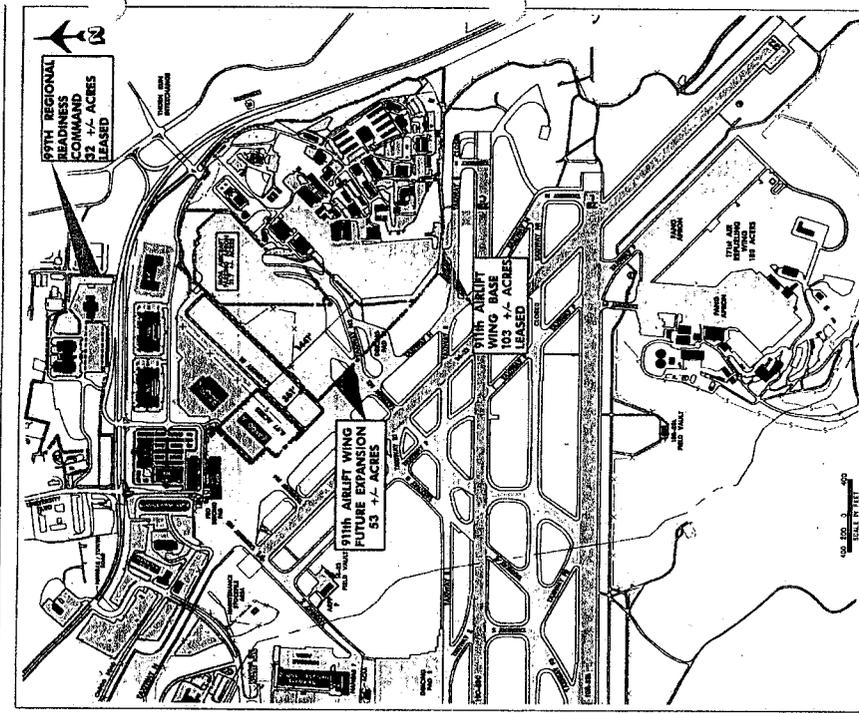


RJRC SCENARIO-BASED VALUE ADDED

- o For the region, the **RJRC** is ideally suited to provide for Joint contingency planning, training, and exercise support.
- o **RJRC** facilitated community and DoD partnerships create realistic opportunities for scenario-driven training exercises and emergency response incorporating a full array of USG, DoD, medical and non-DoD assets.
- o **RJRC** Joint opportunities create situational awareness and develop enhanced planning, training, and interoperability between non-DoD agencies such as the Regional Joint Terrorism Task Force and the FBI's Joint Operation Center.
- o Consolidation of sites to the **RJRC** creates enhanced operational capability for communication, coordination, integration and creates long-term cost savings.
- o **RJRC** provides space for established structures and communication plug-ins.

- o For the United States, the **RJRC** provides for a more secure location for DoD and DHS roles and missions execution – uniquely situated away from East Coast urban concentrations.
- o **RJRC** provide stand-off capabilities to respond to bio-terrorism contingencies.
- o The **RJRC** affords most realistic location for scenario-driven Joint bio-terrorism training exercises.
- o **RJRC** scenario-driven exercises permit incorporation of medical activities such as UPMC, IMITS, NDMS in a joint environment with DHS and local DoD elements such as 171st Wing (Expeditionary Medical Support) or 911th Airlift Wing.
- o **RJRC** affords adequate space for the pre-positioning of contingency

Land Area



MILITARY FACILITIES

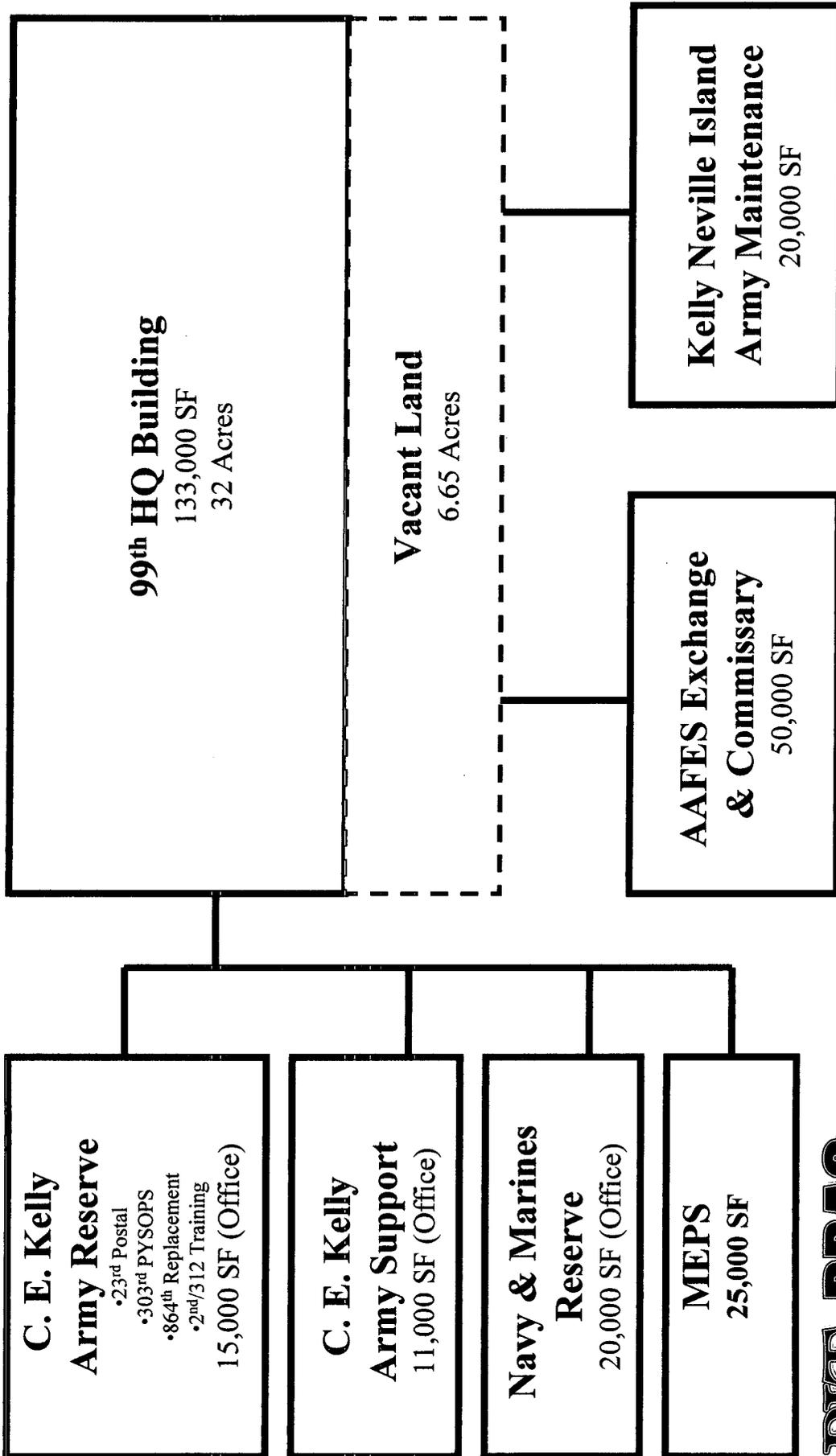


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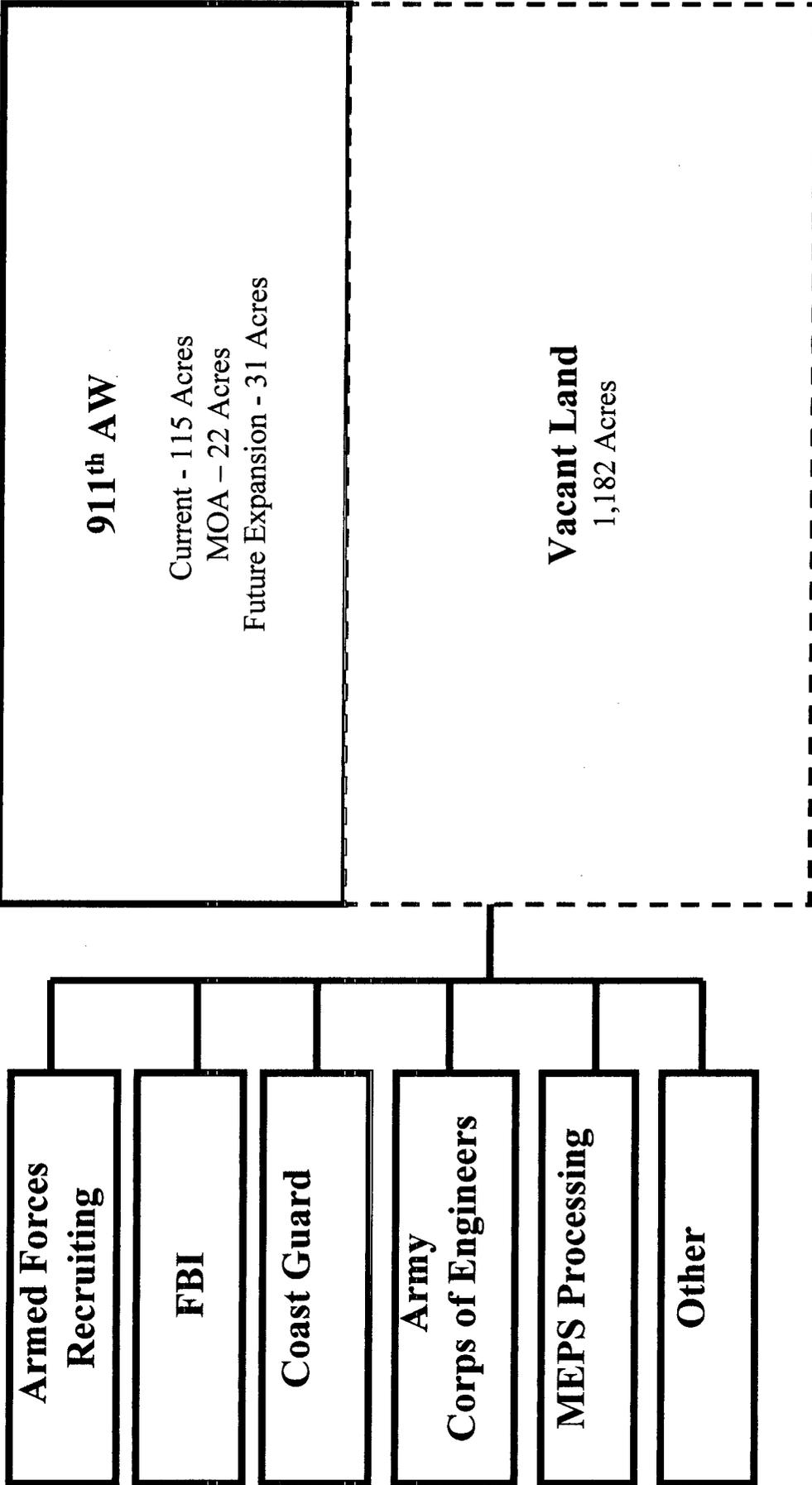
Regional Joint Readiness Center

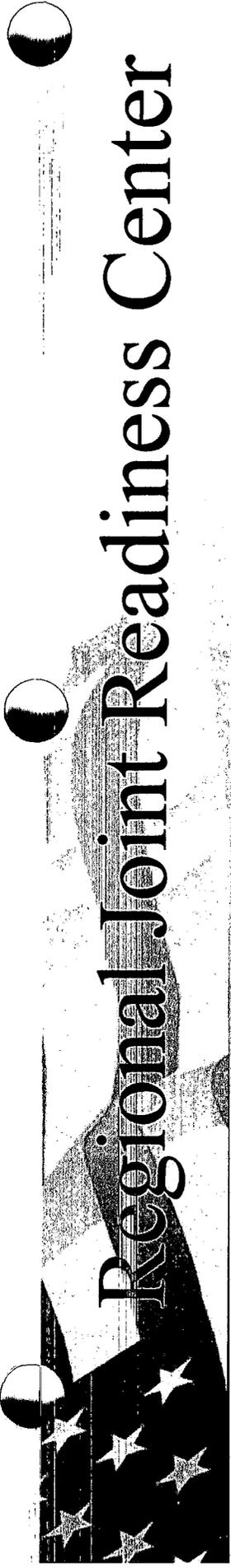


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Regional Joint Readiness Center





Regional Joint Readiness Center

- **Cost of Operations and Manpower Implications**
 - Co-location of military and non-DoD personnel will offer significant cost savings
 - Operations
 - Maintenance
 - Training
 - Enhanced communications/coordination in normal and crisis operations
 - Integration of military and non-DoD functions for highly efficient, streamlined crisis and surge response capabilities

DCN: 5132

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INFORMATION PAPER

SUBJECT: Cost Savings for MEPS to Use 911th AF Reserve Base

1. Pittsburgh MEPS uses the 911th Air Wing base for lodging and night testing of its applicants at a significant cost savings to the government. Each year 9,000 applicants spend the night at the lodge and half of those are expected to use the night testing facility at an estimated savings to the government of \$1,226,717.

2. Lodging benefits: Applicants spend the night in the lodge before they process at the Pittsburgh MEPS. They use gym, recreation center and eat dinner and breakfast at the officer club. Pittsburgh MEPS entered into an installation services & support agreement (ISSA) over ten years ago. The support provided enhances the recruiting effort by orienting potential recruits to military facilities or life. The security of the base is the best feature. No safety, violence, alcohol incidents have ever occurred unlike other MEPS that use commercial hotels.

a. ISSA: Lodging, feeding and transportation cost to the government is \$34.50 per applicant. This pays for one night in the lodge, dinner, breakfast, and a coach bus ride to the MEPS. Additionally the ISSA employs a full time security guard and part time recreation specialist.

b. Cost Savings: It is estimated the government saves \$1,039,000 using the 911th as its lodge provider for the MEPS (based on comparative lodging costs \$150 per applicant)

Facility	Applicant Cost	Total Applicants	Cost
911 th	\$34.50	9,000	\$310,500
Commercial Hotel	\$150.00	9,000	\$1,350,000
			Savings \$1,039,000

3. Testing: In November 2004, Pittsburgh MEPS installed a state of the art night testing facility collocated next to the lodge. This lab conducts night ASVAB testing of applicants before they process at the MEPS. The lab increases our processing capability and provides much better customer support to the applicants. Additionally it returns an estimated 8,000 recruiting man-hours each to recruiters avoiding rush hour traffic. Moving the Night testing lab from the MEPS to the 911th saves the government \$187,717 per year.

Savings to USMEPCOM (HVAC)	\$79,200
Savings to USMEPCOM (Security)	\$27,062
Savings to Pittsburgh MEPS (Transportation)	\$52,500
Savings to Recruiters (4,000 trips x \$8 parking)	\$32,000
Rent for lab at 911 th	(\$3,045)
<hr/>	
Realized savings to government	\$187,717

4. Future Projects at the 911th:

a. Medical Processing. Pittsburgh MEPS is studying the feasibility to do medical processing to capitalize on the idle time during night testing. Processing applicants on vision, blood pressure, height/weight, and prescreening dramatically decreases processing times at the MEPS and returns enormous man-hours to the recruiters.

b. MILCON: Pittsburgh MEPS is on the USMEPCOM construction schedule to relocate to the airport FY08-11. The schedule is priority based so there is always a chance for slippage to further FY if another MEPS require facilities due to fire/flood etc. The idea location for a construction project is the 911th base. Relocating to a military installation near the airport is the most desired requirement.

MAJ MARSHALL
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Why Jointness?

- **Homeland Security Implications**
 - Centralized coordination / communication
 - Western Pennsylvania military presence
 - 85% of the U.S. critical infrastructure is privately owned
 - Protection of the infrastructure and the people who live near or work within these critical assets, including preparation for, and response to, terrorism or natural events, cannot be done by government alone
 - Many world class companies, universities, private institutions and organizations reside within the Pittsburgh metropolitan area
 - Collectively, they possess enormous capabilities and talents to help improve both business continuity, as well as the safety of the region's citizens, in the event of a terrorist attack, natural disaster or medical emergency
 - A safer environment, for both the regions businesses and its citizens, would only enhance the Pittsburgh regions economic vitality, as well as bring the region national recognition

Source: Pittsburgh Regional Business Coalition for Homeland Security

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Regional Joint Readiness Center

- **Value Added – Global Reach**
 - All-weather airport with few to no interruptions
 - 24-hour FAA tower and fire protection
 - Ability to accommodate aircraft of all sizes and short-field landing practices
 - Greater diversion capacity than any other airport on the east coast
 - 4 major runways, offering simultaneous arrival and departure capabilities

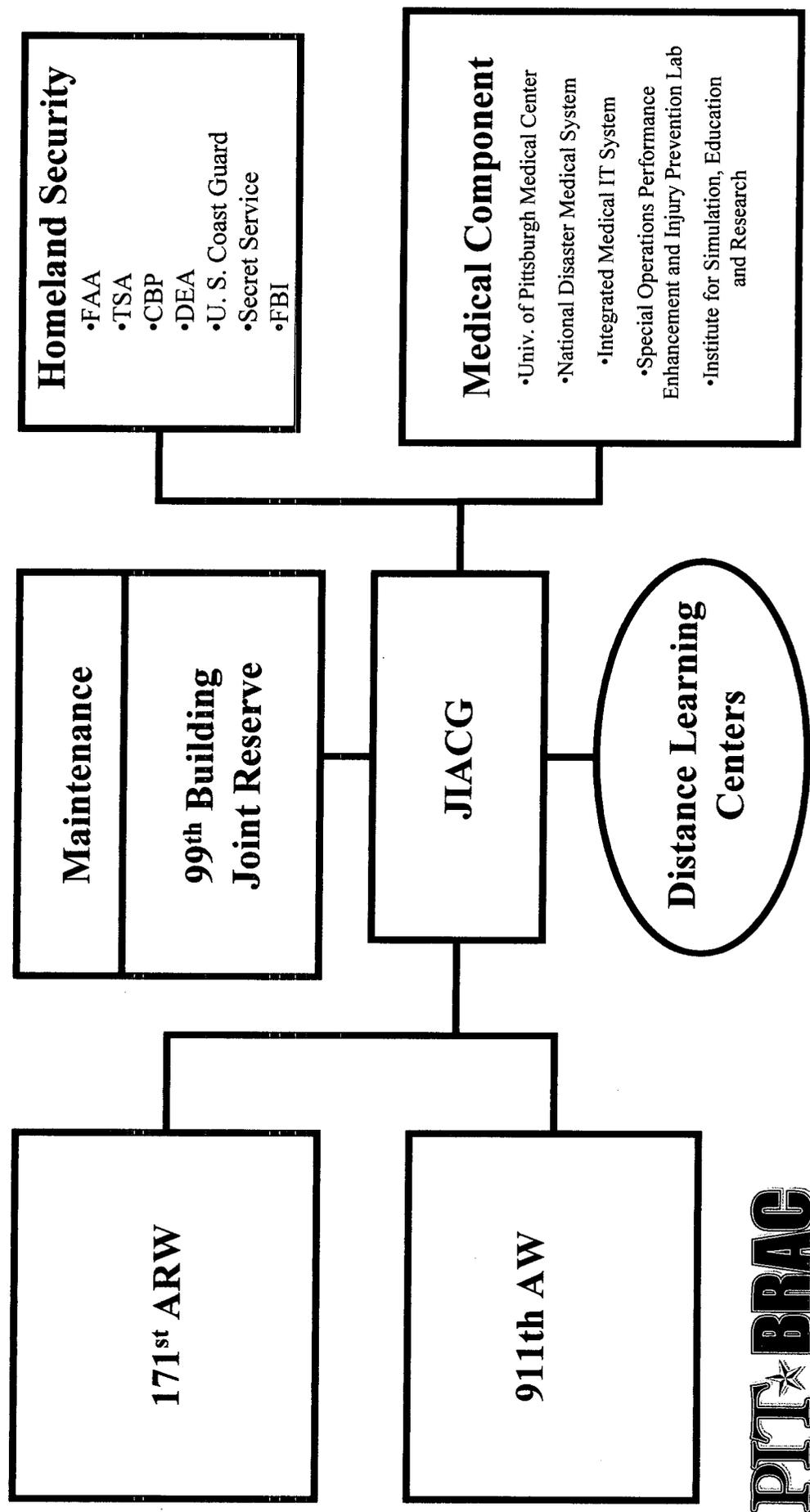
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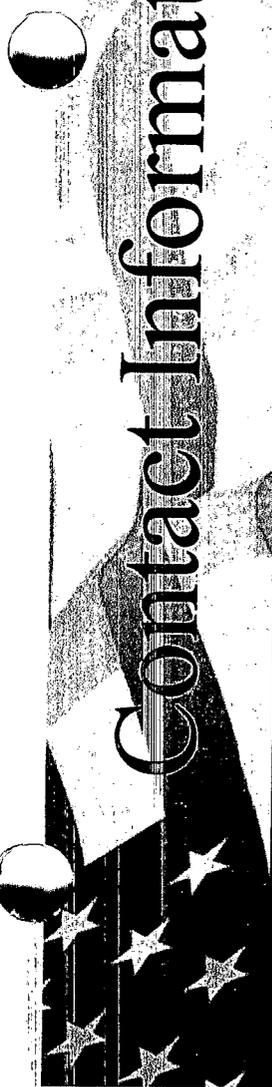
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Regional Joint Readiness Center

Joint Inter-Agency Coordination Group





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