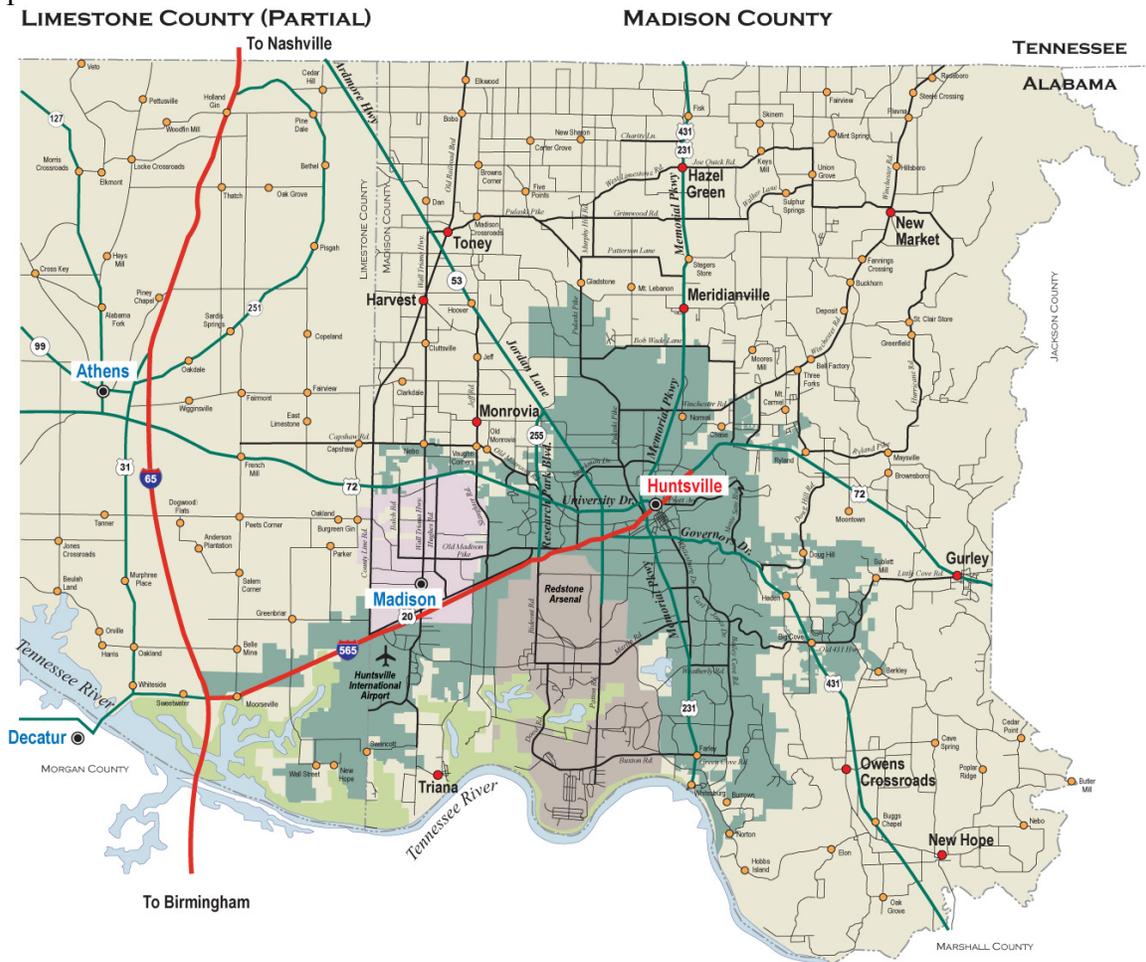


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INSTALLATION OVERVIEW

Redstone Arsenal

Site Description

Situated on 38,248 acres (59.8 square miles) including 14,000 acres of test ranges, Redstone Arsenal is bordered by the city of Huntsville on the north and east, Madison on its west and the Tennessee River to the south. Huntsville is located in the northwest portion of Alabama.



History

Redstone Arsenal was built in the early 1940s during World War II. Initially three distinct ordnance plants and depots, the area was officially consolidated and designated “Redstone Arsenal” in February 1943. At the end of the war, the Arsenal found a new mission as the leader of US missile and rocket technology. Today, Redstone Arsenal’s aviation and missile technology experts research, develop, test, purchase, repair or maintain the high tech weapons that American soldiers rely on to prepare their duties. Among the most prominent tenants of the Installation are the US Army Aviation and Missile Command (AMCOM) and the Marshall Space Flight Center.

AMCOM’s mission is to develop, acquire, field, and sustain aviation and missile systems and the supporting equipment required to operate them. AMSCOM directly supports

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over 90 major systems, or about half the system in the Army today. AMCOM is also the leader in military sales, accounting for over 50% of total army sales to allied forces with active contracts valued at \$114 billion.

The Marshall Space Flight Center develops and maintains the space transportation and propulsion systems for NASA.

Another major federal partner on the Arsenal is the FBI's Hazardous Devices School where federal and local law officials are trained in bomb disposal. The school is currently in development of a new state-of-the-art facility to be completed in 2004. Also on site is the US Army Ordnance Munitions and Electronics Maintenance School, which trains over 7,000 soldiers each year in over 30 Army military occupational specialties.

There are also three US Army Program Executive Offices (PEOs) located at Redstone Arsenal. These programs are responsible for Air and Missile Defense, Aviation, and Tactical Missiles.

Redstone's test ranges are utilized in planning and conducting technical tests of aviation, rocket, and missile systems.

www.redstone.army.mil/
<http://www.redstonemwr.com/html/hotel.html>

Area Demographics

Redstone Arsenal has over 2,000 facilities, totaling more than 13 million square feet in administrative floor space and 500 housing units. The installation estimates that there are \$105 million in current construction projects, with another \$87.4 million to be spent in the next three years and an additional \$324 million to be spent three to five years out.

There are 2,280 active Redstone military workers in the area, sponsoring 1,900 family members. More than 100,000 retired military and their families reside in the immediate area and more than 13,000 civil servants and 11,000 contractors work on Redstone Arsenal.

At the time of the 2000 Census, the Huntsville Metropolitan Area stood at 342,376, an increase of 49,329 or 16.8% from 1990. The 2000 Census also reported an average household income of \$55,343 and a median household income of \$43,104. For more complete demographic data, please consult the following websites:

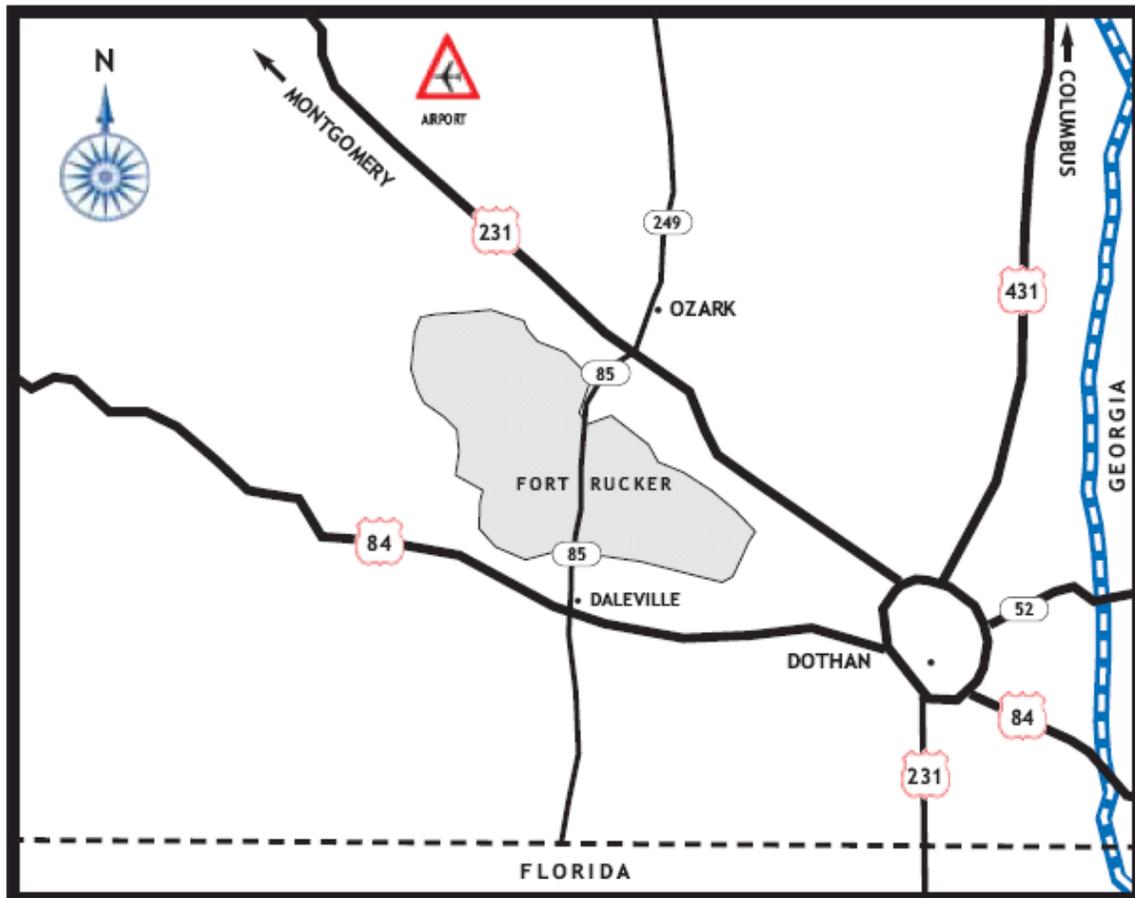
<http://www.huntsvillealabamausa.com>
<http://www.hsvchamber.org>
<http://www.ci.madison.al.us>
<http://censtats.census.gov/pub/Profiles.shtml>

APPENDIX A
INSTALLATION OVERVIEW

Fort Rucker

Site Description

Fort Rucker is located in the southeast corner of rural Alabama. The installation encompasses approximately 64,000 acres (100 square miles) of which 57,500 acres is available to support the mission. The base is located approximately 25 miles northwest of Dothan and 80 miles south of Montgomery, and 80 miles north of the Florida Gulf Coast. The local towns of Enterprise, Daleville, and Ozark surround and support the Fort Rucker community. Fort Rucker maintains numerous basefields and stagefields throughout the area in support of its aviation training practices.



History

Fort Rucker was founded in May of 1942 and named in honor of Confederate Colonel Edmund W. Rucker. Four divisions trained at Fort Rucker during World War II and one division for Korea. With the onset of the Vietnam War, Army Aviation helicopters became a vital, fully integrated component of the combat arms team. By 1973 all of the Army's aviation flight training had been consolidated to Fort Rucker and the installation had found its mission, becoming a mecca for Army Aviators.

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As home to the United States Army's Aviation Center, Fort Rucker trains military, civilian, and international personnel in aviation and leadership skills; develops the doctrine, training, leaders, organization, material, and soldiers for Army Aviation's warfighting requirements; manages available resources; and sustains the Army's commitment to the well-being of its soldiers and their families.

For more information on Fort Rucker, please visit its official website
<http://www-rucker.army.mil/>

Area Demographics

Dale County, Alabama recorded a population of 49,129 during the 2000 Census, down one percent from 1990 when the population stood at 49,633. The median household income at the time of the 2000 Census was \$31,998.

At the end of January 2004, Fort Rucker published a detailed accounting of the installation's population. The report listed 7,860 personnel members associated with the US Army Aviation Center of which 1,481 were military and 6,379 civilian. There were 2,312 total tenants of the installation of which 1,348 were military and 964 were civilian. There were a total of 477 civilian reserve component members reported. There was a total student population of 2,662, all of which were designated as military personnel. There were a total of 6,684 retirees plus 7,820 of their dependents. The dependents of active personnel accounted for 7,468 people.

Fort Rucker has an estimated \$970 million annual impact on the area economy.

For more information on the communities surrounding Fort Rucker, follow the links below:

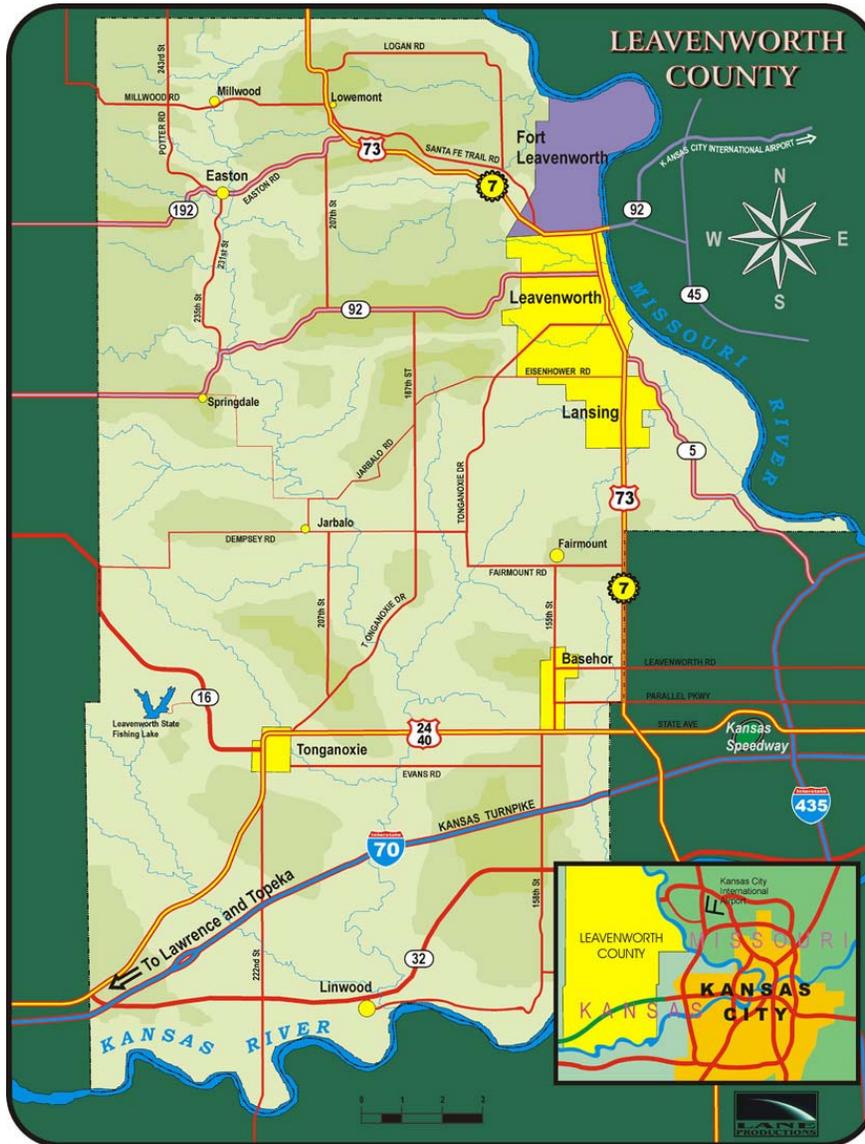
<http://www-rucker.army.mil/PAO/pub-info/guide-bk/area.htm>
www.daleville.org/demographics/index.htm
<http://censtats.census.gov/pub/Profiles.shtml>

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Fort Leavenworth

Site Description

Situated 30 miles northwest of Kansas City in the city and county of the same name, Fort Leavenworth occupies 5,634 acres (8.8 square miles) along the banks of the Missouri River in the northeastern corner of Kansas.



History

Founded by Colonel Henry Leavenworth in 1827, Fort Leavenworth was the first fort established west of the Missouri. Since 1881, Fort Leavenworth has been the home of the Army's Command & General Staff College, the oldest of the Army's advanced education system. In 1902, the Army reorganized its forces and Fort Leavenworth revised and expanded the mission of its schools to include instruction for all arms of the service. During the First World War, Fort Leavenworth became a key training center for

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both draftees and newly commissioned officers. At the time of the Second World War, approximately 18,000 officers received their general staff training at Fort Leavenworth. Today through the Combined Arms Center (CAC), the education of the American soldier remains at the core of Fort Leavenworth's mission. The Combined Arms Center and the soldiers of Fort Leavenworth are engaged in the mission of preparing the Army and its leaders for war. Fort Leavenworth is the Army's center for excellence in combined arms education, doctrine and leader development.

For more information on Fort Leavenworth, please follow the link below:
<http://leav-www.army.mil/>

Area Demographics

The population of Leavenworth County at the time of the 2000 Census was 68,691. The county's population grew by 13,882 or 25% from 1990. The 2000 Census also recorded a median household income of \$48,114.

For more information on area communities, please consult the following websites:

www.lvarea.com
<http://www.ku.edu/pri/ksdata/kcced/profiles/>
<http://censtats.census.gov/pub/Profiles.shtml>

As to the county's military component, an installation provided fact sheet provides the following breakdown of the Fort Leavenworth population for fiscal year 2003.

Post population: 3,226 military (includes CGSOC students); 4,111 family members on post; 1,668 DA & DoD civilians; 352 Non-appropriated Fund Employees, 300 Army/Air Force Exchanges (AAFES) employees; 65 Commissary employees and 449 inmates of the US Disciplinary Barracks.

Population residing off post: 1,373 Active Duty Military; 1,580 Family members; 12,586 Retirees (all services).

Student Population: Command & General Staff College (CGSC) has 1,142 total students with 815 from the US Army, 144 from other services, 94 Reserve components and 89 International officers. School of Advanced Military Studies (SAMS) has 95 students. The Combined Arms Services Staff School (CAS3) had an average of 475 students for a 6-week course that ran seven times a year. The CAS3 course will be discontinued in mid-2004. School for Command Preparation has 62 students for 1 week a month for Pre-Command Course (PCC), 35 spouses a month in the 1 week course Command Team Seminar (CTS), 21 students a month for a 1 week Tactical Commanders Development Course (TCDC) and 9 students per month attending a week course for Brigade Commanders Development Course (BCDC).

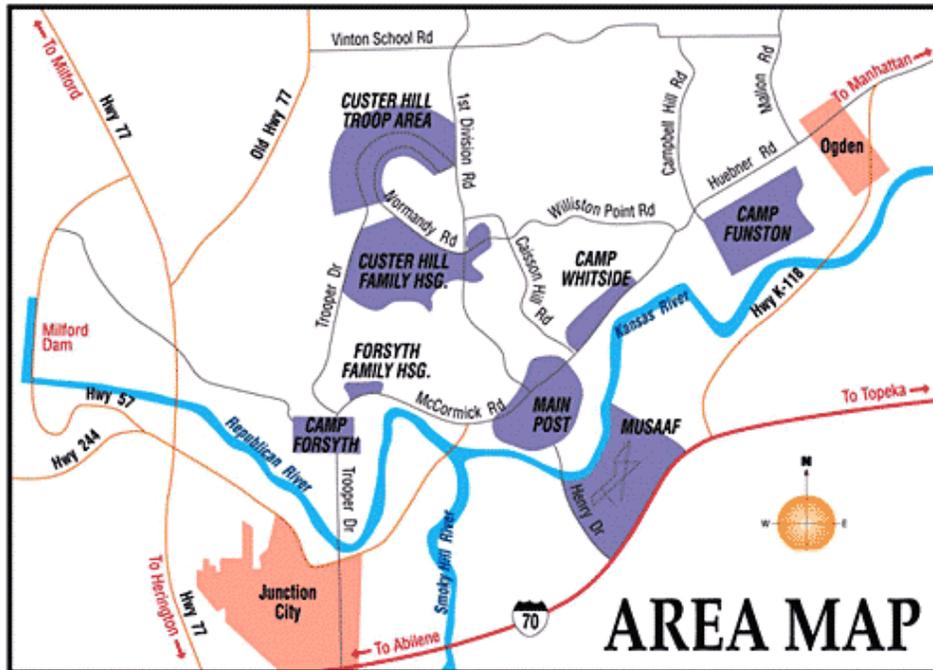
The estimated number of annual visitors is 93,543.

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Fort Riley

Site Description

Fort Riley is situated on 100,656 acres (157.3 square miles) of which 70.5% is dedicated to training maneuvers. The installation is located along Interstate 70 approximately 125 miles west of Kansas City in Riley and Geary counties between the cities of Junction City and Manhattan, Kansas.



History

Fort Riley was established in 1853 as a base for westward expansion. Its original mission was to protect settlers moving westward along the Kansas River and workers constructing the transcontinental rail lines. With the lessening of hostilities of the Native American peoples of the Great Plains and expansion of the frontier, many Kansas forts were closed. Fort Riley was spared, however, when it was designated the Cavalry Headquarters of the US Army in 1884. Fort Riley saw significant growth during the First World War with the construction of the Camp Funston training site in the fall of 1917. World War II also brought rapid expansion and modernization as Camp Funston was rebuilt and Camp Forsyth established. In addition to its training mission, the installation became a key home base facility with the return of most of the 1st Infantry Division (the Big Red One) from Europe. While the 1st ID returned to Germany in 1995, Fort Riley continues to serve as the home to the 24th Infantry Division (mechanized), the 1st Brigade of the 1st Infantry Division (mechanized), the 3rd Brigade, 1st Armored Division, the 937 Engineer Group (combat) and the 3rd Brigade of the 75 Division (training support). The 71,000 acres of dedicated training space are designed to handle Battalion Task Force level maneuvers and live fire training. The vast open range area also allows Fort Riley to serve as a key training site for the Army National Guard and Reserves. There are two

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state-of-the-art multi-purpose range complexes on site and Fort Riley is equipped with one of the most capable railhead facilities in the Army. These facilities allow a division-sized unit to load in approximately five days.

For more information on Fort Riley, please visit its official website:
www.riley.army.mil

Area Demographics

The population of Riley County as stated by the 2000 Census was 62,843, down 6.4% from 1990. The 2000 Census reported a median household income of \$32,042.

The military component of the area's population at the end of fiscal year 2003 was as follows: 47,775 total, of which there were 11,616 military personnel, 12,151 military dependents, 4,813 civilian employees and 19,195 retirees. The daytime population of Fort Riley itself is approximately 24,350.

Economic impact on the neighboring communities for fiscal year 2003 was recently estimated at nearly \$867 million.

Fort Riley is comprised of 1,841 buildings totaling 13,719,523 square feet.

For more information on the communities surrounding Fort Riley, follow the links below:

www.riley.army.mil/OurPost/EconImpact.asp
www.manhattan.org
www.jcgced.com
www.ku.edu/pri/ksdata/kcced/profiles/censtats.census.gov/pub/Profiles.shtml

Other Attractions

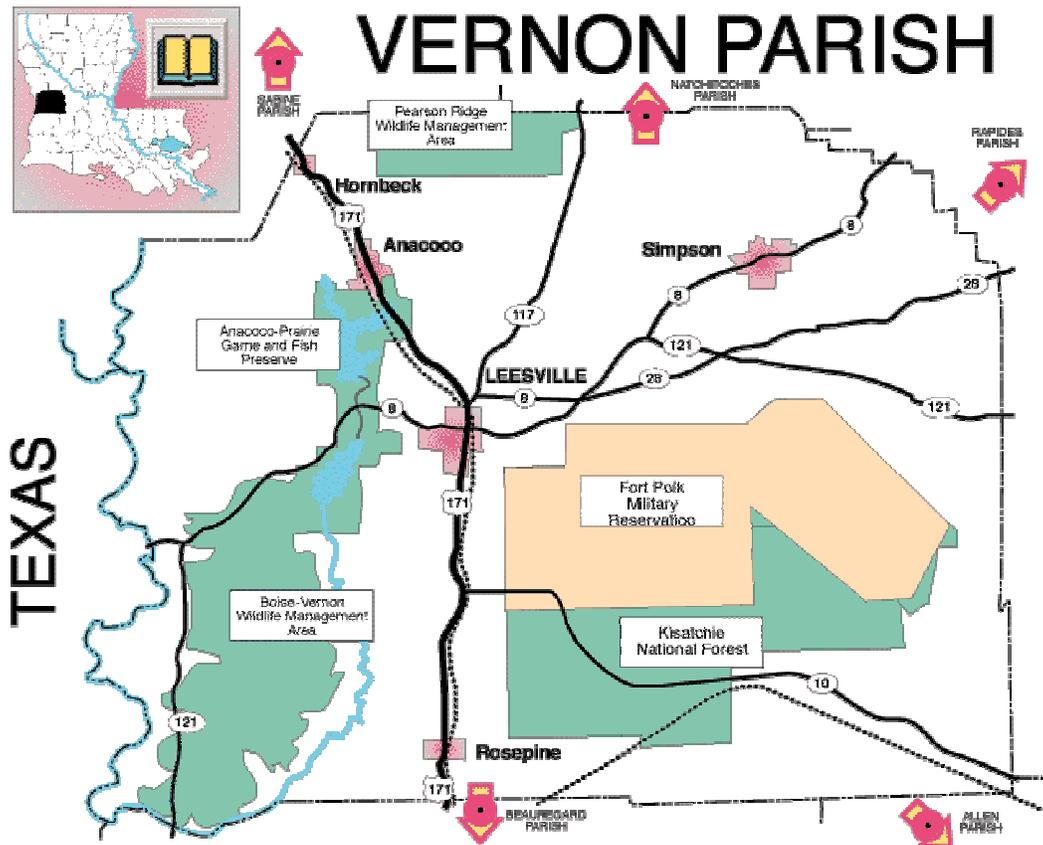
Hunting and fishing are major forms of recreation for the soldier, their families and the general public. Fort Riley typically supports 6,500 hunting trips annually with soldiers and their families accounting for 45-50% of these trips. The quarry includes quail, deer, and elk. Fort Riley supports the largest elk herd in the state and is the only place where elk are hunted. Fort Riley also supports one of the few trout fisheries in Kansas.

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Fort Polk

Site Description

Fort Polk is located in west-central Louisiana approximately 45 miles from Alexandria, 150 miles from Baton Rouge, 250 miles from New Orleans and 180 miles from Houston. The nearest local communities are Leesville and DeRidder, Louisiana. The installation's 198,759 acres cover the local parishes of Vernon and Beauregard. Fort Polk is divided into two cantonment areas known as North and South Fort Polk. 98,125 acres of the main post is located within the Kisatchie National Forest and is used under an arrangement with the US Forest Service.



History

Fort Polk was established in 1941 and named in honor of the Right Reverend Leonidas Polk, the first Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of Louisiana and a Confederate general. The base was established to train WWII soldiers in the basics of combat. Seemingly overnight, thousands of wooden barracks were constructed to support the Army's training mission. Once the war was won, the base fell into disuse, opening sporadically over the next twenty years in times of need such as the Korean War in the early Fifties and the Berlin Crisis in 1961. Thereafter, the installation was designated an infantry training center. As the conflict in Vietnam escalated, Fort Polk was selected to conduct Vietnam-oriented advanced training, and in 1973 it became the sole training center qualifying basic infantry soldiers. With the American withdrawal from southeast Asia, Fort Polk

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began a period of modernization and was selected as the home of the 5th Infantry Division (Mechanized). As forces were realigned in the early 1990s, the 5th Division was redesignated the 2nd Armored Division and relocated to Fort Hood, Texas. At the same time Fort Polk was officially declared the new home of the Joint Readiness Training Center, which was relocated from Little Rock AFB and Fort Chaffee, Arkansas.

Units currently stationed at Fort Polk include the 2nd Armored Cavalry Regiment, the Warrior Brigade and the JRTC Operations Group. The JRTC Operations Group includes the distinguished 1st Battalion (ABN) 509th Airborne Infantry, the world's premier opposing force for light infantry and Special Operations Forces. In FY 2005, Fort Polk will stand-up the new 4th Brigade, 10th Mountain Infantry Brigade Combat Team, a new modular infantry brigade combat team (unit of action), BCT(UA). To make room, the 2nd Armored Cavalry Regiment will move to Fort Lewis to begin its transformation into a Stryker Brigade Combat Team.

The Joint Readiness Training Center's (JRTC) mission is to provide service integrated light infantry unit training in a real world environment. To that end, the Army conducts large-scale training operations using civilian and support services exactly as it would on the live battlefield. Air Force, Navy and Marine elements are fully integrated into the exercises. Foreign military units of allied nations also may join the exercises. The combined-arms nature of most contingency missions often draws heavy armored units into JRTC training. Contingency and special operations soldiers – including paratroopers, air assault soldiers, Special Forces and Rangers are involved. The result is a uniquely realistic training experience emphasizing teamwork and trust.

For more information on Fort Polk, please visit: www.jrtc-polk.army.mil

Area Demographics

The 2000 Census recorded a population of 52,531 for Vernon Parish. This represents a 15.2% decline from the 1990 Census of 61,961. The 9,430-person differential can largely be attributed to the downsizing of Fort Polk from a home infantry base to a combat training center. This mission change occurred in the 1993 when the 5th Division was relocated to Fort Hood, Texas. This realignment took Fort Polk from an estimated 16,000 to 8,500 soldiers. The median household income of Vernon Parish as recorded by the 2000 Census was \$31,216.

As of January 2004, Fort Polk supported a total population of 139,787. This figure includes 11,304 military personnel, 19,044 military family members, 5,883 civilian employees, 73,573 retirees and their families, 25,625 reserves, and 4,355 rotational training troops.

The economic impact on the local communities for 2003 was an estimated \$970 million.

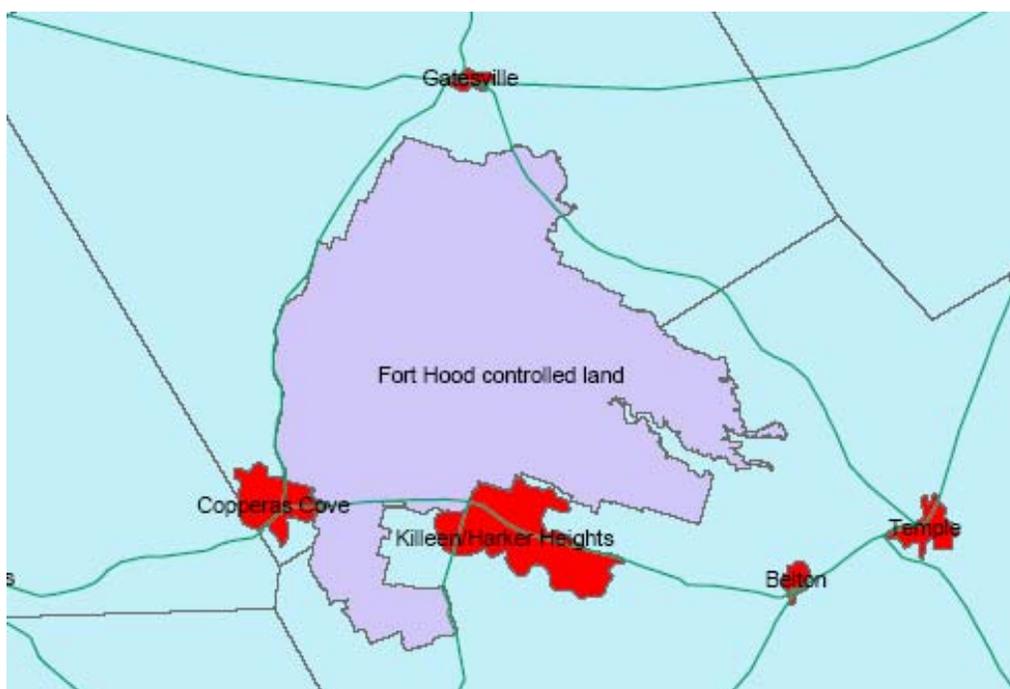
For more information on the communities surrounding Fort Polk, follow the links below: <http://censtats.census.gov/pub/Profiles.shtml>

APPENDIX A
INSTALLATION OVERVIEW

Fort Hood

Site Description

Fort Hood is located 50 miles southwest of Waco and 60 miles north of Austin and borders the communities of Copperas Cove to the west and Killeen to the east. The installation encompasses 217,337 acres (339 square miles) with 199,541 acres of training area of which 134,600 acres are set aside for maneuvers. Fort Hood is the largest armored training installation in the free world and is the only post in the United States capable of supporting two full armored divisions.



History

Named after Confederate General John Bell Hood, Camp Hood was established in 1942 during the Second World War. The wide-open Texas ranges were considered perfect for the development of tank and anti-tank weaponry. On April 15, 1950, Camp Hood became a permanent installation and was redesignated Fort Hood. Beginning in the 1960s and continuing through the Vietnam era, Fort Hood expanded and modernized its facilities. During this time, Fort Hood played a major role in the training, testing, and introduction of new equipment, tactics, and organizations.

Today, Fort Hood continues its efforts to modernize today's soldier for tomorrow's battlefield. Some of these new advances in technology and war fighting include the fielding of the M1A2 Abrams Main Battle Tank, the M2A2 Operation Desert Storm (ODS) Bradley Infantry Fighting Vehicle, the M109A6 Paladin Howitzer, the OH-58D Kiowa Warrior, the AH-64D Apache Longbow Helicopter, and the M6 Bradley Linebacker.

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Fort Hood serves as a home for Headquarters III Corps, the 1st Cavalry Division, 4th Infantry Division, 13th Corps Support Command, 3d Signal Brigade, 89th Military Police Brigade, 504th Military Intelligence Brigade, 21st Cavalry Brigade (Air Combat), and 31st Air Defense Brigade. Fort Hood also includes Darnall Army Community Hospital and the Medical And Dental Activities as tenant units.

After the attacks of September 11th, homeland security and the war on terrorism became key priorities for Fort Hood. The base transitioned from an open to a closed post with the help of Military Police from Reserve units. The 1st Cavalry sent additional troops to Kuwait as a protective measure against possible aggressive actions from Iraq. The 4003rd Garrison Support Reserve unit plays a big roll by filling vacancies left by deploying units at Fort Hood. Fort Hood also has a key roll as a training base for mobilizing Reserve and National Guard units to support the Homeland Defense effort.

In the past few years, the deployment pace at Fort Hood has accelerated as the Army continues to fight the war on terrorism. Many Fort Hood units have deployed to Afghanistan for Operation Enduring Freedom, and to Iraq for Operation Iraqi Freedom. The 4th Infantry Division was able to capture Saddam Hussein in December 2003. The 1st Cavalry Division will follow on the heels of the 4th Infantry Division as they deploy to Iraq in the spring of 2004.

For more information on Fort Hood, please visit its official website.

www.hood.army.mil

Area Demographics

The Killeen-Temple MSA reported a population of 312,952 for the 2000 Census. The median household income was reported at \$36,669.

Today, Fort Hood supports a total population of 170,745 people. The post population numbers 75,143 of which 45,777 are members of the military, 17,232 are family members residing on-post and 12,134 are civilian or other. The remainder of the supported population is comprised of 35,164 retirees, 40,442 survivors and family members, and 19,996 off-post family members.

The estimated economic impact of Fort Hood on the local communities is \$3.8 billion. The base is the largest employer in the state of Texas.

For more information on the communities surrounding Fort Hood, click below:

www.killeenworks.com

www.gkcc.com

www.copperascove-edc.com

<http://censtats.census.gov/pub/Profiles.shtml>

Other Attractions

There are two museums located at Fort Hood. The first follows the history of the “Fighting 4th” Infantry Division and the second is dedicated to the 1st Cavalry Division.

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Fort Sam Houston

Site Description

Fort Sam Houston is situated on nearly 3,300 acres (5.16 square miles) on the near northeastern side of San Antonio. Camp Bullis, a 28,000 acre sub-installation, is located seventeen miles northwest of Fort Sam Houston and serves as the a key training extension for the base.



History

Historic Fort Sam Houston was established in 1845 and moved to its present location in 1876. The installation is named after General Sam Houston, hero of the Battle of San Jacinto and the first president of the Republic of Texas. As the frontier expanded westward, many of the region's smaller posts were consolidated into Fort Sam Houston. The expansion of Fort Sam (as it is known to the locals) continued during the Spanish-American War and accelerated during the border campaigns of Francisco (Pancho) Villa and into the First World War. The post is known as the birthplace of military aviation and the site of the first flight of a military aircraft in 1910.

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The primary mission of Fort Sam Houston is as a medical training and support installation. Fort Sam is the home of the HQ US 5th Army which oversees Army Reserve and National Guard mobilization readiness in an area spanning 21 states west of the Mississippi, as well as Health Services Command, which is responsible for medical healthcare operations and administration of medical centers, hospitals, medical treatment facilities, dental treatment centers, veterinary operations and clinical medical research in the United States. Also located on Fort Sam are the new Brooke Army Medical Center (BAMC) a 450-bed, 1.5 million square-foot state-of-the-art facility and the Institute for Surgical Research, a trauma and burn research center. The installation also serves as the Southwest regional headquarters for the Installation Management Agency.

For more information on Fort Sam Houston, please visit its official website.

<http://fshtx.army.mil/>

Area Demographics

San Antonio is the 9th largest city in the United States with a population of 1,144,646 recorded during the 2000 Census. This increase of 208,713 persons represented a 22.3% increase from the 1990 Census report. In addition to Fort Sam, there are four other military installations in the San Antonio area: Brooks Air Force Base, Lackland Air Force Base and Randolph Air Force Base. With these military installations along its borders, San Antonio has garnered the nickname of “Military City USA” and the military community is an integral part of the city’s identity.

Fort Sam Houston population at the close of the First Quarter FY2004 was 25,442 of which 14,710 were from the four armed services. The Army represented more than 86% or 12,713 of the population. Of the Army population, 21% were officers and 79% were enlisted soldiers. Fort Sam Houston has an estimated economic impact of \$695 million on the surrounding communities.

For more information on the San Antonio area please link to the following websites.

http://sachamber.org/pubs/eco_data.php
censtats.census.gov/pub/Profiles.shtml

Other Attractions

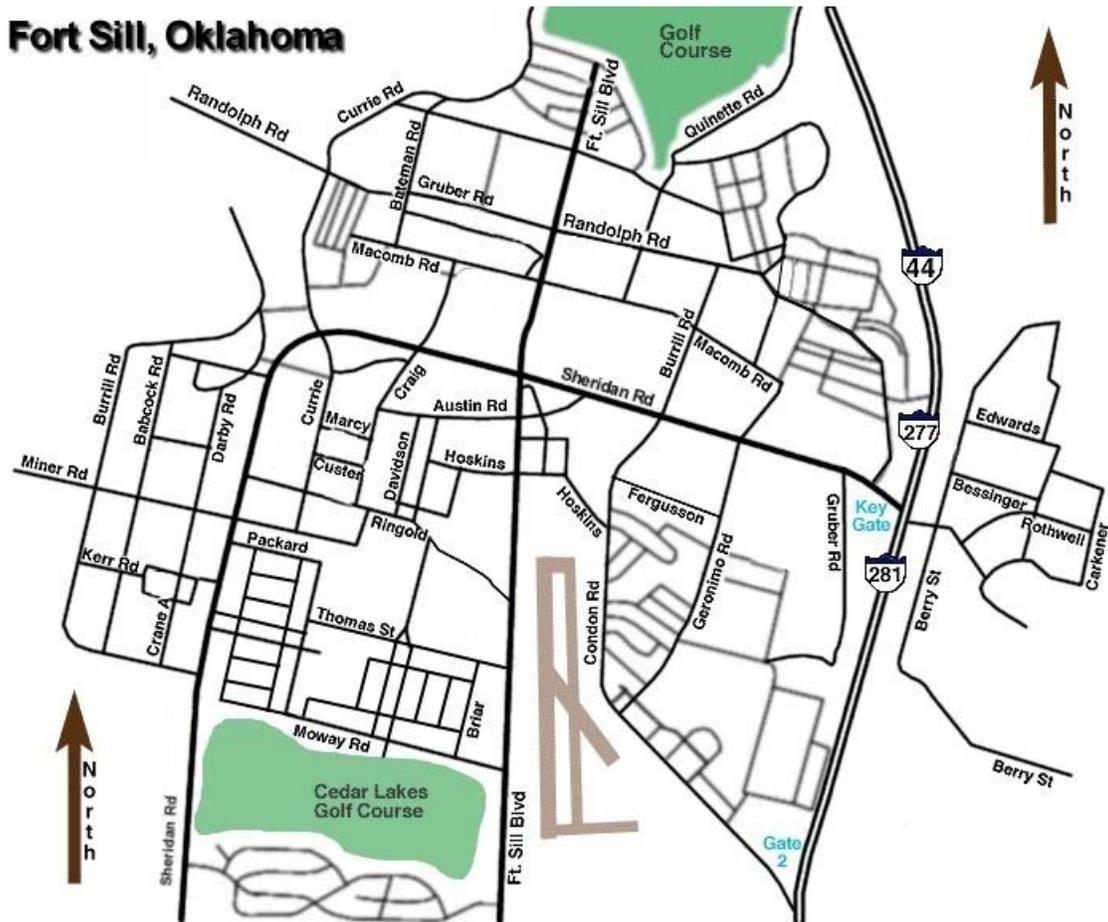
Fort Sam Houston is one of the most historic sites in Texas with more than 900 historic buildings. Structures include the homes of Generals Pershing, Eisenhower and MacArthur. The entire “Old Post,” pre-1930 historic core of the installation is designated as a National Historic District. In the near future, this historic designation may be extended to include the current Conservation District. The Fort Sam Houston Museum features period uniforms, arms, equipment and photographs. Also on-post is the US Army Medical Department Museum whose collection traces the history of military medicine from 1775. Admission to both museums is free.

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Fort Sill

Site Description

Fort Sill is located in the plains of southwest Oklahoma in the city of Lawton. Oklahoma City is situated 90 miles to the northeast and the Dallas/Fort Worth Metroplex is located 3 hours to the southeast. Lawton was incorporated in 1901, 32 years after the establishment of Fort Sill, when the Kiowa-Comanche Indian reservation was opened for white settlement. Fort Sill had long been an independent entity but in 1998 the city of Lawton annexed the installation. Lawton presently ranks as the fourth largest city in the state of Oklahoma.



History

Fort Sill was established by MG Philip H. Sheridan in 1869 as part of a campaign to halt violence between settlements along the Texas and Kansas borders and Native American tribes living in present day Oklahoma. As the frontier disappeared, bases throughout the southern plains states were disbanded but Fort Sill was spared closure when it was designated as the home of the US Army Field Artillery School in 1911. Today, the world-renowned school serves as the Army's training center for all skill level entry instruction of cannoneers and missile crewmen. The school is comprised of the Field Artillery School, the primary training facility for field artillery soldiers and the Marine

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Corps; the Field Artillery Training Center (FATC), home of basic combat, one-station unit training, and advanced individual training; and IIIrd Armored Corps Artillery, the largest field artillery complex in the world.

For more information on Fort Sill, please visit their official website:
<http://sill-www.army.mil>

Area Demographics

The Lawton, OK MSA recorded a population of nearly 115,000 during the 2000 Census with the city of Lawton accounting for 92,757 persons. This represents a 12,196 person or a 15% increase from the 1990 Census. This increase in population is accounted for by the city's 1998 annexation of Fort Sill for the purposes of the 2000 Census.

The peacetime troop strength of Fort Sill is estimated between 17-18,000 with civilian employees numbering approximately 7,000. In January 2004, Fort Sill reported a total military population of 15,586, of which 9,667 were permanent party, 4,749 were nonpermanent party and 1,170 were nonaccountable personnel. Of the nonpermanent party personnel there were 1,529 students and 2,482 trainees on-post. During peacetime, the number of students and trainees can be significantly higher. Civilian personnel for January 2004 numbered 5,181. There were also 36,360 family members of whom 3,947 lived on-post, 13,256 lived off-post and 18,657 were retirees. All told, the population associated with the base totaled 67,492.

The estimated total economic impact of Fort Sill for FY02 was \$1.2 billion.

www.lcci.org
<http://censtats.census.gov/pub/Profiles.shtml>

Other Attractions

Fort Sill has numerous national historic landmarks and an on-post museum. The grave of the Native American warrior Geronimo is also located on-post.