



Fort Drum

Economic Impact Statement

Fiscal Year 2000



HISTORY OF FORT DRUM

Fort Drum has been used as a military training site since 1907; however, the Army's presence in the North Country may be traced back to the early 1800's.

In 1809, a company of infantry soldiers was stationed at Sackets Harbor to enforce the Embargo Act and control smuggling between northern New York and Canada. Following the outbreak of the War of 1812, Sackets Harbor became the center of United States naval and military activity for the Upper St. Lawrence River Valley and Lake Ontario.

During the 1830's and 40's, the Patriots War in Canada prompted a new round of military preparations and Madison Barracks became the home of artillery units.

During the first decade of the 20th Century, the Watertown, NY, Chamber of Commerce proposed that the War Department establish a training area on 10,000 acres of land along the Black River in the vicinity of Felts Mills, Great Bend and the Village of Black River.

In 1907, 3,000 soldiers of the Third Brigade, New York National Guard conducted a week of maneuvers on the Pine Plains area northeast of Watertown. The use of this area was very successful. The encampment was named Camp Hughes, named for the then-governor George Evans Hughes. Camp Hughes represented the first large-scale use of the area for military training.

In 1908, Brigadier General Frederick Dent Grant, son of General Ulysses S. Grant, was sent here with 2,000 regulars and 8,000 militia. He found Pine Plains to be an ideal place to train troops. The following year money was allocated to purchase the land and summer training continued here through the years.

The camp's first introduction to the national spotlight came in 1935, when the largest peacetime maneuvers were conducted on Pine Plains and surrounding area. Thirty-six thousand, five hundred soldiers came from throughout the Northeast to take part in the exercise. Some soldiers traveled by trains, which arrived in town every 15 minutes, coming from as far away as Buffalo and New York City.

For 36 hours, young men from offices, factories, and farms marched, attacked, and defended in tactical exercises on the 100-miles the Army had leased for its war games. The maneuvers were judged to be most successful and the War Department purchased another 9,000 acres of land.

WWII Expansion

With the outbreak of WWII, the area now known as Pine Camp was selected for a major expansion and an additional 75,000 acres of land was purchased. With that purchase, 525 local families were displaced. Five entire villages were eliminated, while others were reduced from one-third to one-half their size.

By Labor Day 1940, 100 tracts of land were taken over. Three thousand buildings, including 24 schools, 6 churches and a post office were abandoned. Contractors then went to work, and in a period of 10 months at a cost of \$20 million, an entire city was built to house the divisions scheduled to train here.

Eight hundred buildings were constructed; 240 barracks, 84 mess halls, 86 storehouses, 58 warehouses, 27 officers' quarters, 22 headquarters buildings, and 99 recreational buildings as well as guardhouses and a hospital. Construction workers paid the price, as the winter of 1941-42 was one of the coldest in North Country history.

The three divisions, which trained at Pine Camp during WW II, were the 4th Armored Division, the 45th Infantry Division, and the 5th Armored Division.

The post also served as a prisoner-of-war camp for Italian and German soldiers. Seven POWs died while incarcerated at Pine Camp. One Italian and six Germans are still buried in the Sheepfold Cemetery near Remington Pond. Several thousand POWs were processed through Pine Camp between September 1943 and May 1946. A number of smaller sub-camps containing POWs were administered by Pine Camp, including camps at Harrisville, Boonville, and Newcomb.

Permanent Training Site

Pine Camp became Camp Drum in 1951, named after Lieutenant General Hugh A. Drum who commanded the First Army during World War II. During and after the Korean Conflict a number of units were stationed and trained here to take advantage of the terrain and climate.

The post was designated Fort Drum in 1974 and a permanent garrison was assigned. In April 1980, B Company, 76th Engineer Battalion (Combat Heavy) was reassigned here from Fort Meade, MD. The remainder of the 76th Engineer Battalion (less Company D) moved up to Fort Drum three years later.

In January 1984, the Department of the Army announced it was studying selected Army posts to house a new light infantry division. On September 11, 1984, the announcement was made that Fort Drum would be the new home of the 10th Light Infantry Division.

The first division troops arrived at Fort Drum on December 3, 1984, and the unit was officially activated on February 13, 1985. The name was changed to the 10th Mountain Division (Light Infantry) at that time.

The division reached full strength in 1989. Between 1986 and 1992, 130 new buildings, 35 miles of roads, and 2,000 sets of family housing units were built at a cost of \$1.3 billion.

The mission of the 10th Mountain Division (Light Infantry) is to be manned and trained to deploy rapidly by air, sea, and land anywhere in the world, prepared to fight upon arrival and win.

On June 4, 1985, the identity of a Roundout Brigade was announced. The brigade was composed of New York Army National Guard battalions from central and northern New York under the 27th Infantry Brigade.

On June 28, 1985, the 76th Engineer Battalion was inactivated.

Today

Today, Fort Drum consists of 107,265 acres of varied terrain, and stretches from Black River to Lake Bonaparte to Spragueville, NY. The mission includes command of active component units assigned to the installation, administrative and logistical support to tenant units, support to active and reserve units from all services in training at Fort Drum, as well as planning and support for the mobilization and training of almost 80,000 troops annually.

HISTORY OF THE 10TH MOUNTAIN DIVISION

Birth of the Division

In November 1939, the Soviet Union invaded Finland. Finnish soldiers on skis annihilated two tank divisions, humiliating the Russians. Charles Minot (Minnie) Dole, the president of the National Ski Patrol, saw this as a perfect example of why the U.S. Army needed mountain troops. Dole spent months lobbying the War Department to train troops in mountain and winter warfare. In September 1940, Dole was able to present his case to General George C. Marshall, the Army Chief of Staff, who caused the Army take action on Dole's proposals to create ski units.

On December 8, 1941, the Army activated its first mountain unit, the 87th Mountain Infantry Battalion (Later became an entire Regiment) at Fort Lewis, Washington. The unit was dubbed "Minnie's Ski Troops" in honor of Dole. The 87th trained on Mount Ranier's 14,408-foot peak. The National Ski Patrol took on the unique role of recruiting for the 87th Infantry Regiment and later the Division. After returning from the Kiska Campaign in the Aleutian Islands near Alaska, the 87th formed the core of the new Division.

10th Mountain Division - World War II

This unique organization came into being on July 13, 1943, at Camp Hale, Colorado as the 10th Light Division (Alpine). The combat power of the Division was contained in the 85th, 86th, and 87th Infantry Regiments. The Division's year training at the 9,200 foot high Camp Hale honed the skills of its soldiers to fight and survive under the most brutal mountain conditions.

On June 22, 1944, the Division was shipped to Camp Swift, Texas to prepare for the Louisiana maneuvers of 1944, which were later canceled. A period of acclimation to a low altitude and hot climate was necessary to prepare for this training.

On November 6, 1944, the 10th Light Division (Alpine) was redesignated the 10th Mountain Division. That same month the blue and white "Mountain" tab was authorized.

Combat - 1945

The division entered combat on January 28, 1945 in the North Apennine Mountains of Italy. The division faced German positions arrayed along the 5 mile long Monte Belvedere-Monte della Torraccia ridge. Other divisions had attempted to assault Mount Belvedere three times, even holding it temporarily, but none had succeeded. To get to Mount Belvedere the division first had to take a ridgeline to the west known to the Americans as the Riva Ridge. The Germans on Riva Ridge protected the approaches to Mount Belvedere. The assault on Riva Ridge was the task of the 1st Battalion and F Company, 2d Battalion, 86th Mountain Infantry. After much scouting, it was decided the assault would be at night, a 1,500-vertical-assent. The Germans considered the ridge to be impossible to scale and manned it with only one battalion of mountain troops. The attack by the 86th on February 18, 1945, was a complete success and an unwelcome surprise to the Germans.

Mount Belvedere was assaulted next. Belvedere was heavily manned and protected with minefields. Shortly after the 86th assault on the Riva Ridge, the 85th and 87th Regiments made a bayonet attack without covering artillery fire on Belvedere beginning on February 19th. Again, the surprise of the assault was successful and after a hard fight, the peak was captured. Realizing the importance of the peak, the Germans made seven counterattacks over two days. After the first three days of intense combat,

the division lost 850 casualties to include 195 dead. The 10th had captured over 1,000 prisoners. The 10th was now in a position to breach the German's Apennine Mountain line, take Highway 65 and open the way to the Po Valley.

On April 14, 1945, the final phase of the war in Italy began. With the 85th and 87th leading, the 10th Mountain Division attacked toward the Po Valley spearheading the Fifth Army drive. The fighting was fierce with the loss of 553 mountain infantrymen killed, wounded, or missing in the first day.

Medal of Honor - Private First Class John D. Magrath - April 14, 1945

On April 14th, Private First Class John D. Magrath, from East Norwalk, Connecticut, assigned to Company G, 2d Battalion 85th Infantry, became the division's only Medal of Honor recipient. Heavy artillery, mortar, and small-arms fire near Castel d' Aiano, Italy, pinned down his company. Shortly after the company had crossed the line of departure, it came under intense enemy fire and the company commander, Captain Halvorson was killed. Volunteering to accompany the acting commander with a small reconnaissance party moving on Hill 909, radioman Magrath set out with the group. After going only a few yards, the party was pinned down. But instead of flopping to the ground as the others had done, Magrath, armed only with his M-1 Garand, charged ahead and disappeared around the corner of a house. Coming face to face with two Germans manning a machine gun, Magrath killed one and forced the other to surrender. Five more of the enemy emerged from their foxholes, firing at Magrath and retreating toward their own lines. Discarding his rifle in favor of the deadlier German MG-34 machine gun, Magrath mowed down the fleeing enemy, killing one and wounding three. He then saw another German position, moved forward, and exchanged fire until he had killed two, wounded three, and captured their weapons. The rest of Company G followed his lead with amazed admiration. Later that day, Magrath volunteered to run through heavy shelling to gather a casualty report. As he was crossing an open field, two mortar rounds landed at his feet, killing him instantly. John Magrath, age nineteen, was awarded the Medal of Honor, posthumously. In June 1995, Fort Drum, New York renamed its Soldiers Sports Complex as the John D. Magrath Gymnasium. A plaque and portrait in Magrath Gym honor his memory.

Crossing the Po, Lake Garda, War's End

Early on April 20th, the seventh day of the attack, the first units of the 85th Infantry Regiment broke out into Po Valley. Five days of attack had cost 1,283 casualties. With the German's mountain line broken, the next objective was to cross the Po River.

On the morning of April 23rd, the 10th was the first division to reach the Po River. The first battalion of the 87th Mountain Infantry, the original mountain infantry unit, made the crossing under fire in 50 light canvas assault boats.

The final combat for the 10th Division took place in the vicinity of Lake Garda, a canyon lake at the foothills of the Alps. On April 27, 1945, the first troops reached the south end of the lake, cutting off the German Army's main escape route to the Brenner Pass. Destroyed tunnels and roadblocks delayed the drive. Using amphibious DUKWs, these obstacles were bypassed and the towns of Riva and Tarbole at the head of the lake were captured. Organized resistance in Italy ended on May 2, 1945.

The 10th completely destroyed five elite German divisions. In 114 days of combat, the 10th Division suffered casualties of 992 killed in action and 4,154 wounded.

Since the 10th Mountain Division was one of the last to enter combat, it was to be used in the projected invasion of Japan. These plans ended with the surrender of Japan in August 1945. After a brief tour of duty in the Army of Occupation in Italy, the 10th was re-assigned to Camp Carson, Colorado. On 30 November 1945, the 10th Mountain Division was inactivated.

10th Infantry Division 1948-1958

To meet the Army's requirements to train large numbers of replacements the 10th was reactivated as a training division on July 1, 1948, at Fort Riley, Kansas. It didn't retain its wartime designation as a Mountain Division and as result lost its "Mountain" tab. The Division had the mission of processing and training new soldiers for service with other Army units. The outbreak of the Korean Conflict in June 1950 enlarged this mission. A total of 123,000 men completed basic training with the 10th during the period 1948-1953.

In January 1954, the Department of Army announced that the 10th Division would become a combat infantry division, and be sent to Europe under a new rotation policy. The 10th Training Division was reduced to zero strength in May 1954. The personnel and equipment of the 37th Infantry Division were brought to Fort Riley, and on June 15, 1954, became the new 10th Infantry Division. In what became known as Operation Gyroscope, the 10th replaced the 1st Infantry Division in Germany. The headquarters of the 10th Division was located in Wurzburg, with all units stationed within a 75 miles radius. Stretched in an arc, from Frankfurt to Nuremberg, the 10th occupied a strategic center position in the NATO defense forces. With 9 Infantry Battalions, 4 Artillery Battalions, and one Tank Battalion, the 10th Infantry Division was a powerful military force. The 10th Division was in turn replaced in Germany by the 3rd Infantry Division in 1958. The 10th was then sent to Fort Benning, Georgia and inactivated on June 14, 1958.

10th Mountain Division (Light Infantry) - 1985 to Present

The Division was officially reactivated on February 13, 1985, at Fort Drum, New York as the 10th Mountain Division (Light Infantry). The division commander after reactivation was Brigadier General William S. Carpenter. The 10th was the first division of any kind formed by the Army since 1975 and the first based in the Northeast U.S. since World War II. The 10th Mountain Division (Light Infantry) was designed to meet a wide range of worldwide infantry-intensive contingency missions. Equipment design was oriented toward reduced size and weight for reasons of both strategic and tactical mobility.

Desert Shield/Storm 1990-1991

Although the 10th didn't deploy to Southwest Asia as a unit, about 1,200 10th Mountain Division soldiers did go. The largest unit to deploy was the 548th Supply and Services Battalion with almost 1,000 soldiers, which supported the 24th Mechanized Infantry Division in Iraq. Following a cease-fire in March, the first Division soldiers began redeploying to Fort Drum. The last soldiers were welcomed home in June 1991.

Hurricane Andrew Relief - Florida 1992

Hurricane Andrew struck South Florida on August 24, 1992, killing 13 people, rendering an estimated 250,000 people homeless and causing damage in excess of 20 billion dollars. On September 27, 1992, the 10th Mountain Division assumed responsibility for Hurricane Andrew disaster relief as Task Force

Mountain. Division soldiers set up relief camps, distributed food, clothing, medical necessities and building supplies, as well as helping to rebuild homes and clear debris. The last of the 6,000 Division soldiers deployed to Florida returned home in October 1992.

Somalia 1992-94

Operation Restore Hope - December 1992 to May 1993

On December 3, 1993, the Division headquarters was designated as the headquarters for all Army Forces (ARFOR) of the Unified Task Force (UNITAF) for Operation Restore Hope. Major General Steven L. Arnold, the Division Commander, was named Army Forces commander. The Division's mission was to secure major cities and roads to provide safe passage of relief supplies to the starving Somali population. Due to 10th Mountain Division efforts, humanitarian agencies declared an end to the food emergency and factional fighting decreased. A Company, 41st Engineer Battalion built a 160-foot Bailey bridge north of Kismayo. It was the largest Bailey bridge built outside the U.S. since the Vietnam War. Beginning in mid February 1993, the Division began the gradual reduction of forces in Somalia.

Operation Continue Hope - May 1993 - March 1994

On 4 May, the United Nations (UN) assumed the task of securing the flow of relief supplies in Somalia. All remaining Division units in Somalia came under the control of a new headquarters, United Nations Operations in Somalia (UNOSOM II).

2-14th Infantry Battalion Aids Rangers - 3-4 October 1993

On 3 October, Special Operations Task Force Ranger (TFR) conducted a daylight raid on an enemy stronghold, deep in militia-held Mogadishu. The Rangers had successfully captured some of warlord Mohammed Farah Aidid's key aides but went to the aid of an aircraft shot down by enemy fire. Somali gunmen quickly surrounded them. The 2-14th Infantry quick reaction force (QRF) was dispatched to secure the ground evacuation route. As darkness fell, the 2-14th Infantry was reinforced with coalition armor and for three hours they fought a moving gun battle from the gates of the Port to the Olympic Hotel and the Ranger perimeter. The 2-14th was successful in linking up with the Rangers and began withdrawal under fire along a route secured by Pakistani forces. As dawn broke over the city, the exhausted soldiers marched, rode, and stumbled into the protective Pakistani enclave at city stadium. For 2-14th soldiers, the ordeal had lasted over twelve hours. The 2-14th had a total of twenty-nine soldiers wounded and one killed. Task Force Ranger suffered nineteen killed, fifty-seven wounded, and one missing (captured, later returned alive). Estimates of Somali militia losses were three hundred killed and over seven hundred wounded. With six and one half-hours of continuous fighting, this was the longest sustained fight by regular U.S. forces since the Vietnam War.

The last divisional combat unit stationed in Somalia, 2d Battalion, 22d Infantry returned home March 12, 1994. In all, some 7,300 soldiers from the 10th served in Somalia.

Operation Uphold Democracy - Haiti 1994-95

The Division formed the nucleus of the Multinational Force Haiti (MNF-Haiti) and Joint Task Force 190 (JTF 190) in Haiti during Operation Uphold Democracy. The MNF-Haiti was the U.S. led coalition force in Haiti that included soldiers from 20 nations. More than 8,600 of the almost 21,000 troops in Haiti wore the 10th Mountain Division patch.

At 0930 hours, on 19 September 1994, the Division's 1st Brigade conducted the Army's first air assault from an aircraft carrier. This force consisted of 54 helicopters and almost 2,000 soldiers. They occupied the Port-au-Prince International Airport. This was the largest Army air operation conducted from a carrier since the Doolittle Raid in World War II, where Army Air Force bombers were launched off of a carrier to attack Tokyo.

The Division's mission was to create a secure and stable environment, under which the legitimate government of Haitian President Jean-Bertrand Aristide could be reestablished and democratic elections held. The final step in preparing for Aristide's return from exile occurred early on October 13th, when General Cedras, his family and members of his de-facto government left the country for Panama. When President Aristide returned to the Port-au-Prince International Airport on October 15, 1994, his security was provided courtesy of the 10th Mountain Division.

The 10th Mountain Division handed over control of the MNF-Haiti to the 25th Infantry Division on January 15, 1995. The Division redeployed the last of more than 8,600 Division soldiers who served in Haiti by January 31, 1995.

Operation Joint Guard - Bosnia 1997

The 642d Engineer Company deployed to Bosnia on March 18, 1997 for a 6-month tour constructing and maintaining roads and base camps. Two companies of the 2d Battalion, 14th Infantry deployed to Bosnia a day later. B Company's mission was to defend a critical bridge site, C Company's mission was to act as the theater reserve. Detachments from 110th MI Battalion, and A Company, 2/22 deployed on September 3, 1997 and October 14, 1997 respectively to augment SFOR-2.

Operation Ice Crisis 98

On 7 January 1998, an ice storm rendered significant damage to five counties in Northern New York. All commercial electrical power ceased. It was the worst natural disaster to hit the New York North Country in over 65 years.

Operation Ice Crisis was a total Army and community effort. The coordination of the 10th Mountain Division and Fort Drum, the New York Army National Guard, FEMA, New York State Emergency Management Office, and the three county Emergency Management Offices ensured support was provided where most needed. At the peak of support, the installation was providing: 161 generators, 15 water trailers, 77 cargo trucks, 93 heaters, over 125,000 sandbags, 9 mobile kitchens, 26 chainsaws, 2 forklifts, and over 2,500 soldiers (over 600,000 man hours) in a myriad of relief activities ranging from medical support (27 teams) to liaison support in various county and state emergency operations centers.

Through the "Piece of the Rock" program (unit sponsorship of the 14 Army Community Housing Areas and 11 local communities), 10th Mountain Division Major Subordinate Commands provided similar 24-hour support, by establishing shelters, basic services and continuous communication links to the installation EOC. This program fed over 13,000 meals, organized clean-up crews, obtained accountability of all soldiers' families, processed over 1,000 claims and initiated neighborhood watch patrols to provide a safe and secure environment during this time of crisis.

Memorialization of Range 23 In Honor Of 1LT Charles H. Herr - 1998

Range 23 provides the soldiers of the 10th Mountain Division (Light Infantry), the U.S. Army Reserve, and the National Guard Troops from throughout the Northeastern United States with the most modern multipurpose combat training range in the country. Short of actual combat, the range offers the most realistic infantry and armor training in the U.S. Army. Range 23 includes 54 stationary armor targets and seven moving targets, 140 stationary infantry targets, 61 hostile fire simulators, an 80-foot control tower and observation platform, a multipurpose classroom building, operations and maintenance facilities, two helipads, enclosed observation bleachers, dining pavilion and tank trails. The range was authorized and funded by Congress in the FY 1994 National Defense Authorization and Appropriation Act. Construction on the \$9,189,890.00 project began in September 1995. Range 23 was named in honor of First Lieutenant Charles H. Herr of Watertown, one of New York's first native sons to die as a World War II Prisoner of War. On February 15, 1943, as a tank commander, he suffered massive wounds when struck by enemy fire during the Battle of Kasserine Pass in Tunisia, North Africa. An officer who demonstrated gallant courage and dedicated leadership, First Lieutenant Herr ordered his crew to leave him and seek a more secure position as they came under increasingly heavy fire. Herr was Missing In Action for five days before being captured and held by enemy forces. He was sent from a North African prison camp to a military hospital in Bari, Italy, where he died on March 20, 1943. Colonel Karl W. Johnson, Garrison Commander, made opening remarks at the memorialization ceremony. Mr. Cary R. Brick, nephew of First Lieutenant Charles H. Herr, and Major General Lawson W. Magruder III also addressed those in attendance. Emily Herr Brick and Edmund D. Herr participated, along with Major General Lawson W. Magruder III in the unveiling of a plaque naming Range 23 in honor of their brother, First Lieutenant Charles H. Herr.

Wheeler-Sack Army Airfield Transfer of Mission -1998

The transfer of Aerial Point of Embarkation of the 10th Mountain Division (Light Infantry) from Griffiss Minimum Essential Airfield (MEA) to Wheeler-Sack Army Airfield (WSAAF) was a drastic improvement in the deployability of the 10th. It removes the necessity of forming a deploying force into convoy serials and conducting the two-hour road march to Griffiss MEA. WSAAF can now receive the aircraft needed to deploy the highly flexible and mobile 10th Mountain Division (Light Infantry) anywhere in the world on extremely short notice. This sharpens the already bright spear-tip of the U.S. Army's Force Projection policy, to go anywhere at anytime and fight and win upon arrival. WSAAF now includes an expanded runway system, a new Rapid Deployment Facility, and an area for the loading and unloading of hazardous cargoes such as the ammunition that our Light Fighters will use to defend the ideals, principles, and the people of our great nation. A ceremony to transfer this mission was held on September 16 as part of Mountain Reunion Week. Displays covering all aspects of Fort Drum and 10th Mountain life were open for viewing by thousands in attendance. There was a salute to the Veterans Military Review that honored hundreds of "original" 10th Mountain Division veterans and the airfield's transfer of mission. Those in attendance were also treated to a fast paced and exciting demonstration of the current capabilities of the modern 10th Mountain Division (Light Infantry). Sharing the podium with Major General Lawson W. Magruder III, Commander of the 10th Mountain Division (Light Infantry) were General Thomas A. Schwartz, FORSCOM Commander; Lieutenant General W.F. "Buck" Kernan, 18th Airborne Corps Commander; and the Honorable John M. McHugh, Congressman, Republican, Pierrepont Manor, N.Y.

Memorialization of Hays Hall - 1998

Lieutenant General George P. Hays was a highly decorated "warrior" who commanded the 10th Mountain Division and led them into battle in Italy during World War II. While under the command of Hays, the 10th, the only U.S. Mountain Division, was primarily comprised of trained mountaineers, skiers, and woodsmen. It was engaged in some of the heaviest fighting in the Apennines, clearing the way for the 5th

Army's advance. It was the 10th's job to take the high ground back, and take it back they did. During the second Battle of The Marne, Hays earned the Medal of Honor by personally carrying vital messages between front line units and their supporting artillery. Seven horses were shot from under him. A memorialization ceremony was conducted on September 16, in front of the 10th Mountain Division Headquarters. Hundreds of 10th Mountain Division (Light Infantry) veterans, their guests, and modern day soldiers attended. Major General Lawson W. Magruder III, Lieutenant General W. F. "Buck" Kernan, 18th Airborne Corps Commander, and Mr. George J. Hays, son of Lieutenant General Hays, made remarks. A painting by artist Shari Reese of Lieutenant General Hays was also unveiled and is mounted on a wall inside Hays Hall.

10th Mountain Division Association Monument - 1998

A ceremony was held on September 16, in honor of fallen comrades of the 10th Mountain Division. Hundreds of 10th Mountain Division veterans, their families and friends, and today's modern soldiers attended. Two soldiers, Private First Class James Henry Martin, Jr. and Private First Class Robert H. Lathrop were singled out and represented our fallen comrades. Martin served as a rifleman in A Company, 2nd Battalion, 14th Infantry Regiment. He was killed in action on October 4, 1993, while at the front of a rescue column fighting its way to save Army Rangers pinned down in enemy territory in Somalia. He was carrying ammunition for an M-60 machine gunner and was firing his M-16 to give cover to medics when a Somali gunman shot him. Lathrop served as an ammunition bearer for E Company, 87th Mountain Infantry. He was killed in action on April 17, 1945, as he braved terrific artillery and mortar fire to bring four boxes of machine gun ammunition forward to his squad during one of many battles in Italy during World War II. On the way, he was hit and seriously wounded in the chest, but continued to his squad and delivered the badly needed ammunition. While waiting evacuation, an exploding mortar shell killed him instantly. Major General Lawson W. Magruder III, Commander of the 10th Mountain Division (Light Infantry) and Major General (Retired) David C. Meade, former commander of the 10th, made ceremonial remarks. Welcome remarks were made by Mr. Dean Carmichael, President, National Association of the 10th Mountain Division.

Historical Collection Grand Opening - 1998

Major General Lawson W. Magruder III, Commander, 10th Mountain Division & Fort Drum, and F.A. "Tony" Keating, Civilian Aide to the Secretary of the Army addressed attendees at the grand opening of the historical collection in September. The historical collection, located in Building T-503 on Nash Boulevard recently underwent a \$210,000 upgrade, to include display cases, picture frames, room temperature control monitors, etc. The collection includes 10th Mountain Division (Light Infantry) and Fort Drum memorabilia from 1907 to the present day. Adjacent to the historical collection building is a well-groomed picnic area with several static displays, to include a Cobra helicopter, two World War II Tanks, and several weapons and vehicles of Soviet manufacture.

The 10th Mountain Division - 1999

During fiscal year 1999, soldiers from the 10th Mountain Division (Light Infantry) participated in five operational deployments. Nearly 5,000 soldiers were involved in deployments to Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Egypt, Kosovo, and Bosnia.

The operational deployments saw soldiers from A Company, 4th Battalion, 31st Infantry deployed to Saudi Arabia. The 95th Firefighting Detachment deployed to Kuwait, and later joined the 27th Public Affairs Detachment as part of the Kosovo Force (KFOR) mission in Kosovo. Soldiers from the 1st Battalion, 32nd Infantry deployed to Egypt in support of the Multinational Force Observers. The 10th Mountain Division

Headquarters and 2nd Brigade Task Force deployed to Bosnia in support of Operation Joint Forge, a peacekeeping mission.

In addition to operational deployments, the 10th Mountain Division participated in eight major Continental United States (CONUS) training exercises. Approximately 9,000 soldiers were deployed in support of these training missions.

Once again, soldiers from the 10th Mountain Division performed a mission training exercise at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point. Soldiers from the 2nd Battalion, 22nd Infantry spent nearly four months at West Point training tomorrow's leaders.

In other off-post missions, A Company, 1st Battalion, 87th Infantry supported an operation with our neighbors to the north in Canada, while combat engineers from A Company, 41st Engineer Battalion participated in a training event in Thule, Greenland. The Long Range Surveillance Detachment, 110th Military Intelligence Battalion also deployed to Ethan Allen in Colchester, Vermont for cold weather training.

Both the 1st and 2nd Brigades deployed a task force to Fort Polk, Louisiana for separate rotations at the Joint Readiness Training Center, while soldiers from the 2nd Battalion, 10th Aviation deployed to Fort Irwin, California for a rotation at the National Training Center.

Although they were training missions, soldiers from the 2nd Battalion, 82nd Infantry participated in a multinational training exercise called CENTRAZBAT 98 in Afghanistan, and a task force from the 2nd Battalion, 22nd Infantry completed a rotation at the Jungle Operations Training Center in Panama.

Joint Contingency Force Advanced Warfighting Experiment (JCF-AWE)

The 10th Mountain Division (Light Infantry) provides the core Army component of the JCF-AWE for light forces. Administered by the Joint Venture Office (JVO) at Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC), this experiment is designed to determine how the Army can use digitization and other cutting edge technologies to increase lethality, survivability, and operations tempo in combat. The 10th Mountain Division (Light Infantry) has been a part of the JCF-AWE since the Fall of 1998.

Stabilization Force Six (SFOR 6)

In March 2000, the 10th Mountain Division (Light Infantry) completed a seven-month tour as part of the multinational Bosnia Stabilization Force. Led by Major General James L. Campbell, approximately 3,200 soldiers deployed to Bosnia-Herzegovina in support of Operation Joint Forge and the Dayton Peace Accord.

Major General Campbell took command of Multinational Division-North from Major General Kevin P. Byrnes, Commander, 1st Cavalry Division on August 4, 1999. Joining the 10th Mountain Division as part of the Multinational Division-North, were a Russian Separate Airborne Brigade, a Turkish Brigade and a Nordic-Polish Brigade.

Major General Campbell transferred authority of the mission to Major General Robert L. Halverson, Commander, 49th Armored Division, Texas National Guard on March 7, 2000. This is the first Guard unit to take command of Multinational Division-North in support of the Dayton Peace Accord.

The 10th Mountain Division (Light Infantry) main mission was to provide the people of Bosnia-Herzegovina a secure and stable environment in which to live.

With a total of 13 significant operational/training missions during FY00, the 10th Mountain Division (Light Infantry) continues to be the most deployed division in today's Army.

Division Shoulder Patch

The shoulder patch for the 10th was approved on January 7, 1944. The blue background of the patch and the crossed bayonets suggest the infantry, the bayonets also form a Roman number "X" (10) representing the unit's number. The overall shape of the patch is of a powder keg suggesting the Division's explosive power. Red, white, and blue suggest the national colors. The word "MOUNTAIN" is white on a blue tab affixed directly above the patch.

10th Mountain Division Song

"Climb to Glory"

We're the 10th Mountain Infantry
With a glorious history
On our own two feet, all our foes we'll defeat
Light Fighters marching on to victory
We go where others dare not go
In the heat or cold of snow
We are proud to be in the Army of the Free
Climb to Glory, Mountain Infantry
Climb to Glory, the Light Infantry

10TH MOUNTAIN DIVISION COMMANDERS

Major General Lloyd E. Jones	Jul 1943 - Nov 1944
Major General George P. Hays	Nov 1944 - Nov 1945
Major General Lester J. Whitlock	Aug 1948 - Oct 1950
Major General James E. Moore	Nov 1950 - May 1951
Brigadier General Marcus B. Bell	May 1951 - Nov 1953
Major General George D. Shea	Nov 1951 - Jan 1953
Major General Thomas L. Harrold	Feb 1953 - Jun 1954
Major General Philip D. Ginder	Jun 1954 - Mar 1955
Major General George E. Martin	Apr 1955 - Mar 1956
Major General Barksdale Hamlett	Apr 1956 - Jun 1957
Major General Walter B. Yeager	Jul 1957 - Apr 1958
Brigadier General Miller O. Perry	May 1958 - Jun 1958
Major General William S. Carpenter	Feb 1985 - Apr 1988
Major General Peter J. Boylan	Apr 1988 - Sep 1990
Major General James R. Ellis	Sep 1990 - Sep 1991
Major General Stephen L. Arnold	Sep 1991 - Aug 1993
Major General David C. Meade	Aug 1993 - Jul 1995
Major General Thomas N. Burnette	Jul 1995 - Jun 1997
Major General Lawson W. Magruder	Jun 1997 - Mar 1999
Major General James L. Campbell	Mar 1999 - Present

10TH MOUNTAIN DIVISION (LI) & FORT DRUM COMMAND GROUP

***Commanding General
MG JAMES L. CAMPBELL***

***Assistant Division Commander, Operations
BG THOMAS G. MILLER***

***Assistant Division Commander, Support
BG GALEN B. JACKMAN***

***Chief of Staff
COL MARK E. O'NEILL***

***Division Command Sergeant Major
CSM KENNETH C. LOPEZ***

***Garrison Commander
COL JOHN J. KELLY***

***Deputy Garrison Commander
MS. JUDITH L. GENTNER***

***Garrison Command Sergeant Major
CSM JOSE R. WESTERN***

COMMUNITY IMPACT

Fort Drum is a dominant force in the economy of Northern New York. The installation provides employment for more than 2,000 area residents and millions of dollars in trade for local businesses. Fort Drum soldiers and their family members receive medical care from community institutions, and children of military personnel are enrolled in school districts off-post. The result is an economic and social impact that benefits not only Northern New York, but New York State as well.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL: \$351,492,285

Point of Contact providing personnel data is the Installation Business Office (Martha McCarthy)
Point of Contact providing military pay data is Detachment D, 10th SSB (MAJ Sam Fuson)

Fort Drum is the largest employer in Northern New York. In FY00 10,343 soldiers and 2,368 civilians were employed at Fort Drum. Civilian and military payrolls totaled \$71,945,705 and \$279,546,580 respectively.

Personnel Category	Number Employees
Military:	
Garrison	156
Division	8,467
Non-Division	1,270
Tenants	450
Military Total:	10,343
Civilian:	
Garrison	1,121
Tenants	989
Nonappropriated Fund	258
Civilian Total:	2,368
Grand Total:	12,711

ARMY COMMUNITY HOUSING: \$20,478,954

Point of Contact providing this data is Public Works (Margaret Hedden)

Fort Drum uses three distinct methods for housing Army families -- Domestic Lease, Army Community Housing (Section 801) and on-post army owned housing.

The Domestic Lease program provided housing during the construction period of Army Community Housing and on-post units. The program peaked in 1987 and was phased out in 1991 for the Tri-County area. The program for Griffiss Air Force Base area was phased out in September 1992.

The Army Community Housing Program, completed in 1990, provides housing for 2,000 Army families in 10 communities in the Tri-County area. These units are contractor built and, for the most part, contractor operated and maintained.

Fort Drum controls 4,272 housing units, both on and off-post.

Location	Annual Expenditure
Watertown	\$5,939,891
LeRay	\$3,155,869
Calcium	\$3,283,684
Gouverneur	\$1,745,471
Philadelphia	\$1,483,554
Carthage	\$1,273,209
West Carthage	\$1,222,737
Clayton	\$1,024,332
Copenhagen	\$772,133
Lowville	\$578,072
Grand Total	\$20,478,954

CONTRACTING: \$20,871,862

Point of Contact for Fort Drum Awarded Contract data is the Directorate of Contracting (Annie Semo)
Point of Contact for Corps of Engineer Awarded Contract data is the Corps of Engineers (Bill Ebersbach)

Fort Drum is a major customer for construction companies and suppliers of goods and services in Northern New York State.

In FY00, Fort Drum awarded a total of 111 construction contracts worth \$17,154,925. Of those, 23 contracts worth \$1,381,938 were awarded to companies in Jefferson, Lewis, and St. Lawrence Counties. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers also awarded construction contracts for work at Fort Drum. Major construction contracts awarded in FY00 totaled \$48,000,000. Contractor wages related to those contracts is estimated at \$7,000,000.

Fort Drum also awarded 1,110 supply and service contracts worth \$28,386,456. Of those, 336 contracts worth \$7,592,038 were awarded to businesses in the Tri-County area.

The International Merchant Purchase Authorization Card (IMPAC) Program was used to purchase \$15,941,692 worth of supplies and services this fiscal year and the Accommodation Checks used totaled \$24,834. Purchases on the Government VISA card/checks are limited to transactions under \$2,500 each. The economic impact of these purchases directly affected Tri-County businesses however, an exact measure of dollars cannot be calculated. We estimate that 74.5 % of IMPAC purchases or \$11,897,886 was kept in the local area.

Top Ten Contractors	
Contractor	\$ Amount of Contract
Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation	\$8,631,610
<i>Beneco*</i>	\$7,629,209
<i>Jefferson Rehabilitation Center*</i>	\$2,752,908
Development Authority of the North Country	\$1,989,913
<i>Branon Construction*</i>	\$1,700,724
Lupini Construction	\$1,441,760
<i>M.A.C. Construction*</i>	\$1,418,403
Sheen & Shine	\$1,404,750
R&S Associates	\$1,259,797
Government Technology Services	\$1,173,136

****Blue Ribbon Contractor Award Recipient***

MEDICAL & DENTAL SERVICES: \$31,955,800

Point of Contact providing this data is the U.S. Army Medical Activity (Frank Gorri)

The United States Medical Department Activity (USA MEDDAC) and Dental Activity (DENTAC) provides a comprehensive managed care program to soldiers and their families. In FY00, USA, MEDDAC, and USA, DENTAC spent \$31,955,800 in the North Country For medical and dental services.

The program has changed dramatically between FY98 and FY00 with the introduction of the Regional TRICARE contract. Care is provided for our Prime Enrollee beneficiaries at the Guthrie Ambulatory Health Care and Connor Troop Medical Clinics and the Riva Ridge and Wilcox Dental Clinics. Care is also provided through a network of services provided by the Managed Care Support Contractor working under the TRICARE regional contract. Additional changes in TRICARE continue to impact on the financial part of our program.

The funding aspect and responsibility has also changed between what the local Medical Treatment Facility (MTF) is responsible for and what the TRICARE Managed Activity (TMA) and the Medical Command (MEDCOM) is responsible for.

The above changes account for the drop in dollars expended and number of claims being processed by the Fort Drum MEDDAC. The DENTAL Activity has decreased slightly as well. The total dollar amounts expended to include payroll, supplies, equipment, and contracts are \$29,917,900 (MEDDAC) and \$2,037,900 (DENTAC) respectively.

VETERINARY SERVICE: \$47,100

Point of Contact providing this data is the U.S. Army Medical Activity (Frank Gorri)

In FY00, USA, MEDDAC veterinary services at Fort Drum spent \$47,100 for expenditures in the North Country. Expenditures include veterinary claims, payroll, supplies, equipment and contracts. The economic impact of moneys spent within the community directly affects the local economy.

TUITION ASSISTANCE & CONTRACTED EDUCATION: \$794,440

Point of Contact providing this data is the Installation Business Office (Kathy Ash)

Fort Drum spent \$695,913 for tuition assistance and \$98,527 for contracted education programs during FY00.

IMPACT AID: \$7,952,353

State Aid extracted from 1999-00 School Year Aid Payment Summary Report (<http://stateaid.nysed.gov/>)

Federal Aid provided by Pauline Proulx, Communications Director, Nat'l Assn of Federally Impacted Schools (<http://www.sso.org/nafis>)

School aid is provided to local school districts from both the State and Federal Departments of Education. One of the determining factors for aid received is the student population. Having students enrolled because of federal employment (military & civilian) affects aid levels.

Federal Impact aid, was signed into law by President Harry S. Truman in 1950, to directly reimburse public school districts for the loss of traditional revenue sources due to a federal presence or federal activity. Since its inception, the program has been amended many times. Today its legal reference is P.L. 103-382, Title VIII.

Traditionally, property, sales and personal income taxes account for a large portion of the average school district's annual budget. However, federally connected students can adversely affect a school district's financial base because their parents or guardians do one or more of the following in the school districts that the students attend:

Often pay no income taxes or vehicle license fees in their state of residence;

Live on non-taxable federal property;

Shop at stores that do not generate taxes; or

Work on non-taxable federal land.

Federal impact aid provides a payment to school districts in lieu of these lost taxes to assist with the basic educational needs of its students.

State aid is more complicated. Typically, the school districts affected by Fort Drum's school age population receive aid in several categories, some of which are:

**Basic Operating Aid
Limited English Proficiency Aid
Gifted and Talented Program Aid
Computer Hardware / Technical Equipment Aid
Extraordinary Needs Aid
Educationally Related Support Services Aid
Building Transportation Aid**

Federal impact aid to schools in the Tri-County area totaled \$5,327,353; State impact aid to schools totaled \$2,625,000 for the 1999-2000 school year.

PARTNERING WITH THE COMMUNITY:

Point of Contact providing this data is the Public Affairs Office (Lori Ward)

Each year the local community has many opportunities to visit Fort Drum.

Annually, the public joins us for Mountainfest, a Fourth of July Celebration showcasing the 10th Mountain Division. Mountainfest activities include equipment displays, rappelling demonstration, car and boat show, craft fair and flea market, petting zoo and midway activities, a 56 gun salute to the states and territories, culminating with a 10th Mountain Division Band concert and fireworks display.

The community is also invited to join us for the U.S. Army Soldier Show, an entertainment showcase touring the world under the direction of the United States Army Community and Family Support Center.

The Dog Days of Summer concert, the Army's own major concert series with top name professional artists brought the community to Fort Drum for an evening of outdoor entertainment on Division Hill in August.

Fort Drum soldiers and their family members belong to local civic, professional, volunteer, and religious organizations. They are also active community members working and volunteering in schools and youth activities throughout the North Country.

Partnering relationships with local schools, through organizations such as the Education Liaison Committee, provide unique educational opportunities. We have hosted students for job-shadowing experiences throughout the year to assist in career goal setting.

The 10th Mountain Division Band performed concerts and participated in many parades and other civic events in the local area.

Tours of the installation were provided for civic, youth, school, and Army recruiter-sponsored groups.

Guest speakers and military equipment displays have been important aspects of school, community, or recruiting events.

Fort Drum also had opportunities to "visit" the local community this year.

In February, Soldiers from the 10th Mountain Division assisted the New York Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) in adding lime to Hidden Lake to create a healthy habitat for aquatic life. Due to acid rain, the lake was not capable of sustaining live fish. Soldiers transported 20 tons of lime from Stillwater Reservoir to Hidden Lake, 3.5 miles away from the reservoir in the Adirondack Mountains. UH-60 Black Hawk helicopters were used to transport and drop the lime onto the frozen lake where DEC workers spread it out upon the icy surface. Without the helicopters, the lime would have had to be transported on foot, since no automotive transportation is allowed in the forest. When the ice melted, the lime blended with the water to restore the pH level. (Army News Service, March 8, 1999)

On August 31st, members of the 10th Mountain Division, U.S. Army Air Ambulance Detachment, hoisted a patient to safety from a moving ship on the St. Lawrence River. Within an hour-and-a-half of receiving the call, the crew delivered the patient to Samaritan Medical Center where he recovered from brain tumor surgery. (Army News Service, Sept. 24, 1999)

Partnering opportunities such as these benefit both the installation and our surrounding communities.

CONCLUSION: \$441,510,994 IN FY00 \$4,877,796,915 TO DATE

The total economic impact of a military installation on a geographic area is difficult to calculate. For the purpose of this report, leakage of military expenditures from the region and state have not been estimated, nor have expenditures by more than 40,000 soldiers who visit annually. Analysis of the direct expenditures from Fort Drum highlights the post's importance to Northern New York and New York State's economic well being. The continuing annual impact of Fort Drum's spending on the community is substantial, and totaled over \$441,510,994 in FY00. Total spending from FY88 to date exceeds \$4,877,796,915.

FY00 Spending By Category	
Payroll (Drum)	\$351,492,285
Medical/Dental	\$31,955,800
Army Community Housing	\$20,478,954
Contracts (Tri-County)	\$8,973,976
Credit Card	\$11,897,886
Payroll (MCA Contractors)	\$7,000,000
Federal Aid	\$5,327,353
State Aid	\$2,625,000
Payroll (Corps of Engrs)	\$730,000
Education (Tuition Assistance/Contracts)	\$794,440
PX/Comsy Equip Service & Maintenance	\$188,200
Veterinary	\$47,100
TOTAL	\$441,510,994

Cumulative Investment FY88 to Date	
Fiscal Year	Amount
1988	\$271,715,512
1989	\$332,094,861
1990	\$317,301,075
1991	\$371,844,455
1992	\$365,671,927
1993	\$383,470,275
1994	\$377,435,633
1995	\$389,289,789
1996	\$397,281,856
1997	\$392,901,745
1998	\$432,415,785
1999	\$404,863,008
2000	\$441,510,994
TOTAL	\$4,877,796,915

FORT DRUM AT A GLANCE - Capital Assets

Point of Contact providing this data is Public Works (Karen Taylor)

Surfaced Roads (MI)	141.3
Unsurfaced Roads (MI)	241
Runways/Taxiways/Parking Aprons (Sq. Yd.)	1,098,286
Parking (Sq. Yd.)	2,447,217.9
Sidewalks (Sq. Yd.)	369,923.1
Electric Lines (LF)	2,692,583
Water Lines (LF)	763,118
Gas Lines (LF)	247,484
Sanitary Sewer Lines (LF)	464,176
High Temp Hot Water Lines (LF)	225,991
Storm Sewer Lines (LF)	253,775
Fence (LF)	461,686
Railroad Trackage (MI)	13.8
Communication Lines (MI)	266.4
Airfield Lighting (LF)	162,926
Fuel Lines (MI)	4.7

FORT DRUM AT A GLANCE - Building Utilization

Point of Contact providing this data is Public Works (Karen Taylor)

Type	Square Feet
Training/Operations	339,064
Headquarters and Unit Supply	1,100,233
Maintenance	1,231,672
Warehouse	1,121,442
Administration	301,216
Chapels/Religious Education	45,762
Troop Billets	1,698,533
BOQ/BEQ	208,924
Dining Facilities	153,209
On-Post Family Housing	3,980,974
Morale, Welfare & Recreation	405,904
PX/Clothing Sales	194,064
Commissary	82,800
Medical Facilities	183,147
Miscellaneous	523,504

THE ARMY SONG

First to fight for the right,
and to build the nation's might,
And THE ARMY GOES ROLLING ALONG.

Proud of all we have done,
Fighting 'till the battle's won,
And THE ARMY GOES ROLLING ALONG.

Then it's Hi ! Hi ! Hey!
The Army's on its way.
Count off the cadence loud and strong!
For where'er we go,
You will always know that
THE ARMY GOES ROLLING ALONG.

*This booklet was prepared by the
Installation Business Office, Fort Drum, NY 13602-5102*