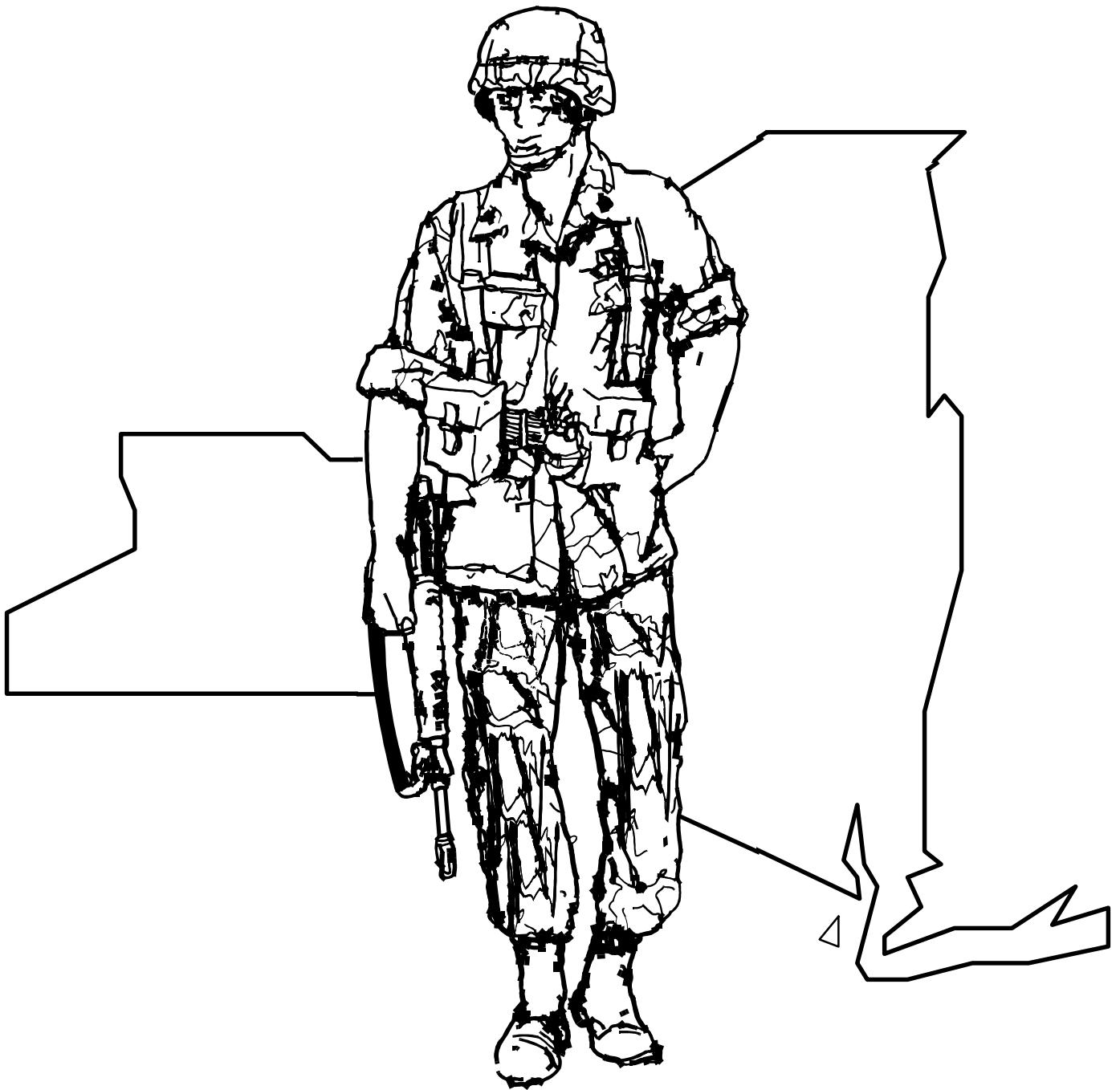


# Fort Drum

## Economic Impact Statement



**Fiscal Year**

## ***HISTORY OF FORT DRUM***

Fort Drum has been used as a military training site since 1908, 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.

Learning that the War Department was looking for areas in northern New York to train the troops, the Watertown Chamber of Commerce proposed the Army 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 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 held on Pine Plains and surrounding farm lands.

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 were 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 1941, 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 to train at Pine Camp were General George C. Patton's 4th Armored Division (General Creighton Abrams was a battalion commander here at the time), the 45th Infantry Division and the 5th Armored Division.

The post also served as a prisoner of war camp. Of those prisoners who died here, one Italian and six Germans are still buried in the Sheepfold Cemetery near Remington Pond.

### ***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. It was followed by the rest of the battalion, less Company D, 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 (LI) 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, and 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 US 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 Division 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 ridge line 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 infantryman 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. His company was pinned down by heavy artillery, mortar and small-arms fire near Castel d' Aiano, Italy. 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 and wounded three and captured their weapon. 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 at 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. The drive was delayed by destroyed tunnels and road blocks. 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 sent to Camp Carson, Colorado. There on 30 November 1945, the 10th Mountain Division was disbanded.

### ***Postwar Growth of Skiing***

Veterans of the 10th Mountain Division were in a large part responsible for the development of skiing into a big name sport and popular vacation industry after World War II. Ex-soldiers from the 10th laid out ski hills, built ski lodges, designed ski lifts and improved ski equipment. They started ski magazines and opened ski schools. Vail, Aspen, Sugarbush, Crystal Mountain, and Whiteface Mountain are but a few of the ski resorts built by 10th Mountain veterans.

### ***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 US since World War II. The 10th Mountain Division (LI) 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 damages 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 to 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 US 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 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 11).

### ***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. They were quickly surrounded by Somali gunmen. 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 a half hours of continuous fighting, this was the longest sustained fight by regular US 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 US led coalition force in Haiti which 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 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 for 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 for Bosnia a day later. B Company's mission is to defend a critical bridge site, C Company's mission is to act as the theater reserve. While these units have returned to Drum, a detachment from 110th MI Battalion, and A Company, 2/22 deployed on September 3, 1997 and October 14, 1997 respectively to augment SFOR-2.

### ***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 (LI) & FORT DRUM COMMAND GROUP***



***Commanding General***  
***MG LAWSON W. MAGRUDER III.***

***Assistant Division Commander, Operations***  
***BG ZANNIE O. SMITH***

***Assistant Division Commander, Support***  
***COL JAMES H. PILLSBURY***

***Chief of Staff***  
***COL CLYDE M. NEWMAN***

***Division Command Sergeant Major***  
***CSM TEDDY E. HARMAN***

***Garrison Commander***  
***COL RICHARD R. BABBITT***

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

***Garrison Command Sergeant Major***  
***CSM JOSEPH E. MCLAUGHLIN***

## 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 business 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: \$299,167,641

Fort Drum is the largest employer in Northern New York. In FY97 10,050 soldiers and 2,604 civilians were employed at Fort Drum. Civilian and military payrolls totaled \$60,081,015 and \$239,086,626 respectively.

Personnel Category	Number Employees
<b>Military:</b>	
Garrison	168
Division	8,023
Non-Division	1,269
Tenants	590
<b>Military Total:</b>	<b>10,050</b>
<b>Civilian:</b>	
Garrison	1,219
Division	12
Tenants	1,002
Nonappropriated Fund	371
<b>Civilian Total:</b>	<b>2,604</b>
<b>Grand Total:</b>	<b>12,654</b>

<b>ARMY COMMUNITY HOUSING: \$21,214,765</b>
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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.

<b>Location</b>	<b>Annual Expenditure</b>
Watertown	\$6,153,230
LeRay	\$3,406,567
Calcium	\$3,395,886
Gouverneur	\$1,777,711
Philadelphia	\$1,548,705
Carthage	\$1,298,589
West Carthage	\$1,235,931
Clayton	\$1,027,248
Copenhagen	\$789,539
Lowville	\$581,359
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$21,214,765</b>

<b>CONTRACTING: \$14,029,259</b>
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Fort Drum is a major customer for construction companies and suppliers of goods and services in Northern New York State.

In FY97, Fort Drum awarded a total of 98 construction contracts worth \$11,852,707. Of those, 30 contracts worth \$6,795,432 were awarded to companies in Jefferson, Lewis and St. Lawrence Counties. The US Army Corps of Engineers also awarded construction contracts for work at Fort Drum. Major construction contracts awarded in FY97 totaled \$40,000,000. Contractor wages related to those contracts is estimated at \$12,000,000. The largest of these projects is the Base Realignment and Closure Committee (BRAC) expansion of the airfield. Once completed, WSAAF will be an all weather airfield capable of meeting all 10th MTN DIV (LI) deployment requirements. The Rapid Deployment Facility (RDF) was a separate project from the BRAC expansion, but was built to complement it. The RDF is a military passenger terminal capable of processing 1200 departing or arriving soldiers (including their equipment) at a time. The ranges on Fort Drum are the best in the Army, and therefore provide the best training opportunity for the soldiers of the 10th MTN DIV (LI) and other units who elect to train on the post. Toward maintaining the status of being the best, current range construction includes: Anti Armor Tracking and Live Fire (Range 37); Infantry Platoon Battle Course (Range 24); Multi Purpose Training (Range 23); and to maximize the utility of these assets, the Training Command Complex.

Fort Drum also awarded 9,025 supply and service contracts worth \$37,193,503. Of those, 502 contracts worth \$7,233,827 were awarded to businesses in the Tri-County area.

<b>Top Ten Contractors</b>	
Contractor	\$ Amount of Contract
Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation	\$8,497,778
Gracon Corporation	\$4,741,878
Development Authority of the North Country	\$3,638,182
Lawman Heating & Cooling	\$2,278,549
EDSI	\$1,908,064
<i>M.A.C. Construction*</i>	\$1,891,286
Sheen & Shine, Incorporated	\$1,830,688
<i>Jefferson Rehabilitation Center*</i>	\$1,729,538
<i>Collins Hammond Electrical Contractor*</i>	\$909,715
Agway Petroleum	\$800,966

*\*Blue Ribbon Contractor Award Recipient*

The International Merchant Purchase Authorization Card (IMPAC) Program was used to purchase \$10,097,834 worth of supplies and services this fiscal year. Purchases on the Government VISA card are limited to transactions under \$2,500 each. The economic impact of these purchases directly affected local businesses, however a breakout of dollars expended specifically in the Tri-County area is not available.

**MEDICAL SERVICES: \$34,774,167**

The United States Medical Department Activity (USA, MEDDAC) at Fort Drum provides a managed health care program to soldiers and their families. Family members seek primary care at Guthrie Ambulatory Health Clinic on Fort Drum or from contract providers close to their housing areas. When additional care is needed it may be provided at the clinic or through referral to providers in the community. In FY97, USA, MEDDAC expended \$34,774,167 in the north country area for these services. Expenditures included payroll, supplies, contracts, and medical claims.

**DENTAL SERVICES: \$2,291,875**

Most family members of active duty soldiers at Fort Drum are enrolled in the TRICARE-Family Member Dental Plan (FMDP). The plan is a comprehensive dental plan available to spouses and children of active duty members of the uniformed services. The plan includes many types of professional services such as diagnostic preventive, basic restorative, sealants, endodontics, periodontics, oral surgery, prosthodontics/crowns and orthodontics. There are approximately 40 participating dentists in the North Country area. We estimate that at least 9,500 family members are participating in the FMDP. Since family member care at Fort Drum is limited to emergencies only, the economic impact of the FMDP to the local area is obviously great, however, there are no statistics either from the FMDP carrier, United Concordia Companies, Inc. or the local dental society to confirm this. In FY97, USA, DENTAC expended \$2,291,875 in the north country area for these services. Expenditures included payroll, supplies, contracts, and dental claims.

**TUITION ASSISTANCE & CONTRACTED EDUCATION: \$712,863**

Fort Drum spent \$589,788 for tuition assistance and \$123,075 for contracted education programs during FY97.

**IMPACT AID: \$7,657,589**

The Department of Defense provides education aid to public school districts serving military family members. The determination of how much each school district receives is based on the total number of students, the tax base and the type of student attending the school. Federal impact aid to schools in the Tri-County area totaled \$5,033,233; State impact aid to schools totaled \$2,624,356 for the 1996-1997 school year.

### **OTHER COMMUNITY IMPACTS:**

Fort Drum soldiers, family members, and employees participate in the Combined Federal Campaign. Our goal this year was \$150,000. Pledges during the campaign yielded \$221,042. The portion of that amount pledged directly for human service organizations serving the North Country is not available as we go to press.

### **PARTNERING WITH THE COMMUNITY:**

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 appearances of the US 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 organizations, professional organizations and volunteer and religious organizations. They are also active community members working and volunteering in schools and youth activities throughout the North Country - a benefit to both the installation and the surrounding communities.

Throughout the year, soldiers and civilian employees participated in events in many communities throughout New York, Pennsylvania, Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Canada. This included over 40 parade or concert performances by the 10th Mountain Division Band and over 100 guest speakers and military equipment displays for schools or

community celebrations. Tours of the post were provided for 40 civic, youth, school, or Army recruiter-sponsored groups.

A new opportunity to visit Fort Drum is our Internet web site. Please visit us at [www.drum.army.mil](http://www.drum.army.mil).

<b>CONCLUSION: \$392,901,745 IN FY97; \$3,597,139,928 TO DATE</b>
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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 42,000 troops who visit annually. Analysis of the direct expenditures from Fort Drum highlight 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 \$392,901,745 in FY97. Total spending from FY88 to date exceeds \$3,597,139,928.

FY97 Spending By Category	
Payroll (Drum)	\$299,167,641
Medical	\$34,774,167
Army Community Housing	\$21,214,765
Contracts (Tri-County)	\$14,029,259
Payroll (MCA Contractors)	\$12,000,000
Federal Aid	\$5,033,233
State Aid	\$2,624,356
Dental	\$2,291,875
Education (Tuition Assistance/Contracts)	\$712,863
Payroll (Corps of Engrs)	\$535,000
PX/Comsy Equip Service & Maintenance	\$518,586
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$392,901,745</b>

Cumulative Investment	
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	\$395,414,656
1997	\$392,901,745
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$3,597,139,928</b>

## FORT DRUM AT A GLANCE - Capital Assets

Surfaced Roads (MI)	139.7
Unsurfaced Roads (MI)	201.5
Runways/Taxiways/Parking Aprons (Sq Yds)	1,005,912
Parking (Sq Yds)	2,281,349
Sidewalks (Sq Yds)	367,495
Electric Lines (LF)	2,168,118
Water Lines (LF)	749,361
Gas Lines (LF)	186,615
Sanitary Sewer Lines (LF)	461,845
High Temp Hot Water Lines (LF)	225,991
Storm Sewer Lines (LF)	247,916
Fence (LF)	433,201
Railroad Trackage (MI)	13.8
Communication Lines (MI)	226.1
Airfield Lighting (LF)	107,685
Fuel Lines (MI)	4.1

## FORT DRUM AT A GLANCE - Building Utilization

Type	Square Feet
Training/Operations	216,871
Headquarters and Unit Supply	1,043,963
Maintenance	1,206,748
Warehouse	816,770
Administration	460,947
Chapels/Religious Education	46,030
Troop Billets	1,928,843
BOQ/BEQ	213,644
Dining Facilities	213,004
On-Post Family Housing	3,981,130
Morale, Welfare & Recreation	476,573
PX/Clothing Sales	203,121
Commissary	82,800
Medical Facilities	174,910
Miscellaneous	153,704



*Prepared by the Directorate of Resource Management, Fort Drum, NY 13602-5102*