

Fort Drum

**Economic
Impact
Statement**

FY98

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 farmlands.

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. The rest of the battalion, less Company D, followed it 3 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 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 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 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 2 days. After the first 2 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. 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 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. 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 5 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 November 30, 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 Nuremburg, the 10th occupied a strategic center position in the NATO defense forces. With 9 Infantry Battalions, 4 Artillery Battalions, and 1 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 (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).

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 3 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 12 hours. The 2-14th had a total of 29 soldiers wounded and one killed. Task Force Ranger suffered 19 killed, 57 wounded, and 1 missing (captured, later returned alive). Estimates of Somali militia losses were 300 killed and over 700 wounded. With 6 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 U.S. 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 September 19, 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. 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 January 7, 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 with the coordination of the 10th Mountain Division and Fort Drum, the New York Army National Guard, FEMA, NY State Emergency Management Office, and the three county Emergency Management Offices to ensure support was provided when 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 2500 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 (LI), 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. Construction on the \$9,189,890.00 project began in September 1995. Range 23 was named in honor of 1LT 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, 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. COL Karl W. Johnson, Garrison Commander, made opening remarks at the memorial ceremony. Mr. Cary R. Brick, nephew of 1LT Charles H. Herr, and MG Lawson W. Magruder III also addressed those in attendance. Emily Herr Brick and Edmund D. Herr participated, along with MG Magruder in the unveiling of a plaque naming Range 23 in honor of their brother, 1LT Charles H. Herr.

Wheeler-Sack Army Airfield Transfer of Mission -1998

The transfer of Aerial Point of Embarkation of the 10th Mountain Division (LI) from Griffiss Minimum Essential Airfield (MEA) to Wheeler-Sack Army Airfield (WSAAF) is 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 (LI) 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 ammunition. 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 from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. 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 (LI). Sharing the podium with MG Lawson W. Magruder III, Commander of the 10th Mountain Division (LI) were GEN Thomas A. Schwartz, FORSCOM Commander, LTG W.F. "Buck" Kernan, 18th Airborne Corps Commander, and the Honorable John M. McHugh, Senator, Republican, Pierrepont Manor, N.Y.

Memorialization of Hays Hall - 1998

LTG 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 memorial ceremony was conducted on September 16 in front of the 10th Mountain Division Headquarters. Hundreds of 10th Mountain Division (LI) veterans, their guests, and modern day soldiers were in attendance. MG Lawson W. Magruder III, LTG W.F. "Buck" Kernan, 18th Airborne Corps Commander, and Mr. George J. Hays, son of LTG Hayes, made remarks. A painting by artist Shari Reese of LTG 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 were in attendance. Two soldiers, PFC James Henry Martin, Jr. and PFC 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. MG Lawson W. Magruder III, Commander of the 10th Mountain Division (LI) and MG (Retired) David C. Meade, former commander of the 10th, made ceremonial remarks. Mr. Dean Carmichael, President, National Association of the 10th Mountain Division made welcome remarks.

Historical Collection Grand Opening - 1998

MG 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 (LI) and Fort Drum memorabilia from the War of 1812 to 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 two captured Soviet anti-aircraft artillery weapons systems.

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

Commanding General
MG LAWSON W. MAGRUDER III.

Assistant Division Commander, Operations
BG GARY D. SPEER

Assistant Division Commander, Support
COL STEPHEN F. GARRETT

Chief of Staff
COL GALEN B. JACKMAN

Division Command Sergeant Major
CSM TEDDY E. HARMAN

Garrison Commander
COL KARL W. JOHNSON

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: \$325,885,624

Point of Contact providing this data is the Installation Business Office (Maggie Stephens)

Fort Drum is the largest employer in Northern New York. In FY98 10,515 soldiers and 2,463 civilians were employed at Fort Drum. Civilian and military payrolls totaled \$54,688,713 and \$271,196,911 respectively.

Personnel Category	Number Employees
Military:	
Garrison	95
Division	8,438
Non-Division	1,266
Tenants	716
Military Total:	10,515
Civilian:	
Garrison	1,168
Tenants	1,024
Nonappropriated Fund	271
Civilian Total:	2,463
Grand Total:	12,978

ARMY COMMUNITY HOUSING: \$21,629,413

Point of Contact providing this data is Public Works (Joan Fohr)

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	\$6,259,457
LeRay	\$3,759,200
Calcium	\$3,271,671
Gouverneur	\$1,781,796
Philadelphia	\$1,568,348
Carthage	\$1,317,365
West Carthage	\$1,266,857
Clayton	\$1,037,809
Copenhagen	\$778,542
Lowville	\$588,368
Grand Total	\$21,629,413

CONTRACTING: \$29,365,550

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 FY98, Fort Drum awarded a total of 140 construction contracts worth \$24,978,557. Of those, 42 contracts worth \$12,871,983 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 FY98 totaled \$68,200,000. Contractor wages related to those contracts is estimated at \$7,900,000.

Fort Drum also awarded 2,080 supply and service contracts worth \$32,500,503. Of those, 417 contracts worth \$7,410,520 were awarded to businesses in the Tri-County area.

The International Merchant Purchase Authorization Card (IMPAC) Program was used to purchase \$12,975,782 worth of supplies and services this fiscal year. Purchases on the Government VISA card are limited to transactions under \$2,500 each. Seventy percent of these purchases or \$9,083,047 is kept in the local area.

Top Ten Contractors	
Contractor	\$ Amount of Contract
Lawman Heating & Cooling	\$9,900,649
Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation	\$7,687,198
Beneco Enterprises, Incorporated	\$5,553,611
<i>Branon Construction Company*</i>	\$2,490,689
<i>Jefferson Rehabilitation Center*</i>	\$2,064,819
Development Authority of the North Country	\$1,789,434
Sheen & Shine, Incorporated	\$1,589,615
<i>Con Tech Building Systems*</i>	\$1,343,059
<i>M.A.C. Construction*</i>	\$1,280,011
T.J. Clement Construction Company	\$1,254,280

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

MEDICAL & DENTAL SERVICES: \$36,754,424

Point of Contact providing this data is the US Army Medical Activity (Lisa Johnson)

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.

Most family members of active duty soldiers at Fort Drum are enrolled in a comprehensive dental plan called TRICARE-Family Member Dental Plan (FMDP). Since family member dental care on Fort Drum is limited to emergencies only, we estimate that at least 9,500 family members are participating in the FMDP. Although there are no statistics available from the FMDP carrier, United Concordia Companies, Inc., the number of family members participating in this plan has an enormous economic impact in the local community

In FY98, USA, MEDDAC and USA, DENTAC spent \$36,754,424 in the North Country for medical and dental services. Medical and dental claims were treated and expended entirely as medical claims, so the exact number of claims for each type of service is unknown. Within the total amount expended, other direct expenditures also include payroll, supplies, equipment, and contracts, which medical and dental expended \$19,068,830 and \$2,140,004 respectively.

VETERINARY SERVICE: \$65,629

Point of Contact providing this data is the US Army Medical Activity (Lisa Johnson)

In FY98, USA, MEDDAC veterinary services at Fort Drum spent \$65,629 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: \$678,384

Point of Contact providing this data is the Installation Business Office (Chuck Hamlin)

Fort Drum spent \$560,879 for tuition assistance and \$117,505 for contracted education programs during FY98.

IMPACT AID: \$9,092,000

Point of Contact providing this data is the NYS Department of Education (Diane Hutchinson)

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 \$6,793,000; State impact aid to schools totaled \$2,299,000 for the 1996-1997 school year.

OTHER COMMUNITY IMPACTS: \$201,905

Point of Contact providing this data is the Office of the Secretary to the General Staff (SGT Sheresh)

Fort Drum soldiers, family members, and employees participate in the Combined Federal Campaign. Pledges during the campaign yielded \$201,905. The portion of that amount pledged directly for human service organizations serving the North Country is \$201,905.

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 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 45 parade or concert performances by the 10th Mountain Division Band and over 70 guest speakers and military equipment displays for school, community or recruiting events. Tours of the post were provided for 60 civic, youth, school, or Army recruiter-sponsored groups.

CONCLUSION: \$432,415,785 IN FY98; \$4,031,422,913 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 42,000 troops 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 \$432,415,785 in FY98. Total spending from FY88 to date exceeds \$4,031,422,913.

FY98 Spending By Category	
Payroll (Drum)	\$325,885,624
Medical/Dental	\$36,754,424
Army Community Housing	\$21,629,412
Contracts (Tri-County)	\$20,282,503
Credit Card	\$9,083,047
Payroll (MCA Contractors)	\$7,900,000
Federal Aid	\$6,793,000
State Aid	\$2,299,000
Payroll (Corps of Engrs)	\$680,000
Education (Tuition Assistance/Contracts)	\$678,483
Combined Federal Campaign	\$201,905
PX/Comsy Equip Service & Maintenance	\$162,857
Veterinary	\$65,629
TOTAL	\$432,415,785

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
1998	\$432,415,785
TOTAL	\$4,031,422,913

FORT DRUM AT A GLANCE - Capital Assets

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

Surfaced Roads (MI)	141.1
Unsurfaced Roads (MI)	240.7
Runways/Taxiways/Parking Aprons (Sq. Yd.)	1,089,039
Parking (Sq. Yd.)	2,319,765
Sidewalks (Sq. Yd.)	368,878
Electric Lines (LF)	2,652,958
Water Lines (LF)	755,616
Gas Lines (LF)	243,829
Sanitary Sewer Lines (LF)	462,485
High Temp Hot Water Lines (LF)	225,991
Storm Sewer Lines (LF)	250,056
Fence (LF)	446,362
Railroad Trackage (MI)	13.8
Communication Lines (MI)	241.1
Airfield Lighting (LF)	162,926
Fuel Lines (MI)	4.5

FORT DRUM AT A GLANCE - Building Utilization

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

Type	Square Feet
Training/Operations	249,804
Headquarters and Unit Supply	1,070,188
Maintenance	1,322,719
Warehouse	722,252
Administration	346,667
Chapels/Religious Education	45,762
Troop Billets	1,890,493
BOQ/BEQ	208,924
Dining Facilities	176,523
On-Post Family Housing	3,981,130
Morale, Welfare & Recreation	510,476
PX/Clothing Sales	201,425
Commissary	82,800
Medical Facilities	174,478
Miscellaneous	155,511

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