

**10th MOUNTAIN DIVISION (LIGHT INFANTRY)
AND FORT DRUM
STANDARDS**



FORT DRUM PAMPHLET 600-5

21 February 2018

Welcome to the Mountain, Enjoy the Climb

Welcome to the 10th Mountain Division (Light Infantry), America's light infantry division. We are honored to have you join one of the Nation's best and most storied units.

This pamphlet describes general rules and policies while serving in our division. The intent is to set standards, maintain discipline, and build esprit de corps for all of our Soldiers and units. We expect all Soldiers to know and follow these standards.

Over-arching Policy Guidance: **if it's dumb, don't do it.** Policies are general guidance that fit most situations. Policies are usually implemented for good reason. Leaders have a responsibility to question policies that do not seem to make sense; just try to find out the "why" behind it before you do. When policies do not fit the situation, Leaders must use their initiative, apply METT-TC, and good common sense to determine what action to take and take it.

Our vision for the 10th Mountain Division (Light Infantry) is:

- Everyone Climbs, No one falls!
- Leaders are always on the Belay of our Mountain Soldiers.
- A combat-ready, rapid deploying, dependable Team.
- A family of skilled, tough, ready, alert, and confident Warriors who live the Army Values and Warrior Ethos and act with Disciplined Initiative.
 - Mountaineers are Mountain Tough...the most resilient of any division in the Army
 - Every Mountaineer is a Rifleman first; the most confident marksmen of any division
 - Our Leaders and Soldiers are what right looks like in our Army for Disciplined Initiative
- Led by the personal example of decisive, flexible Leaders. Agile in thought. Unafraid to take reasoned risks. Acting confidently when orders don't fit the situation.
- Proud of our service in America's Army and the 10th Mountain Division now, and wherever the future takes us

If you have questions, ask your leaders. We are proud to serve with you in this great outfit.

“Climb to Glory!”

**10th Mountain Division (LI) & Fort Drum, NY
Fort Drum Pamphlet 600-5**

Personnel – General

Standards

**Division Command Sergeant Major
Fort Drum, NY
15 December 2017**

UNCLASSIFIED

SUMMARY of CHANGE

10th Mountain Division (LI) & Fort Drum Pamphlet 600–5
Standards

This revision dated 15 December 2017

- Changed PT hours to 0630-0800.
- Change reveille to 0630.
- Removed Soldier Appearance, Soldier Readiness Checks (SRC), Relationships between Soldiers of different rank, Hazing, Leader Book, Army Values and Soldiers Creed, Leader cold Weather Guide, Leader Hot Weather and Wet Bulb index, Suicide Prevention/ ACE Card, Chain of Command and NCO Support Channel Standard Rapid Deployment Packing List.
- Moved Class C uniform to #8 and removed Fire resistant CU, Head gear (Patrol cap & CU Bonnie Cap), Army Combat Boots, Combat and special Skills Badges, Chaplain's Branch Insignia, Camelbak, Civilian gym bag, Black/Green or brown glove and glove inserts, Identification Tags, Security Badges.
- Moved Cold Weather gear to #9 and removed Fleece jacket, Gortex or Field jacket and cold weather undergarments.
- Moved Tactical uniform to #10 and removed Tactical uniform and Fighting load.
- Moved Improved Physical Fitness Uniform (IPFU) to #11, change to authorization to wear.
- Moved Off-Duty Appearance to #12.
- Moved Conduct to #13.
- Moved Military Courtesy to #14.
- Moved Single Soldier Barracks Policy to # 16.
- Moved Assistance Organizations to # 17.
- Moved IG to # 18 and Changed to IG location from Clark Hall to 427A & 427B.
- Moved open door policy to # 19.
- Added Unbreakable Warrior Program (UWP):
- Change to Appendix D, Added Command Sergeant Major Albertson to (Past Commanders and Command Sergeants Majors) list.
- Change to Appendix D, Added MG Walter Piatt to (Past Commanders) list.
- Change to Appendix A, updated Division Deployment history by ensuring the appropriate Commanding Generals and Command Sergeants Majors are aligned with their respective Division Head Quarters deployments.

Personnel-General

Standards

FOR THE COMMANDER:	Pamphlet 600–5, dated 15 December 2017.	Sergeant Major. The exception authority does not apply to this publication.
SCOTT M. NAUMANN Colonel, IN Chief of Staff	Summary. This pamphlet provides information to educate and inform all uniformed Service Members of the 10 th Mountain Division and Fort Drum regarding specific Division and Installation policies.	Suggested Improvements. Users are invited to send comments and suggested improvements on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) through channels to the Division Command Sergeant Major, 10000 10 th Mountain Division Drive, Fort Drum, NY 13602-5007.
Official:	Applicability. This pamphlet applies to all United States Service Members assigned or attached to the 10 th Mountain Division or to Fort Drum. 10 th Mountain Division Soldiers who reside on other installations will comply with the host installation standards and policies should policies conflict.	Distribution. This publication is distributed through the following Fort Drum website: Fort Drum Intranet Portal .
LORI J. KOBYLANSKI Chief, Administrative Services Division, Directorate of Human Resources	Proponent and Exception Authority. The proponent is the Division Command	Restrictions. There are no restrictions.

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* This pamphlet supersedes 10th Mountain Division (Light Infantry) & Fort Drum Pamphlet 600-5, dated 20 April 2015

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1. Purpose

To educate and inform all Uniformed Service Members of the 10th Mountain Division and Fort Drum regarding specific Division and Installation policies.

2. Applicability

This pamphlet applies to all United States Service Members assigned or attached to the 10th Mountain Division or to Fort Drum. 10th Mountain Division Soldiers who reside on other installations will comply with the host installation standards and policies should policies conflict.

3. Responsibilities

Commanders and leaders are held responsible to ensure Soldiers present a neat appearance and conduct themselves professionally both on and off duty. All Soldiers will live the Soldier's Creed, Warrior Ethos, and the Army Values, take pride in their appearance and conduct themselves properly at all times. Everyone is required to read this pamphlet, leaders (Corporal and above) will brief their Soldiers and enforce these standards. **Leaders and Soldiers will carry this pamphlet digitally while in duty uniform.**

4. References

The following references were used while creating this pamphlet however, future changes in Army policy and regulations will supersede unless otherwise notified.

- a. AR 600–20, Army Command Policy.
- b. AR 670–1, Wear and Appearance of Army Uniforms and Insignia.
- c. DA PAM 670-1 Guide to the Wear and Appearance of Army Uniforms and Insignia
- d. 10th Mountain Division, Fort Drum **and Fort Polk** Policy Letters.

5. 10th Mountain Division Mission and Mentality

a. Mission: The 10th Mountain Division (LI) and Fort Drum rapidly deploys **trained, combat-ready forces globally**, and provides **mission command** for Army or Joint Forces in order to prevent, shape, or win in combat.

b. Mentality: All Soldiers of the 10th Mountain Division will be physically prepared to rapidly deploy on short notice, to fight anywhere in the world. It is your responsibility to be technically and tactically proficient in order to accomplish the mission. Train in peacetime as hard as you may have to fight in war. Set high standards and act with discipline and initiative; this is what sets our Army apart from all others

6. Climber Standards

a. Mountaineers live the **Golden Rule, Army Values, the Soldiers Creed, and Warrior Ethos**. Mountaineers do their best, **enforce standards**, and get the job done. Mountaineers persevere despite privation, chaos, and uncertainty, refusing to quit or lose.

b. Mountaineers are **Skilled**. Good at their job. Able to perform their tasks in the dark, in the rain, **under fire**, and without thinking about it. The rest of the Division can count on them.

c. Mountaineers are **Tough**. Mountain Tough...Resilient...**mentally and physically**. Tough and resilient enough to be comfortable being uncomfortable, to take a surprise or shock and bounce right back into the fight, to move as far and fast as necessary and to fight as long and as hard as necessary to win.

d. Mountaineers are **Ready**. Always ready to **deploy, move, or fight**. Physically fit with bags packed, weapons zeroed, and gear prepped. Mentally prepared for **anything**. Flexible enough to recognize and react to the unexpected or take advantage of a sudden opportunity.

e. Mountaineers are **Alert**. Living on Amber. Paying attention to what is going on around them. Seeing what is coming towards them. Noticing when something is out of place. A curious scout-sensor looking behind doors and underneath tarps on patrol. They have an edge

in combat because they see bad things before they happen.

f. Mountaineers are **Confident**. Confident in themselves, at their job, with their weapon, in their teammates and their unit.

g. Mountaineers act with **disciplined initiative**. Mountaineers do the right thing even when no one is looking. Mountaineers do not sit and wait for orders. They determine what needs to be done and do it without being told. Mountaineers follow SOPs and orders, but are smart enough to see when the plan no longer fits the situation and is failing; smart enough to come up with a new plan that will work and have the guts enough to do it.

h. Mountain Leaders lead by **personal example**. They share risks and hardships with their Soldiers. They lead by the concepts of commander's intent and mission orders. They carefully plan, in advance, but stay flexible in execution. They are not afraid to take measured risks or to act decisively when the situation is uncertain.

i. Mountain Leaders are **responsible and accountable** for their decisions, their troops, and their equipment.

j. Mountain Leaders know that foremost they must **train their Soldiers to fight, win, and come home alive**. They know, "the more we sweat in peace, the less we bleed in war." They know we do have to practice being miserable and we will fight just like we have trained.

k. Mountain Leaders ensure their unit is **secure, postured, and ready** to move or fight on short notice. They check security before bedding down. They are never surprised by the enemy.

l. Mountaineers are expected to **be ready now** with the equipment they have and are expected to maintain and account for his/her equipment at all times. Time must be provided by leaders to do both.

7. Class C (Utility) Uniform Wear Standards

The Utility Uniforms consist of the Combat Uniform, hospital, food service and cold weather uniforms. The utility uniforms are designed to fit loosely; alterations to make them form fitting are not authorized. Keep uniforms free of holes and tears; keep all pockets properly closed. Soldiers will not place their hands in pockets except momentarily to retrieve items.

a. Utility Uniform Wear.

(1) The utility uniforms **may be worn** off post **during duty hours** at the discretion of the Soldier. If worn off-post, uniforms will be clean, serviceable, and worn IAW AR 670-1. The utility uniform is **unauthorized** for wear off post **after duty hours** unless at an official function where the uniform is deemed appropriate attire. Short stops while in duty uniform after duty hours is authorized (i.e. to fuel your vehicle or for a five minute quick stop to pick up essential of food or other sundries). Short stops are exactly that: five to ten minutes, **not one hour (+) shopping sprees**.

(2) Soldiers may not wear utility uniforms (Class C) in establishments that primarily sell alcohol. If the establishment sells food and alcohol, Soldiers may wear utility uniforms in these establishments, but under no circumstance will the Soldier consume alcohol while in utility uniform off post.

(3) Soldiers may consume alcohol in utility uniform (Class C) on post at unit functions or gatherings with the prior approval of their Battalion Commander in accordance with Fort Drum Regulation 215-1.

(4) Utility uniforms will not be worn when other service uniforms are more appropriate (ASU/Class A or Class B). The utility uniform is not considered appropriate for social or official functions off the installation such as memorial services, funerals, weddings or inaugural ceremonies etc... and therefore will not be worn.

(5) The wearing of a combination of civilian and military clothing is prohibited unless prescribed in AR 670-1 or other authorization documents approved by HQDA.

b. Combat Uniform (CU). The CU is a combat uniform designed to be worn under the body

armor. Company level commanders of all three Army Components may authorize Soldiers to roll the sleeves on the Universal Camouflage Pattern (UCP) ACU, Operational Camouflage Pattern (OCP) ACU or the Operation Enduring Freedom Pattern (OEF-CP) ACU coats. The sleeves on the Army Aircrew Combat Uniform (A2CU) will not be rolled under any circumstances. Soldiers will wear at a minimum the U.S. Army and name tapes, rank, U.S. Flag Insignia and Unit Shoulder Sleeve Insignia.

c. Headgear. Soldiers in uniform will wear appropriate headgear when outdoors except when it interferes with safety. Headgear will not create a bulky appearance or protrude from any pocket.

(1) **Beret**. The black beret will be worn as the Army Service Uniform (ASU) headgear and usually worn as the primary headgear for ceremonies.

(2) **Micro-fleece Cap**.

(a) Due to harsh North Country winters, Soldiers are authorized to wear the micro-fleece cap as the primary headgear when temperatures reach **32° F and below** or when designated by the Chain of Command. During these temperatures, the micro-fleece cap will be worn as the primary headgear for PT and all duty activities, both on and off post. Battalion Commanders can make a change to the duty head gear if the temperature, to include wind chill, reaches 32 degrees or above.

(b) The commercially procured embroidered or embossed 10th Mountain Division black fleece cap is authorized for wear with the winter duty uniform, **Physical Fitness Uniform** and civilian clothes while at home station. The cap may be worn individually and in formation when the fleece cap is authorized. Soldiers are not required to have the cap, but are authorized to purchase it at the individual SM's expense and wear it as an optional uniform item while assigned to the 10th Mountain Division (Light Infantry). The fleece cap will be worn with the embroidered 10th Mountain Division patch over each ear. This is the only authorized method of wear for the embroidered micro-fleece headgear.

d. Cavalry Stetson and Spurs. Stetsons and spurs are authorized for wear at Cavalry formations and functions at the platoon, troop, and squadron level when authorized by the troop or Squadron commander. They are generally not authorized for wear at brigade and division-level formations or functions (i.e., change of command, memorial ceremonies, Mountain Salutes, etc...) unless specifically requested by the Squadron commander and approved by the Brigade/Division commander in advance. Wear of the Stetson and spurs will be confined to the Squadron area or the location of the Cavalry function and will not be worn in other areas either on or off-post other than the function site. Stetsons and spurs will be serviceable, clean, and worn in a manner consistent with the U.S. Cavalry traditions with CU, ASU, or dress uniforms.

e. Reflective Safety Belt. Reflective Safety Belts are PPE, leaders need to determine appropriate PPE for every situation. Commanders will conduct risk management and have discretion with the utilization of reflective safety belts. When conditions dictate the wearing of the reflective belts, e.g. limited visibility, road guards, traffic control personnel, personnel conducting police call, the reflective belt is worn around the waist in summer months. In winter, the reflective belt will be worn diagonally from the wearer's **RIGHT** shoulder to **LEFT** hip.

f. Neck Gaiter. The brown neck gaiter is authorized and may be worn with the CU, PFU, and tactical uniforms when temperatures reach **32° F and below** or when designated by the Chain of Command. It may be worn as a neck warmer, hood, or balaclava/mask. Neck gaiters will be removed when indoors.

g. Instructor T-shirt (BLC/LFS Instructors). The Instructor T-shirt authorized for wear by WLC and LFS instructors, and MWR fitness center attendants will be worn in the academy/teaching or gym area only. The Instructor T-shirt may be worn anywhere on/off the installation while conducting daily assigned duties.

8. Cold Weather

Leaders will ensure all Soldiers are protected and safeguarded against cold weather injuries. Leaders at every level will use their best judgment in all situations to mitigate the risks of injuries. Commanders and Leaders will use the Fort Drum Wind Chill chart to reduce the risk of cold weather injuries (see appendix H). Based off of the environmental conditions, the task(s) to be performed, and the duration of exposure, Commanders and Leaders will prescribe the appropriate uniform and adjust as necessary when conditions change.

Below is a list of approved garments for wear to help you look out for your Soldiers' safety and well-being.

a. Extended Cold Weather Clothing System (ECWCS). Approved outer garments may be worn with or in lieu of the CU as indicated by weather conditions or as directed by the chain of command (See appendix I). When worn, these outer garments **will** have US Army nametape, last name tape, rank, organizational SSI and US Flag Insignia attached and displayed on hook and loop fasteners as provided. Soldiers will not alter the appearance of these garments.

b. Cold Weather Boots. **Gortex boots (temperate or intermediate) will be worn during winter months (1 November-31 March) when risk of cold weather injuries exists.** If issued, extreme cold weather vapor barrier (VB) boots will be worn as directed by the chain of command.

c. Survival Gear. When training across Route 26 in the winter months (1 November-31 March) all personnel will have a survival rucksack consisting of at least **a sleeping bag, wet/cold weather equipment and clothing, water, and one ration at the minimum.**

d. Skin Camouflage. Wear of camouflage is a tactical conditions based decision. Wear of facial camouflage is determined by a Squad Leader or above based on tactical requirement. **Facial camouflage will not be worn when ambient or wind chill temperature drops below 32 Degrees Fahrenheit.**

9. Tactical Uniform

Commanders may establish more prescriptive uniform SOPs when they deem necessary as long as they adhere to the enduring principles and minimum standards below.

a. Advanced/Enhanced Combat Helmet (ACH/ECH). The helmet will be complete with camouflage cover, pad suspension system, retention system (chinstrap), camouflage band, and NVG mount **if issued**. Wear the chinstrap fastened at all times. Soldier's last name in block letters will be centered on the front of the camouflage band (**offset over left eye with NVG mount**). Soldiers are not required to have rank attached to camouflage cover beneath the NVG mount.

b. Ballistic Protection. Our organizing principle is "Train as You'll Fight." Many training events do not require ballistic protection (land navigation, foot marches, etc...) but live-fire training and collective training events with a tactical scenario and an opposing force are examples that do. When full ballistic protection is required, the minimum uniform requirements consists of standard field uniform (ACH, earplugs, ballistic eyewear, protective gloves) plus the base Improved Outer tactical Vest (IOTV) or, if issued, Interceptor Body Armor (IBA) or Soldier Plate Carrier System (SPCS). During live fire training, deployments or when directed, Soldiers will be issued and **wear front and back SAPI/ESAPI ballistic plates**. Commercial body armor and plate carriers are not authorized for wear in the 10th Mountain Division. The IOTV, IBA, and SPCS are the only authorized body armor for training or deployment unless otherwise issued.

10. Improved Physical Fitness Uniform (IPFU)

The first line leader (FLL) in charge will ensure the PFU is worn correctly at all times. FLLs may adjust the uniform based on Soldier comfort and weather conditions. Leaders will use the Mountain Portal weather updates to reduce the risk of cold weather injuries.

a. Pregnancy PFU. Pregnant Soldiers will wear the PFU until such time that it becomes too small or uncomfortable. Pregnant Soldiers are authorized to wear the T-shirt outside the trunks. At no time will commanders require pregnant Soldiers to purchase a larger PFU in order to accommodate the pregnancy. When the uniform becomes too small or uncomfortable, pregnant Soldiers may wear equivalent civilian workout clothes that are conservative and professional in appearance. Pregnant Soldiers will attend PRT daily at the Division Pregnancy and Post-Partum PRT session. Battalion Commanders may approve a Soldier's absence from a PRT session for routine organizational training.

b. Foot March PRT. The PFU with combat boots, fighting load and/or rucksack may be worn as a Conditioning Foot March uniform. Boots will be worn with green, black, or brown issued socks when conducting a Foot March. Commanders will designate the packing list and leaders will conduct PCC's/PCI's to make sure all Soldiers have the same items in and affixed their rucksacks prior to the start of the Foot March.

c. Unit T-shirts. Battalion Commanders may authorize a distinctive unit T-shirt for wear with the PFU. T-shirt guidelines are as follows:

(1) Authorized for units no smaller than Company, Troop, Battery, or separate Detachment.

(2) Shirts will be the same color at battalion level with the same logo on the front of the shirt. Company logos are authorized on the back of battalion T-shirts, however, logos must be in good taste with no profanity, nudity, or gross images.

(3) Soldiers may voluntarily purchase the unit T-shirt, or they may be purchased through unit fund-raisers. Soldiers will not be required to purchase a unit T-shirt.

d. IPFU Wear. The PFU is authorized for wear to, from, and during physical training only. Soldiers are authorized to make short stops while wearing the PFU (**i.e. at the shoppette or gas station**). **The PFU is not authorized for wear in establishments such as the Post Exchange (PX), Commissary on post, the Mall or other local shopping areas off post.**

e. Electronic devices. Any and all devices that play music or any type of media are **Not Authorized** for use while conducting physical fitness outdoors in the PFU, for example speakers affixed to rucksack during foot marches. Ear buds are authorized for use while in PFU indoors when conducting physical fitness.

11. Off-Duty Appearance

High standards of appearance should carry over into your selection of civilian attire. Wear of appropriate attire avoids public embarrassment and promotes a sense of community.

While off-duty, Soldiers, Family members, and Civilians may dress casually and comfortably however, there are legal, moral, safety, and sanitary criteria that require a dress code for Fort Drum's service facilities. Soldiers and their guests must comply with established dress codes for all facilities on Fort Drum.

a. Clothing. Clothing with obscene, slanderous, or vulgar words or drawings, or clothing which makes disparaging comments concerning the U.S. Government are not authorized. Pajamas are not authorized in Fort Drum's service facilities.

b. Foot Wear. Bare feet in any facility, except where footwear is not appropriate, such as swimming pools, are not authorized. Sandals or shoes without socks or stockings are authorized.

12. Conduct

You are expected to carry out your duties and to conduct yourself properly on and off-duty by living the Army Values, the Soldiers Creed, and representing the 10th Mountain Division. There are civil laws, which pertain to all citizens, Soldiers included, and you must obey these laws. You will use professional language in public and common areas (i.e., PX, commissary, CDC, mall, Movie Theater, etc...). Profanity and inappropriate language is prohibited in these locations. Soldiers will demonstrate appropriate respect for civilian authorities on and off the installation.

a. Work Call Formation. Every workday, leaders will conduct "morning parade" which may consist of Drill & Ceremonies, police call, common area walk through, and or in ranks inspection for 15 minutes prior to work call to ensure that we are meeting the Army standards.

b. Loud Noise. Soldiers will not operate vehicles with radios or other such sound systems at a volume that impairs the driver's ability to hear outside sounds or another vehicle's horn. Playing a radio, CD player, stereo, or any sound system too loud, in a vehicle, walking on the street, in the barracks, or in housing is prohibited. No audio equipment may be played loudly enough to be heard more than **30 feet away (25 feet away at Fort Polk)**. Fort Drum quiet hours are between 2100-0800, no loud or unusual noises during this time.

c. Traffic Regulations. You must have a valid driver's license, registration, and insurance to operate a motor vehicle. Any lapse in any of these could result in your driving privileges being suspended for 5 years on all military installations.

(1) Speed Limits. Vehicular traffic will slow to 10 MPH when passing Soldiers during PT or anytime when passing Soldiers in formation (three or more). Speed limits are strictly enforced. Offenders will appear before the U.S. Magistrate and attend drivers' training as directed, unless their offense allows payment of the fine by mail.

(2) Restraining devices (lap belts and shoulder belts when so equipped), when riding in any vehicle, on or off duty, on or off post, are mandatory. Children under the age of eight must be in a "specifically designed seat" which meets the current New York State Motor Vehicle safety standards. An appropriate child restraint system is one that meets the child's size and weight recommended by the manufacturer.

Troop Straps will be utilized while transporting Soldiers in tactical vehicles. All Soldiers riding in the back of a tactical vehicle will wear an ACH/ECH at all times and when operating or riding in a tactical vehicle in both training and cantonment areas.

(3) All government personnel (military and civilian) desiring to operate a motorcycle or moped on Fort Drum, Fort Polk, or any other government installation, must satisfactorily complete the Motorcycle Safety Foundation (MSF) course. Rider and passenger must wear mandatory safety equipment while operating motorcycle, moped, or ATV on or off DOD installations. All riders must wear a Department of Transportation (DOT) approved helmet properly fastened under the chin, eye protection, full-fingered gloves, long trousers, long sleeved shirt or jacket and over-the-ankle shoes or boots.

(4) Bicyclists and individuals using other similar modes of transportation are required to wear helmets and either a reflective belt or vest.

(5) Soldiers will not transport personnel in the rear of pick-up trucks that do not have a cap (camper shell). Although authorized, it is highly encouraged to not transport personnel in the rear of pick-up trucks with a camper shells.

d. Drugs. Possession or use of drugs is a violation of the UCMJ and State and local laws. Possession of any controlled non-prescription substance or use of prescription drugs intended for another person, and "Spice" is against the law. Spice is defined as a chemical augmented herbal substance marketed under a number of commercial names (including, but not limited to... "Spice", "Genie", "K2", "Spice Diamond", "Spice Gold", "Spice Silver", "Yucatan Fire", and/or "Zohai") for intended purpose of being ingested, smoked, inhaled, burnt in order to

inhale the smoke thereby produced, or otherwise consumed. The division runs an active drug and alcohol program. Soldiers will be subject to random urinalysis testing.

e. Alcohol Usage and Laws. Refer to Fort Drum Regulation 215-1

f. Firearms and Prohibited Items. All Soldiers and Family members are required to comply with the following concerning the use and storage of firearms:

(1) Mandatory Registration of all privately owned firearms maintained or used on post with the Provost Marshal Office. **You must license all handguns with the State of New York.** Until licensed, store all handguns in unit arms rooms or with registered off-post firearm dealers. **Storage or possession of privately owned firearms in troop billets/barracks/common areas is strictly prohibited!**

(2) It is unlawful to store, transport, use, or possess privately owned firearms, weapons, and ammunition except:

(a) In a unit arms room, Family quarters, or Bachelor Officer/Enlisted Quarters.

(b) When engaged in sporting activities, such as hunting and target shooting, at locations authorized by the Garrison Commander.

(c) When transporting privately owned firearms, weapons or ammunition between places of use, possession, or storage, as authorized by the unit or Garrison Commander.

(d) It is unlawful to transport, or cause to be transported, any loaded privately owned firearm on the installation.

(e) It is unlawful to possess military ammunition, including blank ammunition, except as authorized by the unit or Garrison Commander.

(f) It is unlawful to carry concealed or openly displayed about your person any bowie knife, dirk, dagger, slingshot, loaded cane, metallic knuckles, razor, shuriken, stun gun, pistol, gun, or other deadly weapon of like kind. This does not apply to an ordinary pocketknife carried in a closed position. "Ordinary pocket knife" means a small knife having a cutting edge of no more than three (3) inches in length, designed for carrying in a pocket or purse, which has its cutting edge and point entirely closed by its handle, and that may not be opened by a throwing, explosive, or spring action. This prohibition does not apply to the following persons:

(g) Persons carrying military, hunting or fishing knives, either fixed blade or folding, and being used in conjunction with authorized hunting, fishing, military training, or field exercises.

(h) Division personnel acting under orders requiring them to carry arms and weapons.

(i) Persons legally carrying a handgun, when not concealed, and being used in conjunction with authorized hunting or target shooting in authorized areas.

(j) It is unlawful to possess "blackjacks," "slappers," riot clubs, night sticks, lead or iron pipes, rubber or plastic hoses wrapped with tape or filled with sand, lead, buckshot, or any other material, or any similar devices, except when specifically authorized by the unit or Garrison Commander for duty, officials, or guards in performing police duties or guard duty.

(k) It is unlawful to use or possess nunchakus, stars, shurikens, or other martial arts related weapons outside training/exhibition areas unless authorized by the unit or Garrison Commander.

(l) It is unlawful to conceal on the person or within his/her immediate reach razors, ice picks, screwdrivers, or similar devices and tools to use as weapons.

(m) It is unlawful to use or possess pyrotechnics, grenades (including smoke), or other explosive of any type except when authorized by the unit or Garrison Commander for use in conjunction with approved military training.

(n) It is unlawful to use or possess mace or any other commercial or homemade device designed to disperse a chemical agent for the primary purpose of incapacitating another, except when authorized in writing from the commander of the Company, Troop, or Battery to which they are assigned.

(o) It is unlawful to possess bolt cutters, crowbars, wrecking bars, or tools, which could be used to gain entry into a secured area, room, or wall locker except for those items which would

normally be used in individual maintenance of an automobile or motorcycle and are secured in a POV/motorcycle, Family quarters, or Bachelor Officer/ Enlisted Quarters.

(p) The use of BB/pellet rifles, BB/pellet pistols, slingshots, spear guns, or other missile throwing devices, except at locations specifically designated by the Garrison Commander for authorized hunting or proficiency training is prohibited on Fort Drum and Fort Polk.

(q) Willful violation of the above items is punishable under the UCMJ and applicable civil laws if violation occurred off the installation.

13. Military Courtesy

Various forms of courtesy have become military customs and traditions. It is important to render a proper hand salute and greeting of the day. **Our adherence to these courtesies demonstrates our discipline.**

Saluting. The exchange of a salute is one of the oldest traditions in the military and a visible sign of good discipline and mutual respect.

a. Saluting Senior Officers. Salutes and salutations (greetings) are rendered by enlisted personnel to officers/warrant officers and by junior officers/warrant officers to seniors. All Soldiers/subordinates render the salute unless it would be impractical (e.g., arms full of packages). All subordinates initiate the verbal greeting and hand salute with the unit motto... "Climb to Glory" followed by "Sir" or "Ma'am" as appropriate. The superior in return greets the subordinate with a return hand salute and the unit motto... "To the Top!" Greetings should be rendered when you recognize the officer/warrant officer regardless if you or the officer/warrant officer is in uniform or civilian clothes.

b. In the Field. Saluting is mandatory during training exercises following the same rules as in garrison.

c. Greetings are rendered by enlisted personnel to Non-Commissioned Officers. All Soldiers exchange verbal greetings, the unit motto or "Climb to Glory" followed by rank ("Sergeant Major, Sergeant" as appropriate). The return greeting is the unit motto or "To the Top!" Greetings should be rendered when you recognize the NCO regardless if you or the NCO is in uniform or civilian clothes.

14. Single Soldier Barracks Policy

Refer to Fort Drum installation Barracks Policy Letter 17-16

15. Assistance Organizations

If you have a problem, any problem you cannot resolve, do not keep it to yourself. There are many people who are interested in helping you and you're Family. The first person you should contact is your immediate supervisor. He or she is very interested in helping you and is available 24 hours a day. Use your chain of command.

a. Army Community Services (ACS). ACS is ready to provide information, assistance, and guidance on varied subjects such as financial planning, food stamps/Women Infants and Children (WIC) eligibility, relocation, Exceptional Family Member Assistance/advocacy, domestic violence prevention, stress and anger management, parenting, speaking and writing English, and completing a high school education. ACS also maintains a loan closet for newly arrived Soldiers and Family members awaiting household goods, and provides baby bundles for newborn infants of junior enlisted Soldiers. Army Emergency Relief (AER) is located with ACS.

b. Legal Assistance. The mission of the legal assistance program is to assist those eligible for legal assistance with their personal legal affairs in a timely and professional manner by (1) meeting their needs for information on personal legal matters; and (2) resolving their personal legal problems whenever possible, free legal advice regarding family law, estate planning, real property, economic issues, civilian and military administrative law, torts, taxes, and civilian criminal matters is available to Soldiers, Retirees, and Family Members. The office also

provides free powers of attorney and notarial services. The office also cannot assist you with military justice matters, private business activities, litigation against the United States, and employment matters. The Fort Drum Legal Assistance Office is located in room A2-68, Clark Hall. Powers of attorney and notarizations are available on a walk-in basis. All other matters are by appointment. The office is closed on federal holidays and DONSA's. Additional information is available by calling Fort Drum Legal Assistance help desk at 315-772-5261, or the Fort Polk Legal Assistance help desk at 337-531-2580.

c. Fort Drum Claims Office. Located at 174 First Street East at the Office of the Staff Judge Advocate. The mission of the claims office is to process claims made against the United States Army for torts in which the Army is involved. Soldiers needing assistance with Household Goods Claims should contact the Fort Knox Claims Office at 502-626-3000. The Fort Knox Claims office is the sole office within the Army which deals with Household Goods Claims. The main number for the Fort Drum Claims office is 315-774-6569, and its hours of operation are Monday-Friday, 0900-1700.

d. American Red Cross. Located on Fort Drum in Clark Hall; the phone number is 772-6561. Located on Fort Polk in building 3504; the phone number is 351-2041. Emergency services are available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. The Red Cross provides military personnel and their Family members with counseling, emergency notifications and financial assistance due to an emergency.

e. Chaplain. Your unit chaplain is always available to you for spiritual or Family counseling. A duty chaplain is on call at all times. Call MOC at 315-772-8620 or Garrison SDO at 315-772-5647 to contact Staff Duty Chaplain during off-duty hours, on Fort Drum. The duty chaplain at Fort Polk can be reached at 337-208-2868 24 hours a day.

f. Education Center. The Fort Drum Education Center (phone 772-6878) is located in building P-4300. The Fort Polk Education Division (phone 531-7815/5517) is located in building 660. The mission of the Education Center is to support the Army Continuing Education System by building professionalism, encouraging self-improvement, and serving each individual at his/her academic level of need. Some programs are the goArmyU Program and Functional Aptitude Skills training. Contact your unit leadership for further questions.

g. Behavioral Health Services. Behavioral Health is located in building P36. The Fort Drum Behavioral Health Department in conjunction with the Fort Drum/Samaritan Behavioral Health Clinic provides comprehensive mental health services, i.e., psychiatry, psychology, social work service, and substance abuse/dependence services for all Active Duty Soldiers.

(1) After 9:00 PM: Samaritan Medical Center Emergency Department (315) 785-4100.

(2) Fort Drum 24 Hours Crisis line: (315) 785-4516.

(3) On Fort Polk Behavior Health Service can be reached at 1-877-298-3514 during duty hours and through the Bayne-Jones Army Community Hospital 24/7 Emergency Service Center after duty hours at 1-877-272-7337.

(4) National Suicide Prevention Hotline: 1-800-273-8255.

(5) 24/7 help source: www.armyonesource.com or 1-800-342-9647 for help anytime/anywhere.

16. Inspector General (IG) Assistance

a. The IG advises the Commanding General, 10th Mountain Division (Light Infantry) and Fort Drum on the state of discipline, economy, efficiency, moral and readiness of assigned and attached units and activities. The IG focuses on issues that impact readiness and war fighting capability through the functions of assistance, inspections, investigations, and teaching/training.

b. It is every Soldier's right to seek the advice of the (IG) concerning requests for assistance, complaints, or grievances that have not been resolved by the chain of command. The Division IG at Fort Drum is located in BLDG. 427A & 427B, phone 772-5492. The IG office at Fort Polk is located in BLDG 1943, phone 531-2100.

c. Remember, you must first have permission to be absent from your place of duty if you choose to visit the Division IG during duty hours.

d. You are encouraged to use your chain of command first. More often than not, they can and will resolve any matter that concerns you.

17. Open Door Policy

If you have a problem your first-line supervisor cannot solve, go see the next higher leader or commander. Every commander from the Commanding General down to Company/Troop/Battery/Detachment commanders within the division has an open door policy. Commanders are available to their Soldiers at all times. All Soldiers are free to use open door policy at any level after first notifying their chain of command of their intent to seek open door policy. They do not have to state the reason for seeking to use the open door policy. Soldiers can also use the CG's Hotline. The CG's Hotline is for Soldiers, Family members or Civilians who feel that they have exhausted their chain-of-command options and resources to solve problems and issue. Fort Drum offers a 24-hour hot-line, phone (315) 772-6666. At both Fort Drum and Fort Polk, the Commanding Generals ask that all enlisted open door policy issues be directed to their Command Sergeants Major first.

18. Sexual Harassment / Assault Response Prevention (SHARP)

The policy of the Army is that sexual harassment and sexual assault is unacceptable conduct and will not be tolerated. Army leadership at all levels will be committed to creating and maintaining an environment conducive to maximum productivity and respect for human dignity. Sexual harassment is defined as any Soldier or Civilian employee who through behavior of a sexual nature attempts to control, influence, or affect the career, pay, or job of a Soldier or Civilian employee, or make deliberate or repeated verbal comments or gestures of a sexual nature that are offensive to the person to whom addressed, or makes abusive physical contact of a sexual nature.

a. Military Complaint Process for Sexual Harassment:

(1) Informal Complaint: Complainant does not wish to file in writing with a SHARP representative.

(2) Formal Complaint: Complainant files in writing and swears to the accuracy of the information with a SARC/SHARP.

b. Commanders. Commanders at all levels are reminded that sexual harassment and assault incidents are sensitive issues and must be addressed immediately and with care. **All allegations of sexual assault will be immediately reported to the first O-6 commander and the Division Command Group.** The ONLY Commanders that can enforce SHARP related punishments are O-6 level and higher. Army Law Enforcement has well-established procedures for the investigation and immediate social work intervention of sexual assault incidents. Commanders should call their Brigade Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARC), the Division SHARP team at (315)774- 2728 or call Fort Drum CID at (315)772-5417 for more in-depth information. At Fort Polk the SHARP team can be reached on a 24hr hotline at 337-531-1848 or call Fort Polk, CID at 337- 531-7182.

c. Division Sexual Assault Reporting Process: **If anyone is a victim of Sexual Assault or encounters someone that has been a victim, call the 10th MTN DIV (LI) 24/7 Sexual Assault Hotline at (315)767-6128, or the DoD Safe Helpline at 1(877)995-5247, or follow the steps for filing a Restricted Report or Unrestricted Report.

d. Special Victim Counsel: A Special Victim Counsel (SVC) is available to provide victims of sexual assault with confidential legal representation related to issues that may arise as a result of being sexually assaulted. SVC's assist with both Restricted and Unrestricted Reports. All Service members and Civilian dependents (adult and children if the accused is a Service

member) are eligible for representation. SVCs provide advice and representation throughout the entire military justice process, accompany the victim at CID interviews, hearings, and court-martial, advocate the victims' interests with the Command, and provide Legal Assistance services. The Fort Drum SVC is located in Room A2-68 in Clark Hall and can be reached by phone at 315-772-5261.

19. Safety

a. Fort Drum Off Limit Areas. All training areas (generally east of Route 26), firing ranges, and impact areas are off limits to POVs unless the Combat Readiness Training Division (CRTD) grants permission. Coordinate with CRTD in building T-4855, 772-7152, before driving your POV in these areas. Fort Polk commander will designate and disseminate their post off limit areas.

(1) New York Route 3A is off-limits to all tactical military vehicles. Military vehicles will be permitted to cross Route 3A only at the two approved crossing sites (at the R/R tracks vicinity grid VP 485757 and at Lake School Road vicinity grid VP 522757). Emergency, safety, EOD, DIV CMD GRP, and engineer vehicles on official duty are exempt from this restriction.

(2) **There will be no tactical vehicle traffic in the town of Antwerp.**

(3) All water areas within and adjacent to Fort Drum are off limits for swimming except Remington Pond and approved public swimming areas which have lifeguards on duty. The portion of the Black River that borders Fort Drum is off limits for all recreational activity except fishing from the banks. The portion of the Deer River that runs from the hamlet of Deer River on Route 26 to the village of Copenhagen, referred to as "Kings Falls/High Gorge," is off limits for all recreational activity.

b. POV Winter Safety. During winter months, it is recommended that your POV contain a warning kit, flares, blankets, shovel, extra warm clothes, and your vehicle will have at least 1/4 tank of fuel.

c. Tactical Vehicle Safety. Soldier safety is paramount, therefore, all Soldiers driving or riding in any tactical vehicle must wear the ACH/ECH when on or off the installation. In all Tactical Vehicles, Soldiers will wear seatbelts and use troop straps during troop transport.

d. Bicycle and/or other similar modes of transportation Safety. Bicycle helmets and a reflective safety belt are required for all personnel on Fort Drum. In accordance with New York State law, children under the age of 14 will wear helmets, elbow pads, knee pads, and wrist protection while riding bicycles anywhere in the State of New York.

e. Road Conditions.

(1) GREEN: Normal driving conditions. Roads are clear and dry. No special equipment is required. Normal dispatch procedures apply.

(2) AMBER: Low Risk, cautionary driving conditions. Roads are wet, have snow, or icy areas. Normal dispatch procedures apply; ensure drivers take precautionary measures to help avoid accidents.

(3) RED: Moderate/Medium Risk, hazardous driving conditions. Roads are covered with ice or hard packed snow. Heavy precipitation and/or high winds are limiting visibility. No unnecessary travel. Tire chains should be considered for all series of vehicles. If tire chains are utilized, speed limitations will be IAW the applicable vehicle technical manual (TM). Dispatches must be authorized and signed by an 05 Commander or Civilian 05 Equivalent Director.

(4) BLACK: High Risk, dangerous, life-threatening driving conditions. Roads are covered with hard packed snow or ice and possibly unplowed. Heavy snowfall and/or high winds causing zero visibility are occurring or expected. All DoD vehicle traffic operations are suspended except for police, fire, Emergency Medical Service (EMS), snow removal and service vehicles and other operations in support of national defense. Tire chains must be mounted on tactical military vehicles if the vehicles are authorized tire chains per the appropriate vehicle operator's manual.

Dispatches must be authorized and signed by the approving authority for high-risk missions, Brigade Commander/Garrison Director.

20. Physical Training (PT)

a. PT Hours. PT will occur from 0630-0800. Fort Drum PT prior to 0630 is permitted with Battalion Commander approval, written risk assessment, and route plan provided to the DES/MP Desk (if road movement is required).

b. Outdoor PT. 10th Mountain Soldiers are the toughest of any division in our Army. Our standard is to conduct some portion of PT outdoors every day. Division Headquarters will rarely cancel PT due to weather except in conditions of extreme road icing, heavy rain, dense fog, whiteout, or temperatures below -20 degrees F. During extreme heat or cold, commanders will adjust uniform, tasks, intensity, and duration to ensure safety and prevent injury. PT at temperatures down to -15 degrees F (ambient or wind chill) is considered low risk. PT at temperatures at or below -16 degrees F is considered medium risk as long as the Battalion commander enforces uniform guidance.

c. Gasoline Alley (Oneida/Ontario) Crossing. The crossing of Gasoline Alley (Oneida/Ontario) is prohibited by formations smaller than Platoon size elements. Platoon size elements and higher will use posted road guards to cross over from south post to north post and vice versa.

21. Unbreakable Warrior Program (UWP): Campaign to Reduce Non-Deployable Soldiers

PURPOSE: Deployable Soldiers are our number one priority. Repetitive stress and other injuries resulting from physical training are the number one *preventable* cause of non-deployable Soldiers. This program aims to reduce injuries resulting from daily PT and Soldier training through a **holistic** installation approach and by integrating multiple programs into a comprehensive physical training program.

SCOPE: Physical conditioning and nutritional intake is the foundation for keeping Soldiers healthy and ready for the rigors of today's Army tempo. Through proper planning and guidance, engaged leaders can focus training and nutrition interventions to prevent further injuries. Similarly, profile and reconditioning programs can be designed to restore fitness, prevent weight gain, and reduce further training injury during the profile and recovery periods.

HOLISTIC APPROACH TO UWP

- Education: NCODP, LPDs by DIV SURG, PAs, and PTs
- Train leaders through LFS MAW and MFT
- Show what right looks like and supervise
- Performance Triad: Proper Nutrition, Sleep, and Fitness
- Well thought-out PRT based PT Schedules
- Proper rehabilitation (R/P PRT) and progressive rehabilitation

UWP: KEYS TO SUCCESS

- BN CDR/CSM lead program with Senior Command emphasis
- The most successful programs have Company Commander and 1SG involvement
- Invest in WHO leads your PRT; pick the right leaders
- Seek assistance from installation assets and organizations
- UWP is NOT just a "profile PT" program
- Smarter, well-planned, and balanced PRT that builds the Soldier Athlete

- Unit PRT, supplement with other exercises (P90x, Insanity, Pilates, T-25, Weights, Kettle Bells) while keeping PRT concepts of preparation and recovery drills.
- Demonstrate proper techniques and show what right looks like prior to any PRT event. Continue to monitor for proper form.
- AIT / IET new Soldiers and this is their first unit, they will begin unit PRT at R/P-PRT self-paced green group.
- Require Diagnostic APFT test prior to exiting R/P PRT.
- Avoid mixing MEB population with R/P PRT when possible.
- Consider using permanent profiles Soldiers as group leaders.
- Not intended for P3T, remedial, pre-ranger training.
- Permanent profiles participation at unit discretion.

22. Climb to Glory. No matter what keep moving, we will all meet at the Top! We are honored to have you in the 10th Mountain Division (Light Infantry). Serve the nation proudly and honorably. Conscientiously apply yourself to your mission, follow these standards, live the Army Values and Soldiers' Creed and you will find the 10th Mountain Division (LI) and Fort Drum a great place to Soldier. Climb to Glory!

Appendix A

Division History and the Wickham Charter

10th Mountain Division (Light Infantry) History

Under the command of MG Lloyd E. Jones, the 10th Alpine Division was constituted on July 10, 1943, and activated on July 15, at Camp Hale, Colorado. After extensive winter and mountain warfare training, the Division moved to Camp Swift, Texas, for additional combat training. The 10th Light Division was re-designated the 10th Mountain Division on November 6, 1944 and under the command of MG George P. Hays, was deployed to the Italian theater soon thereafter. By January 1945, the division was executing combat operations in northern Italy. During these operations, the 10th Mountain Division seized German positions on Riva Ridge and Mt. Belvedere, breaking through the German mountain defenses into the Po River Valley and reaching the northern end of Lake Garda by the war's end. On April 14, Private First Class John D. Magrath performed the combat actions that would make him the division's first Soldier to earn the Medal of Honor. During nearly five months of intense ground combat in Italy, the division was opposed by 100,000 German troops, yet effectively destroyed five German divisions, unhinging the German defense in Italy and drawing German forces away from other theaters. The division sustained nearly 5,000 casualties during World War II, with 999 Soldiers killed in action.

Following the German surrender, the 10th Mountain Division deployed with troops from Yugoslavia to the Italian border near Trieste, in support of Mission UDINE. After redeploying, the division was inactivated on November 30, 1945, at Camp Carson, Colorado. However, to meet the Army's requirements to train large numbers of replacements, the 10th Infantry Division was reactivated as a training division on July 1, 1948, at Fort Riley, Kansas. In January 1954, the Department of the Army announced the 10th Infantry Division would become a combat infantry division with rotations to Europe to deter the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact. Stretched in an arc from Frankfurt to Nuremberg, the 10th occupied a strategic center position in the NATO defense forces until replaced in 1958 by the 3rd Infantry Division. The division was inactivated at Fort Benning, Georgia, on June 14, 1958.

The modern 10th Mountain Division was reactivated at Fort Drum, New York, on February 13, 1985, as one of the U.S. Army's new "light infantry" divisions under the command of BG William S. Carpenter. It was designed to meet a wide range of worldwide missions, adding a new dimension to the strategic mobility of the Armed Forces. The division's rapid mobility enabled the arrival of troops in a crisis area before conflict began and demonstrated U.S. resolve and capability. The 10th Mountain Division (Light Infantry) was designed to reassure friends and allies while deterring adversaries.

Although the 10th Mountain Division (Light Infantry) did not deploy to Southwest Asia as a unit, approximately 1,200 division Soldiers deployed to Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm in support of the 24th Mechanized Infantry Division in Iraq. The largest unit to deploy was the 548th Supply and Services Battalion with approximately 1,000 Soldiers. After Hurricane Andrew struck south Florida on August 24, 1992, the 10th Mountain Division (Light Infantry) assumed responsibility for providing disaster relief as Task Force Mountain. Division Soldiers set up relief camps; distributed food, clothing, medical necessities, and building supplies; and helped rebuild homes and clear debris.

Under the command of MG Stephen L. Arnold and CSM Robert C. Sexton the division headquarters again deployed on December 3, 1992, and was designated the headquarters for all Army Forces (ARFOR) of the Unified Task Force (UNITAF) for Operation Restore Hope in Somalia. The division's mission was to secure major cities and roads to provide safe passage for relief supplies to the starving Somali population. On October 3, 1993, a 10th Mountain Division (Light Infantry) quick reaction force (TF 2-14 IN) secured the ground evacuation route for Special Operations Task Force Ranger during the Battle of Mogadishu. Under the command of MG David C. Meade and CSM Jesse G. Laye, the Division made the first assault landing in Haiti as Multinational Force Haiti (MNF Haiti) and Joint Task Force 190 during Operation Uphold Democracy in 1994. When President Aristide returned to Haiti on October 15, 1994, his security was provided by the 10th Mountain Division (Light Infantry).

Between 1997 and 2001, the 10th Mountain Division (Light Infantry) continued to support peacekeeping and peace enforcement operations around the world, serving with the Multinational Force and Observers in the Sinai Desert to monitor the peace treaty between Israel and Egypt. In the fall of 1998, the division received notice that it would serve as senior headquarters of Task Force Eagle under the command of MG James L. Campbell and CSM Teddy E. Harman, providing a peacekeeping force to support the ongoing operation within the Multi-National Division North areas of responsibility in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Elements of the Division were forward deployed in Kosovo in 2001 and 2002 as a part of Operation Joint Guardian, where they performed multiple peacekeeping roles.

In 2001, the 10th Mountain Division (Light Infantry) provided the first conventional combat forces to deploy in response to the September 11 attacks on the United States. Division Soldiers secured critical facilities in the U.S. and the Middle East as well as a key forward-operating base in Uzbekistan before deploying into Afghanistan as the first conventional force to reinforce special operations units on the ground. During Operation Anaconda in March 2002, elements of the division headquarters, commanded by MG F.L. "Buster" Hagenback and CSM Kenneth C. Lopez, led more than 1,700 U.S. and 1,000 Afghan troops in fighting in the Shahi-Kot Valley. This force included the 3rd Brigade, 101st ABN DIV (AASLT), 2nd Brigade, 10th MTN DIV headquarters; 1st Battalion, 87th Infantry Regiment; 4th Battalion, 31st Infantry Regiment and the 3rd Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry (3PPCLI). U.S. forces estimated 500 fighters were killed during the battle.

Elements from across the division returned to Afghanistan in 2003. The division headquarters, led by MG Lloyd J. Austin III and CSM Dennis M. Carey, assumed command of Coalition Joint Task Force 180, supervising fighting brigades throughout Afghanistan. The division's 1st Brigade joined other coalition forces conducting combat operations to eliminate terrorist elements in the region and provide security and humanitarian relief efforts to the Afghan people. The 2nd Brigade provided forces as part of Task Force Phoenix to train the Afghan National Army. The 10th Combat Aviation Brigade deployed for the first time to Afghanistan, providing aviation support across in the country. During 2003, more than 6,000 10th Mountain Division (Light Infantry) Soldiers deployed in support of the war on terrorism.

In July 2004, only six months after returning from Afghanistan, the 2nd Brigade Combat Team deployed to Iraq in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom. The brigade secured the contested areas of Western Baghdad for the January 31 national elections, preventing enemy attacks from disrupting the first Iraq's first democratic election. Following the return of the division

headquarters and 1st Brigade from Afghanistan, the 10th Mountain Division (Light Infantry) began transforming into a modular division. The division officially transformed into a modular unit during a ceremony on September 13, 2004. As part of the ceremony, seven units were inactivated and 13 activated, including the 3d Brigade Combat Team. The 4th Brigade Combat Team was activated at Fort Polk, Louisiana, on January 16, 2005.

In August 2005, the 1st Brigade Combat Team deployed to western Baghdad, Iraq. The brigade was responsible for security during the October 15 constitutional referendum and the December 15 national election. The division headquarters, 3rd Brigade Combat Team, and two Battalion Task Forces from the 4th Brigade Combat Team deployed to Afghanistan in 2006. The division headquarters, commanded by MG Benjamin C. Freakley and CSM Ralph C. Borja, assumed command of Combined Joint Task Force 76 and supervised operations to defeat enemy extremist movements, establish enduring security, and set conditions for long-term stability in Afghanistan. During 3d Brigade Combat Team's deployment, Soldiers executed four significant combat operations during 12 months in the Pech Valley, Kunar Province, Helmand Province, and throughout Eastern Afghanistan. While serving in Afghanistan, Staff Sergeant Jared C. Monti became the division's second Soldier to earn the Medal of Honor during combat operations in Nuristan Province on June 21, 2006.

The 2nd Brigade Combat Team again deployed to Iraq in August 2006, moving into an area known as the "Triangle of Death," for a 15-month deployment as a part of the surge in Iraq. In winter 2006, the 10th Combat Aviation Brigade deployed again to Afghanistan as the only aviation brigade in the theater, providing aviation support for ISAF forces throughout the country. The 10th Sustainment Brigade also deployed to Afghanistan in 2006. As part of Task Force Muleskinner and the Logistics Command, the brigade assumed the vital mission of tracking and coordinating the movement of supplies, equipment, and personnel throughout the region.

The 1st Brigade Combat Team returned to Iraq in 2007, conducting stability and security operations in Northern Iraq and training the Sons of Iraq to protect their neighborhoods from insurgent violence. In 2008, the 4th Brigade Combat Team deployed to Iraq and was involved with coordinating and fighting large-scale operations including Operation Phantom Phoenix. The headquarters of the 10th Mountain Division (LI) deployed to Iraq for the first time in April 2008. Commanded by MG Michael L. Oates and CSM James W. Redmore, the division served as the command element for southern Baghdad until late March 2009, when it displaced to Basrah to coordinate security for Multinational Division South. In the fall of 2008, the 10th Combat Aviation Brigade and the 10th Sustainment Brigade also deployed to Iraq. The 10th Combat Aviation Brigade conducted personnel movements, re-supplies, air assaults, medical evacuations, and security and attack operations in support of Multinational Division North. The 10th Sustainment Brigade orchestrated sustainment support for more than 140,000 Soldiers, Marines, and civilians.

In January 2009, the 3rd Brigade Combat Team deployed to Logar and Wardak provinces in Afghanistan, guarding the southern approaches to Kabul and bringing much-needed security to both provinces. While serving in Afghanistan, Captain William D. Swenson became the division's third Soldier to earn the Medal of Honor during combat operations in Kunar Province on 08 September 2009. The 2nd Brigade Combat Team completed another tour in Iraq from 2009-2010, during the transition from Operation Iraqi Freedom to Operation New Dawn. The 1st Brigade Combat Team deployed to Afghanistan in 2010, as a part of the surge, becoming the first U.S. Army brigade combat team to operate in Northern Afghanistan. Both the division

headquarters and the 10th Combat Aviation Brigade again deployed to Afghanistan in 2010. The division headquarters, commanded by MG James L. Terry and CSM Christopher K. Greca, assumed responsibility for Regional Command South from October 2010 to October 2011, while the 4th Brigade Combat Team conducted combat operations in Wardaz and Logar provinces and the 10th Combat Aviation Brigade supported all of Regional Command East.

In the spring of 2011, the 3rd Brigade Combat Team deployed back to Regional Command South to quell the rising tension in the Zhari and Maiwand districts of Kandahar Province. The Brigade faced some of the most deeply rooted enemy 10th Mountain Soldiers had seen in over seven years. Through multiple combat operations south of Highway 1, the brigade successfully attacked through the “green zone” to the Arghandab River, forcing a wedge between insurgents and the Afghan population, which increased security and stability for the Kandahar region. As the Brigade Combat Teams began to redeploy, the 10th Sustainment Brigade assumed their forward operations from October 2011 to October 2012. This would be the last of the major Brigades that would deploy under a 12-month cycle as the Army transitioned to a 9-month deployment cycle.

In the fall of 2012, the Army designated two of the 10th Mountain Division’s Brigade Combat Teams to transition to a new form of combat operations. Brigade Combat Teams were task-organized to provide a smaller, combat advisor-focused element known as the Security Force Assistance Brigade (SFAB). The initial train-up concluded with the deployment of the 1/10 SFAB and 2/10 SFAB to Regional Command-East in January 2013, as the U.S. Army’s first SFAB units. The 10th Combat Aviation Brigade, 4/10 SFAB, and 3/10 SFAB also deployed to Regional Command-East in 2013.

In November 2012, in response to Hurricane Sandy, 10th Mountain Division (Light Infantry) Soldiers deployed to New York City and New Jersey, where they worked around the clock to support refueling operations throughout the impacted areas. Soldiers from 710th Brigade Support Battalion, 3rd Brigade Combat Team, 210th Brigade Support Battalion, 2nd Brigade Combat Team, and 10th Combat Aviation Brigade, worked with New York City and New Jersey organizations, as well as National Guard units, to support of relief efforts.

In January 2014, the Division Headquarters and 10th Sustainment Brigade deployed once again to Afghanistan. On February 6, 2014, the division headquarters, commanded by MG Stephen J. Townsend and CSM Rodney R. Lewis, assumed command of Regional Command-East with the mission of advising and assisting the Afghanistan National Security Force (ANSF). The 10th Mountain Division (Light Infantry) brought 13 years of Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF) to a close and transitioned to Operation Resolute Support (RS) as its 5th deployment to Afghanistan ended in November 2014.

In February 2015, 2nd Brigade Combat Team, 10th Mountain Division were deployed to Afghanistan as part of the Resolute Support Mission in the War in Afghanistan and returned to FT Drum in March 2016. Between late summer and early fall 2015, 300 troops from 10th Mountain's headquarters deployed to Afghanistan under the command of MG Jeffrey L. Bannister and CSM Charles W. Albertson in support of Operation Freedom's Sentinel, along with about 1,000 troops from the 3rd Brigade Combat Team. In February 2016, the Taliban began a new assault on Sangin, Helmand Province. The US responded by deploying the 2nd Battalion, 87th Infantry Regiment, 10th Mountain Division to Helmand Province in order to support the Afghan Army's 215th Corps in the province, particularly around Sangin, joining US and British special operations forces already in the area.

In October 2015, 6-6 CAV “Six Shooters” from 10th CAB became the fourth air cavalry squadron to deploy to South Korea on a nine month rotational mission.

In April 2016 the 1-10 Attack battalion deployed to Iraq as Task Force Dragon, where it had personnel deployed across the entire Central Command Area of Operations: Kuwait, Iraq, Afghanistan, and Jordan. Task Force Dragon was the only Aviation headquarters supporting the Combined Joint Forces Land Component in Iraq, and operated across the entire country. In October 2016, Task Force Dragon AH-64Ds fired the first shots of the Mosul offensive and provided devastating and accurate fires in support of the Iraqi Army's assault and seizure of Mosul. In December 2016, Task Force Dragon returned to Fort Drum

In August 2015, 1st Brigade Combat Team, 10th Mountain Division were called to support Operation Inherent Resolve in Iraq. During the nine months the brigade spent in Iraq, the country witnessed it's most pivotal campaigns in their fight to regain control of the cities of Ramadi, Fallujah, and Mosul from the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria. The Mountain Warriors provided security force assistance teams to the Iraqi Army and Kurdish government in Erbil. Additionally, 3-71 Cavalry provided interagency security cooperation to the Department of State in Baghdad.

The 10th Mountain Division (Light Infantry) continues its mission to provide trained and combat-ready forces for rapid global deployment in order to prevent, shape, or win in ground combat. The 10th Mountain Division (Light Infantry) is the trained and combat ready force of choice for rapid deployment.

Climb to Glory

THE WICKHAM CHARTER

In October 1983, the Army Chief of Staff, General John Wickham, announced his decision to create light infantry divisions. In the ten years since the American withdrawal from Vietnam, the general trend of US Army force structure development had been toward heavy mechanized and armor forces. Wickham's decision represented a major change of direction for the Army. To overcome resistance to the new units, Wickham and other Army leaders worked to generate a broad-based advocacy for light divisions.

Despite these efforts, and also despite the sound strategic rationale for this new initiative, the creation of light infantry divisions touched off a storm of protest. In a publication called *White Paper 1984: Light Infantry Divisions*, General Wickham explained the strategic need for the new light forces. A key feature of these units was their strategic mobility; because of their streamlined size and composition, they could be transported aboard Air Force aircraft to potential trouble spots. This deployability was to be attained by removing much heavy equipment, firepower, and support infrastructure from the light division while leaving it with a relatively large "slice" (50%) of combat troops.

Wickham calculated that light infantry divisions would fill a void in American military capability. Light divisions could be moved more quickly and more easily than could heavier forces. Moreover, light infantry units would be better suited for many crisis situations, such as counterinsurgency or other low intensity-type operations, than were ponderous tank or mechanized forces. General Wickham announced the creation of five light infantry divisions. Two of these -- the 7th and the 25th Divisions -- would come from the reorganization of existing active divisions. Two others (6th and 10th Mountain) would be new divisions.

Wickham decided that the new 10th Mountain Division should be activated at Fort Drum, New York. Fort Drum was then a rundown, backwater post in the economically depressed area near upstate Watertown. The prospect of tens of millions of dollars being pumped into the local economy earned the light division program strong congressional backing from the powerful New York delegation. Also coincidentally -- perhaps -- the 10th Mountain Division happened to have been the outfit of Senator Robert Dole during World War II. The Senate Minority Leader, a decorated officer who was seriously wounded in Italy, was appropriately feted at the division's activation ceremony and became a strong supporter of the division and Fort Drum.

Appendix B

10th Mountain Division Shoulder Patch, Distinctive Unit Insignia, and Task Organization

THE 10th MOUNTAIN DIVISION SHOULDER PATCH (SSI)

The 10th Mountain shoulder patch consists of a white-bordered powder keg. The powder keg is in blue, with two red bayonets crossed to form the Roman numeral “X” or ten are superimposed on it. The bayonets represent the Infantry and the numerical designation of the Division. The word "MOUNTAIN" is white on a blue tab affixed directly above the patch.



DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

Description. A gold color metal and enamel device 1 1/8th inches in height, consisting of a white mountain formed by five peaks above a blue wavy bar and crossed in front by two red bayonets points up; behind the mountain peaks, a glory of gold rays radiate from the center, enclosed by a gold scroll inscribed “CLIMB TO GLORY” in blue letters.

Symbolism. The White Mountain symbol and the blue wave represent the Division's World War II combat history in the Northern Apennines and the Po Valley campaigns in Italy. The crossed bayonets are symbolic of wartime service and further suggest the Roman numeral X, the unit's numerical designation. Scarlet is symbolic of courage and mortal danger; blue denotes steadfastness and loyalty. The gold is for excellence and white symbolic of mountaintops and high aspirations.



Appendix C

Division Medal of Honor Awardees

PFC JOHN D. MAGRATH CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR (Posthumous)

In the shadow of Monte della Spe, on a hill that had no name, only a number—Hill 909 -- many men lost their lives on 14 April 1945, a day of incredible courage and carnage. PFC John D. Magrath, from East Norwalk, Connecticut, and assigned to Company G, Second Battalion, 85th Mountain Infantry Regiment, became the division's first Medal of Honor recipient. Magrath's company commander, CPT Otis Halvorson, was killed by machine-gun fire. LTs Dalton Clark, John Clayton, and Jay Tenebaum, also of Company G, were wounded. Shortly after the company had crossed the line of departure, it came under intense enemy fire and Captain Halvorson was killed. Volunteering to accompany the acting CO with a small reconnaissance party, radioman Magrath set out with the group. After going only a few yards, the party was pinned down.

G.O. No.: 71, 17 July 1946. Citation: Private First Class Magrath, radio operator Company G, 85th Mountain Infantry Regiment, on 14 April 1945 displayed conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty when his company was pinned down by heavy artillery, mortar, and small-arms fire, near Castle d'Aiano, Italy. Volunteering to act as a scout, armed with only a rifle, he charged headlong into withering fire, killing 2 Germans and wounding 3 in order to capture a machine-gun. Carrying this enemy weapon across an open field through heavy fire, he neutralized 2 more machine-gun nests; he then circled behind 4 other Germans, killing them with a burst as they were firing on his company.

Spotting another dangerous enemy position to the right, he knelt with the machine-gun in his arms and exchanged fire with the Germans until he had killed 2 and wounded 3. The enemy now poured increased mortar and artillery fire on the company's newly won position.

PFC Magrath fearlessly volunteered again to brave the shelling in order to collect a report of casualties. Heroically carrying out this task, he made the supreme sacrifice—a climax to the valor and courage that are in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service.

SFC JARED C. MONTI MEDAL OF HONOR (Posthumous)

Sergeant First Class (then Staff Sergeant) Jared C. Monti distinguished himself by acts of gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty while serving as a team leader with Headquarters and Headquarters Troop, 3d Squadron, 71st Cavalry Regiment, 3d Brigade Combat Team, 10th Mountain Division, during combat operations against an armed enemy in Nuristan Province, Afghanistan, on June 21, 2006. While Sergeant First Class Monti was leading a mission aimed at gathering intelligence and directing fire against the enemy, his 16-man patrol was attacked by as many as 50 enemy fighters. On the verge of being overrun, Sergeant First Class Monti quickly directed his men to set up a defensive position behind a rock formation. He then called for indirect fire support, accurately targeting the rounds upon the enemy who had closed to within 50 meters of his position. While still directing fire, Sergeant First Class Monti personally engaged the enemy with his rifle and a grenade, successfully disrupting an attempt to flank his patrol. Sergeant First Class Monti then realized that one of his Soldiers was lying wounded in the open ground between the advancing enemy and the patrol's position. With complete disregard for his own safety, he twice attempted to move from behind the cover of the rocks into the face of relentless enemy fire to rescue his fallen comrade. Determined not to leave his Soldier, Sergeant First Class Monti made a third attempt to cross open terrain through intense enemy fire. On this final attempt, he was mortally wounded,

sacrificing his own life in an effort to save his fellow Soldier. Sergeant First Class Monti's selfless acts of heroism inspired his patrol to fight off the larger enemy force. Sergeant First Class Monti's immeasurable courage and uncommon valor are in keeping with the highest traditions of military service and reflect great credit upon himself, Headquarters and Headquarters Troop, 3rd Squadron, 71st Cavalry Regiment, 3rd Brigade Combat Team, 10th Mountain Division, and the United States Army.

CPT WILLIAM D. SWENSON MEDAL OF HONOR

Captain William D. Swenson distinguished himself by acts of gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty while serving as embedded advisor to the Afghan National Border Police, Task Force Phoenix, Combined Security Transition Command-Afghanistan in support of 1st Battalion, 32nd Infantry Regiment, 3rd Brigade Combat Team, 10th Mountain Division, during combat operations against an armed enemy in Kunar Province, Afghanistan on September 8, 2009. On that morning, more than 60 well-armed, well-positioned enemy fighters ambushed Captain Swenson's combat team as it moved on foot into the village of Ganjgal for a meeting with village elders. As the enemy unleashed a barrage of rocket-propelled grenade, mortar and machine gun fire, Captain Swenson immediately returned fire and coordinated and directed the response of his Afghan Border Police, while simultaneously calling in suppressive artillery fire and aviation support. After the enemy effectively flanked Coalition Forces, Captain Swenson repeatedly called for smoke to cover the withdrawal of the forward elements. Surrounded on three sides by the enemy forces inflicting effective and accurate fire, Captain Swenson coordinated air assets, indirect fire support, and medical evacuation helicopter support to allow for the evacuation of the wounded. Captain Swenson ignored enemy radio transmissions demanding surrender and maneuvered uncovered to render medical aid to a wounded fellow Soldier. Captain Swenson stopped administering aid long enough to throw a grenade at approaching enemy forces, before assisting with moving the Soldier for air evacuation. With complete disregard for his own safety, Captain Swenson unhesitatingly led a team in an unarmored vehicle into the kill zone, exposing himself to enemy fire on at least two occasions, to recover the wounded and search for four missing comrades. After using aviation support to mark locations of fallen and wounded comrades, it became clear that ground recovery of the fallen was required due to heavy enemy fire on helicopter landing zone. Captain Swenson's team returned to the kill zone another time in a Humvee. Captain Swenson voluntarily exited the vehicle, exposing himself to enemy fire, to locate and recover three fallen Marines and one fallen Navy Corpsman. His exceptional leadership and stout resistance against the enemy during six hours of continuous fighting rallied his teammates and effectively disrupted the enemy's assault. Captain William D. Swenson's extraordinary heroism and selflessness above and beyond the call of duty are in keeping with the highest traditions of military service and reflect great credit upon himself, Task Force Phoenix, 1st Battalion, 32nd Infantry Regiment, 3rd Brigade Combat Team, 10th Mountain Division, and the United States Army.

Appendix D Past Division Commanders and Command Sergeants Major

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 Hamlet	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 1998
Major General James L. Campbell	Mar 1998	Aug 2001
Major General F. L. (Buster) Hagenbeck	Aug 2001	Aug 2003
Major General Lloyd J. Austin III	Aug 2003	Aug 2005
Major General Benjamin C. Freakley	Aug 2005	Apr 2007
Major General Michael L. Oates	Apr 2007	Sep 2009
Major General James L. Terry	Sep 2009	Nov 2011
Major General Mark A. Milley	Nov 2011	Dec 2012
Major General Stephen J. Townsend	Dec 2012	Mar 2015
Major General Jeffrey L. Bannister	Mar 2015	April 2017
Major General Walter Piatt	Apr 2017	Present

10th MOUNTAIN DIVISION COMMAND SERGEANTS MAJOR

CSM Southern W. Hewitt	Jan 1985	Jul 1990
CSM Robert C. Sexton	Jul 1990	May 1994
CSM Jesse G. Laye	Jun 1994	Jul 1995
CSM Frank J. Mantia	Jul 1995	Feb 1998
CSM Teddy Harman	Feb 1998	Jul 2000
CSM Kenneth C. Lopez	Oct 2000	Aug 2002
CSM Dennis M. Carey	Aug 2002	Jun 2004
CSM Ralph C. Borja	Jul 2004	May 2007
CSM James W. Redmore	Jul 2007	Mar 2010
CSM Christopher K. Greca	Mar 2010	Nov 2011
CSM Richard Merritt	Jan 2012	Jan 2014
CSM R. Ray Lewis	Jan 2014	Jan 2016
CSM Charles W. Albertson	Jan 2016	Aug 2017
CSM Samuel J. Roark	Oct 2017	Present

Appendix E
Division and Army Songs

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

ARMY SONG
(Sung to the tune of the original Field Artillery Song)

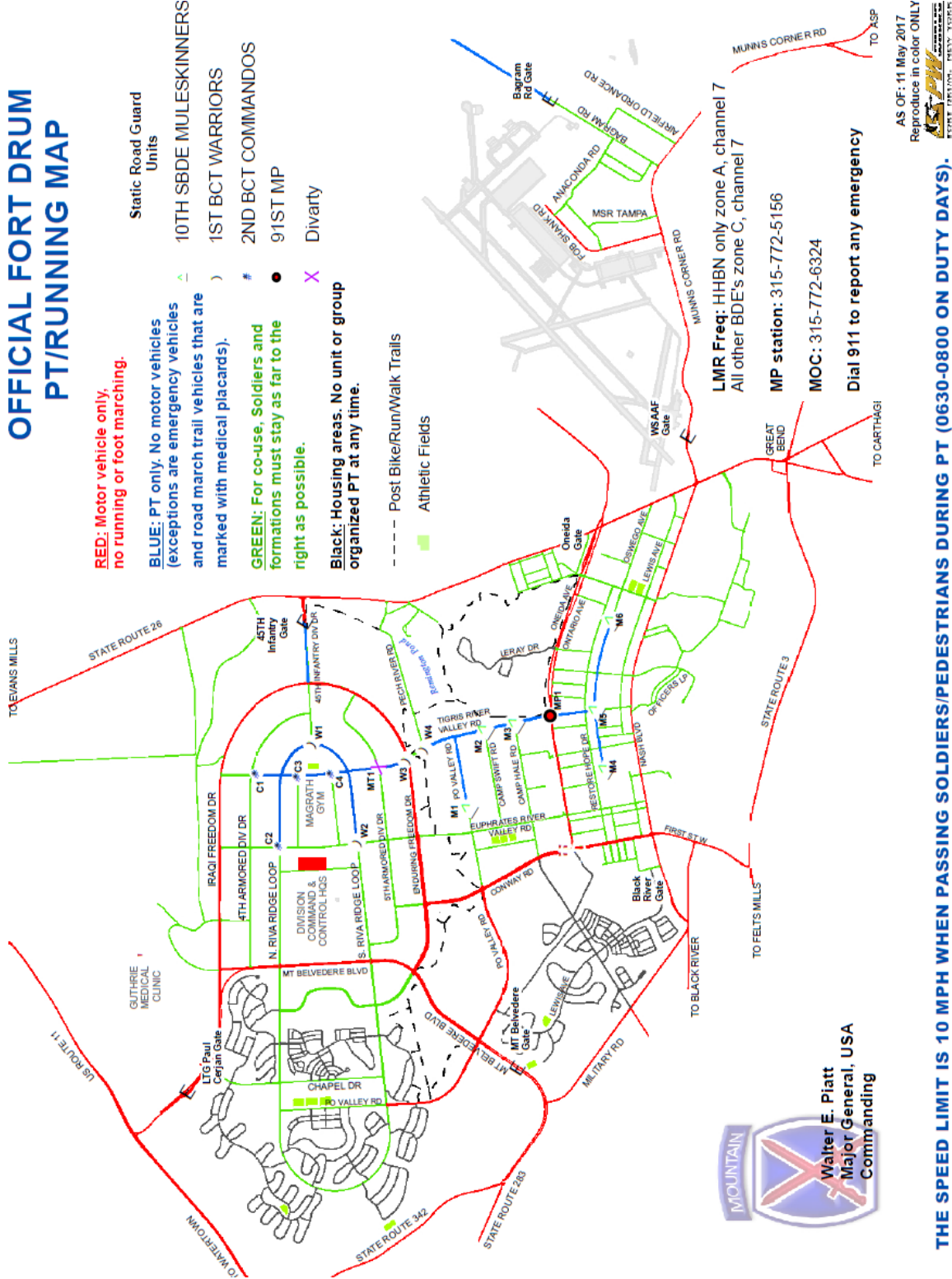
March along; sing our song, with the Army of the free.
Count the brave; count the true, who have fought to victory.
We're the Army and proud of our name!
We're the Army and proudly proclaim:

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.

Appendix F

Official Fort Drum PT/Running Maps



Appendix G
Key Contacts
Fort Drum Contacts (Area code 315)

Boss	772-7807
CG Hotline	772-6666
Chaplain	772-5591
CIF	772-4348
Dental	772-8891
Education Center	772-6878
EFMP	772-4653/4620
Finance	772-5529/7794
Fire and nonemergency	772-3180/6060
ID Cards	772-5149
IG	772-5492
JAG	772-7704
Legal Assistance	772-5261
Magrath Gym	772-9670
Monti Gym	772-4936
MP	772-5156
MWR	772-8222
Clark Hall	772-0479
Safety Office	772-5352
Tricare	772-5111
WIC	315-782-9222
WTB	772-0416
ACH Housing	772-6883
Post Locator (1:00pm-3:45pm M-F)	772-5869
Post Operator	772-6011
National Suicide Prevention Hotline	1-800-273-8255
Fort Drum 24 Hours Crisis line	785-4516

Fort Polk Contacts (Area code 337)

Boss	531-1948
CG Hotline	772-6666
Chaplain	208-2868
CIF	531-7510
Dental	531-4854
Education Center	531-1537
EFMP	531-2840
Finance	531-8648
Fire and nonemergency	531-2911
ID Cards	531-1891
IG	531-2100
JAG	531-0236
Legal Assistance	531-2580
Wheelock Fitness Center	531-6795
MP	531-0705
MWR	531-1951
Provost Marshall	531-0705
Safety Office	531-4329
Tricare	800-874-2273
WIC	238-6410
Post Operator	531-2911
National Suicide Prevention Hotline	1-800-273-8255
Bayne-Jones Army Community Hospital	531-3118
National Suicide Prevention Hotline	1-800-273-8255

Appendix H (Leader Wind Chill Chart)

		Air Temperature (F)																
		40	35	30	25	20	15	10	5	0	-5	-10	-15	-20	-25	-30	-35	-40
5	36	31	25	19	13	7	1	-5	-11	-16	-22	-28	-34	-40	-46	-52	-57	-63
10	34	27	21	15	9	3	-4	-10	-16	-22	-28	-35	-41	-47	-53	-59	-66	-72
15	32	25	19	13	6	0	-7	-13	-19	-26	-32	-39	-45	-51	-58	-64	-71	-77
20	30	24	17	11	4	-2	-9	-15	-22	-29	-35	-42	-48	-55	-61	-68	-74	-81
25	29	23	16	9	3	-4	-11	-17	-24	-31	-37	-44	-51	-58	-64	-71	-78	-84
30	28	22	15	8	1	-5	-12	-19	-26	-33	-39	-46	-53	-60	-67	-73	-80	-87
35	28	21	14	7	0	-7	-14	-21	-27	-34	-41	-48	-55	-62	-69	-76	-82	-89
40	27	20	13	6	-1	-8	-15	-22	-29	-36	-43	-50	-57	-64	-71	-78	-84	-91
45	26	19	12	5	-2	-9	-16	-23	-30	-37	-44	-51	-58	-65	-72	-79	-86	-93
50	26	19	12	4	-3	-10	-17	-24	-31	-38	-45	-52	-60	-67	-74	-81	-88	-95

Wind speed based on measures at 33 feet height. If wind speed measured at ground level, multiply by 1.5 to obtain wind speed at 33 feet and then utilize chart.

	LITTLE DANGER (frostbite occurs in >2 hours in dry exposed skin)
	INCREASED DANGER (frostbite could occur in 45 minutes or less in dry, exposed skin)
	GREAT DANGER (frostbite could occur in 5 minutes or less in dry exposed skin)

Appendix I (10th Mountain Division (LI) ECWCS)

Figure 1. Active, Cold: 0° to 30°F.

LEGEND
Items to be Worn at this Temperature (Cold 0° to 30°F):
 1-2 Light-Weight Cold Weather Undershirt and Drawers
 3-4 Mid-Weight Cold Weather Shirt and Drawers
 5-6 Soft Shell Jacket and Trousers

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Figure 2. Active, Wet/Intermittent Wet: 40°F (±10°).

LEGEND
Items to be Worn at this Temperature (Wet/Intermittent Wet 40°F (±10°):
 1-2 Light-Weight Cold Weather Undershirt and Drawers
 3 Wind Cold Weather Jacket
 4 Soft Shell Trousers

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Appendix I (10th Mountain Division (LI) ECWCS)



Figure 3. Active, Cold/Wet: 35° to 45°F.

LEGEND
Items to be Worn at this Temperature (Cold/Wet 35° to 45°F):
 1-2 Light-Weight Cold Weather Undershirt and Drawers
 3-4 Soft Shell Jacket and Trousers

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Figure 4. Active, Extreme Cold: -25° to 0°F.

LEGEND
Items to be Worn at this Temperature (Extreme Cold -25° to 0°F)
 1-2 Light-Weight Cold Weather Undershirt and Drawers
 3-4 Mid-Weight Cold Weather Shirt and Drawers
 5 Fleece Cold Weather Jacket
 6-7 Soft Shell Jacket and Trousers

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Appendix I (10th Mountain Division (LI) ECWCS)

LEGEND
Items to be Worn at this Temperature (Cold/Wet 30° to 45°F):
 1-2 Light-Weight Cold Weather Undershirt and Drawers
 3 Fleece Cold Weather Jacket
 4-5 Extreme Cold/Wet Weather Jacket and Trousers

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LEGEND
Items to be Worn at this Temperature (Wet Above 45°F):
 1-2 Light-Weight Cold Weather Undershirt and Drawers
 3 Mid-Weight Cold Weather Shirt
 4-5 Extreme Cold/Wet Weather Jacket and Trousers

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Appendix I (10th Mountain Division (LI) ECWCS)



Figure 7. Static, Cold: 0° to 30°F.

LEGEND
Items to be Worn at this Temperature (Cold 0° to 30°F):
 1-2 Mid-Weight Cold Weather Shirt and Drawers
 3-4 Soft Shell Jacket and Trousers
 5 Extreme Cold Weather Parka

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Figure 8. Static, Extreme Cold: -50° to 0°F.

LEGEND
Items to be Worn at this Temperature (Extr Cold -50° to 0°F):
 1-2 Light-Weight Cold Weather Shirt and Drawers
 3-4 Mid-Weight Cold Weather Shirt and Drawers
 5 Fleece Cold Weather Jacket
 6-7 Soft Shell Jacket and Trousers
 8-9 Extreme Cold Weather Parka and Trousers

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Application of the 7-Layer System in a Static environment

Static Mission	Temp (°F)	Environmental Conditions			L1	L2	L3	BDU Pant	L4	L5	L6	L7
	> 45				WINDY	Dry/Moist	✓		✓	✓		
				WINDY	Wet	✓		✓	✓		✓	
30 to 45				WINDY	Dry/Moist	✓	✓			✓		
				WINDY	Wet	✓	✓			✓	✓	
0 to 30				WINDY	Dry/Moist		✓	✓		✓		✓
-40 to 0				WINDY	Dry/Moist	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓

Highly Active Operations Requires Few Layers Due to Natural Heat Production from Your Body

Active Mission	Temp (°F)	Environmental Conditions			L1	L2	L3	BDU Pant	L4	L5	L6	L7
	> 45				WINDY	Dry/Moist	✓		✓	✓		
				WINDY	Wet	✓					✓	
30 to 45				WINDY	Dry/Moist	✓				✓		
				WINDY	Wet	✓					✓	
0 to 30				WINDY	Dry/Moist	✓ and or ✓				✓		
-40 to 0				WINDY	Dry/Moist	✓ and or ✓				✓		or needed ✓

