

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

STANDARDS



FORT DRUM PAMPHLET 600-5

20 April 2015

AFDR-CG

MEMORANDUM FOR 10th Mountain Division (Light Infantry) and Fort Drum Soldiers

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. Policies are general guidance that fit most situations. But if it's dumb, it ain't our policy! Policies are usually emplaced for good reason. Leaders have a responsibility to question policies that don't seem to make sense; just try to find out the "why" behind it before you do. When policies don't 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:

- 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 both 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
20 April 2015**

UNCLASSIFIED

SUMMARY of CHANGE

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

This revision dated 20 April 2015- -

- Changed Army Combat Uniform (ACU) to Combat Uniform (CU) throughout.
- Changed the Improved Physical Fitness Uniform (IPFU) to Physical Fitness Uniform (PFU) throughout.
- Corrected the title of AR 600–9 (para 4a).
- Update to the wear of sideburns (para 8a(2)).
- Update to civilian appearance while conducting official business (para 8d(1)).
- Change to the temperature of when the Soldiers are allowed to wear the micro-fleece cap (para 9d(4)).
- Change to the wear of hot weather/temperate boots (para 9f).
- Change to the wear of the green fleece jacket (para 10b).
- Change to the wear of cold weather boots (para 10e).
- Added to the survival gear packing list for training conducted across Route 26 in the winter months (para 10f).
- Change to where you can wear the PFU when not conducting physical fitness (para 12d).
- Change to off duty appearance shaving requirements (para 13).
- Change to the wear of appropriate civilian attire while off duty (para 13a).
- Added loud noise and quiet hours for Fort Polk (para 14a).
- Added Family Care Plan (para 15h).
- Added duty description of the Inspector General (IG) (para 19a).
- Change to the reporting procedures regarding allegations of sexual assault (para 22c).
- Added new off limits route (para 24b(2)).
- Changed Composite Risk Management (CRM) to just Risk Management (RM) (para 24a).
- Added new reports required for all accidents (para 24k).
- Added Point of Contact in case of an environmental emergency (para 27).
- Change to the Division History (appendix A).
- Added a Division Task Organization Slide (appendix B).
- Added a Hot Weather and Wet Bulb index (appendix H).
- Added a Suicide Prevention ACE card (appendix I).
- Added a National Suicide Prevention/Crisis Hotline to the Key Contact List (appendix L).

Personnel–General

Standards

FOR THE COMMANDER:



THOMAS D. MACDONALD
Colonel, GS
Chief of Staff

Pamphlet 600–5, dated 12 May 2014.

Summary. This pamphlet provides information to educate and inform all uniformed Service Members of the 10th Mountain Division and Fort Drum regarding specific Division and Installation policies.

Major. The exception authority does not apply to this publication.

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 10th Mountain Division Drive, Fort Drum, NY 13602-5007.

Official:



LORI J. KOBYLANSKI
Chief, Administrative
Services Division, Directorate
of Human Resources

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.

Distribution. This publication is distributed through the following Fort Drum website:
[Fort Drum Intranet Portal.](#)

History. This publication is a revision of the 10th Mountain Division (LI) & Fort Drum

Proponent and Exception Authority. The proponent is the Division Command Sergeant

Restrictions. There are no restrictions.

Contents

1. Purpose	1
2. Applicability	1
3. Responsibilities	1
4. References	1
5. 10th Mountain Division Mission and Mentality	1
6. 10th Mountain Division History	1
7. Expectations for Mountain Soldiers and Leaders	2
8. Soldier Appearance	2
a. Hair and Grooming.....	3
b. Tattoos.....	4
c. Jewelry.....	4
d. Appearance.....	4
e. Eyeglasses and Sunglasses.....	5

* This pamphlet supersedes 10th Mountain Division (Light Infantry) & Fort Drum Pamphlet 600–5, dated 12 May 2014.

Contents–Continued

9. Class C (Utility) Uniform Wear Standards	5
a. Utility Uniform Wear	5
b. Combat Uniform (CU).....	5
c. Fire Resistant CU (FR CU) Combat Shirt and Combat Pants	5
d. Headgear.....	5
(1) Beret	6
(2) Patrol Cap (PC).....	6
(3) CU Sun “Boonie” Hat	6
(4) Micro-fleece Cap.....	6
e. Cavalry Stetson and Spurs.....	6
f. Army Combat Boots	6
g. Combat and Special Skills Badges	6
h. Chaplain’s Branch Insignia.....	6
i. Reflective Safety Belt	6
j. CamelBak.....	7
k. Civilian Gym Bags	7
l. Neck Gaiter	7
m. Black, Green or Brown Glove and Glove Inserts.....	7
n. Black T-shirt (WLC/LFS Instructors)	7
o. Identification Tags	7
p. Security Badges	7
10. Cold Weather	7
a. Extended Cold Weather Clothing System (ECWCS)	7
b. Fleece Jacket	7
c. Gortex or Field Jackets	7
d. Cold Weather Undergarments.....	8
e. Cold Weather Boots	8
f. Survival Gear.....	8
g. Skin Camouflage	8
11. Tactical Uniform	8
a. Tactical or Field Uniform	8
b. Advanced/Enhanced Combat Helmet (ACH/ECH).....	8
c. Fighting Load.....	8
d. Ballistic Protection	9
e. Sustainment Load	9
12. Improved Physical Fitness Uniform (IPFU)	9
a. Pregnancy PFU	10
b. Foot March PT.....	10
c. Unit T-shirts	10
d. PFU Wear.....	10
13. Off-Duty Appearance	10
a. Clothing.....	10
b. Footwear	10
14. Conduct	11
a. Work Call Formation.....	11
b. Loud Noise	11
c. Traffic Regulations	11
d. Drugs.....	11

Contents–Continued

e. Alcohol Usage and Laws	12
f. Firearms and Prohibited Items	12
15. Soldier Readiness Checks (SRC)	13
a. ID Card	13
b. ID Tags.....	13
c. Servicemembers Group Life Insurance (SGLI) and Emergency Data	13
d. Will and Power of Attorney (POA)	14
e. Family Readiness Groups (FRG)	14
f. Dental	14
g. Medical	14
h. Family Care Plans	14
16. Military Courtesy	14
a. Saluting	14
b. Customs and Courtesy.....	15
17. Single Soldier Barracks Policy	16
a. Room Standards	16
b. Visitation.....	16
c. Alcohol.....	16
18. Assistance Organizations	16
a. Army Community Services (ACS)	16
b. Legal Assistance	16
c. American Red Cross	16
d. Chaplain	16
e. Education Center.....	17
f. Behavioral Health Services	17
19. Inspector General Assistance	17
20. Open Door Policy	17
21. Relationships Between Soldiers of Different Rank.....	17
22. Sexual Harassment / Assault Response Prevention (SHARP)	18
a. Military Complaint Process for Sexual Harassment	18
b. Some Points to Consider.....	18
c. Commanders.....	18
d. Division Sexual Assault Reporting Process	18
23. Hazing	19
a. Definition	19
b. Scope	20
c. Command Responsibilities.....	20
d. Command Options	20
24. Safety	20
a. Risk Management	20
b. Fort Drum Off Limit Areas	20
c. Seat Belts	21
d. Headlights	21
e. Cell Phones	21
f. Motorcycle Safety.....	21
g. Travel Risk Planning System (TRiPS) POV Composite Risk Assessment Tool	21
h. POV Winter Safety	21
i. Tactical Vehicle Safety	21
j. Bicycle Safety.....	21

Contents–Continued

k. Accidents.....	21
25. Physical Training	21
a. PT Hours	21
b. Outdoor PT.....	21
c. Individual PT.....	21
d. Gasoline Alley (Oneida/Ontario) Crossing	22
26. Leader Book	22
27. Environment	22
28. Closing	22

Appendixes

A. Division History and the Wickham Charter	23
B. 10th Mountain Division Shoulder Patch, Distinctive Unit Insignia, and Task Organization ..	27
C. Division Medal of Honor Awardees	29
D. Past Division Commanders and Command Sergeants Major	31
E. Army Values and Soldiers Creed	32
F. Division and Army Songs	33
G. Leader Cold Weather Guide	34
H. Leader Hot Weather and Wet Bulb Index.....	38
I. Suicide Prevention/ACE Card	40
J. Official Fort Drum PT/Running Maps.....	41
K. Chain of Command and NCO Support Channel.....	44
L. Key Contacts	45
M. Standard Rapid Deployment Packing Lists	47

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 Soldiers Creed, Warrior Ethos, and the Army Values, take pride in their appearance and conduct themselves properly at all times. Leaders (Corporal or higher) are required to read this pamphlet, brief their Soldiers and enforce these standards. **Leaders and Soldiers will carry this pamphlet 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 600–9, The Army Body Composition Program.
- b. AR 600–20, Army Command Policy.
- c. AR 670–1, 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. 10th Mountain Division History

- a. Activated on July 15, 1943 at Camp Hale, Colorado, the 10th Light Division was later redesignated, after arduous training, as the U.S. Army's first and only Mountain Division. Five months of grueling combat against the Germans in the mountains of northern Italy were followed by the division's inactivation in late 1945. Reactivated in 1948, the 10th Infantry Division trained new replacement Soldiers and then defended Western Europe against the Soviet threat until 1958 when it was again inactivated. The modern 10th Mountain Division was reactivated as a Light Infantry Division at Fort Drum, New York on February 13, 1985 and since that time has been the U.S. Army's most deployed division, both before and during the War on Terror.
- b. The Fort Drum and 10th Mountain Division Heritage Center is located in building P-10502 on South Riva Ridge Loop. All Service Members and Families are encouraged to visit and view the artifacts and documents reflecting the history of the division. A short history of the division is located in appendix A.

7. Expectations for Mountain Soldiers and Leaders

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.

8. Soldier Appearance

The Army is a uniformed service where discipline is judged, in part, by the manner Soldiers wear their uniforms. Therefore, a neat, well-groomed, and professional appearance by Soldiers is imperative, as it contributes to building the pride and esprit de corps essential to an effective military force. Soldiers will present a professional image at all times and will continue to set the example in military presence, both on and off duty IAW AR 670-1. The Army uniform regulations for standards of personal appearance and grooming are as specific as is practicable in order to establish the parameters with which Soldiers must comply. It is the responsibility of leaders at all levels to exercise good judgment when enforcing Army policy. All Soldiers will comply with hair, fingernail, and grooming policies while in any military uniform, or in civilian clothes on duty. Portions of AR 670-1, Chapter 3 are punitive. Violation of the specific prohibitions and requirements set forth may result in adverse administrative action and/or charges under the provision of the UCMJ.

a. Hair and Grooming.

(1) Male Haircuts and Grooming. Hair on top of the head will be kept neatly groomed. The length and/or bulk of the hair will not be excessive or present a ragged or extreme appearance. Hair will present a tapered appearance and, when combed, will not fall over the ears or eyebrows or touch the collar except for the closely cut hair at the back of the neck. The bulk or length of hair will not interfere with normal wear of headgear or Protective masks. Fad haircuts are not authorized. Wigs may be used to cover baldness or disfigurement as long as the hairpiece is of natural hair color and the style and length conform to appearance standards.

(a) Sideburns will be neatly trimmed. **Sideburns will not be styled to taper, flair, or come to a point. The length of the individual hairs of the sideburn will not exceed 1/8 inch when fully extended.** Sideburns will not extend below the lowest part of the exterior ear opening. Sideburns will not present a faddish appearance.

(b) **When on duty, males will keep their face clean-shaven when in uniform, or in civilian clothes.** Mustaches will be kept neatly trimmed, tapered, and tidy and will not present a chopped-off appearance. No portion of the mustache will cover the upper lip line or extend below or horizontally beyond the corners of the mouth. Handlebar mustaches, goatees, and beards are not authorized. If an appropriate medical authority prescribes beard growth, the length required for medical treatment will also be specified, i.e., a neatly trimmed beard is authorized. The length will not exceed ¼ inch. The Soldier will carry a copy of the beard profile at all times.

(2) Female Hair and Grooming. Female Soldiers will wear their hair in accordance with AR 670–1. Hair will be neatly groomed and the length/bulk of the hair will not be excessive or present a ragged, unkempt, or extreme appearance. Female hairstyles may not be eccentric or faddish and will present a conservative, professional appearance. Hair will not fall over the eyebrows or extend below the bottom edge of the collar. The hairstyle will not interfere with the proper wearing of military headgear or protective masks. A hairnet will not be worn unless required for health or safety reasons. Wigs of natural hair color may be worn as long as the style and length conform to appearance standards.

(a) Cornrows (braided in a straight line), braids, and micro braids may be worn IAW AR 670–1 as long as the hair is not bulky and does not interfere with the proper wear of headgear and protective masks. Dreadlocks, twist, hair sculpting, loose unsecured hair when medium or long hair are worn up are prohibited in uniform or in civilian clothes on duty.

(b) Hair holding ornaments (barrettes, combs, rubber bands, hair/head bands, scrunches, pins, clips) must be transparent or match the hair color and will be inconspicuously placed. Commanders reserve the final judgment.

(c) A single ponytail centered on the back of the head is authorized in physical fitness uniforms and physical training in utility uniforms while participating in physical training IAW AR 670–1, except when considered a safety hazard. When a helmet is worn during physical training, hair must be secured using guidelines in AR 670–1.

(3) Cosmetics. Males are prohibited from wearing cosmetics, except when medically prescribed. Females are authorized to wear cosmetics with all uniforms while in any military uniform or while in civilian clothes on duty, provided they are applied modestly and conservatively, and that they complement both the Soldier's complexion. Eccentric, exaggerated, or faddish cosmetic styles and colors, to include makeup designed to cover tattoos, are inappropriate with the uniform and are prohibited. Permanent makeup, such as eyebrow or eyeliner, is authorized as long as the makeup conforms to the standards outlined in AR 670–1.

(4) Fingernails. All personnel will keep fingernails clean and neatly trimmed. Males will keep nails trimmed so as not to extend beyond the fingertip unless medically required and are not authorized to wear nail polish. Females will not exceed a nail length of 1/4 inch as measured from the tip of the finger. Females may only wear clear polish when in uniform or

while in civilian clothes on duty. Females may wear clear acrylic nails, provided they have a natural appearance and conform to Army standards.

b. Tattoos. Tattoos or brands that are extremist, indecent, sexist, or racist are prohibited, regardless of location on the body, as they are prejudicial to good order and discipline within units. Any tattoo or brand anywhere on the head, face, and neck is prohibited except for permanent make-up so long as the permanent make-up meets the standards of appearance for the wearing of make-up. Soldiers may not cover tattoos or brands with bandages or make up in order to comply with the tattoo policy. Sleeve tattoos are not authorized below the elbow or below the knee. Soldiers may have no more than four visible tattoos below the elbow (to the wrist bone) or below the knee and must meet the standards prescribed in AR 670-1. Commanders will ensure that Soldiers understand the tattoo policy and follow the guidelines outlined in AR 670-1.

c. Jewelry.

(1) Soldiers may wear a wristwatch, a wrist identification bracelet, and a total of two rings (a wedding set is considered one ring) with Army uniforms, unless prohibited by the commander for safety or health reasons. Any jewelry Soldiers wear must be conservative and in good taste. Identification bracelets are limited to medical alert bracelets and MIA/POW identification bracelets. Soldiers may wear only one item on each wrist. Ankle bracelets, toe rings, necklaces (other than those described in AR 670-1, para 1-7b), faddish (trendy) devices, medallions, amulets, and personal talismans or icons are not authorized for wear in any military uniform, or in civilian clothes on duty.

(2) No jewelry, watch chains, thermometers, or similar items will appear exposed on uniforms or civilian clothes on duty. Authorized exceptions are required security badges, a pen or pencil that may appear exposed on the hospital duty, food service, CVC, CU arm pocket, and flight uniforms.

(3) Earrings and Body Piercing. No attaching, affixing, or displaying objects, articles, jewelry, or ornamentation to or through the skin, tongue or any other body part is prohibited on or off duty, except for earrings for females IAW AR 670-1, paragraph 3-4d. Female Soldiers may not wear earrings with Class C uniforms (utility, field, or organizational to include hospital duty, food service, and physical fitness uniforms). Male Soldiers are not authorized to wear any type of earring while in uniform. Male Soldiers are not authorized to wear any type of earring on or off duty.

(4) Mouth Jewelry. Removable tooth/teeth caps are not authorized and are prohibited for wear in or out of uniform on the installation. This type of jewelry is commonly the gold or silver caps or plates worn on the upper and lower front teeth and has not been required or issued for wear by an Army or contracted dentist or orthodontist.

d. Appearance.

(1) All personnel will maintain a high standard of professional dress and appearance. Soldiers must project a military image that leaves no doubt that they live by a common military standard and uphold military order and discipline. **When civilian clothes are designated as the duty uniform (i.e. TDY) commanders will ensure Soldiers are professionally attired.**

(2) Keys or key chains will not be attached to the uniform on the belt, belt loops, or waistband, unless they are not visible (to include making a bulky appearance under the uniform). Commander may authorize the wear of visible keys when performing certain duties such as CQ or Armorer.

(3) Soldiers will not walk while engaged in activities (eating, using electronic devices smoking cigarettes, cigars, or pipes) that **would lessen their alertness**, interfere with the hand salute and greeting of the day, or detract from a professional image. Any use of a hands free cell phone listening devices (e.g. Bluetooth) while in any uniform is prohibited. Only exception is while operating a motor vehicle (commercial or military vehicle) to comply with local and federal traffic regulations if not otherwise prohibited.

(4) Soldiers are authorized the use of headsets, headphones, IPODS, MP3 players, etc. while indoors conducting individual strength or cardio training. Under no circumstances will Soldiers exit the facility wearing these devices. Use of headset, headphones, IPODS, MP3 player, etc. is authorized when running on the designated trails when conducting personal PT.

e. Eye-glasses and Sunglasses. Eye-glasses or sunglasses that are trendy or have lenses or frames with conspicuous initials, designs, or other adornments are not authorized for wear. The only exceptions to this prohibition are issued sunglasses and protective eye wear that have the manufacturer's name/initials on them and are stamped Z87 rated (such as Oakley, Wiley-X, and ESS). Personnel will not wear lenses or frames that are so large or so small that they distract from the appearance of the uniform. Personnel will not attach chains, bands, or ribbons to sunglasses or eye-glasses, unless authorized for wear when required for safety purposes. Except when in a formation or while indoors, conservative prescription and nonprescription sunglasses are authorized for wear in a garrison environment. Sunglasses may be worn in formation and indoors when on profile due to eye surgery.

9. 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 or short stops (i.e. to fuel vehicle or purchasing a gallon of **milk at a quick stop**).

(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.

(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. 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 are approved by HQDA.

b. Combat Uniform (CU). The CU is a combat uniform designed to be worn under the body armor. It is authorized for wear year-round with sleeves rolled down. The uniform consists of the coat and trousers, Army Combat Boots hot weather/temperate weather, green or black cushion sole socks, tan belt with open-faced buckle or two-inch rigger belt, moisture wicking T-shirt, approved winter undershirts and the Patrol Cap (PC). No pressing or starching of the CU is authorized. Soldiers will wear at a minimum the US Army and name tapes, rank, US Flag Insignia and Unit Shoulder Sleeve Insignia.

c. Fire Resistant CU (FR CU), Combat Shirt and Combat Pants. The FR CU is authorized to be worn for routine garrison and field use. The Army Combat Shirt and Combat Pants are authorized for wear only during field or tactical training or in a combat zone.

d. 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 headgear and usually worn as the primary headgear for ceremonies.

(2) Patrol Cap (PC). The PC is worn with the CU as the primary headgear. (See Micro-fleece headgear for winter wear below.) Soldiers will wear appropriate sew or pin on rank. Rank will be centered and 1 inch above the brim of the cap. The last nametape will be worn centered on the hook and loop pads (or sewn on) on the back of the CU patrol cap only. No Cat eyes will be affixed anywhere on the PC.

(3) CU Sun "Boonie" Hat. The CU Sun "Boonie" Hat will only be worn at the discretion of the unit commander for training or while deployed. Soldiers will NOT under any circumstances wear the "boonie" outside of the unit or training areas. This includes all installation activities (PX, Shoppette, Clark Hall, Burger King, etc.)

(4) Micro-fleece Cap.

(a) Due to harsh North Country winters, Soldiers are authorized to wear the **micro-fleece** cap as the primary headgear during periods when the temperature is **32°F** or below. During this time period, the micro-fleece cap may be worn as the primary headgear for PT and all duty activities, both on and off post. When in a formation, all Soldiers will wear the same headgear but leaders will default to the fleece cap when temperatures are below freezing.

(b) The commercially procured embroidered or embossed 10th Mountain Division green and black fleece cap are authorized to be worn 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 individual 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.

e. 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 not to be worn in other areas 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.

f. Army Combat Boots. **(Hot weather/temperate and optional.) Soldiers may wear commercial boots of a design similar to that of the Army Combat boot, 8-10 inches in height as authorized by the commander. Soldiers may wear the optional boots in lieu of the standard issue Army Combat Boot- Hot Weather and Temperate weather; however, they do not replace issue boots as a mandatory possession item.**

g. Combat and Special Skills Badges. The wear of subdued pin-on, and sew-on combat, special skill and identification badges in garrison and field is authorized.

h. Chaplain's Branch Insignia. **Chaplains will wear sewn on or hook and loop branch insignia centered 1/8in above the nametape and on the patrol cap.**

i. Reflective Safety Belt. When wearing the summer PFU, the reflective belt is worn around the waist. In winter PFU, the reflective belt will be worn **RIGHT** shoulder to **LEFT** hip. Commissioned Officers will wear the BLUE reflective belt, Non-Commissioned Officers will wear the GREEN reflective belt, and Specialists and below wear the YELLOW reflective belt. For force protection while deployed, all Soldiers wear the YELLOW belt regardless of rank. Soldiers walking or running (as an individual) on the road surface or shoulder will wear a reflective belt and proceed facing traffic. In addition to its use during physical fitness training, the reflective belt may be worn for work details (police clean-up, or other details on or near the road edge),

and while guiding vehicles, on or off post (ensuring the reflective belt is visible.) Wear the reflective belt attached horizontally and centered on the back of the rucksack during foot marches **along roads**.

j. CamelBak. The use of a black or camouflage (woodland, desert, CU, or OCP pattern) personal hydration system (CamelBak) is authorized when conducting Physical Training, in a field environment, in high heat areas, or on work details. Soldiers will not carry hydration systems in a garrison environment unless authorized by the commander.

k. Civilian Gym Bags. Soldiers may use civilian gym bags, civilian rucksacks or other similar civilian bags while in uniform. Soldier may use shoulder strap or carrying handle however, bags must be black or match the camouflage pattern uniform being worn without any visible logos. Other civilian bags of different color or material can be carried utilizing the carrying handle only. The contents of the bag will not be visible therefore see through or mesh bags are not authorized.

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

m. Black, Green or Brown Glove and Glove Inserts. At their discretion, Soldiers may wear issued RFI, OCIE, or commercially purchased gloves with the CU or PFU in both garrison and tactical environment. Gloves and inserts may be worn without any cold weather outer garments (e.g. ECWCS, Gortex or field jackets). Commercially purchased gloves must closely match or resemble issue gloves in color and function and be free of visible logos.

n. Black T-shirt (WLC/LFS Instructors). The Black 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 Black T-shirt will not be worn while conducting non-instructor activities such as going to the PX, Commissary, etc.

o. Identification Tags. Two identification tags will be worn around the neck, on long and short chains **while in uniform** unless otherwise directed by the commander. However, during PT, and when other safety considerations apply, identification tags are not mandatory. Allergy warning tags are authorized on the identification tag chains, as is a religious medallion.

p. Security Badges. In restricted areas, commanders may prescribe security identification badges IAW Army Regulations. Personnel will not wear security identification badges outside the area for which they are required. The manner of wear will be determined by the organization that requires wearing the badges.

10. 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 Cold Weather Leaders guide to reduce the risk of cold weather injuries (see appendix G). Below are 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 G.) 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 if provided. Soldiers will not alter the appearance of these garments.

b. Fleece Jacket. **With rank and nametape, the fleece jacket can be worn as an outer garment from 1 April to 31 October but is not authorized for outer wear from 1 November to 31 March.** The fleece jacket does not protect from wet or high wind conditions without an outer shell layer.

c. Gortex or Field Jackets. CU patterned jacket may be worn with the CU. Field jackets will

have at a minimum the US Army nametape, last nametape, rank, organizational SSI and US Flag Insignia. The Gortex Jacket will have rank on the front tab and a ½" x 3½" last nametape sewn on the pocket flap of the left arm. Rank will be pin on or optional purchase cloth tab.

d. Cold Weather Undergarments. Initial issue, RFI issued and most commercial cold weather undergarments are authorized for wear under the utility and PFU uniform. However, these items must not interfere or detract from the proper wear of the CU/PFU or effect performance.

e. Cold Weather Boots. **Gortex boots (temperate or intermediate) will be worn during winter months (1 NOV-31 MAR) when risk of cold weather injuries exists.** If issued, extreme cold weather vapor barrier (VB) boots will be worn when directed.

f. 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 minimum.**

g. 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.**

11. Tactical Uniform

Commanders may establish more prescriptive uniform SOPs as they see fit so long as they adhere to the organizing principles and minimum standards below. During cold weather or winter months, refer to appendix G.

a. Tactical or Field Uniform. All Soldiers will wear/carry the following as part of the **field uniform in a tactical, training, or deployed environment.**

(1) CU complete with I.D. tags and patrol cap or fleece cap (winter) (see appendix G).

(2) Small notepad or 3x5 cards with pen/pencil.

(3) Wristwatch.

(4) Pocketknife or multi-tool (on person).

(5) Earplugs (in issued case on belt loop, in pocket or safety-pinned inside PC).

(6) Ballistic eyewear (**only from the Approved Protective Eyewear List (APEL)**).

(7) Flame-resistant gloves (commercially purchased tactical gloves must be flame resistant).

(8) Advanced Combat Helmet (ACH) (See paragraph b below).

(9) Fighting Load (See paragraph 11c below).

(10) Ballistic Protection (See paragraph d below).

b. 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 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.

c. Fighting Load. The Division's main organizing principle for fighting load set-up is the individual Soldier's preference or "Shooter's Choice." Leaders will bear in mind that an experienced Soldier is the best judge of what works best for him/her. Until they gain experience, new Soldiers will likely require more directive guidance when setting up their fighting load. In all cases, unit SOPs will keep the firing shoulder clean, position the bulk of ammunition so it is most easily accessible to the non-firing hand, consider that different duty positions may require a unique set-up, and recognize that left-handed firers will likely require "mirror-image" of the unit SOPs. Minimum components of the fighting load follow.

(1) Fighting Load Carrier Vest (FLC). Some Soldiers prefer to use the FLC while others prefer to attach their fighting load components directly to the ballistic vest. Leaders should accommodate this preference when possible. The FLC provides a lot of flexibility in training, as

many events do not require ballistic vests (i.e., land navigation, EIB/EFMB/Air Assault foot marches, details, etc.). When deployed in combat, attaching pouches directly to the ballistic vest **may make sense depending on the commander's assessment of mission needs.**

(2) Ammunition pouches. Sufficient to carry one standard basic load for their assigned weapon. Machine gun crewmembers will carry at least one ready load or reload for their machine gun in their pouches or bandoleers.

(3) Improved First Aid Kit (IFAK) with spare tourniquet.

(4) Water. Canteens or CamelBak sufficient to carry a minimum of one quart on person. Additional water should be carried on assault pack or ruck.

(5) General purpose/accessory pouches. Every Soldier will be able to carry at least one fragmentation grenade, flash-bang, or smoke grenade and other accessories as required by the unit SOP.

(6) Small flashlight.

(7) Bayonet, knife, or multi-tool.

(8) Night Vision Goggles. Worn on helmet, around neck, or carried in GP pouch on vest or in assault pack (tied down).

(9) Navigation Kit. Every squad/section will carry assigned Global Positioning System (GPS) and at least two paper maps, lensatic compasses, and protractors among the leaders.

(10) Communications/Signal Kit. Every squad/section will carry assigned radio systems and at least two signal mirrors and signal panels as well as flares and smoke grenades required by the mission.

(11) Ammunition Bandoleers or equipment cases as required.

(12) Assault Pack. Soldiers should strive to carry their minimum fighting load on their vest or in their pockets as much as is possible while reserving their Assault Pack for items they want forward but can fight without if necessary (i.e., additional ammo, water, batteries, rations, socks, and comfort items such as sleep shirts, poncho liners, etc.).

d. 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 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.

(1) Other vest/helmet accessories including neck, throat, groin, kidney, deltoid and nape protectors are not required by this SOP due to Soldiers load and mobility concerns but may be worn at the direction of subordinate commanders based on METT-TC.

(2) Small Arms Training. Helmets and body armor are not required for Preliminary Marksmanship Instruction (PMI), grouping, zeroing, and practice firing. In fact, commanders are encouraged to allow Soldiers to fire "Slick" when practicing fundamentals and to build shooter confidence. For combat qualification and advanced marksmanship training, Soldiers should fire in full "Battle Rattle."

(3) 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.

e. Sustainment Load. See appendix M for standard Hot/Temperate and Cold Weather packing lists for field training and readiness planning.

12. Improved Physical Fitness Uniform (PFU)

The PFU with yellow reflective safety belt for Soldiers (PVT thru SPC), green reflective belt for NCOs, and blue reflective belt for officers is required for year round wear by all personnel as

prescribed by the commander. See paragraph 9i for wear of the reflective belt when deployed. 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 Fort Drum Cold Weather Leaders guide and Mountain Portal weather updates to reduce the risk of cold weather injuries (see appendix G).

a. Pregnancy PFU. Pregnant Soldiers will wear the PFU until such time 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 PT daily at the Division Pregnancy and Post-Partum PT session. Battalion Commanders may approve a Soldier's absence from a PT session for routine organizational training.

b. Foot March PT. **The PFU with combat boots** and fighting load and/or rucksack may be worn as a conditioning foot march uniform. Boots **will** be worn with green or black socks when conducting a foot march.

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

(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. PFU 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 Mall or other local shopping areas.**

(1) Cold Weather Injuries. Leaders will give special consideration for Soldiers with previous heat or cold weather injuries when deciding the uniform worn during PT.

(2) The PFU with reflective safety belt is the only authorized uniform for Soldiers on duty participating in unit or individual fitness during the Fort Drum PT period (0700-0830). Soldiers on leave or off-duty may wear tasteful civilian PT attire during the PT period.

(3) **For use of headsets/headphones, refer to paragraph 8d(4).**

13. 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. **When on duty, males will keep their face clean-shaven when in uniform, or in civilian clothes.** Soldiers and their guests must comply with established dress codes for all facilities on Fort Drum and Fort Polk.

a. Clothing. Clothing with obscene, slanderous, or vulgar words or drawings or clothing, which makes disparaging comments concerning the US Government, is not authorized.

Pajamas will be in public on Fort Drum.

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.

14. 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 locations such as this. 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 D & C, 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 (3 or more). Speed limits are strictly enforced. Offenders 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 at all times and when operating or riding in a tactical vehicle in the training 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, over-the-ankle shoes or boots, and a high visibility reflector garment or device (the reflective safety belt used for PT is acceptable).

(4) Bicyclists and individuals using roller blades 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); it is highly encouraged not to transport personnel in the rear of pick-up trucks with a camper shells.

d. Drugs. 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, and Soldiers will have random urinalysis testing.

Possession or use of drugs is a violation of the UCMJ and State and local laws.

e. Alcohol Usage and Laws. Soldiers are required to comply and conduct themselves accordingly while drinking alcohol.

(1) Prohibited Acts. Except as authorized by the first Colonel Level Commander, 10th Mountain Division, Soldiers will not consume beverages containing alcohol during duty hours and/or report to scheduled training with a blood alcohol level of .05 percent (milliliters of alcohol per 100 milliliters of blood) or above. Nothing in this pamphlet should be interpreted to mean that impairment does not exist if the blood alcohol level is less than .05 percent. Additionally, to be in violation of this, the Soldier must have known that he or she had duties to perform.

(2) Do not operate motor vehicles while intoxicated. The New York and Louisiana State law for Driving While Ability Impaired (DWAI) are .05 to .07 percent and Driving While Intoxicated is .08 percent or higher. Offenders receive a memorandum of reprimand from the Commanding General that may be filed in their Official Military Personnel File (OMPF), and their installation driving privileges are suspended immediately for 1 year.

(3) Age Requirements. In accordance with state laws, Fort Drum and Fort Polk policy, alcoholic beverages will not be sold or served to persons who have not reached the age of 21 years. **Soldiers will not provide alcohol to under-age Soldiers.**

(4) Do not sell, transport, consume, possess, introduce, or offer to others alcoholic beverages in any of the following areas:

(a) Army aircraft or vehicles.

(b) Theaters.

(c) Camp or bivouac areas except when specifically authorized by the first Colonel Level Commander in conjunction with a unit party and in accordance with guidance provided with such authorization.

(d) Transporting alcohol in privately owned vehicles, with the exception of unopened beverage containers being transported directly from the place of purchase to private quarters or to open places of entertainment authorized by the Unit or Installation Commander, is prohibited. Open alcoholic beverage containers may not be transported or consumed in the passenger compartment of a motor vehicle.

(e) Dining facility, except when specifically authorized by the first Colonel Level Commander and in accordance with guidance provided with such authorization.

(5) Any Soldier involved in an alcohol-related incident will be command referred to the Army Substance Abuse Program (ASAP) within 72 hours of the offense.

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. Do not store privately owned firearms in troop billets.

(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 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 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.

15. Soldier Readiness Checks (SRC)

SRC will be scheduled prior to deployment. All Soldiers are expected to be ready to deploy with little advance notice. To meet this demand, all Soldiers must keep the following items current at all times:

a. ID Card. Must be carried, correct, and serviceable at all times. Report problems with ID cards (loss, damage) to your orderly room immediately. Alterations to your ID card are punishable under the UCMJ.

b. ID Tags. All Soldiers will possess two identification tags on long and short chains. For wear, see paragraph 9o.

c. Servicemembers' Group Life Insurance (SGLI) and Emergency Data. Correct emergency data records as soon as a change occurs or within 30 days of change. The most common causes of change are marriage, divorce, and birth of children, relocation of Family members, and changes in beneficiaries, or their addresses. Report all changes to your first line leader immediately in order to schedule and update with the appropriate agency.

d. Will and Power of Attorney (POA). Wills and powers of attorney must be kept current and correct. If you need or want to change a will or power of attorney, contact the Legal Assistance office on your installation.

e. Family Readiness Groups (FRG). AR 600–20, paragraph 5-10, establishes the requirement for Family Readiness Groups. Ensure your Soldiers and Family members, whether they reside at Fort Drum or Fort Polk, are aware of your unit's Family Readiness Group. These groups provide vital support and services to members while you are deployed. You are responsible for ensuring the needs of your Family members are met in the event of a short or no notice deployment. For more information, contact your chain of command.

f. Dental. Soldiers are required to have annual dental checks to stay deployable. Any dental condition likely to cause a dental emergency (Category 3) must be treated to make the Soldier deployable.

g. Medical. Soldiers are required to maintain their medical readiness. Soldiers must ensure items such as eye exams, audiology, and periodic physicals are maintained. Leaders must ensure Soldiers maintain at least two pair of eyeglasses and protective mask inserts at all times. These are required during the unit SRC process. Soldiers who possess permanent profiles (P3 or higher) are considered non-deployable therefore must appear before a MOS Medical Review Board (MMRB).

h. Family Care Plans. **Family care plans assist Active Army, ARNG, and RC single parents, parents with custody pursuant to a court order or separation agreement, and dual military couples with family members. Plans must be made to ensure family members are properly and adequately cared for when the Soldier is deployed, in the field, on TDY, or otherwise not available due to military requirements. All Fort Drum and 10th Mountain Soldiers who require a Family care plan will have one.**

16. 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.**

a. 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.

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

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

(3) Senior Officer Staff Cars. Be alert for Generals and other senior officers' vehicles identified by a red plate depicting their rank and headlights on. You must render a salute to these officers as they pass.

(4) 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.

(5) Reveille. Played at 0600 daily. When outside, in PFU or duty uniform and not in formation, face the flag or music and render a salute on the first note. Remain at "present arms" until the last note has been played. **In civilian clothes, stand at "Attention" and place the right hand over the heart (or headgear over the left shoulder if worn) or render the hand**

salute on the first note.

(6) Retreat/To the Colors. Played at 1700 daily. This tradition is celebrated in two distinct parts; the bugle call of "Retreat" followed by "To the Colors." When outside, in PFU or duty uniform and not in formation, face toward the Colors or music and assume the position of "Attention" on the first note of Retreat. Remain at this position and render the hand salute on the first note of "To the Colors." **In civilian clothes, stand at "Attention" and place the right hand over the heart (or headgear over the left shoulder if worn) or render the hand salute on the first note."**

(7) National Anthem. When outside, in PFU or duty uniform and not in formation, face toward the Colors or music, assume the position of "Attention," and render the hand salute on the first note of the music. (All veterans are authorized to render hand salute when the National Anthem is being played). **In civilian clothes, stand at "Attention" and place the right hand over the heart (or headgear over the left shoulder if worn) or render the hand salute on the first note.**

(8) Marching. Soldiers moving in groups of three or more will march IAW TC 3-21.5.

NOTE: When any of the ceremonial songs above are played/heard, all vehicles in the area will stop, drivers will remain behind the wheel, and all passengers dismount the vehicle, and render the proper courtesy. Civilians are expected to place their right hand over their hearts.

b. Customs and Courtesy.

(1) The first Soldier to sight an officer who is higher in rank than an officer present in the room should call "Attention." When a more senior noncommissioned officer enters a room/area where no officer is present; they call "At Ease." Examples are unit headquarters, orderly rooms, supply rooms, dayrooms, squad rooms, and hallways. The senior Soldier present in the area should then report to the visitor (example: SGT Jones, NCOIC of the motor pool, reports). In smaller rooms, containing one or two Soldiers, the Soldier(s) should rise and stand at the position of attention when an officer enters the room.

(2) In large work areas such as offices, shops, hangars, and medical treatment facilities, especially with civilians present, personnel can remain working but the senior Soldier will report to the visiting officer.

(3) Tactical Operations Centers (TOCs) and Dining Facilities. The first person sighting an officer senior in rank to the unit commander or senior to those present in the TOC or dining facility should call "At ease" so that the officer's presence is known and necessary action can be taken. The Soldiers should fall silent but continue to work or eat. The OIC or NCOIC should report to the officer.

(4) During Conversations. All Soldiers, officer or enlisted, come to the position of attention facing a senior officer when spoken to in an official capacity. Normally the senior officer will direct "At ease" or "Carry on" if the situation merits. At other times, such as during the conduct of routine business or informal conversation, a junior officer or enlisted Soldier should face the superior officer and be at "Attention." When an enlisted Soldier is speaking to a noncommissioned officer, the Soldier stands at "Parade Rest" unless otherwise directed by the NCO. A subordinate will stand when spoken to by someone senior in rank, unless the superior directs otherwise. When walking with a senior Soldier, the junior Soldier walks to the senior's left side.

(5) When an officer approaches Soldiers in a formation outdoors, the person in charge calls, "Attention," and renders a salute for the entire group. When an officer senior in rank approaches a group of individuals not in formation, the first person sighting the officer calls, "Attention," and everyone in the group faces the officer and renders a salute with the appropriate greeting. Soldiers working as part of the detail or participating in some other group activity such as athletics do not salute. The person in charge, if not actively engaged, salutes

for the entire detail or a group of Soldiers. While running in a PT formation, the senior Soldier in charge of the running formation will sound off with "Climb to Glory" Sir or Ma'am.

17. Single Soldier Barracks Policy

Commanders are responsible for good order and discipline, as well as the health and welfare of all their Soldiers. Platoon Sergeants or above will physically inspect activities at single Soldier housing prior to and after 0001 daily and log their findings with the BN SDO/SDNCO.

a. Room Standards. Soldiers may arrange and decorate their rooms within the limits of good taste and IAW with Army Values. Rooms must comply with health and safety regulations. Soldiers may use civilian furniture. Soldiers may have and use microwave ovens, telephones, civilian blankets, and other comforts. Barracks residents are responsible for maintaining common-use areas. Remember the barracks will be inspected routinely by your leader.

b. Visitation. Soldiers living in the barracks may have visitors of either sex. Visitors must be at least 18 years of age. Roommates must establish ground rules for visits and both agree to who may visit. Soldiers must escort their visitors at all times. Soldiers are responsible for the actions of their visitors, and unescorted visitors will be removed from the installation when appropriate. Visitation remains a privilege and may be discontinued for reasons of discipline or military necessity, e.g., deployment. No visitors are allowed in the barracks from 0001-0759. Violation of visitation hours is disobeying a General Order and is subject to punishment under UCMJ.

c. Alcohol. Only Soldiers who are 21 years of age or older may possess or drink alcohol in the barracks. Every Soldier who drinks alcohol is urged to do so responsibly.

18. 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 your 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 are ready to provide information, assistance, and guidance on such varied subjects 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. You can get free legal advice on civil-legal matters (contracts, wills, insurance, leases, separation agreements, and powers of attorney) from the Division Legal Assistance Office. You should call for an appointment at 772-7545 on Fort Drum and 531-2580 on Fort Polk or your local legal office. This advice is also available to your Family members and retirees. The Staff Judge Advocate's Office is available for filing of claims such as for household goods. Claims and Legal Assistance are located in Clark Hall, on Fort Drum and in building 1454 on Fort Polk.

c. 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.

d. 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 772-6324 or Garrison SDO at 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.

e. 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 eArmyU Program and Functional Aptitude Skills training. Contact your unit leadership for further questions.

f. 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.

19. Inspector General 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 Inspector General (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 Clark Hall, 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.

20. 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/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.

21. Relationships Between Soldiers of Different Rank

Army Regulation 600–20 (Army Command Policy) governs fraternization. Relationships between Soldiers of different rank that involve or give the appearance of partiality/preferential treatment or result in improper personal gain are prohibited.

22. 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. The law generally defines 'sexual assault' as actual or attempted rape, sexual assault, and aggravated or abusive sexual contact, using the threat of force or bodily harm, actual force or bodily harm, through fraudulent misrepresentation, by wrongful inducement through concealment or pretense, or when the victim is asleep, impaired by drugs or intoxicants, or suffers from a mental disease or defect that is or should have been known to the abuser. Sexual assault can also include stalking, indecent viewing, visual recording, or broadcasting, forcible pandering, and indecent exposure. Sexual harassment and assault can occur without regard to gender, spousal status, marital status (to include same-sex partners), military rank or position, or age of the victim or subject. Sexual harassment and assault destroys teamwork and negatively affects combat readiness. The Army bases its success on mission accomplishment. Successful mission accomplishment can be achieved only in an environment free of sexual harassment and sexual assault for all personnel. Leaders set the standard for Soldiers and DA Civilians to follow.

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. Some Points to Consider:

(1) Sexual harassment is punishable under UCMJ.

(2) Anybody can do it; anyone can be a victim.

(3) It can happen anywhere, not just in the workplace.

(4) Don't keep asking a person for a date after you are told no.

(5) Don't use obscene or dirty language, gestures, or cadence calls.

(6) Treat people with respect.

(7) If you think it is wrong, it probably is.

(8) Don't display sexually offensive material in the workplace, to include your vehicle.

(9) If they are unconscious or intoxicated, they cannot give consent-STOP!

c. 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.** 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 SARC (Sexual Assault Response Coordinators), 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.

d. 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 these steps below:

(1) **Restricted Reporting.** A Service Member or their dependents who are 18 years of age

or older, who is sexually assaulted and desires medical care, counseling, and victim advocacy, without initiating the investigative process should use the restrictive reporting option. Restricted reporting allows a sexual assault victim to confidentially disclose the details of his/her assault to specifically identified individuals and receive medical treatment and counseling, without triggering the official investigative process. Restricted reporting is intended to give victims additional time and increased control over the release and management of their personal information, and to empower them to seek relevant information and support to make more informed decisions about participating in the criminal investigation. A victim who receives appropriate care and treatment, and is provided an opportunity to make an informed decision about a criminal investigation is more likely to develop increased trust that his/her needs are of primary concern to the command and may eventually decide to pursue an investigation. Even if the victim chooses not to pursue an official investigation, this additional reporting avenue gives commanders a clearer picture of the sexual violence within their command, and enhances a commander's ability to provide an environment that is safe and contributes to the well-being and mission-readiness of all of its members.

(2) **Unrestricted Reporting.** A Service Member or their dependents who are 18 years of age or older who is sexually assaulted and desires medical treatment, counseling and an official investigation of his/her allegation should use current reporting channels, for example, chain of command, law enforcement or report the incident to the SARC. Upon notification of a reported sexual assault, the SARC will immediately assign a Victim Advocate, and has access to a legal representation by the Special Victim Counselor. Healthcare providers will, with the consent of the victim, initiate the appropriate care and treatment, and report the sexual assault to law enforcement or the chain of command. Additionally, at the victim's discretion/request, the healthcare provider will conduct a forensic medical examination, which may include the collection of evidence. Details regarding the incident will be limited to only those personnel who have a legitimate need to know.

23. Hazing

The Army is a values-based organization where everyone is encouraged to do what is right by treating others as they should be treated—with dignity and respect. Hazing is fundamentally in opposition to our values and is prohibited.

a. Definition. IAW AR 600–20: Hazing is defined as any conduct whereby one military member or employee, regardless of Service or rank, unnecessarily causes another military member or employee, regardless of Service or rank, to suffer or be exposed to an activity that is cruel, abusive, oppressive, or harmful.

(1) Hazing includes, but is not limited, to any form of initiation "rite of passage" or congratulatory act that involves: physically striking another in order to inflict pain; piercing another's skin in any manner; forcing or requiring the consumption of food, alcohol, drugs, or other substances; or encouraging another to engage in illegal, harmful, demeaning or dangerous acts. Soliciting or coercing another to participate in any such activity is also considered hazing. Hazing need not involve physical contact among or between military members or employees; it can be verbal or psychological in nature.

(2) When authorized by the chain of command and not unnecessarily cruel, abusive, oppressive, or harmful, the following activities do not constitute hazing:

(a) The physical and mental hardships associated with operations or operational training.
(b) Administrative corrective measures, including verbal reprimands and a reasonable number of repetitions of authorized physical exercises.

(c) Extra military instruction or training.

(d) Physical training (PT) or remedial PT.

(e) Other similar activities.

(3) Whether or not such actions constitute hazing, they may be inappropriate or violate

relevant civilian personnel guidance, depending on the type of activities and the assigned duties of the employee involved.

b. Scope. Hazing is not limited to superior-subordinate relationships. It may occur between peers or even, under certain circumstances, may involve actions directed towards senior military personnel by those junior in rank or grade to them (for example, a training instructor hazing a student who is superior in rank). It is prohibited in all cases, to include off-duty "initiations," "unofficial" celebrations, or unit functions. Express or implied consent to hazing is not a defense to violation of this regulation.

c. Command Responsibilities. Enforcement of this policy is a responsibility of commanders at all levels. Commanders will devote particular attention to graduation or advancement ceremonies as well as other occasions or settings that might put Soldiers at risk for voluntary or involuntary hazing. These situations will be supervised properly, respectful of all participants, perpetuate the best of the traditions that the Army embraces, and leave all participants and spectators feeling proud to be a member of or associated with the U.S. Army.

d. Command Options. This paragraph is punitive with regards to Soldiers. Civilian employees who violate this policy may also be subject to adverse action or discipline in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

24. Safety

THREE TIERS TO SAFETY AND RISK MANAGEMENT:

TIER #1. Individual Soldier. Each Soldier has the responsibility to prevent accidents and "stop" action until the safety problem is fixed.

TIER #2. Buddy System. Assign every Soldier to a Mountain buddy who has the responsibility and authority to look out for his/her buddy.

TIER #3. Leader. Leaders must be experts at risk assessment and management and take positive steps to mitigate risks and counsel subordinates on safety frequently.

a. Risk Management (RM): RM is a decision making process used to mitigate risks associated with all hazards that have the potential to injure or kill personnel, damage or destroy equipment, or otherwise impact mission effectiveness.

RM is a five-step process:

- Step 1 – Identify hazards.
- Step 2 – Assess hazards to determine risk.
- Step 3 – Develop controls and make risk decisions.
- Step 4 – Implement controls.
- Step 5 – Supervise and evaluate.

Steps 1 and 2 are assessment steps, steps 3 through 5 are management steps.

b. 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 VP 485757 and at Lake School Road VP 522757). Emergency, safety, EOD, 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.

c. Seat Belts. Fort Drum regulation and New York State law require the use of installed seat belts for all personnel in a moving vehicle. Children under the age of eight must be in a “specifically designed seat” which meets the current Federal Motor Vehicle safety standards.

d. Headlights. New York State law requires you to turn on your vehicle’s headlights whenever the weather conditions would ordinarily require the use of windshield wipers to clear rain, snow, sleet, and other precipitation. Daytime running lights do not qualify as headlights. Tactical vehicle drivers will keep low beam lights on at all times when on public roadways on/off military installations (sunrise to sunset) hours.

e. Cell Phones. The use of cell phone/texting while operating a motor vehicle is prohibited by New York State Law unless using a hands-free system.

f. Motorcycle Safety. Before operating any motorcycle on or off post/on or off duty, DOD personnel must successfully complete an approved rider or operator safety course.

g. Travel Risk Planning System (TRiPS) POV Composite Risk Assessment Tool. This tool is intended to be completed for all planned trips outside the immediate local area when you are going on leave, pass, or TDY and will be operating a motor vehicle. First Line Leaders (NCO) will ensure this is completed and Soldiers are briefed on POV safety. This tool can be found on the Combat Readiness Center web site at <https://crc.army.mil>.

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

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

j. Bicycle 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 while riding bicycles anywhere in the State of New York.

k. Accidents. All accidents regardless of cost, injury, or illness will be reported to the unit safety officer. Soldiers and Leaders should also report “near misses” so the unit can learn from them.

25. Physical Training

a. PT Hours. PT will occur from 0700-0830 (**0630-0800 at Fort Polk**). Fort Drum PT prior to 0700 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 so long as the company commander enforces uniform guidance found in appendix G. PT at temperatures at or below -16 degrees F is considered medium risk so long as the battalion commander enforces uniform guidance found in appendix G.

c. Individual PT. Only First Sergeants, Sergeants Major, and Commanders are authorized to conduct individual PT. Individuals conducting PT on any non-standard PT route are required to have a “Mountain Buddy” and reflective safety belt. Non-standard routes are those NOT depicted as authorized run routes on the Official Fort Drum or Wheeler Sack Airfield PT Running Routes (see appendix H).

d. Gasoline Alley (Oneida/Ontario) Crossing. Tigris River Valley Road is the safest and

preferred PT/Foot march crossing point between North and South Post. If crossing elsewhere, leaders will take steps to ensure a safe crossing

26. Leader Book

a. A leader book will be maintained and carried by all leaders that are SSG, SGT, and CPL. All leaders are encouraged to have a leader book for quick reference information on their Soldiers and equipment.

b. Leaders are responsible for providing training assessments to the chain of command on their Soldiers and Units. The leader book is a tool for the NCO to maintain up-to-date, easy-to-reference information on Soldiers, training status, maintenance status and equipment accountability. Commanders use these assessments to make training decisions.

c. The exact composition of a leader book varies depending on the mission and type of unit. There are many versions of the leader book both in official Army publications and on the commercial market. The leader book can be digital or hard copy but must have the privacy act statement to ensure Soldiers understand that leaders have personal information. The organization of the leader book is up to each individual leader. To be effective they must be well organized and "user friendly." Only essential training information should be in the leader book. FM 7-22.7, The Army Noncommissioned Officer Guide, appendix C has an example of pages for a leader book.

27. Environment

Protecting our environment is everyone's responsibility. Hazardous spills severely impact our environment. This includes battery acid, paints, thinners, solvents, pesticides, petroleum products, oils, and lubricants (POL). Do not change the oil in your POV or Army vehicle and let it soak into the ground. Be sure to report all spills of hazardous materials. These offenses can result in prosecution as a Federal offense. Fines can start at \$10,000 per day, and prison sentences are possible. **In case of a hazardous spill or a negative environmental impact, call 911 or the installation Fire Department.**

28. Closing

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 Light 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 Nuremburg, 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. 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, 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, 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, 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, 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, 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 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 during 2006. As a part of Task Force Muleskinner and the Joint 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, 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. 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, 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 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, 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.

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, and so 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.

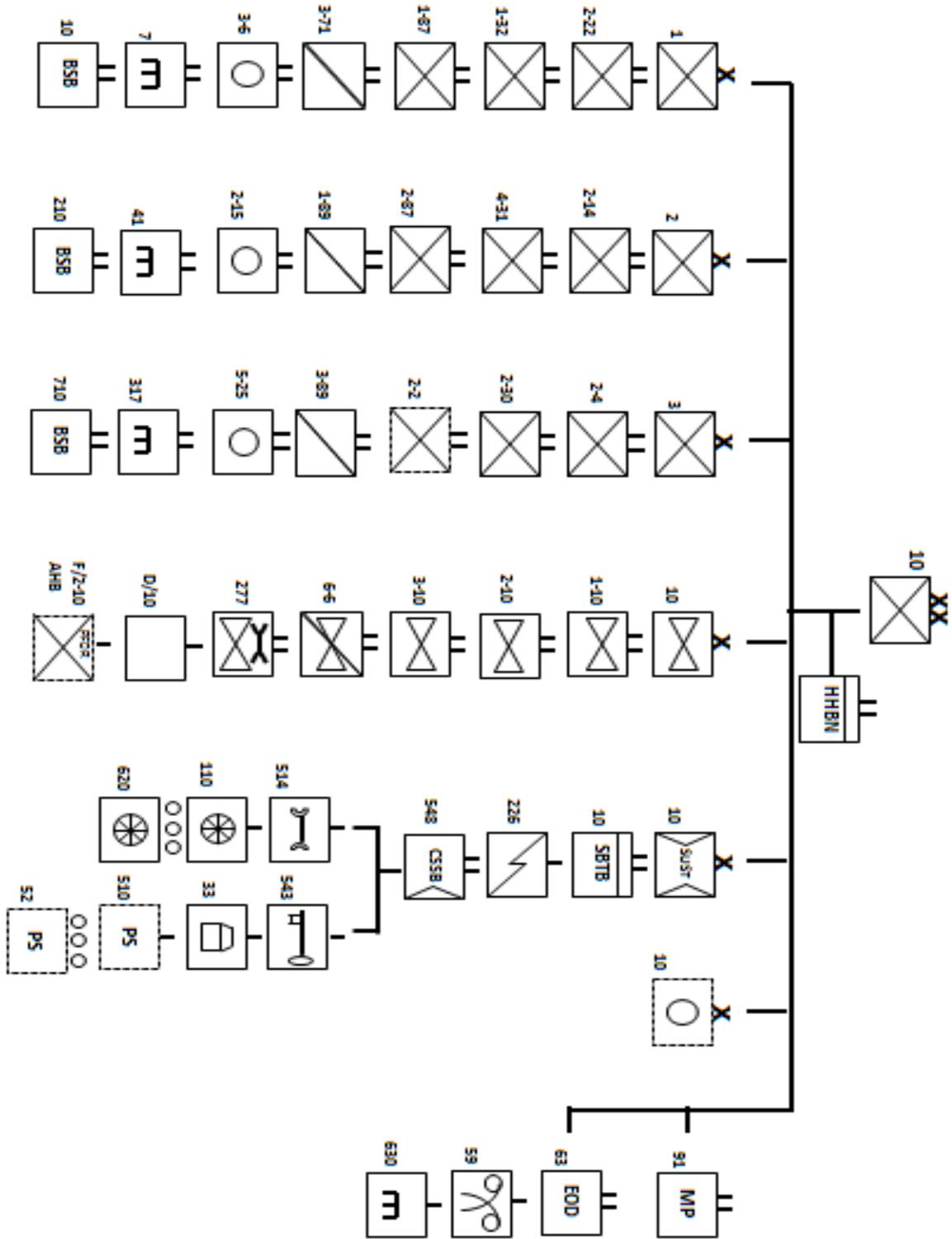


DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA

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 patrols

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	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	Present

Appendix E
Army Values and Soldiers Creed

Army Values

Loyalty: Bear true faith and allegiance to the U.S. Constitution, the Army, your unit, and other Soldiers.

Duty: Fulfill your obligations.

Respect: Treat people as they should be treated.

Selfless-Service: Put the welfare of the nation, the Army, and your subordinates before your own.

Honor: Live up to all the Army values.

Integrity: Do what's right, legally and morally.

Personal Courage: Face fear, danger, or adversity (Physical or Moral).

The Soldiers Creed

I am an American Soldier.

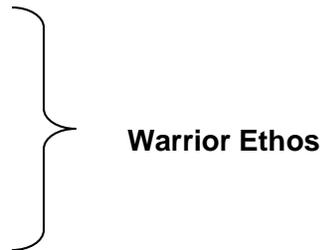
I am a Warrior and a member of a team. I serve the people of the United States and live the Army Values.

I will always place the mission first.

I will never accept defeat.

I will never quit.

I will never leave a fallen comrade.



I am disciplined, physically and mentally tough, trained, and proficient in my warrior tasks and drills. I always maintain my arms, my equipment, and myself.

I am an expert and I am a professional.

I stand ready to deploy, engage, and destroy the enemies of the United States of America in close combat.

I am a guardian of freedom and the American way of life.

I am an American Soldier.

Appendix F
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 G
Leader Cold Weather Guide**

 Command Safety	LEADER'S GUIDE For prevention of cold weather injuries due to exposure to temperatures below 40 °F Information on this card is provided to assist leaders in risk decision-making and control development as part of the risk management process. Risk decisions and controls should be developed for all training. Leaders must ensure that these risk decisions/controls are implemented into unit training plans and that training is supervised.				
	RECOMMENDATIONS Minimum Uniform				
WIND CHILL CATEGORY (SEE REVERSE)	FIELD UNIFORM WORN	FIELD UNIFORM CARRIED	PT UNIFORM	OFF-DUTY ACTIVITIES	OTHER FACTORS
LITTLE DANGER	- LW or MW/ UNDERWEAR (T&B) - ECWCs** (T&B) - GORE-TEX BOOTS* - FLEECE CAP - GORTEX GLOVES	- BALACLAVA - ECW MITTENS	-PFU JACKET/ PANTS -FLEECE CAP W/INSERTS -NECK GAITER	-COAT -HAT -EAR PROTECTION -GLOVES -BOOTS	-INCREASE LEADER SURVEILLANCE -NO FACIAL CAMOUFLAGE BELOW 32 °F -INCREASE HYDRATION -PROVIDE WARM-UP AREAS WITH HOT DRINKS, ETC -SKIN COVERED AND DRY
INCREASING DANGER	- MW/ UNDERWEAR (T&B) - ECWCs** (T&B) (GORTEX) - BALACLAVA - ECW MITTENS - BOOTS GORE-TEX INTERMEDIATE		-PFU JACKET/ PANTS - UNDERWEAR (T&B) -BALACLAVA -ECW MITTENS	-COAT -HAT -EAR PROTECTION -GLOVES -BOOTS	-RESTRICT NON-ESSENTIAL OUTDOOR TRAINING. -LOW ACTIVITY: 30-40 MIN WORK CYCLE -SEDENTARY ACTIVITY: 15-20 MIN WORK CYCLE -USE BUDDY SYSTEM -NO EXPOSED SKIN -PROVIDE WARMING AREA
GREAT DANGER	- LW and MW - UNDERWEAR (T&B) -ECWCs** (T&B) (Down) -BALACLAVA -ECW MITTENS -BOOTS VB		-PFU -ECW PARKA -POLY PRO (T&B) -BALACLAVA -ECW MITTENS	-HEAVY COAT -LONG UNDERWEAR -HAT & SCARF -MITTENS -CW BOOTS	-CONSIDER INDOOR TNG -HIGH INTENSITY ACTIVITY: <15 MIN WORK CYCLE -CONSIDER CANCELING LOW OR SEDENTARY ACTIVITY OUTDOOR TNG -COVER ALL EXPOSED SKIN -PROVIDE WARMING AREA

- GORE-TEX BOOTS = Tan leather intermediate weather or similar GORE-TEX insulated leather boots
- ** ECWCs = Extended Cold Weather Clothing System

		Air Temperature (F)																	
		40	35	30	25	20	15	10	5	0	-5	-10	-15	-20	-25	-30	-35	-40	-45
		40	35	30	25	20	15	10	5	0	-5	-10	-15	-20	-25	-30	-35	-40	-45
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)																	

Beaufort Scale: USE THIS CHART TO APPROXIMATE WIND SPEED

Wind Speed (mph)	Term	Effects on Land
Under 1	Calm	Calm; smoke rises vertically.
1-3	Light Air	Smoke drift indicates wind direction; vanes do not move.
4-7	Light Breeze	Wind felt on face; leaves rustle; vanes begin to move.
8-12	Gentle Breeze	Leaves, small twigs in constant motion; light flags extended.
13-18	Moderate Breeze	Dust, leaves and loose paper raised up; small branches move.
19-24	Fresh Breeze	Small trees begin to sway.
25-31	Strong Breeze	Large branches of trees in motion; whistling heard in wires.
32-38	Moderate Gale	Whole trees in motion; resistance felt in walking against the wind.
39-46	Fresh Gale	Twigs and small branches broken off trees.
47-54	Strong Gale	Slight structural damage occurs; slate blown from roofs.
55-63	Whole Gale	Seldom experienced on land; trees broken; structural damage occurs.
64-72	Storm	Very rarely experienced on land; usually with widespread damage.
73 or higher	Hurricane Force	Violence and destruction.

IF USING AN ANEMOMETER, 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.



Extended Cold Weather Clothing System (ECWCS)

ECWCS LEVEL	Clothing Item	Layer 1,2	Level of Protection	Conditions When Worn
1	Light-weight Cold Weather Undershirt/Drawers (Silk)	Base (Wicking)	Added insulation	Low to High activity in mild to cold conditions
2	Mid-weight Cold Weather Shirt/Drawers (Waffle)	Base or Insulation	Provides light insulation	High activity in very cold or low/mid activity in mild conditions
3	FleeceJacket	Insulation or Outer	Insulates body in cold/dry environments	Low to Mid Activity in cold to very cold conditions
4	Wind Cold Weather Jacket	Outer Shell	Wind resistant, water repellent, with moisture wicking layer	Low to high activity on windy cool days
5	Soft Shell Jacket/Trousers	Outer	Highly water and wind resistant, with greater moisture vapor transfer	Low to high activity in dry snow, high wind or light rain
6	Extreme Cold/Wet Weather Jacket/Trousers (GORETEX)	Outer	Waterproof for use in prolonged hard rain and cold//wet conditions, mud and slush on ground	Low to high activity when alternating between freezing and thawing and rain
7	Extreme Cold Weather Parka/Trousers (Down)	Outer	Superior warmth protection, highly water and wind resistant	Static or low activity in extreme cold weather

Notes:

1. Layers can be worn separately or in combination for greatest protection.
2. Do not wear cotton clothing beneath these layers.

**Appendix H
Leader Hot Weather and Wet Bulb Index**

Relative Humidity (%)	Air Temperature (°F)											
	70	75	80	85	90	95	100	105	110	115	120	
Apparent Temperature												
0	64	69	73	78	83	87	91	95	99	103	107	
10	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100	105	111	116	
20	66	72	77	82	87	93	99	105	112	120	130	
30	67	73	78	84	90	96	104	113	123	135	148	
40	68	74	79	86	93	101	110	123	137	151		
50	69	75	81	88	96	107	120	135	150			
60	70	76	82	90	100	114	132	149				
70	70	77	85	93	106	124	144					
80	71	78	86	97	113	136	157					
90	71	79	88	102	122	150	170					
100	72	80	91	108	133	166						
Apparent Temp. (°F)	Danger Category			Injury Threat								
Below 80	None			Little or no danger under normal circumstances								
80-90	Caution			Fatigue possible if exposure is prolonged and there is physical activity								
91-105	Extreme Caution			Heat cramps and heat exhaustion possible if exposure is prolonged and there is physical activity								
106-130	Danger			Heat cramps or exhaustion likely, heat stroke possible if exposure is prolonged and there is physical activity								
Above 130	Extreme Danger			Heat stroke imminent!								

Wet Bulb Globe Temperature (WBGT) Categories

Category	WBGT, °F	WBGT, °C	Flag color
1	<= 79.9	<= 26.6	White
2	80-84.9	26.7-29.3	Green
3	85-87.9	29.4-31.0	Yellow
4	88-89.9	31.1-32.1	Red
5	=> 90	=> 32.2	Black

➤ Add 5°F for rucksack or body armor
 ➤ Add 10°F if in MOPP 4



Ask your buddy

- Have the courage to ask the question, but stay calm
- Ask the question directly: Are you thinking of killing yourself?

Care for your buddy

- Calmly control the situation; do not use force; be safe
- Actively listen to show understanding and produce relief
- Remove any means that could be used for self-injury

Escort your buddy

- Never leave your buddy alone
- Escort to chain of command, Chaplain, behavioral health professional, or primary care provider
- Call the National Suicide Prevention Lifeline

TA - 095 - 0510

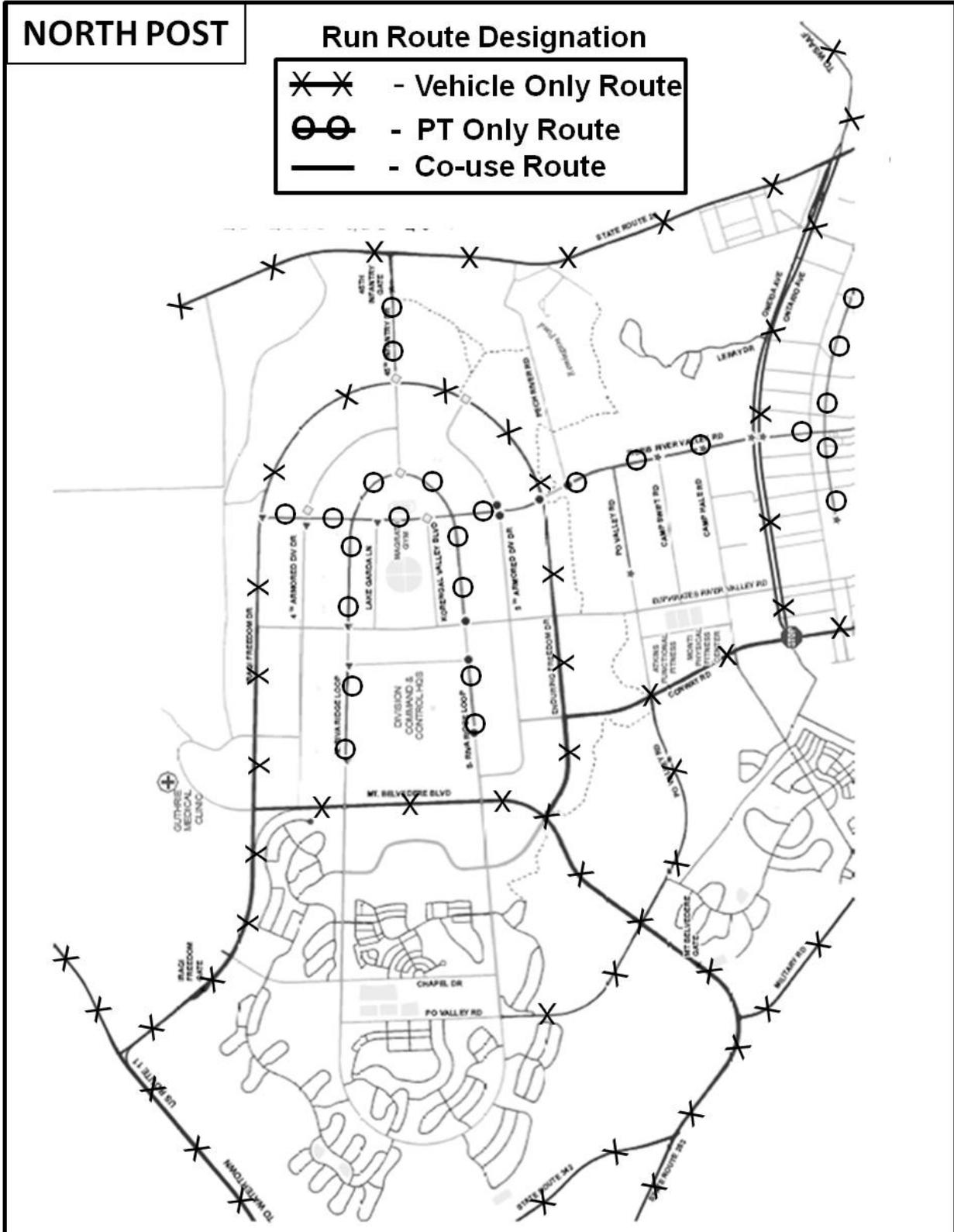
National Suicide Prevention Lifeline:

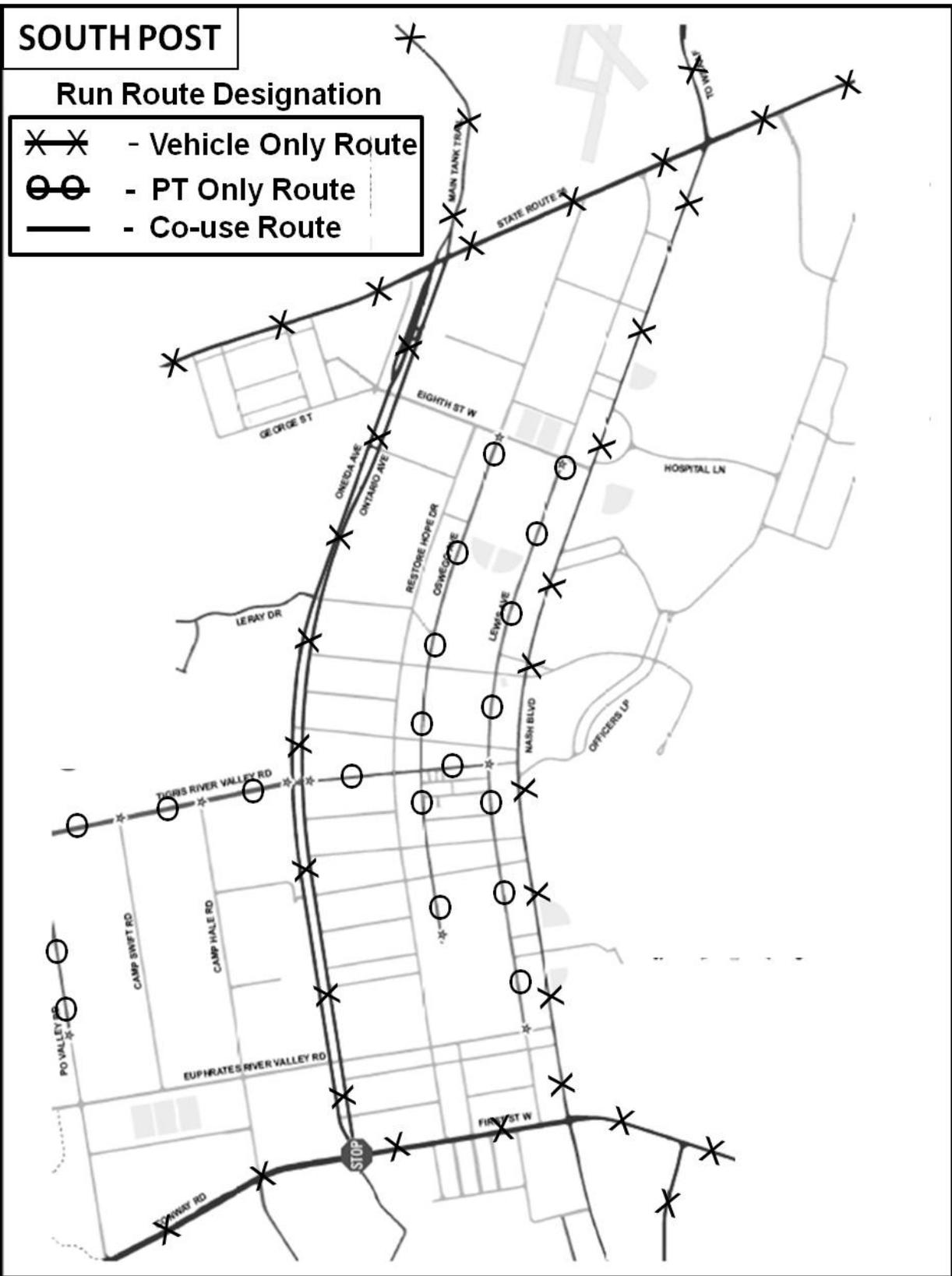
1-800-273-8255 (TALK) PRESS "1" for the Veteran's Crisis Line

USAPHC <http://phc.amedd.army.mil/>

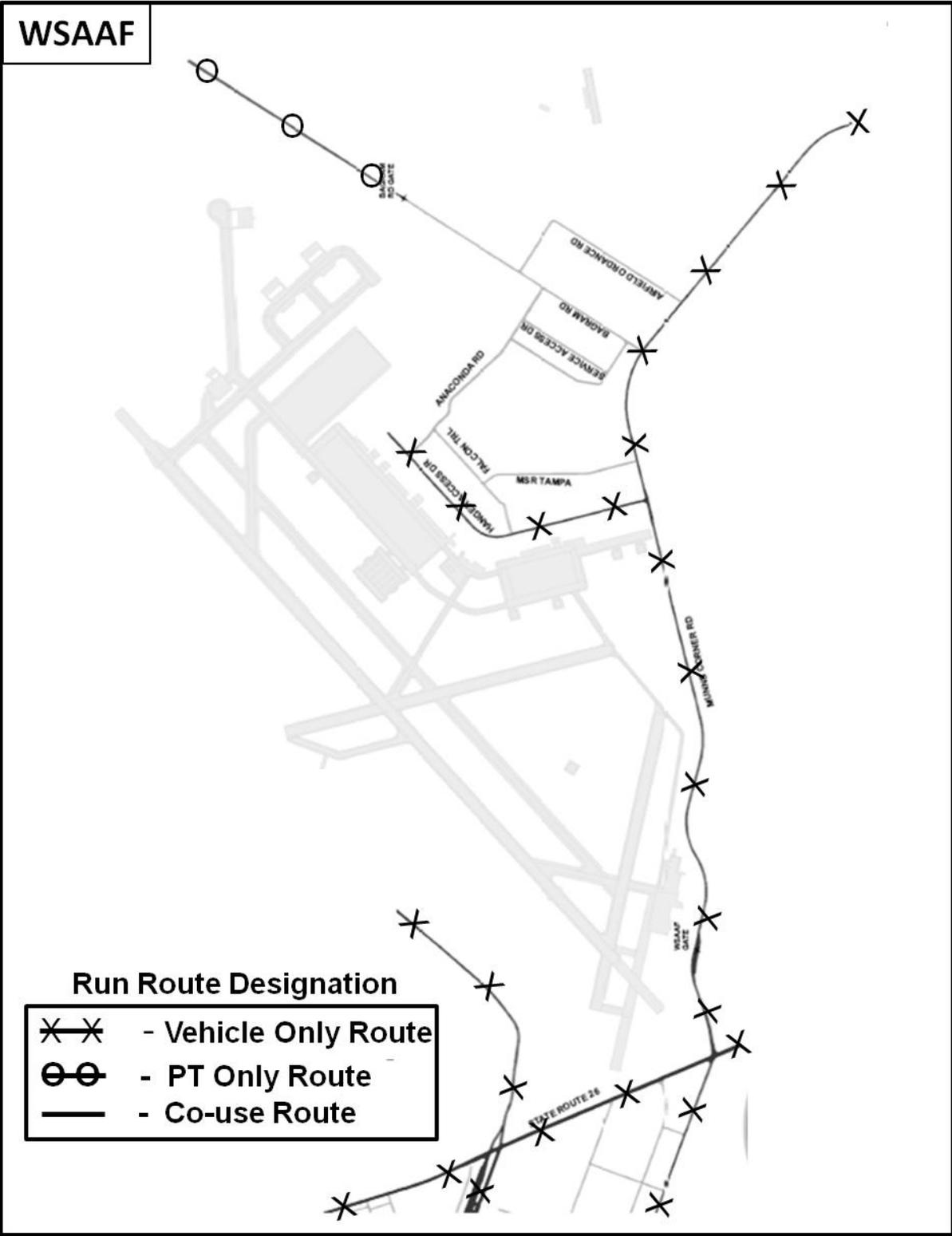


Appendix J
 Official Fort Drum PT/Running Maps





WSAAF



Appendix K
Chain of Command and NCO Support Channel

Chain of Command

COMMANDER IN CHIEF

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF

SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF

FORSCOM/THEATER CDR

CORPS COMMANDER

DIVISION COMMANDER

BRIGADE COMMANDER

BATTALION COMMANDER

COMPANY/BATTERY/TROOP COMMANDER

PLATOON LEADER

SECTION/SQUAD LEADER

NCO Support Channel

SERGEANT MAJOR OF THE ARMY

FORSCOM/ THEATER CSM

CORPS CSM

DIVISION CSM

REGIMENT/ BRIGADE CSM

BATTALION/SQUADRON CSM

1SG/DETACHMENT SERGEANT

PLATOON SERGEANT

SECTION/SQUAD LEADER

TEAM LEADER

**Appendix L
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
Fire and nonemergency	772-4420/3180
ID Cards	772-5149
IG	772-5491
JAG	772-3067
Legal	772-5261
Magrath Gym	772-9272
Monti Gym	772-4936
MP	772-5156
MWR	772-8222
Provost Marshall	772-9090
Clark Hall	772-6561
Safety Office	772-5352
Tricare	772-5111
WIC	315-782-9222
Wounded Warrior	772-5485
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	531-6433
CIF	531-7510
Dental	531-4854
Education Center	531-1537
EFMP	531-2840
Finance	531-8648
Fire and nonemergency	531-2911
ID Cards	531-1839
IG	531-2100
JAG	531-2019
Legal	531-2580
Wheelock Fitness Center	531-6795
MP	531-0705
MWR	531-4440
Provost Marshall	531-0705
Safety Office	531-4329
Tricare	531-3118
WIC	239-1203
Wounded Warrior	531-1637
ACH Housing	537-5060
Post Operator	531-2911
National Suicide Prevention Hotline	1-800-273-8255
Bayne-Jones Army Community Hospital	1-877-272-7337

Appendix M
Standard Rapid Deployment Packing Lists

Standard Rapid Deployment Packing List (Cold Weather)

ITEM	WORN/ CARRIED	ASSAULT PACK	RUCKSACK	A-BAG	B-BAG	Total
Barracks bag/Laundry				1	1	2
Bag Waterproof			1	1		2
Belt, PT Reflective, Yellow		1				1
Belt, Trouser, Rigger	1			1		2
Bivy Sack, Gore-tex			1			1
Boots, Combat					1	1
Boots, Temperate Weather (Gore-tex)	1					1
Boots, Intermediate, Cold (Gore-tex)				1		1
Canteen, Bladder/CamelBak (Option 1 QT)	1		1			2
Canteen, 2 QT			1			1
Cap, Fleece	1 or	1 (note 4)				1
Cap, Patrol, CU (w/rank insignia & nametape)	1 or	1 (note 4)				1
Cap, Sun/Boonie, CU (if issued)					1	1
Cord 550 (10 ft. section)		1	1			2
CU Shirt and Trousers	1			2	1	4
Earplugs w/case	1					1
E-Tool w/Carrier			1			1
Elbow Pads			1 (note 4)		1	1
Eyeglasses & Inserts (For Eye-Pro & Pro-mask if required)	1		1			2
Flashlight/Headlamp (w/red lens)		1				1
Flexcuffs (on Fighting Load)	2					2
Glasses, Ballistic Eye Protection (clear and sun lens)	1				1	2
Gloves, NOMEX	1 or	1 (note 4)				1
Gloves, Work			1			1
Gloves, Cold Weather	1 or	1 (note 4)				1
Goggles, Sand/Ballistic (w/cloth & glint cover)		1				1
Helmet, ACH/ECH (w/cover, camo band, NVG bracket)	1					1
ID Card and Tags/ Driver's License	1					1
PFU, T-shirt , short sleeve				2		2
PFU, T-shirt , long sleeve				2		2
PFU, trunks, running				2	1	3
PFU, pants, running				1		1
PFU, jacket, running				1		1
J-List Chem Suit (option: pack in squad CBRNE bag)					1	1
Jacket, Fleece				1		1
Jacket, Extreme Cold Weather (Down)				1		1
Jacket, Extreme/Wet Cold Wx (Goretex)			1			1
Jacket, Soft Shell, Cold Weather	1 or	1				1
Jacket, Wind	1 or			1		1
Knee Pads		1				1
Knife (folding/pocket, sheath, bayonet or multi-tool)	1					1
Liner Field Jacket (Optional)			1 or	1		1
Locks, Key or Combo				1	1	2
Mittens, ECW				1		1
Neck Gator		1				1
Balaclava			1			1

Standard Rapid Deployment Packing List (Cold Weather) – Continued

ITEM	WORN/ CARRIED	ASSAULT PACK	RUCKSACK	A-BAG	B-BAG	Total
MRE		1	2			3
Notebook w/pen or pencil	1					1
Personal Hygiene Kit			72 hr.	30 day		n/a
IOTV/ Plate Carrier (if issued) w/2 x SAPI/ESAPI Plates (See note 2A & 2B)	1					1
Poncho			1			1
Poncho Liner		1				1
Protective Mask (CBRNE option: carried, in rucksack, or in squad CBRNE bag)						1
Running Shoes				1		1
Sewing Kit			1			1
Shirt, Medium-weight, Poly-pro (Waffle)	1 or	1				1
Shower Shoes				1		1
Sleeping Bag, Winter			1			1
Sleeping Bag, Summer / Patrol					1	1
Sleeping Pad/Mat			1			1
Socks, Cushion Sole, Boot	1	1	1	2	1	6
Socks, White, PT				2	1	3
T-Shirt, Tan	1 or	1	1	2	2	6
Towel, OD/Brown			1	1		2
Trousers, Medium-weight, Poly-pro			1			1
Trousers, Extreme Cold Weather (Down)				1		1
Trousers, Extreme/Wet Cold Wx (Gore-tex)			1			1
Trouser, Soft Shell, Cold Weather	1 or		1			1
Undershirt, Silkweight, Tan, Poly-pro	1			1		2
Underpants, Silkweight, Tan, Poly-pro			1	1		2
Underwear, (Optional)	1		1	2	2	6
Vest, Fighting Load Carrier (optional, see note 2)	1					1
WPNs Cleaning Kit		1				1
NVGs (See Note 3)	1					1
Assigned Weapon w/ Optic	1					1
Wrist Watch	1					1

Notes:

1. This packing list provides a standard start point for the Commander to adjust based on METT-TC.
2. IOTV/ Plate Carrier (if issued) configuration (use of Fighting Load Carrier Vest is optional)
 - a. Vest will be configured to carry ammo (basic load), IFAK, 1 quart/liter water, and earplugs at a minimum. Team Leader and above will also carry: Compass or GPS and Signal Kit/Panel.
 - b. Two each casualty feeder cards and witness statements carried inside IFAK.
3. All individually-assigned sensitive items will be worn, hand-carried, or tied-down in assault pack for deployment.
4. Commander decides which item is worn/carried and which item is packed.

Standard Rapid Deployment Packing List (Hot Weather)

ITEM	WORN/ CARRIED	ASSAULT PACK	RUCKSACK	A-BAG	B-BAG	Total
Barracks bag/Laundry				1	1	2
Bag Waterproof			1	1		2
Belt, PT Reflective, Yellow		1				1
Belt, Trouser, Rigger	1			1		2
Bivy Sack, Gore-tex			1			1
Boots, Combat	1					1
Boots, Temperate Weather (Gore-tex)				1		1
Boots, Intermediate Cold (Gore-tex)					1	1
Canteen, Bladder/CamelBak (Option 1 QT)	1		1			2
Canteen, 2 QT			1			1
Cap, Fleece				1		1
Cap, Patrol, CU (w/rank insignia & nametape)	1					1
Cap, Sun/Boonie, CU (if issued)			1			1
Cord 550 (10 ft. section)		1	1			2
CU Shirt and Trousers	1			2	1	4
Earplugs w/case	1					1
E-Tool w/Carrier			1			1
Elbow Pads			1 or	(note 4)	1	1
Eyeglasses & Inserts (For Eye-Pro & Pro-mask if required)	1		1			2
Flashlight/Headlamp (w/red lens)		1				1
Flexcuffs (on Fighting Load)	2					2
Glasses, Ballistic Eye Protection (clear and sun lens)	1				1	2
Gloves, NOMEX	1					1
Gloves, Work			1			1
Gloves, Cold Weather					1	1
Goggles, Sand/Ballistic (w/cloth & glint cover)		1				1
Helmet, ACH/ECH (w/cover, camo band, NVG bracket)	1					1
ID Card and Tags/ Driver's License	1					1
PFU, T-shirt, short sleeve				2		2
PFU, T-shirt, long sleeve				2		2
PFU, trunks, running				2	1	3
PFU, pants, running				1		1
PFU, jacket, running				1		1
J-List Chem Suit (option: pack in squad CBRNE bag)					1	1
Jacket, Fleece					1	1
Jacket, Extreme Cold Weather (Down)					1	1
Jacket, Extreme/Wet Cold WX (Goretex)			1			1
Jacket, Soft Shell, Cold Weather				1		1
Jacket, Wind				1		1
Knee Pads		1				1
Knife (folding/pocket, sheath, bayonet or multi-tool)	1					1
Liner Field Jacket (Optional)					1	1
Locks, Key or Combo				1	1	2
Mittens, ECW					1	1
Neck Gator		1				1
Balaclava					1	1
MRE		1	2			3

Standard Rapid Deployment Packing List (Hot Weather) – Continued

ITEM	WORN/ CARRIED	ASSAULT PACK	RUCKSACK	A-BAG	B-BAG	Total
Notebook w/pen or pencil	1					1
Personal Hygiene Kit			72 hr.	30 day		n/a
IOTV/Plate Carrier (if issued) w/2 x SAPI/ESAPI Plates (See note 2A & 2B)	1					1
Poncho			1			1
Poncho Liner		1				1
Protective Mask (CBRNE option: carried, in rucksack, or in squad CBRNE bag)						1
Running Shoes				1		1
Sewing Kit			1			1
Shirt, Medium-weight, Poly-pro (Waffle)		1				1
Shower Shoes				1		1
Sleeping Bag, Winter					1	1
Sleeping Bag, Summer / Patrol			1 or	1		1
Sleeping Pad/Mat			1			1
Socks, Cushion Sole, Boot	1	1	1	2	1	6
Socks, White, PT				2	1	3
T-Shirt, Tan	1 or	1	1	2	2	6
Towel, OD/Brown			1	1		2
Trousers, Medium-weight, Poly-pro					1	1
Trousers, Extreme Cold Weather (Down)					1	1
Trousers, Extreme/Wet Cold WX (Gore-tex)					1	1
Trouser, Soft Shell, Cold Weather				1		1
Undershirt, Silkweight, Tan, Poly-pro			1		1	2
Underpants, Silkweight, Tan, Poly-pro				1	1	2
Underwear, (Optional)	1		1	2	2	6
Vest, Fighting Load Carrier (optional, see note 2)	1					1
WPNs Cleaning Kit		1				1
NVGs (See Note 3)	1					1
Assigned Weapon w/ Optic	1					1
Wrist Watch	1					1

Notes:

1. This packing list provides a standard start point for the Commander to adjust based on METT-TC
2. IOTV/ Plate Carrier (if issued) Configuration (use of Fighting Load Carrier Vest is optional)
 - a. Vest will be configured to carry ammo (basic load), IFAK, 1 quart/liter water, and earplugs at a minimum. Team Leader and above will also carry: Compass or GPS and Signal Kit/Panel.
 - b. Two each casualty feeder cards and witness statements carried inside IFAK.
3. All individually-assigned sensitive items will be worn, hand-carried, or tied-down in assault pack for deployment.
4. Commander decides which item is worn/carried and which item is packed.

****10th MTN DIV (LI) 24/7 SHARP Hotline
1(315)767-6128****

****DoD Safe Helpline at 1(877)995-5247****