

Army Regulation 600–8–22

Personnel-General

Military Awards

**Headquarters
Department of the Army
Washington, DC
5 March 2019**

UNCLASSIFIED

SUMMARY of CHANGE

AR 600–8–22
Military Awards

This major revision, dated 5 March 2019—

- o Clarifies U.S. Army Human Resources Command, Awards and Decorations Branch, responsibility for processing awards (para 1–7e(3)).
- o Updates guidance on time limitations for submission of award recommendations (para 1–14).
- o Provides updated guidance for lost award recommendations (1–15).
- o Clarifies guidance on duplication of awards (para 1–19).
- o Updates guidance and procedures for revocation of awards, badges, and tabs (paras 1–30, 1–31, and 1–32).
- o Incorporates Army Directive 2013–27 (Army Instructor Badges and Personnel Development Skill Identifiers for Instructors in the Noncommissioned Officer Education System) and adds the newly established Army Instructor Badges and awarding and rescinding authority (paras 1–32c(17)(a) and 8–23).
- o Updates guidance and procedures for awards to foreign military personnel and the table of approval authorities for U.S. decoration for foreign military personnel (para 1–38 and table 1–2).
- o Updates criteria and procedures for award of the Purple Heart guidance (para 2–8).
- o Adds information on the categories of Campaign, Expeditionary, and Service Medals (para 2–9).
- o Adds the newly established Inherent Resolve Campaign Medal (para 2–19).
- o Updates criteria and operations for the Global War on Terrorism Expeditionary and Service Medals (paras 2–20 and 2–21).
- o Adds Operation OAKEN STEEL as an authorized operation for award of the Armed Forces Service Medal (table 2–6).
- o Updates and clarifies criteria and type of service for award of the Humanitarian Service Medal (para 2–24).
- o Clarifies guidance and procedures for awarding the Military Outstanding Volunteer Service Medal (para 2–25).
- o Updates guidance for delegation of peacetime and wartime awards approval authority (paras 3–6 and 3–7).
- o Updates guidance for Stability operations (para 3–8).
- o Provides additional guidance for award of the Bronze Star Medal for meritorious service (para 3–16).
- o Incorporates Army Directive 2017–20 (Timeliness of Valor Award Recommendations) (hereby superseded) to add new criteria regarding timely processing of Medal of Honor and other Valor awards (para 3–21).
- o Updates numerals and criteria for the Noncommissioned Officer Professional Development Ribbon (table 5–1).

- o Adds guidance for the implementation of the newly created “C” and “R” devices (paras 6–6 and 6–7, respectively).
- o Updates criteria and clarifies guidance for award and processing of the Combat Infantryman, Medical, and Action Badges (paras 8–6, 8–7, and 8–8, respectively).
- o Updates guidance and combines paragraphs for the Aviation Badges (para 8–13).
- o Adds the newly established Military Horseman Identification Badge (para 8–33).
- o Reauthorizes award of the Gold Recruiter Badge (para 8–35*b*).
- o Adds guidance for acceptance and wear of Foreign Badges and Decorations (tables 9–2 and 9–3).
- o Prescribes DA Form 7777 (Center for Initial Military Training Graduation Certificate) (para 10–3).
- o Adds the online availability of unit citations and campaign participation registers (para B–3).
- o Incorporates DA Pam 672–1 and DA Pam 672–3 (hereby superseded).

Effective 5 April 2019

Personnel-General
Military Awards

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

MARK A. MILLEY
General, United States Army
Chief of Staff

Official:


KATHLEEN S. MILLER
Administrative Assistant
to the Secretary of the Army

History. This publication is a major revision.

Summary. This regulation provides Department of the Army policy, criteria, and administrative instructions concerning individual military decorations, Army Good Conduct Medals, service medals and ribbons, combat and special skill badges and tabs, unit decorations, trophies, and similar devices awarded in recognition of accomplishments. It prescribes the policies and procedures concerning U.S. Army awards to foreign military personnel and foreign decorations to U.S. Army personnel.

Applicability. This regulation applies to the Regular Army, the Army National Guard/Army National Guard of the United States, and the U.S. Army Reserve, unless otherwise stated. It also applies to retired military personnel of all branches, foreign military personnel, and Department of Defense Civilians, as indicated.

Proponent and exception authority. The proponent of this regulation is the Deputy Chief of Staff, G–1. The proponent has the authority to approve exceptions or waivers to this regulation that are consistent with controlling law and regulations. The proponent may delegate this approval authority, in writing, to a division chief within the proponent agency or its direct reporting unit or field operating agency, in the grade of colonel or the civilian equivalent. Activities may request a waiver to this regulation by providing justification that includes a full analysis of the expected benefits and must include formal review by the activity's senior legal officer. All waiver requests will be endorsed by the commander or senior leader of the requesting activity and forwarded through their higher headquarters to the policy proponent. Refer to AR 25–30 for specific guidance.

Army internal control process. This regulation contains internal control provisions in accordance with AR 11–2 and identifies key internal controls that must be evaluated (see appendix G).

Supplementation. Supplementation of this regulation and establishment of command and local forms are prohibited without prior approval of the Deputy Chief of Staff, G–1 (DAPE–MP), 300 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310–0300.

Suggested improvements. Users are invited to send comments and suggested improvements on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) directly to the Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC–PDP–A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122–5408 or via electronic mail to usarmy.knox.hrc.mbx.tagd-awards@mail.mil.

Distribution. This regulation is available in electronic media only and is intended for the Regular Army, the Army National Guard/Army National Guard of the United States, and the U.S. Army Reserve.

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*This regulation supersedes AR 600–8–22, dated 25 June 2015; DA Pam 672–1, dated 24 March 2017; DA Pam 672–3, dated 24 March 2017; and AD 2017–20, dated 7 July 2017.

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Chapter 1

Introduction

Section I

Overview

1–1. Purpose

This regulation prescribes Department of the Army (DA) policy, criteria, and administrative instructions concerning individual and unit military awards. AR 672–20 provides implementing instructions for incentive awards, honorary awards and devices, awards from non-Federal organizations, and medals for public service. The goal of the total Army Awards Program is to foster mission accomplishment by recognizing excellence of both military and civilian members of the force and motivating them to high levels of performance and service.

1–2. References and forms

See appendix A.

1–3. Explanation of abbreviations and terms

See the glossary.

1–4. Responsibilities

See section II of this chapter.

1–5. Records management requirements

The records management requirement for all record numbers, associated forms, and reports required by this regulation are addressed in the Records Retention Schedule-Army (RRS–A). Detailed information for all related record numbers, forms, and reports are located in Army Records Information Management System (ARIMS)/RRS–A at <https://www.arims.army.mil>. If any record numbers, forms, and reports are not current, addressed, and/or published correctly in ARIMS/RRS–A, see DA Pam 25–403 for guidance.

Section II

Responsibilities

1–6. Assistant Secretary of the Army (Manpower and Reserve Affairs)

The ASA (M&RA) will—

- a.* Establish, implement, and oversee Army policy regarding military awards and will have all authorities associated with this responsibility. However, this does not include the authority to act on recommendations for award of the Medal of Honor (MOH) and Distinguished Service Cross (DSC).
- b.* Act on requests to delegate awards approval authority to other Army officials unless prohibited or restricted by law or Department of Defense (DOD) policy.

1–7. Deputy Chief of Staff, G–1

The DCS, G–1 will—

- a.* Serve as the Headquarters, Department of the Army (HQDA) policy proponent of the Military Awards Program.
- b.* Under the oversight of the ASA (M&RA), develop policy, procedures, and standards for matters concerning decorations, awards, and honors and may make exceptions to this regulation and further delegate authority to make exceptions.
- c.* Exercise DA responsibility on matters concerning military awards, as delegated by the ASA (M&RA).
- d.* Serve as the senior uniformed Army official on matters concerning military awards.
- e.* Ensure the Commanding General (CG), U.S. Army Human Resources Command (HRC) will—
 - (1) Conduct and supervise all military awards functions prescribed in this regulation.
 - (2) Act on behalf of the DCS, G–1 when so delegated and directed.
 - (3) Ensure the Chief, Awards and Decorations Branch (ADB), HRC does the following:
 - (a)* Serve as DCS, G–1 office of primary responsibility for policy regarding the Military Awards Program.

(b) As necessary, provide interpretations and answer questions regarding established policy, procedures, and standards for matters concerning decorations, awards, and honors, and may submit formal requests to proponenty (DCS, G-1) to make exceptions to this regulation.

(c) Administer staffing actions for consideration of the Secretary of the Army (SECARMY), (or his or her designee), on wartime and peacetime Army awards delegations and policy.

(d) Ensure that military awards boards are properly conducted and executed in accordance with the SECARMY's Board Charter as it pertains to the Army Decorations Board, Senior Army Decorations Board, and the Army Unit Decorations Board.

(e) Serve as the Army's central processing center for military awards, with delegated decision authority for awarding the Purple Heart (PH), Army Good Conduct Medal (AGCM), Army Commendation Medal (ARCOM), Army Achievement Medal (AAM), and combat and specialty badges.

(f) Execute the Cold War Recognition System.

(g) Serve as the orders issuing authority for awards processed at HQDA level.

(h) Serve as decision authority for acceptance and wear of foreign decorations and badges.

(i) Serve as concurrence and/or decision authority on Sister Service decorations or badges.

1-8. Commandant, Adjutant General School

The Commandant, Adjutant General School is responsible for branch implementation, functional training, and program of instruction development associated with procedures identified in this regulation.

1-9. Commanders of Army commands, Army service component commands, direct reporting units, and Principal Officials of Headquarters, Department of the Army agencies

Commanders of ACOMs, ASCCs, DRUs, and principal officials of HQDA agencies will—

a. Initially and periodically brief all personnel on the prohibitions and requirements of chapter 9, pertaining to foreign awards.

b. Designate a representative to provide advice and assistance on any question relating to the application and implementation of foreign awards as noted in chapter 9.

c. Announce accomplishments and competitions for which trophies and similar devices are to be presented, per paragraph 11-2.

d. As appropriate, approve trophies and similar devices to be awarded within their command or agency.

e. Further delegate to installation and/or activity commanders, as appropriate, the authority to approve trophies and similar devices to be awarded within their command or agency.

Section III

Principles and Standards

1-10. Principles of support

The Military Human Resources Support System will provide the Army with the capability to—

a. Enable award authorities to recognize Soldiers for valor, meritorious service, and achievement; and to document and record that recognition for historical purposes.

b. Recognize Servicemembers of other military departments, foreign allies, and U.S. civil servants for their meritorious contributions to the Army's success in mission accomplishment.

c. Recognize veterans and the primary next of kin of Soldiers.

d. Support the Army's personnel life cycle function of sustainment.

1-11. Standards of service

a. Awards and decorations are a wartime and peacetime military personnel function.

b. Recommended decorations will be expeditiously processed and recorded in military orders and certificates within 60 days of the final approving authority's decision.

c. Typed recommendations will be the norm during peacetime. Handwritten printed recommendations are acceptable during wartime conditions.

d. A final record of each recommendation and the resulting decision will be maintained for historical purposes. Records will be transferred to a records holding area in accordance with AR 25-400-2.

e. Recipients of awards should receive, at presentation, award emblems and the elements (medal, certificate, and orders) before leaving an assignment or transition from active duty.

f. Award authorities may use Award and Decoration Boards to advise them on appropriate levels of recognition. Use of these boards is optional. If boards are used, the board recommendations must be submitted to the approval authority for final decision.

Section IV

Policy, Precedence, and Information

1–12. Objective and implementation

a. The objective of the DA Military Awards Program is to provide tangible recognition for acts of valor, meritorious service or achievement under combat conditions, exceptional service or achievement, special skills or qualifications, and acts of heroism not involving actual combat.

b. Implementation of the provisions of this regulation is a command responsibility. Administrative procedures will ensure the prompt recognition of deserving Soldiers.

1–13. Categories of individual awards

Individual awards are grouped into the following categories:

- a.* Decorations.
- b.* AGCM.
- c.* Campaign, expeditionary, and service medals.
- d.* Service ribbons, badges, and tabs.
- e.* Certificates and letters.

1–14. Time limitation

Except for award recommendations submitted in accordance with the provisions of Section 1130, Title 10, United States Code (10 USC 1130), which are outlined below and in paragraph 1–15 and appendix F, each recommendation for an award of a military decoration must be entered administratively into military channels within 2 years of the act, achievement, or service to be honored, with exception of the MOH, DSC, and Distinguished Service Medal (DSM) (see para 1–14*e*). An award recommendation will be considered to have been submitted into military channels when it has been signed by the initiating officer and endorsed by a higher official in the chain of command. However, pursuant to 10 USC 1130, a Member of Congress can request consideration of a proposal for the award or presentation of decoration (or the upgrading of a decoration), either for an individual or unit, that is not otherwise authorized to be presented or awarded due to limitations established by law or policy. Based upon such review, the SECARMY will make a determination as to the merit of approving the award or presentation of the decoration and other determinations necessary to comply with congressional reporting requirements under 10 USC 1130.

a. To be fully effective, an award must be timely. Undue delay in submitting a recommendation may preclude its consideration. It is highly desirable that a recommendation be placed in military channels and acted upon as quickly as possible. If circumstances preclude submission of a completely documented recommendation, it is best to submit it as soon as possible and note additional data will be submitted later. However, to ensure prompt recognition, interim awards should be considered and are encouraged as indicated in paragraph 1–20.

b. The time limitations defined herein only apply to military awards that require preparation of a recommendation packet in order to be processed.. Time limitations do not apply to military decorations to which a Soldier is entitled to receive after meeting specific legal and/or regulatory eligibility criteria or conditions. Some examples of such awards or decorations include the PH, campaign, expeditionary, and service medals (see in chap 2), or badges (see chap 8). Awards and decorations such as these may be awarded at any time the entitlement or eligibility is determined. Specific details for award criteria are listed in chapters 2 and 8.

c. These time limitations do not apply to retroactive and conversion awards made in confirmation of recognition of previously issued orders, letters, or certificates, or in exchange of decorations hereinafter authorized. Time limits do not apply to records corrected by the SECARMY acting through the Army Board for Correction of Military Records (ABCMR) pursuant to 10 USC 1552.

d. Time limitations do not apply for requests for concurrence on sister service awards and decorations, so long as the award was processed for approval in accordance with statutory time limitations.

e. Time limitations do not apply for acceptance and wear of foreign badges and decorations awarded to U.S. Soldiers.

f. In cases where it can be conclusively proven that formal submission of a recommendation for award was not made within the time limitations indicated in paragraph 1–14*c*, because either the person recommending or the person being recommended was in a prisoner of war (POW), missing in action, or in a medically incapacitated status; award of the Silver

Star (SS) or lesser decorations may be approved without regard to elapsed time since the act, achievement, or service occurred that is to be honored.

g. MOH, DSC and the DSM recommendations must be entered formally into official channels within 3 years of the act warranting the recommendation and awarded within 5 years, except as provided in 10 USC 3744.

h. Preparing an award recommendation years after an action has occurred can be a challenge. However, the requestor is solely responsible for assembling a complete award recommendation package, which is submitted through a Member of Congress to the Commander, HRC. It is incumbent upon the requestor to conduct any historic research necessary to ensure the award recommendation is complete prior to submission. In the event an incomplete award recommendation is submitted, the HRC, ADB will contact the requesting Member of Congress and provide specific guidance regarding the additional information required in order for the case to be considered (refer to app F for clarification on the 10 USC 1130 process).

i. Recommendations for award of U.S. Army decorations will be forwarded through command channels to Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC-PDP-A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122-5408, for final action no less than 60 days before the desired presentation date.

1-15. Lost recommendations

a. If the SECARMY, or his designee, determines that a statement setting forth the distinguished act, achievement, or service, and a recommendation for official recognition was made and supported by sufficient evidence within 2 years after the distinguished service, and that no award was made because the statement was lost, or through inadvertence the recommendation was not acted upon; he or she may, within 2 years after the date of the determination (when the recommendation was discovered as lost), award any appropriate military decoration, numeral, or oak leaf cluster in lieu thereof, to the person concerned (10 USC 3744).

b. In each case, the recommender for an award must provide the following to Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC-PDP-A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122-5408:

(1) Conclusive evidence of the formal submission of the recommendation into military channels.

(2) Conclusive evidence of the loss of the recommendation or the failure to act on the recommendation through inadvertence.

(3) A copy of the original recommendation, or its substantive equivalent, at a minimum, should be accompanied by statements, certificates, or affidavits corroborating the events, actions, or achievements. The recommender must provide the Commander, HRC with adequate information for Secretarial evaluation of the deed or service to determine if an award is to be made. The person signing a reconstructed award recommendation must be identified clearly in terms of his or her official relationship to the intended recipient at the time of the act or during the period of service to be recognized.

1-16. Reconsideration or appeal of previous award recommendations

a. A request for reconsideration or the appeal of a disapproved or downgraded award, or a request for an upgrade of a previously approved recommendation must be placed in official channels within 1 year from the date of the awarding authority's decision. A one-time reconsideration by the award approval authority will be conclusive. However, pursuant to 10 USC 1130, a Member of Congress may request a review of a proposal for the award or presentation of a decoration (or the upgrading of a decoration) that is not authorized to be presented or awarded due to time limitations established by law or policy for timely submission of a recommendation (refer to app F on the 10 USC 1130 process).

b. Recommendations are submitted for reconsideration or appeal only if new, substantive, and material information is furnished, and the time limits specified in paragraph 1-14 do not prevent such action. Requests for reconsideration or appeal must be forwarded through the same official channels as the original recommendation. The additional justification for reconsideration or appeal must be in letter format, not to exceed two single-spaced typewritten pages. A copy of the original recommendation, with all endorsements, and the citation must be attached. If the original recommendation is not available, a reconstructed recommendation should be submitted.

c. If the reconsideration or appeal is approved and when a lesser decoration has already been approved, action is taken by the awarding authority or HRC, ADB (AHRC-PDP-A) to revoke the lesser awarded decoration.

d. Once HRC or the award approval authority has made a decision on the award reconsideration or appeal, other options for reconsideration or appeal include the ABCMR and the Inspector General. A DD Form 149 (Application for Correction of Military Record under provisions of Title 10, U.S. Code, section 1552) is required for review by the ABCMR.

e. Awards that are approved and presented for meritorious service will not be considered for an upgrade to a valorous award.

1–17. Character of service

a. Personal decorations. A medal will not be awarded or presented to any individual whose entire service subsequent to the time of the distinguished act, achievement, or service has not been honorable. The determination of "honorable" will be based on such honest and faithful service according to the standards of conduct, courage, and duty required by law and customs of the service of a Servicemember of the grade to whom the standard is applied. Commanders will ensure that—

(1) Individuals on whom favorable personnel actions have been suspended are neither recommended for, nor receive an award, decoration, or a badge during the period of the suspension.

(2) Other-than-honorable service subsequent to submission of the recommendation for an award is promptly reported to the awards approving authority with a recommendation for appropriate action.

b. Exceptions. As an exception to paragraph 1–17a(1), Soldiers who are flagged for overweight or Army Physical Fitness Test failure may be recommended for and presented an award based on valor and heroism. Additionally, Soldiers who are flagged for overweight or Army Physical Fitness Test failure may be posthumously recommended for and presented an award, decoration, or a badge when assigned to a unit engaged in combat against hostile forces and the Soldier dies as a result of injuries sustained during combat.

c. Waiver for overweight and Army Physical Fitness Test failure flags. A waiver of the overweight or Army Physical Fitness Test flag must be processed for length of service retirement awards to the first general officer in the Soldier's chain of command with award approval or disapproval authority. All waivers will be processed as separate and distinct actions from the award recommendation and should be submitted and adjudicated prior to submission of the award recommendation. The approved waiver will accompany the award recommendation once submitted.

d. Purple Heart. The PH is an entitlement and differs from all other awards and does not require an exception or waiver for presentation.

e. Badges. A badge will not be awarded to any person who, subsequent to qualification, has been dismissed, received a punitive discharge, or convicted of desertion by court martial.

1–18. Period of award

a. For meritorious service awards, the cited period is limited to the period of service during which the individual served under the recommending command, except in the case of retirement awards (see para 1–23). Meritorious service is characterized by distinguished service and performance above that normally expected, over a sustained period.

b. For meritorious achievement awards, the length of time is not a primary consideration; however, the act or achievement should have a clearly discernible beginning and ending date. In addition, the speed of accomplishment of a time sensitive task could be an important factor in determining the value of the achievement or act.

c. For valor and heroism awards, the length of time is a consideration and it will be only for the time of the specific heroic event or action. The cited period will typically not exceed two days and is governed by the same standards stated in paragraph 1–18b. Periods longer than 2 days must be clearly justified.

1–19. Duplication of awards

a. Only one decoration will be awarded to an individual or unit for the same act, achievement, or period of meritorious service.

b. The award of a decoration for wartime service does not preclude a service award at the termination of a permanent change of station (PCS) or expiration term of service (ETS) assignment. These recommendations will not refer to wartime service, which have been previously recognized by award of a decoration during the award period.

c. Continuation of the same or similar type service already recognized by an award for meritorious service or achievement will not be the basis for a second award. If appropriate, an award may be made to include the extended period of service by superseding the earlier award, or the award previously made may be amended to incorporate the extended period of service.

d. Awards authorities may not recommend a duplicate award for the same act or service from another service component. That is, if a Soldier is assigned to a joint command, he or she will not receive a joint award and a service award for the same period; moreover, a Soldier who retires from a Joint command may only be recommended for a Service or Defense award, but not both. No Soldier serving in a joint command as their last assignment will be recommended for a Defense award for service and a retirement award from their service department.

e. If a Soldier is assigned to an ARNG command, he or she may not receive both a State and Army award for the same act, achievement, or period of meritorious service.

f. Individual or unit awards and decorations received from a foreign nation or government are not considered a duplication of awards. Sister Service awards are included in paragraph 1–19a.

1–20. Interim awards and awards of a lesser decoration

a. To ensure that a deserving act, achievement, or service receives prompt recognition, the appropriate authority may promptly award a suitable lesser military decoration pending final action on a recommendation for a higher award, except for retiring U.S. Army general officers. When a higher award is approved, the approving authority will revoke the interim award using a separate permanent order (PO) in accordance with AR 600–8–105. The decoration will be returned by the recipient, unless the higher award is approved posthumously, in which case the primary next of kin will be permitted to retain both awards.

b. The authority taking final action may award the decoration recommended, award a lesser decoration (or consider the interim award as adequate recognition), or, in the absence of an interim award, disapprove award of any decoration.

c. The ARCOM may be awarded by the appropriate commander as an interim award in those cases involving heroism and for which a recommendation for the award of the Distinguished Flying Cross (DFC) or the Soldier's Medal (SM) has been submitted.

1–21. Impact awards

Impact awards are rare and intended to recognize a single specific act or accomplishment, separate and distinct from regularly assigned duties, such as a special project. Impact awards are not intended to provide a means to authorize additional awards when the conditions for a completed period of service PCS or ETS have not been fulfilled. The achievement covers a short period of time with a definitive beginning and ending date. A recommendation for an impact award should be submitted only when the act is of such magnitude that it cannot be recognized in any other manner, and to delay such recognition until completion of the individual's period of service would diminish the significance of the accomplishment. Impact award approval authority is identical to the awards approval authority outlined in tables 3–3 and 3–4.

1–22. Succeeding awards

For each succeeding act or period of meritorious service or achievement that justifies the award of a decoration, an oak leaf cluster or numeral device will be awarded. The exception is when decorations are presented to foreigners and posthumous awards presented to primary next of kin.

1–23. Recognition upon retirement

a. Period of service. Each individual approaching retirement may be considered for an appropriate decoration based on his or her years of service, degree of responsibility, and manner of performance.

b. Service recognition awards. The following awards may be awarded upon retirement:

(1) Meritorious service awards will be awarded, upon retirement (to include medical retirements), which may include periods of service longer than that served in the recommending command. An extended period will only be considered in those cases where the length or nature of the individual's terminal assignment would not qualify him or her for an appropriate award. It is neither necessary nor desirable to consider an extended period of service when the length and character of service of retirees in their terminal assignments would qualify them for an appropriate award. This is not to imply that an extended period of service should be considered for every individual who retires, such periods will be limited to the last 10 years of service. When writing the citation, it is not necessary to indicate the time period again; it is only pertinent to mention the total number of years of service, for example, over 22 years or 30 years of service.

(2) Only one retirement award may be awarded to any retiring Soldier. Soldiers serving under the Retiree Recall Program are not authorized a second retirement award or an upgrade of a previously approved retirement award. Service awards for Retiree Recall Servicemembers are at the discretion of the commander.

c. Submissions. Award recommendations submitted for meritorious service based upon retirement will be submitted so that they may be processed and completed prior to the requested presentation date. In determining the presentation date, the recommender must consider the Soldier's requested retirement date, number of days of any transition leave, and authorized travel and/or transition processing time. Recommendations for awards submitted to Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC–PDP–A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122–5408, for final action should arrive no less than 60 days before the desired presentation date.

1–24. Posthumous awards

a. Award recommendations. When considering an award recommendation, the characterization of the Servicemember's death will not be used as the sole purpose for determining approval or disapproval of an award.

b. Preparation of award elements. Orders for awards to individuals who are deceased at the time the award is approved will indicate that the award is being made posthumously. The engraved medal and certificate will not include the word

posthumous. In cases where a Soldier is posthumously promoted to a higher grade, both the certificate and orders should reflect the grade to which promoted.

c. Presentation of awards to primary next of kin. Presentation will be made to primary next of kin per procedures in paragraph 1–33. When presentation to the primary next of kin cannot be made by the appropriate commander, a report listing the reasons the presentation could not be made with the award orders, certificate, and citation will be forwarded immediately to Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC–PDP–A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122–5408, where appropriate action will be taken to accomplish the presentation. Under no circumstances will commanders forward award elements (medal, certificate, and citation) directly to the primary next of kin.

d. Eligible classes of primary next of kin. Primary next of kin are in descending order of precedence, surviving spouse; eldest surviving child (natural or adoptive); father or mother, unless legal exclusive (sole) custody was granted to a person by reason of a court decree or statutory provision; blood or adoptive relative who was granted legal custody of the person by a court decree or statutory provision; eldest surviving brother or sister; eldest surviving grandparent; and eldest surviving grandchild. When it is determined by the Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command, Awards and Decorations Branch or the National Personnel Records Center (NPRC), 1 Archives Drive, St. Louis, MO 63138–1002, that medals will be issued posthumously to the primary next of kin, the same order of precedence will be used.

e. Replacement and duplicate issue of medals. Replacement medals will only be issued to the primary next of kin to whom the original medals were issued when medals are lost, destroyed, or become unfit for use without fault or neglect by the primary next of kin. Proof of relationship will be submitted along with the request. Duplicate issue will not be made to a primary next of kin when the records indicate previous issue was made to the living Servicemember or previous primary next of kin. Replacement MOHs, DSCs, and DSMs will be replaced without charge. All other medals will be replaced at cost.

f. Special provisions during periods of armed hostilities. During periods when Servicemembers of the U.S. Army are engaged in combat against hostile forces, complete sets of decorations will be issued to the primary next of kin of personnel who die in the hostile fire zone or who die as the result of wounds received in the hostile fire zone. During such periods, a duplicate set of decorations may be issued, upon the request of the secondary next of kin of deceased personnel, after the original set has been presented to the primary next of kin.

g. Repatriated remains of fallen Soldiers. The primary next of kin for Soldiers who are repatriated from previous conflicts will be determined by the Chief, Casualty and Mortuary Affairs Operations Center, or a designated representative, in accordance with AR 638–8 (see line of succession to establish next of kin) and the laws of the deceased's State of domicile.

h. Posthumous presentation of a numeral or oak leaf cluster. When an appurtenance is presented posthumously, it will be attached to the appropriate medal, and the complete decoration consisting of the medal and appurtenances will be presented to the primary next of kin, rather than the appurtenance alone.

i. Posthumous award of badges. When an individual who has qualified for a badge dies before the award is made, the badge may be presented to the primary next of kin.

1–25. Conversion of awards

Awards of certain decorations as authorized in this regulation or later authorized will be made on the basis of existing letters, certificates, citations, and/or orders only on letter application by the individual concerned to National Personnel Records Center (NPRC), 1 Archives Drive, St. Louis, MO 63138–1002. Soldiers who retired or were discharged after 1 October 2002 and the primary next of kin of Soldiers who died after 1 October 2002 should send their requests to Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC–PDP–A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122–5408. Only those awards authorized in paragraphs 2–8, 3–12, 3–16, and 3–19 are categorized as conversion awards. If possible, the application for the conversion of an award should include the original or a copy of the documentation, which he or she wishes to have considered. The applicant will provide all possible details as to time, place, and deed or service to assist in locating any copy or documentation, which may have been recorded.

1–26. Recognition of Reserve Component members upon death, discharge, or transfer to the Retired Reserve

a. Policy. Appropriate recognition may be extended to members of the Army National Guard of the United States (ARNGUS) and the U.S. Army Reserve (USAR) not on active duty who have distinguished themselves in the defense of the United States over a period of many years, often at personal expense, inconvenience, and hardship, and those who by their acts or achievements have made major contributions to the Reserve Components (RCs). Members voluntarily electing discharge or transfer to the Retired Reserve prior to mandatory removal from an active Reserve status may also be considered.

b. Categories for recognition.

(1) Members who are discharged or transferred to the Retired Reserve should be accorded appropriate recognition by—
(a) Farewell letters from CGs of the USAR General Officer Commands (GOCOMs) or the ARNG State Adjutants General, as appropriate.

(b) Letters of appreciation and commendation.

(c) Other awards as authorized in this regulation.

(2) Members who die while in an active Reserve status may be accorded recognition through their primary next of kin per paragraphs 1–26b(1)(b) and (c).

(3) All ARNG and USAR personnel, who, upon completion of a tour of an individual mobilization augmentee (IMA) or troop program unit (TPU) assignment, enter Standby or Retired Reserve status pending eligibility for official retirement, should be considered for award at the time of change of status as retirement recognition. Personnel who enter standby status pending reassignment into another position may be considered for a service award. However, if the individual retires without having served another tour or in any official capacity, an additional award for retirement will not be made. The service award will be amended to show award was for retirement recognition. At that time, if the command feels the award should have been higher because of retirement vice service, it can be submitted for reconsideration.

(4) All ARNG and USAR personnel who, upon call-up or during active duty for training (ADT), will be recognized by their regular Army or active duty commander with whom they are assigned, attached, or under operational control. The award presentation will be conducted prior to the ARNG or USAR personnel termination of call-up or ADT.

c. *Criteria.* The criteria in this regulation will be used to determine the type of recognition to be accorded. For this purpose, the member's records will be reviewed by the CG, U.S. Army Reserve Command (USARC), GOCOM, or the ARNG State Adjutant General, as appropriate.

d. *Farewell letters.*

(1) After a USAR unit member has been informed of his or her pending mandatory discharge or eligibility for transfer to the Retired Reserve, a personal farewell letter will be prepared and signed by the appropriate CG of the respective command. The Commander, HRC will prepare farewell letters to Reserve Soldiers (except general officers) under their jurisdiction. Letters for all general officers will be prepared by the HQDA/General Officer Management Office.

(2) Letters will be limited in scope with a general statement concerning the member's release from an active Reserve status, and an expression of appreciation for past service. Mimeographed form letters may not be used, nor will there be included any forms related to administrative processing of the individual.

e. *Ceremonies.* Ceremonies will be conducted as appropriate and according to TC 3–21.5 and this regulation. Additionally, the following will apply:

(1) When a general officer is to be honored, the civilian aide to the SECARMY residing in the locality of the ceremony will be invited to attend as the personal representative of the Secretary. The senior Regular Army officer present will serve as the official representative of the Army. As such, the representative will be the host both to the civilian aide and to the general officer.

(2) Through existing liaison with State military authorities, official recognition and appreciation of HQDA may be given to ARNGUS personnel upon removal from an active Reserve status, discharge, or death. State authorities concerned will conduct the ceremonies.

(3) USAR nonunit members.

(a) When a USAR nonunit member requests a ceremony (non-retirement), the Commander, HRC forwards the related documents and appropriate awards, if any, to the geographically located regional support command (RSC) numbered readiness command commander of the locality in which the member resides. The commander arranges for appropriate ceremony and presentation of awards.

(b) When a USAR nonunit member requests a retirement ceremony at either active duty or USARC, the Commander, HRC forwards the retirement documents and appropriate award, if any, to the commander of the RSC numbered regional readiness command or Regular Army ACOM of the locality in which the member resides. The commander arranges for appropriate ceremony and presentation of awards.

(c) Criteria for retirement ceremonies at Regular Army ACOMs will require the following:

1. Soldier has 20-year qualifying letter for nonregular retirement pay at age 60. This includes those individuals issued a Reserve identification card imprinted "RET RES" who are considered "gray area" retirees.

2. Official orders transferring Soldier to the Retired Reserve.

3. In those cases where a USAR nonunit member does not desire a ceremony, the Commander, HRC forwards the retirement documents and appropriate awards, if any, to the Soldier.

4. Posthumous recognition may be given to members who die while in an active Reserve status by presentation of an appropriate award to the primary next of kin or Family member; CGs, USARC, RSCs, and HRC arrange ceremonies with the primary next of kin or Family member of deceased USAR personnel. If the deceased is a general officer, procedures in paragraph 1–26e(1) will apply, with primary next of kin and Family members in attendance, if appropriate.

1-27. Announcement of awards

a. Decorations.

(1) The award of all decorations, except for the MOH, will be announced in POs by the appropriate awards approval authority.

(2) Additionally, awards made by the President, the Secretary of Defense (SECDEF), and the SECARMY will be announced in Army General Orders (AGOs).

b. Service medals and service ribbons. Service medals and service ribbons are administratively awarded to individuals who meet the qualifying criteria. Orders are not required except for the AGCM which will be published in a PO (refer to para 5-1).

c. Badges. Permanent awards of badges, except Basic Marksmanship Qualification Badges, identification badges (less the Guard, Tomb of the Unknown Soldier Identification Badge and Military Horseman Identification Badge) and the Physical Fitness Badge, will be announced in POs by commanders authorized to make the award.

1-28. Format, content, and distribution of orders

a. Format, content, and distribution of orders will conform to AR 600-8-105 (Format 320). Instructions for format, content, and distribution of orders for DA Form 638 (Recommendation for Award) are in table 3-6.

b. In addition to the distribution specified in AR 600-8-105, one copy of all orders awarding the Flight Surgeon Badge will be forwarded to Headquarters, Department of the Army, Office of the Surgeon General (DASG-HCZ), 7700 Arlington Boulevard, Falls Church, VA 22041-3258.

1-29. Amendment of orders

a. Commanders are authorized to correct minor errors (incorrect spelling of names, initials, social security numbers, erroneously numbered oak leaf clusters, and so forth) appearing on awards orders published by other commanders by issuing an amendment to the orders. Amendment of orders will be prepared according to AR 600-8-105, (Format 700). Copies of such orders should be distributed as specified in that regulation.

b. When an error cannot be corrected by an amendment to the orders, it will be returned to the command which issued the erroneous order or, in the event that the command no longer exists, to Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC-PDP-A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122-5408, for corrective action.

c. Requests for amendment that are forwarded to HQDA must be accompanied by all of the following documents:

(1) Copies of general or POs and citations announcing all previous awards of the same decoration.

(2) Copies of general or POs and citations announcing all individual U.S. military decorations for dates of action or service, which overlap in time with the award to be corrected.

(3) Statement of concurrence or nonconcurrence (with comments) of the individual concerned when requesting revocation of general or POs announcing an award. Such statement is also required when requesting amendment of general or POs announcing an award when such an amendment reduces the number of awards to the individual (for example, amend "Second Oak Leaf Cluster" to read "First Oak Leaf Cluster").

d. Award orders issued and/or announced on the DA Form 638 will be amended or revoked using a separate PO in accordance with AR 600-8-105.

1-30. Revocation of personal decorations and suspension of authority to wear

a. Once an award has been approved, the same command may revoke the award if facts subsequently determined would have prevented original approval of the award had they been known at the time of approval. Failure to be reassigned or separated as originally scheduled does not constitute grounds for revocation of an award which has been presented. An order revoked based on the reconsideration, appeal, or upgrade of previously approved award, will refer to paragraph 1-16 as the authority for revocation.

b. The revocation of decorations under the "honorable" service requirement should be used sparingly and should be limited to those cases where the Servicemember's actions are not compatible with continued military service, result in criminal convictions, or result in determinations that the Servicemember did not serve satisfactorily in a specific grade or position.

c. The decision to revoke an award may not be delegated by the awarding authority.

d. If the award has not been presented, the awarding authority may revoke the award without informing the affected Soldier. However, if the award has been made a matter of permanent record, the command must inform the Soldier and correct the permanent record.

e. Once the Soldier has received the award, the awarding authority must notify the Soldier in writing of his/her intent and justification for revoking the award. Presentation of a decoration is the physical act of pinning or clipping the medal

on a Soldier's chest or handing the Soldier the medal, certificate, or orders. The affected Soldier is entitled to provide a response with any appropriate supporting documentation within 10 working days upon receipt of the notification of revocation. The revocation authority will consider any information provided prior to making a determination.

f. Upon revocation, the affected individual will be informed that he or she may appeal the revocation action through command channels to Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC-PDP-A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122-5408 for review.

g. When the original awarding command is unable to act on the revocation action the revocation request will be referred to the Commander, HRC (AHRC-PDP-A) for appropriate action.

h. When the Bronze Star Medal (BSM) has been awarded to an individual based upon award of the Combat Infantryman Badge (CIB) during World War II, revocation of the CIB will result in revocation of the BSM.

i. The authority to wear an award may be suspended by the award approval authority or higher authority. An award will be suspended when an investigation has been initiated by proper authority to determine the validity of the award. The authority directing the suspension will notify, in writing, the individual concerned and the Commander, HRC (AHRC-PDP-A) by the most expeditious means possible when suspension is initiated, and when it is terminated, and the reason(s) for termination. Refer to AR 670-1 for wear prohibitions.

1-31. Announcement of revocation of awards

Awards announced in POs and AGOs, when revoked, will be published using the same type order (see AR 600-8-105).

1-32. Revocation of badges, Special Forces Tab, Ranger Tab, and Sapper Tab

a. Only the command authorized to award combat and special skill badges is authorized to revoke such awards. An award, once revoked, will not be reinstated except by Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC-PDP-A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122-5408 when fully justified, unless otherwise noted below. When the original awarding command is unable to act on the revocation action, the revocation request will be referred to Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC-PDP-A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122-5408, for appropriate action.

b. Revocation of badges will be announced in POs, except that revocations which are automatically affected, as prescribed in this regulation, need not be announced in orders (see paras 1-32c(1) through 1-32c(9)).

c. Award of badges may be revoked under any of the following conditions, however, once the parachute badge is revoked, all badges contingent upon airborne are also revoked:

(1) *Combat or special skill badge.* An award of any combat or special skill badge will be automatically revoked on dismissal, dishonorable discharge, or conviction by courts-martial for desertion in wartime (wartime is defined in the glossary).

(2) *Parachutist Badge.* Requests for revocation of the Parachutist Badge will be forwarded from HRC, Enlisted Personnel Management Directorate, Readiness, ABN TM (usarmy.knox.hrc.mbx.epmd-airborne-team@mail.mil) to Commandant, U.S. Army Infantry School (ATSH-IP), 1 Karker Street, Fort Benning, GA 31905-4500. A badge may be revoked based on the recommendation of the field commander (colonel (COL/O-6) or above) when the awardee—

(a) Is punished under the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) for refusal to participate in a parachute jump.

(b) Initiates action which results in termination of airborne status or withdrawal of any Career Management Field (CMF) 18, 37, and 38 and military occupational specialty (MOS) 92R, 180A and 921A or specialty skill identifier (SSI) 18A, 37A, 38A and 92D before he or she completes 36 cumulative months of airborne duty. In such cases HRC, Enlisted Personnel Management Division may revoke the parachutist badge.

(c) Withdrawal of any CMF 18, 37 and 38, MOS 92R, 180A and 921A, or area of concentration (AOC) 18A, 37A, 38A and 92D before completing 36 cumulative months of airborne duty.

(d) Refusal to accept assignment to a parachutists coded position.

(e) Refuses an order to make a parachute jump and receives UCMJ regardless of how long a Soldier has served on airborne status.

(f) Command deems a safety violation regardless of how long a Soldier has served on airborne status.

(g) Soldier fails to meet assignment qualifications.

(3) *Parachute Rigger Badge.* The Parachute Rigger Badge may be revoked when the awardee—

(a) Has his or her Parachutist Badge revoked.

(b) Refuses an order to make a parachute jump with a parachute he or she packed.

(c) Initiates action, which results in withdrawal of MOS 92R, 921A, or AOC 92D before completing 36 months in a parachute position.

(d) Refusal to accept assignment to a parachute rigger position.

(4) *Military Free Fall Parachutist Badge and Military Free Fall Parachutist Badge, Jumpmaster.* The Military Free Fall Parachutist Badge and Military Free Fall Parachutist Badge, Jumpmaster may be revoked by the approval authority under the conditions listed below. Once revoked, the badges will not be reinstated except by the Commander, U.S. Army Special Operations Command (USASOC) when fully justified.

(a) Automatically, upon dismissal, dishonorable discharge, or conviction by court-martial for desertion in time of war.
(b) Awardee is punished under UCMJ for refusal to participate in a military free-fall jump.
(c) Awardee initiates action which results in the termination of military free fall parachutist, basic or military free fall parachutist, jumpmaster status.

(d) Refusal to accept assignment to a parachutist coded position.

(5) *Aviator Badges.* Any Aviator Badge may be revoked when HQDA has approved the findings of a Flight Evaluation Board that the awardee was guilty of—

(a) Cowardice, refusal to fly, fear of flying, or fear of combat.
(b) An act constituting a flagrant violation of flying regulations.
(c) Refusal to accept assignment to an aviation coded position.

(6) *Aviation Badges.* Any Aviation Badge may be revoked by a commander who has authority to approve the award upon his or her determination that the awardee was guilty of—

(a) Cowardice, refusal to fly, fear of flying, or fear of combat.
(b) Negligence in the performance of assigned aeronautical duties.
(c) Refusal to accept assignment to an aviation coded position.

(7) *Explosive Ordnance Disposal badges.* Any Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) badge may be revoked—

(a) When the awardee is convicted by court-martial for refusal to participate in EOD operations.
(b) By the awarding command upon determination that the awardee was guilty of gross negligence in the performance of assigned EOD duties or a flagrant violation of EOD safety procedures or regulation.

(c) When the awardee initiates, in his or her initial tour of EOD duty, action that results in termination of his or her EOD status prior to the completion of 18 consecutive months of EOD duty.

(d) Refusal to accept assignment to an explosive ordnance coded position.

(8) *Air Assault Badge.* Any Air Assault Badge may be revoked by the awarding command, listed in para 8–26, based upon the determination that an assigned or attached individual was guilty of cowardice, refusal to fly in a tactical exercise, or gross negligence in the performance of air assault duties. Requests for revocation of an Air Assault Badge awarded to individuals no longer assigned or attached to the awarding authority's command will be forwarded through command channels to Commandant, U.S. Army Infantry School (ATSH-IP), 1 Karker Street, Fort Benning, GA 31905–4500.

(9) *Special Forces Tab.* The Special Forces (SF) Tab may be revoked by the awarding command (listed in see para 8–41) if the recipient—

(a) Has his Parachutist Badge revoked.
(b) Initiates action which results in termination or withdrawal of the SF specialty or branch code prior to completing 36 months of SF duty. Requests for advanced schooling that may lead to another specialty or branch code being awarded instead of SF will not be used as a basis for revocation of the tab.

(c) Has become permanently medically disqualified from performing SF duty when the disqualification was found to have been not in the line of duty. Has been convicted at a trial by courts-martial or has committed offenses, which demonstrate severe professional misconduct, incompetence, or willful dereliction in the performance of SF duties.

(d) Has committed any misconduct, which is the subject of an administrative elimination action under the provisions of AR 635–200 or AR 600–8–24.

(e) Has committed any act or engaged in any conduct inconsistent with the integrity, professionalism, and conduct of a SF Soldier, as determined by the Commander, U.S. Army John F. Kennedy Special Warfare Center and School (USAJFKSWCS).

(f) Appeals of revocation of the SF Tab for Regular Army and RC Soldiers will be submitted to Commander, U.S. Army Special Operations Command (USASOC), 2929 Desert Storm Drive, Fort Bragg, NC 28310–9112, for final review. Soldiers must submit requests through their chain of command, the USAJFKSWCS, to the Commander, USASOC for final decision. Veterans, retirees, or primary next of kin should submit requests to Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC–PDP–A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122–5408.

(g) Refusal to accept assignment to a special forces coded position.

(10) *Driver and Mechanic Badges.* Driver and Mechanic Badges award will be revoked only by a commander authorized to award the badges and/or bars and only for any of the following reasons:

(a) In the event of a moving traffic violation in which life or property was endangered, or an accident which involved either property damage or personal injury wherein the awardee (motor vehicle driver or operator of special mechanical equipment) was at fault.

(b) In the event of damage to the vehicle for which the awardee (motor vehicle driver or operator of special mechanical equipment) is responsible due to lack of preventive maintenance.

(c) In the event of an unsatisfactory rating of the awardee (motor mechanic) as a driver.

(d) In the event of damage to vehicle or shop equipment as a result of careless or inefficient performance of duty by the awardee (motor mechanic).

(e) In the event of unsatisfactory shop performance by the awardee (motor mechanic).

(11) *Marksmanship Badges*. An award for previous marksmanship weapons qualification is revoked automatically whenever an individual, upon completion of firing a record course for which the previous award was made, has not attained the same qualification. In the event a badge is authorized for firing a limited or sub-caliber course, it is automatically revoked if a record service course is subsequently fired. If the bar, which is revoked automatically, is the only one authorized to be worn on the respective basic qualification badge, the award of the badge likewise is revoked automatically.

(12) *President's Hundred Tab*. Awards of the President's Hundred Tab made through error or as a result of fraud may be revoked only by the Commander, HRC.

(13) *Ranger Tab*. The Ranger Tab may be revoked by the Commandant, U.S. Army Infantry School based on the recommendation of the field commander (COL/O-6 or above) of the individual in question if, in the opinion of that commander, the individual has exhibited a pattern of behavior, lack of expertise, or duty performance that is inconsistent with expectations of the Army. Ranger-qualified Soldiers are expected to continuously demonstrate enhanced degrees of confidence, commitment, competency, and discipline. Requests for revocation will be forwarded to Commandant, U.S. Army Infantry School (ATSH-IP), 1 Karker Street, Fort Benning, GA 31905-4500. Award of the Ranger Tab may be revoked under any of the following conditions:

(a) Dismissal, dishonorable discharge, or conviction by courts-martial for desertion in time of war.

(b) Refusal to accept assignment to a Ranger coded position.

(c) Failure to maintain prescribed standards of personal fitness and readiness to accomplish missions commensurate with position and rank.

(d) Upon relief or release for cause from a Ranger-coded position.

(14) *Sapper Tab*. The Sapper Tab may be revoked by the Commandant, U.S. Army Engineer School or HRC, ADB based on the recommendation of the field commander (COL/O-6 and above) of the individual in question. This can be based on the opinion, of that commander, that the individual has exhibited a pattern of behavior, expertise, or duty performance that is inconsistent with expectations of the Army, that is, degree of confidence, commitment, competency, and discipline. Award of the Sapper Tab may be revoked for any of the following conditions:

(a) Dismissal, dishonorable discharge, or conviction by courts-martial for desertion in time of war.

(b) Failure to maintain prescribed standards of personal fitness and readiness to accomplish missions commensurate with position and rank.

(c) Upon relief or release for cause.

(15) *Guard, Tomb of the Unknown Soldier Identification Badge*. Revocation is as follows:

(a) When the Commander, 3d U.S. Infantry Regiment (The Old Guard) is made aware of information about a current or former member of the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier who was authorized permanent wear of the Tomb Identification Badge that suggests inappropriate conduct including, but not limited to, acts of commission or omission for a member of that unit, or the intention to engage in inappropriate conduct, he will notify the Commander, E Company (Honor Guard), 3d U.S. Infantry Regiment (The Old Guard). The Commander, E Company (Honor Guard) will conduct a Commander's Inquiry to determine if the matter warrants further investigation, or if there is sufficient information to recommend to the Commander, 3d U.S. Infantry Regiment (The Old Guard) that the Tomb Identification Badge be revoked or that the Soldier be reassigned, or both.

(b) Nothing stated in this regulation will serve to prevent the Regimental Commander from taking preemptive action as deemed necessary or appropriate to protect the interests of the U.S. Army, the 3d U.S. Infantry Regiment (The Old Guard), or the Soldiers under his command. Authority to revoke the badge remains with Commander, 3d U.S. Infantry Regiment (The Old Guard). Revocation will be announced in POs.

(16) *Military Horseman Identification Badge*.

(a) When the Commander, 3d U.S. Infantry Regiment (The Old Guard) is made aware of information about a current or former member of the Military Horseman who was authorized permanent wear of the Military Horseman Identification Badge that suggests inappropriate conduct including, but not limited to, acts of commission or omission for a member of that unit, or the intention to engage in inappropriate conduct, he or she will notify the Commander, HHC, 3d U.S. Infantry Regiment (The Old Guard). The Commander, HHC, 3d U.S. Infantry Regiment (The Old Guard) will conduct a Commander's Inquiry to determine if the matter warrants further investigation, or if there is sufficient information to recommend to the Commander, 3d U.S. Infantry Regiment (The Old Guard) that the Military Horseman Identification Badge be revoked or that the Soldier be reassigned, or both.

(b) Authority to revoke the badge remains with Commander, 3d U.S. Infantry Regiment (The Old Guard). Revocation will be announced in POs.

(17) *Instructor Badge*. The Army Instructor Badge (AIB) will be announced in POs by the approval authorities listed in section 8–23. These approval authorities are also authorized to revoke the AIB. Only the organization publishing the original AIB order is authorized to revoke or amend it.

(a) The AIB will be revoked if the recipient is removed from an Noncommissioned Officer (NCO) Education System instructor position for cause (the NCO's personal or professional characteristics, conduct, behavior, or performance of duty warrants removal in the best interest of the U.S. Army), regardless of the amount of time the individual has served in the position in a satisfactory manner.

(b) Dismissal, dishonorable discharge, or conviction by courts-martial for desertion in time of war.

(c) Refusal to accept assignment to an instructor coded position.

(d) Revocation of an AIB will also result in withdrawal of any associated PDSI. Once revoked, an AIB will not be reinstated except by the CG, U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC), when fully justified.

(18) *The Special Operations Diver Badge and the Special Operations Diving Supervisor Badge* may be revoked by the Commander, USAJFKSWCS or HRC, ADB, based on the recommendation of the field commander (COL/O–6 and above). If the commander believes the individual has exhibited a pattern of behavior or duty performance that is inconsistent with expectations of the Army, or the qualified Servicemember does not continuously demonstrate enhanced degrees of confidence, commitment, competency, and discipline, then the badge may be revoked. Award of the Special Operations Diver Badge and the Special Operations Diving Supervisor Badge may be revoked for any of the following conditions:

(a) Dismissal, dishonorable discharge, or conviction by courts-martial for desertion in time of war.

(b) Failure to maintain prescribed standards of personal fitness and readiness to accomplish missions commensurate with position and rank.

(c) Upon relief or release for cause.

1–33. Presentation of decorations

a. All U.S. Army decorations will be presented with an appropriate air of formality and with fitting ceremony. TC 3–21.5 prescribes the ceremony for presentation of decorations at a formal review.

b. The MOH is usually presented to living awardees by the President of the United States at the White House. Posthumous presentation to the primary next of kin normally is made in Washington, DC by the President or personal representative. The MOH flag is also presented to the recipient or primary next of kin in a separate ceremony (see para 6–27).

c. Other first-time approved awards, which require presentation, are—

(1) All individual U.S. Army decorations, including the PH, individual DOD decorations, and decorations awarded by other U.S. Services to Army personnel.

(2) Presentation of the AGCM to military personnel may be made at troop formations. Ceremonies will not be conducted to present the AGCM to former military personnel or primary next of kin.

(3) All approved U.S. Army unit awards, unit awards from other U.S. Services, and DOD unit awards. Only one ceremony will be conducted, no additional ceremony is required to be conducted for members of the unit who were not present when the ceremony was held.

(4) The Army Lapel Button will be formally presented at troop formations or other suitable ceremonies. The U.S. Army Retired Lapel Button will be presented at an appropriate ceremony prior to recipient's departure for retirement. These buttons may be presented to a separating Soldier at the same time as the AGCM and any other approved decoration.

d. Whenever practical, badges will be presented to military personnel in a formal ceremony as provided in TC 3–21.5, however, a formal presentation is not required. Presentations should be made as promptly as practical following announcement of awards, and when possible, in the presence of the troops with whom the recipients were serving at the time of the qualification.

e. The following awards and decorations do not require a ceremony:

(1) Conversion or retroactive entitlement awards (for example, BSM award for CIB/ Combat Medical Badge (CMB) during World War II and the PH); however, a formal ceremony may be conducted if requested by the awardee or at the discretion of the local commander and only if it is practical to make the presentation.

(2) Campaign medals and service ribbons usually are not presented with a formal ceremony; neither are DOD and other Services' ribbons and medals, such as the POW Medal and Humanitarian Service Medal (HSM) (presentation may be made at the discretion of the commander).

(3) Reissue of awards, decorations, and badges or reproduction of award certificates processed by NPRC. However, a ceremony may be conducted if requested by the primary next of kin through his or her local representative.

(4) Foreign decorations will only be presented by a designated representative from the awarding nation.

f. When deemed appropriate, commanders are encouraged to recognize both military and civilian members of their organization in mutual awards ceremonies, as outlined in paragraph 1–33*a*. These ceremonies should be conducted in an atmosphere of formality and dignity.

g. In the act of presentation, a decoration may be pinned on the clothing of the awardee whether in uniform or civilian clothing or on the primary next of kin in the case of a presentation following the recipient's death; however, this will not be construed as authority to wear the decoration for any person other than the individual honored. As an alternative to pinning the decoration, especially on primary next of kin, it may be handed to the recipient in an opened decoration container.

h. The award recipient or primary next of kin has the right to decline formal presentation of the individual awards listed in paragraph 1–33*c*(1).

i. Additional presentation procedures and sample notification letters can be found at <https://www.hrc.army.mil/>.

1–34. Engraving of awards

The grade, name, and organization of the awardee are engraved on the reverse of the MOH. The name only of the awardee is engraved on the reverse of every other decoration, the POW Medal and the AGCM. When possible, engraving will be accomplished prior to presentation. When this is impracticable, awardees will be informed that they may mail the decoration, including the POW Medal or AGCM to Commander, U.S. Army Tank-Automotive and Armaments Command, Clothing and Heraldry Product Support Integration Directorate, Post Office Box 57997, Philadelphia, PA 19111–7997, for engraving at Government expense.

1–35. Display sets of award elements

a. Government agencies. Upon approval by the SECARMY, samples of military decorations may be furnished, without charge, for one display at the headquarters of each ACOM, in the offices of the chiefs of governmental agencies not under military jurisdiction where opportunity for the public to view the display is assured, and in each office of HQDA with activities that include matters pertaining to decorations.

b. Civilian institutions. Upon approval by the SECARMY, samples of military decorations may be furnished, at cost price, to museums, libraries, and to national headquarters of historical, numismatic, and military societies; and to institutions of such public nature as will assure an opportunity for the public to view the exhibits under circumstances beneficial to the Army. All decorations furnished to civilian institutions for exhibition purposes will be engraved with the words "For Exhibition Purposes only."

c. Display sets of the Medal of Honor. Upon written requests, The Adjutant General of the Army can approve issue of a display MOH set without cost to the recipient or his or her authorized primary next of kin. Government agencies and civilian institutions will be at cost price. Adequate security arrangements must be provided for the medal so that it will not be lost through vandalism or theft. Maximum exposure of the medal to the public must be ensured, on a free of charge basis, under circumstances beneficial to the Army. For specific requirement details, refer to the HRC, ADB webpage at <https://www.hrc.army.mil/>.

d. Requests. Letter requests for decorations for exhibit or display will be made to Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC–PDP–A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122–5408.

e. Service prior to World War II. Service medals for service prior to World War II will not be provided for display purposes since only minimum essential quantities are available for issue to authorized recipients.

f. Miniature medals. Restrictions in paragraphs 1–35*a* and *b* are not applicable to miniature medals. Miniature medals are not issued or sold by DA. Miniatures may be purchased from dealers in military insignia.

g. Purchases. Except for the MOH, all other decorations, service medals, and ribbons can be purchased from commercial vendors, provided the original manufacturer of the item was issued a certificate of authority by The Institute of Heraldry (TIOH) in accordance with AR 672–8 (see authority to sell). A list of certified manufacturers can be obtained from Director, The Institute of Heraldry, 9325 Gunston Road, Room S113, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060–5579. The list may also be found on the TIOH webpage at <http://www.tioh.hqda.pentagon.mil/catalog/vendorlist.aspx>.

1–36. Forwarding of award elements

a. When presentation of an award, except a posthumous award, cannot be made within the command jurisdiction of the awarding officer because the awardee is no longer in the command, the orders announcing the award and supporting documents will be forwarded directly to the awardee's current commander or supervisor. When forwarding documentation to the awardee's current commander or supervisor, a copy of the awardee's PCS orders will be enclosed. However, a report of presentation is not required when the recipient of an award has been transferred from one command to another.

b. If the current unit of assignment of an awardee is unknown, contact the gaining installation Directorate of Human Resources/Military Personnel Division.

c. When forwarding elements of a decoration, particularly to an overseas installation, extreme care must be taken to prevent damage in transit. The documents must be enclosed, without staples or paper clips, between two pieces of heavy cardboard or other firm protective packaging that is larger than the certificate, and the cardboard or packaging securely fastened together before insertion in the mailing envelope.

d. Awards pertaining to individuals who have been retired or separated from the Service will be sent to their forwarding address upon retirement or separation. In instances where this information is not known, the award elements will be forwarded to:

(1) For Soldiers who retired, were discharged, or died before 1 October 2002, forward elements to NPRC, 1 Archives Drive, St. Louis, MO 63138-1002.

(2) For Soldiers who retired, were discharged, or died after 1 October 2002, forward elements to Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC-PDP-A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122-5408.

1-37. Awards to personnel of other Services

a. Peacetime awards of the Meritorious Service Medal (MSM), ARCOM, and AAM may be awarded to a Servicemember of another military Service permanently assigned to an Army unit without the concurrence from the other Service concerned. Likewise, Soldiers permanently assigned to a unit of another military Service may be awarded other Service's decorations (MSM and below) without seeking concurrence from the Army. A copy of the approved award will be forwarded to the parent Service's awards office for permanent record keeping. Recommendations for award of the Legion of Merit (LM) and above will be submitted to the Servicemembers' parent Service for consideration and processing.

b. For Soldiers temporarily assigned or attached to another Service, the other Service may recommend the MSM and below by forwarding the recommendation directly to the Soldier's permanent command for action and/or concurrence. Temporary assignment or attachment must be on appropriate orders or other official supporting documentation that clearly defines the assignment relationship to the other Service. The award must be approved prior to obtaining concurrence. Once concurrence is obtained, orders will be issued. Addresses for the other military Services are provided in table 1-1.

c. An Army decoration will not be awarded to a Servicemember of another military Service for any act or period of meritorious service recognized by award of a decoration by another military Services Department.

d. Recommendations for retirement awards for Servicemembers of other Services must be submitted in accordance with that Service's regulation or directive. Servicemembers in the U.S. Navy (USN), U.S. Air Force (USAF), U. S. Marine Corps (USMC), and U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) cannot be recommended for any Army retirement award.

e. Award of a wartime decoration to a Servicemember of another military Service, permanently or temporarily assigned to the Army, may be approved with the written concurrence of that Service. Addresses for the other Services are provided in table 1-1. The Army award must be approved by the appropriate approval authority prior to obtaining concurrence. Once concurrence is obtained, orders will be issued.

f. Effective 2 August 1990, a commissioned officer of the U.S. Public Health Service (USPHS) assigned or attached for full-time duty to the DOD or any of its components is eligible for military awards and decorations on the same basis as officers of the military Services. However, no military ribbon, medal, or decoration will be awarded to an officer of the USPHS without the approval of the Secretary of Health and Human Services or designee. Requests for concurrence may be obtained from USPHS Commissioned Corps Liaison Office, Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health Affairs), 1200 Defense Pentagon, Room 3E1070, Washington, DC 20301-1200.

g. To request to wear Sister Service awards, an Army Soldier must submit a memorandum or DA Form 4187 (Personnel Action) requesting to wear, documentation showing the requirements for the award and certificate and/or citation showing the requirements were met. Request must be submitted to Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC-PDP-A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122-5408.

Table 1-1
Addresses for other Services - request for awards and concurrences

Service: USN

Submit to: Chief of Naval Operations (DNS-35), 200 Navy Pentagon, Washington, DC 20350-2000.

Service: USAF

Submit to: Headquarters, U.S. Air Force Personnel Center/DPSIDR, 550 C Street West, Randolph Air Force Base, TX 78150-4712.

Service: USMC

Submit to: Commandant, United States Marine Corps, Manpower and Reserve Affairs, Code: MMMA, 3280 Russell Road, Quantico, VA 22134-5103.

Table 1–1**Addresses for other Services - request for awards and concurrences—Continued****Service:** USCG**Submit to:** Commandant, United States Coast Guard, 2100 Second Street, SW (G–PS–3), Washington, DC 20593–0001.**1–38. United States awards to foreign military personnel**

a. It is DOD policy to recognize individual acts of heroism, extraordinary achievement, or meritorious achievement on the part of Servicemembers of friendly foreign nations when such acts have been of significant benefit to the United States or materially contributed to the successful prosecution of a military campaign by Armed Forces of the United States. Such acts or achievements may be recognized through the award of an individual U.S. decoration.

b. U.S. campaign and service medals will not be awarded to members of foreign military organizations.

c. Approval authority is as follows (refer to table 1–2):

(1) Approval authority for the LM for all foreign personnel is the SECDEF or President of the United States (POTUS) depending on the degree.

(2) Approval authority for valor awards (DSC and below) for personnel of friendly foreign nations, in the grade of brigadier general (BG/O–7) and above, is the SECARMY. However, the SECDEF must approve an exception to policy before valor awards may be approved for foreign general or flag officers. Approval authority for valor awards for personnel of friendly foreign nations, in the grade of COL/O–6 and below may be delegated by the SECARMY in wartime awards delegation authority.

(3) Approval authority for non-combat heroism awards for all personnel of friendly foreign nations (including ranks comparable to the grade of BG/O–7 and above) is the SECARMY. However, the SECDEF must approve an exception to policy before non-combat heroism awards may be approved for foreign general or flag officers in equivalent to U.S. pay grade of BG/O–7 and above.

(4) Approval authority for achievement or meritorious service (except the MSM, ARCOM, and AAM) for all military personnel of friendly foreign nations is the SECARMY. The MSM, ARCOM, and AAM may be approved by the Administrative Assistant to the Secretary of the Army (AASA) and ACOM and ASCC commanders for military personnel of friendly foreign nations in ranks COL/O–6 and below.

(5) Awards approved by the SECARMY/SECDEF and request for exception to policies will be forwarded to the Commander, HRC, ADB for processing. Commander's delegated authority to approve awards for foreign military personnel must ensure that procedures outlined in paragraphs 1–38e thru g are followed.

Table 1–2**United States decorations to foreign military**

Decorations listed in order of precedence	Approval authority for COL/O–6 and below ¹	Approval authority for BG/O–7 above
DSC	SECARMY	SECARMY ³
SS	SECARMY	SECARMY ^{1,3}
Legion of Merit	SECDEF ²	SECDEF/POTUS ²
DFC	SECARMY	SECARMY ^{1,3}
Soldier's Medal	SECARMY	SECARMY ³
BSM	SECARMY	SECARMY ^{1,3}
MSM	AASA, ACOM/ASCC commander ⁴	SECARMY ³
Air Medal (AM)	SECARMY	SECARMY ³
ARCOM	AASA, ACOM/ASCC commander ⁴	N/A
AAM	AASA, ACOM/ASCC commander ⁴	N/A

Note:

¹ Exception to the approval authorities listed in table 1–2 are those delegations granted by the SECARMY (or his or her designee), in writing.

² SECARMY approves LOM (Degree of Officer, Degree of Legionnaire); SECDEF approves Degree of Commander; POTUS approves Degree of Chief Commander.

³ An exception to policy approved by the SECDEF is required to present any award below the LM to a foreign general officer.

⁴ Effective 5 April 2016, the ASA (M&RA) authorized the Commanding General, U.S. Army Pacific (USARPAC) permanent authority to delegate awards approval authority for Korean Augmentation to the U.S. Army (KATUSA) Soldiers to subordinate general officers under USARPAC to approve the MSM, ARCOM and AAM for KATUSA Soldiers in the rank comparable to COL (O-6) and below.

d. The LM, in the degrees listed in table 1–3, may be awarded to foreign military personnel, to include foreign general officers, who distinguish themselves by “exceptional meritorious conduct in performance of outstanding service” to the United States in accordance with Executive Order (EO) 9260, 29 October 1942, which has been amended by EO 10600, 15 March 1955.

- (1) The award narrative must justify the appropriate degree (see table 1–3).
- (2) A second or succeeding award to the same person will be in the same degree or in a higher degree than the previous award. A medal will be presented for each award.

Table 1–3
Degree of the Legion of Merit

Degree	Awarded to
Degree of Chief Commander	Chief of State or head of Government.
Degree of Commander	Equivalent to Chief of Staff, Army (CSA) or higher, but not Chief of State.
Degree of Officer	General officers in positions below CSA equivalent level; ranks equivalent to COL/O-6 for service in positions normally held by general officers in the U.S. Army; and foreign military attaches.
Degree of Legionnaire	All other foreign personnel.

e. Appropriate non-valorous award for a foreign officer serving in equivalent U.S. pay grades of BG/O-7 or above is the LM of appropriate degree. The SECDEF must approve an exception to policy before awards for valor, non-combat heroism awards, the BSM or MSM may be awarded to a foreign general in equivalent U.S. pay grade of BG/O-7 and above.

f. Categories of foreign award recommendations:

(1) *Valorous and heroic awards.* DSC, SS, BSM with “V” device, DFC with “V” device, AM with “V” device, and ARCOM with “V” device.

(2) *Non-combat heroism awards.* DFC, SM, AM and ARCOM.

(3) *Legion of Merit.* The criteria for the LM is the same as for award to Servicemembers of the U.S. Forces (see para 3–11).

(4) *Meritorious service under combat conditions and achievement awards.* LM, DFC, BSM, MSM, AM, ARCOM, and AAM. The criteria for these awards to foreign military personnel are the same as for award to Servicemembers of the U.S. Forces (see chap 3). These awards, except the BSM, may be awarded with “C” or “R” device if they meet the criteria in paragraphs 6–6 and 6–7.

g. A DA Form 638 in accordance with instructions outlined in paragraph 3–21 and a biographical sketch on the individual to receive the award (give the full name, date and place of birth, present résumé, and previous U.S. decorations) are required for all award recommendations. In addition, the following procedures apply:

(1) All LM award recommendations for all foreign personnel, and any award recommendation for foreign general/flag officer will be processed as follows:

(a) Obtain counterintelligence record checks on the award nominee from Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) to ensure the foreign award nominee has no derogatory information that would embarrass the U.S. Government. The DIA memo is only valid for 6 months.

(b) For valor and non-combat heroism recommendations, recommending unit must include the required request for exception to policy in memorandum format, signed by a general officer, and addressed to the SECDEF.

(c) After obtaining required documents, the award recommendation will be submitted to HRC, ADB for processing.

(d) HRC, ADB will coordinate with the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy to ensure that the decoration is consistent with the overall interests of the United States and will obtain Under Secretary of Defense for Policy and Department of State concurrences.

(2) Award recommendations (except the LM) for foreign personnel in grades equivalent to COL/O-6 and below, will be processed as follows:

(a) The requesting unit will coordinate with the appropriate U.S. Embassy to ensure that the decoration is consistent with the overall interests of the United States and to ensure that the applicable foreign country concurs with the presentation

of the award. The U.S. Defense Attaché to the country of the intended recipient must endorse a memorandum of concurrence. The Embassy concurrence memo is only valid for 6 months.

(b) Obtain counterintelligence record checks on the award nominee from Intelligence and Security Command, G-2, (SVO) to ensure the foreign award nominee has not committed an act or engaged in any activity wherein the award of a U.S. decoration would cause embarrassment to the United States. The SVO memo is valid for 6 months. DIA concurrence is not required for these awards.

(c) After obtaining required documents, submit through the chain of command to the award approval authority (see table 1–2).

h. If necessary, attach additional documentation supporting the recommendation.

i. Awards to foreign military personnel forwarded to HQDA require 3 to 6 months for complete processing.

(1) Recommendations submitted more than 6 months after the ending date of the award period require a specific explanation of lateness or delay in memorandum format.

(2) Submit the award recommendation through command channels including ACOM/ASCC/HQDA principal to HRC, ADB. Recommendations must not arrive at HRC earlier than 6 months before the ending date of the service to be recognized.

(3) If necessary, attach additional documentation supporting the recommendation.

j. Scheduling of presentation ceremonies and public announcements regarding award recommendations will be avoided until after the award authority has approved the award.

k. Procedures for approval of Army badges to foreign military personnel are in chapter 8.

1–39. Medal of Honor entitlements

a. *Medal of Honor Roll.* Each person whose name is placed on the MOH Roll is certified to the Veterans Administration as being entitled to receive a special pension each month. Payment will be made by the Veterans Administration beginning as of the date of application (see 38 USC 1562). The payment of this special pension is in addition to, and does not deprive the pensioner of any other pension, benefit, right, or privilege to which he or she is or may thereafter be entitled.

b. *Supplemental uniform allowance.* Enlisted recipients of the MOH are entitled to a supplemental uniform allowance (see AR 700–84).

c. *Air transportation.* See DOD 4515.13–R for information on air transportation of MOH awardees. Recipients are issued a special MOH travel card signed by the SECARMY that entitles recipients who are not on active duty or a military retiree to use space available military air transportation.

d. *Commissary privileges.* See AR 600–8–14 for commissary privileges for MOH awardees and their eligible Family members.

e. *Identification cards.* See AR 600–8–14 for information on identification cards for MOH awardees and their eligible Family members.

f. *Admission to U.S. Service academies.* Children of MOH awardees, otherwise qualified, are not subject to quota requirements for admission to any of the U.S. Service Academies (see U.S. Service Academies' annual catalogs).

g. *Exchange privileges.* See AR 600–8–14 for information on exchange privileges for MOH recipients and their eligible Family members.

h. *Burial honors.* Burial honors for MOH recipients are identical to those who become deceased while on active duty (see AR 638–8 and AR 600–25), except that the Veterans Affairs provides a specially engraved headstone for deceased recipients of the MOH.

i. *Presidential inaugurations.* MOH recipients receive invitations to attend Presidential inaugurations and accompanying festivities. Recipients on active duty and those who are U.S. Government civilian employees have traditionally been authorized administrative absence instead of chargeable leave to attend these events.

1–40. Increased retired pay based on decorations-enlisted awardees

a. 10 USC 3991 provides that any enlisted Servicemember who is credited with extraordinary heroism in line of duty and who retires after 20 or more years of active Federal service is entitled to a 10 percent increase in retired pay, subject to the 75 percent limit of the retired pay base upon which computation of such retired pay is based. Any awardee of the MOH, the DSC, Navy Cross, or Air Force Cross automatically satisfies the requirement for extraordinary heroism. The SECARMY may credit an enlisted awardee of the DFC (awarded for noncombat-related heroism) or the SM with extraordinary heroism if the heroism displayed was equivalent to that required for award of the DSC. These provisions affect enlisted personnel who retire and who have been credited with extraordinary heroism whether or not such heroism was displayed while the individual was serving in enlisted status.

b. Enlisted recipients of any of the six decorations referred to above will complete item 14 of DA Form 2339 (Application for Voluntary Retirement) when applying for retirement. If the recipient has not previously done so, written request

for determination and confirmation of entitlement to increased retired pay will be forwarded to Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC-PDP-A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122-5408. The request will be accompanied by a copy of the order which awards the decoration and the citation, if not included in the order.

Section V

Order of Precedence

1-41. Order of precedence-awards and decorations

a. Decorations, the AGCM, service medals, and service ribbons are ranked in the following order of precedence when worn or displayed:

- (1) U.S. military decorations.
- (2) U.S. nonmilitary decorations.
- (3) POW Medal.
- (4) AGCM.
- (5) U.S. Army Reserve Components Achievement Medal (ARCAM).
- (6) U.S. service medals and service ribbons.
- (7) U.S. Merchant Marine decorations.
- (8) Foreign decorations (excluding service medals and ribbons).
- (9) Non-U.S. service medals and ribbons.

b. The order of precedence for wear within the various classes of medals and service ribbons is stated in AR 670-1 and DA Pam 670-1.

c. Decorations, service medals, badges, tabs, and appurtenances are illustrated in DA Pam 670-1 and are available online at TIOH website (<http://www.tioh.hqda.pentagon.mil/>).

1-42. Order of precedence-service medals and service ribbons

a. Order of precedence for the following U.S. service medals and service ribbons is:

- (1) World War I Victory Medal.
- (2) Army of Occupation of Germany Medal.
- (3) American Defense Service Medal (ADSM).
- (4) Women's Army Corps Service Medal.
- (5) American Campaign Medal.
- (6) Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal.
- (7) European-African-Middle Eastern Campaign Medal.
- (8) World War II Victory Medal.
- (9) Army of Occupation Medal.
- (10) Medal of Humane Action.
- (11) National Defense Service Medal (NDSM).
- (12) Korean Service Medal (KSM).
- (13) Antarctica Service Medal.
- (14) Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal (AFEM).
- (15) Vietnam Service Medal (VSM).
- (16) Southwest Asia Service Medal (SWASM).
- (17) Kosovo Campaign Medal (KCM).
- (18) Afghanistan Campaign Medal (ACM).
- (19) Iraq Campaign Medal (ICM).
- (20) Inherent Resolve Campaign Medal (IRCM).
- (21) Global War on Terrorism Expeditionary Medal (GWOTEM).
- (22) Global War on Terrorism Service Medal (GWOTSM).
- (23) Korea Defense Service Medal (KDSM).
- (24) Armed Forces Service Medal (AFSM).
- (25) HSM.
- (26) Military Outstanding Volunteer Service Medal (MOVSM).
- (27) Army Sea Duty Ribbon (ASDR).
- (28) Armed Forces Reserve Medal (AFRM).
- (29) Noncommissioned officer Professional Development Ribbon (NCOPDR).

- (30) Army Service Ribbon (ASR).
- (31) Overseas Service Ribbon (OSR).
- (32) Army Reserve Components Overseas Training Ribbon (ARCOTR).
- (33) Coast Guard Special Operations Service Ribbon.
- b.* Order of precedence for the following non-U.S. service awards is:
 - (1) Philippine Defense Ribbon.
 - (2) Philippine Liberation Ribbon.
 - (3) Philippine Independence Ribbon.
 - (4) United Nations Service Medal.
 - (5) Inter-American Defense Board Medal.
 - (6) United Nations Medal (UNM).
 - (7) North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Medal.
 - (8) Multinational Force and Observers (MFO) Medal.
 - (9) Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal.
 - (10) Kuwait Liberation Medal-Saudi Arabia (KLM-SA).
 - (11) Kuwait Liberation Medal-Kuwait (KLM-KU).
 - (12) Korean War Service Medal (KWSM).

Section VI

Supply, Service, and Requisition

1–43. U.S. Army medals-original issue or replacement

- a.* In accordance with 10 USC 1135, 3747, and 3751 all U.S. Army medals are presented at no cost to an awardee. Replacement of medals will be issued on a one-time basis and without charge to the recipient of the military decoration or the immediate primary next of kin of a deceased recipient. Subsequent replacement of medals or service ribbons for individuals not on active duty may be made at cost price. No money should be mailed until instructions are received from HRC or the NPRC.
- b.* Requests will be honored from the original recipient of the award, or if deceased, from his or her primary next of kin as listed in paragraph 1–24*d*. Duplicate issue will not be made to a primary next of kin when the records indicate a previous issue was made to the living Servicemember or previous primary next of kin.
- c.* Requests for medals should be directed as shown in table 1–4. Issue or replacement of service medals and service ribbons preceding the World War I Victory Medal is no longer possible. These awards are not available from the supply system, but may be purchased from private vendors of military insignia.
- d.* Medals and appurtenances awarded while in active Federal service in one of the other U.S. military Services will be issued on individual request to the appropriate Service.

<p>Table 1–4</p> <p>Addresses for requesting medals</p>
<p>Request for: Personnel in active Federal military service or in the ARNG or USAR.</p> <p>Submit to: Unit commander</p>
<p>Request for: Medals on behalf of individuals having no current U.S. Army status or deceased prior to 1 October 2002.</p> <p>Submit to: National Personnel Records Center (NPRC), 1 Archives Drive, St. Louis, MO 63138–1002, http://www.archives.gov</p>
<p>Request for: Medals for individuals who retired, were discharged (or have a Reserve obligation), or died (except general officers) after 1 October 2002</p> <p>Submit to: Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC–PDP–A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122–5408.</p>
<p>Request for: Retired general officers.</p> <p>Submit to: Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC–PDP–A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122–5408.</p>

1–44. Medals and appurtenances

Medals and appurtenances listed below are issued by DA

- a.* Decorations.

- b.* Service medals.
- c.* Service ribbons.
- d.* Palms.
- e.* Rosettes.
- f.* Clasps.
- g.* Arrowheads.
- h.* Service stars (campaign/battle).
- i.* Fourragere.
- j.* Netherlands Orange Lanyard.
- k.* AGCMs.
- l.* Oak leaf clusters.
- m.* Numerals.
- n.* Letter "V" devices.
- o.* Certificates for decorations.
- p.* Lapel buttons for decorations.
- q.* Miscellaneous lapel buttons listed in paragraphs 6–15 and 6–16.
- r.* Ten-year devices.
- s.* Berlin Airlift devices.
- t.* Containers for decorations.
- u.* Letter "M" device.
- v.* MOH flag.
- w.* Letter "C" device.
- x.* Letter "R" device.

1–45. Badges and appurtenances

Badges and appurtenances listed below are issued by DA—

- a.* Combat and special skill badges.
- b.* Basic marksmanship designation badges.
- c.* Distinguished marksmanship designation badges.
- d.* Excellence in competition badges.
- e.* Basic Marksmanship Qualification Badges and bars.
- f.* Army Staff Identification Badge.
- g.* The Guard, Tomb of the Unknown Soldier Identification Badge (an item of organizational equipment).
- h.* Drill Sergeant Identification Badge.
- i.* U.S. Army Recruiter Badge.
- j.* Career Counselor Badge.
- k.* Instructor Badge (Basic, Senior, and Master).
- l.* The Military Horseman Identification Badge (an item of organizational equipment).

1–46. Items not issued or sold by the Department of the Army

The items listed below are not issued by DA—

- a.* Miniature medals and appurtenances.
- b.* Miniature service ribbons.
- c.* Miniature devices.
- d.* Lapel buttons for service medal.
- e.* Lapel button for service prior to 8 September 1939.
- f.* Active Reserve Lapel Button.
- g.* Identification badges, except as provided in paragraph 1–45.
- h.* Lapel buttons for badges.
- i.* Certificates for badges.
- j.* Foreign badges.
- k.* Miniature Combat Infantryman, Expert Infantryman, Combat Medical, Expert Field Medical, and Aviation Badges.
- l.* Dress miniature badges.

1–47. Requisitions

a. Award authorities may submit requisitions for available medals and appurtenances through normal supply channels for properly documented awards to personnel in the active Federal military service or in the RC; undocumented entries in qualifications records or separation documents are not acceptable. Requisitions for decorations will contain first name, middle initial, and surname of each awardee for engraving purposes. Requisitions will contain a statement that items requisitioned are to be issued to authorized individuals and do not exceed immediate needs. Award authorities authorized to approve decorations and to make awards of the AGCM and the AFRM are authorized to requisition in bulk a supply of medals and appurtenances on the basis of anticipated 60- to 90-day requirement.

b. Combat and special skill badges, Basic Marksmanship Qualification Badges and authorized bars, the Army Lapel Button, U.S. Army Retired Lapel Button, and the Lapel Button for the Primary Next of Kin of Deceased Personnel may be requisitioned by commanders through normal channels. Requisitions will contain a statement that issue is to be made to authorized personnel. Commanders authorized to make the award may requisition bulk delivery of appurtenances, badges, and buttons to meet needs for 60 days. Care should be taken that excessive stocks are not requisitioned. Initial issue or replacement for a badge lost, destroyed, or rendered unfit for use without fault or neglect on the part of the person to whom it was awarded, will be made upon application, without charge to military personnel on active duty and at stock fund standard price to all others.

c. As necessary, HRC and the NPRC will coordinate with Commander, U.S. Army Tank-Automotive and Armaments Command, Clothing and Heraldry Product Support Integration Directorate, who will engrave as appropriate and distribute approved award elements.

1–48. Supply of certificates for military decorations

Certificates for decorations awarded in the field will be requisitioned electronically, by publication account holders, from Director, U.S. Army Publications Distribution Center-St. Louis (USAPDC–St. Louis), 1655 Woodson Road, St. Louis, MO 63114–6181.

1–49. Manufacture and sale of decorations and appurtenances

AR 672–8 prescribes the Army policy governing the manufacture, sale, reproduction, possession, and wearing of military decorations, medals, badges, and insignia.

Section VII

Reporting Requirements and Filing Instructions

1–50. Reports of number and types of decorations awarded

a. An annual awards report for the preceding calendar year will be prepared by ACOM, ASCC, and DRU commanders, HQDA principal officials, U.S. Army element commanders exercising award approval authority in Joint, unified, and combined commands, and other award approval authorities to include the National Guard Bureau (all 50 states and 4 territories), to reflect the total numbers of each award approved within the command or agency.

b. The report will divide each award by grade of recipient and will indicate whether the award is for retirement, service, or achievement. Service awards include those that are given posthumously or in connection with a PCS, ETS, or release from active duty or other periods of service. Service awards presented in connection with retirement should be reported only under retirement.

c. All ACOM, ASCC, and DRU commanders and principal officials of HQDA will include figures from all subordinate commands, installations, and activities in totals reported.

d. Commands will prepare DA Form 4612 (Number and Type of Decorations Approved) of approved awards for that calendar year. The report will be sent to Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC–PDP–A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122–5408 or via email at usarmy.knox.hrc.mbx.tagd-adb-policy-inquiries@mail.mil, to arrive no later than 31 January of each year.

e. Combat awards presented in recognition of service for valor and achievement must be accurately recorded to ensure data is captured for historical and policy evaluation purposes. The number of decorations awarded will be included in a monthly report indicating awards presented by category (valor, service, or achievement) and by component (Regular, Reserve, and National Guard). A by-name alphabetical listing of valor award recipients including, at a minimum, a copy of the finalized DA Form 638, certificate, narrative and citation will also be submitted. Reports must be forwarded to the HRC, ADB (usarmy.knox.hrc.mbx.tagd-adb-policy-inquiries@mail.mil) to arrive no later than the last day of each calendar month. Forward secret documents to usarmy.knox.hrc.list.tagd-awards@mail.mil.

1–51. The Army Records Information Management System

AR 25–400–2 requires that specific filing be accomplished for awards related documents. See AR 25–400–2 for further details and disposition guidance.

Chapter 2

Department of Defense Awards and Decorations

Section I

Overview

2–1. Objective

a. This chapter explains DOD policies and procedures on awarding Defense decorations and campaign, expeditionary, and service medals.

b. The objective of the DOD Military Awards Program is to ensure Servicemembers of the Armed Forces of the United States receive tangible recognition for acts of valor, exceptional service or achievement, and acts of heroism not involving actual combat.

2–2. Order of precedence

DOD awards are categorized as U.S. military decorations, and campaign, expeditionary, and service medals. The order of precedence for wear of these awards is stated in AR 670–1.

Section II

Individual Department of Defense Decorations

2–3. Defense Distinguished Service Medal

The Defense Distinguished Service Medal was established by EO 11545, 9 July 1970. It is awarded by the SECDEF to officers of the Armed Forces of the United States whose exceptional performance of duty and contributions to national security or defense have been at the highest levels. The prescribing directive, including processing instructions and approval authorities, for the Defense Distinguished Service Medal is DODM 1348.33, Volume 4.

2–4. Defense Superior Service Medal

The Defense Superior Service Medal was established by EO 11904, 6 February 1976. It is awarded by the SECDEF to Servicemembers of the Armed Forces of the United States who, after 6 February 1976, rendered superior meritorious service in a position of significant responsibility. The prescribing directive, including processing instructions and approval authorities, for the Defense Superior Service Medal is DODM 1348.33, Volume 4.

2–5. Defense Meritorious Service Medal

The Defense Meritorious Service Medal (DMSM) was established by EO 12019, 3 November 1977. It is awarded in the name of the SECDEF to Servicemembers of the Armed Forces of the United States who, after 3 November 1977, distinguished himself or herself by noncombat meritorious achievement or service. The DMSM will not be used to recognize meritorious service or achievement under combat conditions. The BSM is the appropriate award to recognize meritorious service or achievement at the DMSM level. The prescribing directive, including processing instructions and approval authorities, for the DMSM is DODM 1348.33, Volume 4.

2–6. Joint Service Commendation Medal

The Joint Service Commendation Medal was authorized by the SECDEF on 25 June 1963. It is awarded in the name of the SECDEF to Servicemembers of the Armed Forces of the United States who, after 1 January 1963, distinguished themselves by meritorious achievement or service. The prescribing directive, including processing instructions and approval authorities, for the Joint Service Commendation Medal is DODM 1348.33, Volume 4.

2–7. Joint Service Achievement Medal

The Joint Service Achievement Medal was authorized by the SECDEF on 3 August 1983. It is awarded in the name of the SECDEF to Servicemembers of the Armed Forces of the United States below the grade of COL/O–6 who, after 3 August

1983, distinguished themselves by outstanding performance of duty and meritorious achievement. The prescribing directive, including processing instructions and approval authorities, for the Joint Service Achievement Medal is DODM 1348.33, Volume 4.

2–8. Purple Heart

a. The PH was originally established by General George Washington at Newburgh, NY, on 7 August 1782, during the Revolutionary War. It was reestablished by the President of the United States per War Department General Orders 3, on 22 February 1932. The PH is currently awarded pursuant to EO 11016, 25 April 1962; EO 12464, 23 February 1984; Public Law (PL) 98–525, 19 October 1984 amended by PL 100–48, 1 June 1987; PL 103–60, 30 November 1993; PL 104–106, 10 February 1996; PL 105–85, 18 November 1997; and PL 113–260. While clearly an individual decoration, the PH differs from all other decorations in that an individual is not "recommended" for the decoration; rather, he or she is entitled to it upon meeting specific criteria.

b. The PH is awarded in the name of the President of the United States to any member of an Armed Force of the United States under the jurisdiction of the SECARMY who, after 5 April 1917, has been wounded, killed, or who has died or may hereafter die of wounds received, under any of the following circumstances:

- (1) In any action against an enemy of the United States.
- (2) In any action with an opposing armed force of a foreign country in which the Armed Forces of the United States are or have been engaged.
- (3) While serving with friendly foreign forces engaged in an armed conflict against an opposing armed force in which the United States is not a belligerent party.
- (4) As the result of an act of any such enemy or opposing Armed Forces.
- (5) As the result of an act of any hostile foreign force.
- (6) After 28 March 1973, as a result of an international terrorist attack against the United States or a foreign nation friendly to the United States, recognized as such an attack by the SECARMY, or jointly by the Secretaries of the separate armed Services concerned if persons from more than one Service are wounded in the attack.
- (7) After 28 March 1973, as a result of military operations while serving outside the territory of the United States as part of a peacekeeping force.
- (8) After 7 December 1941, pursuant to 10 USC 1129, as a result of friendly fire provided the member was killed or wounded in action by friendly weapon fire while directly engaged in armed conflict, other than the result of an act of an enemy of the United States, unless (in the case of a wound) the wound is the result of the willful misconduct of the member.
- (9) On or after 7 December 1941, to a member who is killed or dies while in captivity as a POW under circumstances establishing eligibility for the POW medal paragraph 2–10, unless compelling evidence is presented that shows the member's death was not the result of enemy action.
- (10) On or after 11 September 2001, pursuant to 10 USC 1129a, to a member killed or wounded in an attack by a foreign terrorist organization in circumstances where the death or wound is the result of an attack targeted on the member due to such member's status as a member of the Armed Forces, unless the death or wound is the result of the member's willful misconduct.

(a) An attack by an individual or entity will be considered to be an attack by a foreign terrorist organization if—

1. The individual or entity was in communication with the foreign terrorist organization before the attack; and
2. The attack was inspired or motivated by the foreign terrorist organization.

(b) The term "foreign terrorist organization" is defined in the glossary.

(11) Pursuant to PL 104–106, a former POW who was wounded before 25 April 1962 while held as a POW, or while being taken captive, will be treated in the same manner as a former POW who is wounded on or after that date while held as a POW. A person is considered to be a former POW if he/she is eligible for the POW medal pursuant to paragraph 2–10.

c. To qualify for award of the PH the wound must have been of such severity that it required treatment, not merely examination, by a medical officer. A wound is defined as an injury to any part of the body from an outside force or agent. A physical lesion is not required.

(1) Treatment of the wound will be documented in the member's medical and/or health record.

(2) Award may be made for a wound treated by a medical professional other than a medical officer provided a medical officer includes a statement in the member's medical record that the severity of the wound was such that it would have required treatment by a medical officer if one had been available to provide treatment.

(3) A medical professional is defined as a civilian physician or a physician extender. Physician extenders include nurse practitioners, physician assistants, and other medical professionals qualified to provide independent treatment (to include SF medics). Medics (such as combat medics - MOS 68W) are not physician extenders.

(4) A medical officer is defined as a physician with officer rank. The following are medical officers:

(a) An officer of the medical corps of the Army.

- (b) An officer of the medical corps of the USN.
- (c) An officer in the USAF designated as a medical officer in accordance with 10 USC 101.
- d. A PH is authorized for the first wound suffered under conditions indicated above; for each subsequent award an oak leaf cluster will be awarded to be worn on the medal or ribbon. No more than one award will be made for more than one wound or injury received at the same instant or from the same missile, force, explosion, or agent.
- e. When contemplating eligibility for the PH, the two critical factors commanders must consider is the degree to which the enemy or hostile force caused the wound, and was the wound so severe that it required treatment by a medical officer.
- f. Some examples of enemy-related actions which justify eligibility for the PH are as follows:
 - (1) Injury caused by enemy bullet, shrapnel, or other projectile created by enemy action.
 - (2) Injury caused by enemy emplaced trap, mine or other improvised explosive device.
 - (3) Injury caused by chemical, biological, or nuclear agent released by the enemy.
 - (4) Injury caused by vehicle or aircraft accident resulting from enemy fire.
 - (5) Smoke inhalation injuries from enemy actions that result in burns to the respiratory tract.
 - (6) Concussions (and/or mild traumatic brain injury (mTBI)) caused as a result of enemy-generated explosions that result in either loss of consciousness or restriction from full duty due to persistent signs, symptoms, or clinical finding, or impaired brain function for a period greater than 48 hours from the time of the concussive incident. Refer to paragraph 2–8/ for additional information.
- g. Some examples of injuries which do not justify eligibility for the PH are as follows:
 - (1) Frostbite (excluding severe frostbite requiring hospitalization from 7 December 1941 to 22 August 1951).
 - (2) Trench foot or immersion foot.
 - (3) Heat stroke.
 - (4) Food poisoning not caused by enemy agents.
 - (5) Exposure to chemical, biological, or nuclear agents not directly released by the enemy.
 - (6) Battle fatigue, neuro-psychosis and post-traumatic stress disorders.
 - (7) Disease not directly caused by enemy agents.
 - (8) Accidents, to include explosive, aircraft, vehicular, and other accidental wounding not related to or caused by enemy action.
 - (9) Self-inflicted wounds, except when in the heat of battle and not involving gross negligence.
 - (10) First degree burns.
 - (11) Airborne (for example, parachute/jump) injuries not caused by enemy action.
 - (12) Hearing loss and tinnitus (for example: ringing in the ears, ruptured tympanic membrane).
 - (13) mTBI that does not result in loss of consciousness or restriction from full duty for a period greater than 48 hours due to persistent signs, symptoms, or physical finding of impaired brain function.
 - (14) Abrasions or lacerations (unless of a severity requiring treatment by a medical officer).
 - (15) Bruises or contusions (unless caused by direct impact of the enemy weapon and severe enough to require treatment by a medical officer).
 - (16) Soft tissue injuries (for example, ligament, tendon or muscle strains, sprains, and so forth).
- h. It is not intended that such a strict interpretation of the requirement for the wound to be caused by direct result of hostile action be taken that it would preclude the award being made to deserving personnel. Commanders must take into consideration the circumstances surrounding a wound. Note the following examples:
 - (1) In a case such as an individual injured while making a parachute landing from an aircraft that had been brought down by enemy fire; or, an individual injured as a result of a vehicle accident caused by enemy fire, the decision will be made in favor of the individual and the award will be made.
 - (2) Individuals injured as a result of their own negligence (for example, driving or walking through an unauthorized area known to have been mined or placed off limits or searching for or picking up unexploded munitions as war souvenirs) will not be awarded the PH as they clearly were not injured as a result of enemy action, but rather by their own negligence.
- i. PH approval authorities are as follows:
 - (1) During wartime the senior Army commander (SAC) in the combat theater may award the PH as approval authority when delegated by the SECARMY or the ASA (M&RA). The SECARMY or the ASA (M&RA) may authorize further delegation of approval or disapproval authority.
 - (2) Approval authority for the PH for Army personnel wounded or killed as the result of an international terrorist attack or as the result of an attack by a foreign terrorist organization is the SECARMY.
 - (3) Authority to approve or disapprove recommendations for the award for Servicemembers who did not receive a PH while serving in a unit with wartime awards approval authority is the Chief, Awards and Decorations Branch. Although a Servicemember may be deployed, award of the PH for injuries incurred in a previous deployment must be processed through the Servicemember's current chain of command to the Commander, HRC for approval. The first general officer

in the current chain of command may disapprove the recommendation. The following types of requests for award of the PH will be forwarded to the Commander, HRC:

(a) Any member of the Army who, during World War I, was awarded a Meritorious Service Citation Certificate signed by the Commander in Chief, American Expeditionary Forces, or who was authorized to wear wound chevrons, upon written application. Any member of the Army who was awarded the PH for meritorious achievement or service, as opposed to wounds received in action, between 7 December 1941 and 22 September 1943, may apply for award of an appropriate decoration instead of the PH.

(b) Any member of the Army who believes that they are eligible for the PH but, through unusual circumstances no award was made, may submit an application through the member's chain of command to Commander, HRC (AHRC-PDP-A). If the requestor has separated from the military, the application may be mailed directly to the Commander, HRC (AHRC-PDP-A). The application will include the following documentation pertaining to the wound and inflicting force:

1. DA Form 4187 (for currently serving members).
2. Chain of command endorsement (through the first general officer in the Soldier's current chain of command for currently serving members).
3. Deployment orders.
4. DA Form 4037 (Officer Record Brief)/enlisted records brief (ERB)/DA Form 2-1 (Personnel Qualification Record).
5. One-page narrative describing the qualifying incident and the conditions under which the member was injured or wounded.
6. Statements from at least two individuals, other than the proposed recipient, who were personally present, observed the incident, and have direct knowledge of the event. Alternatively, other official documentation may be used to corroborate the narrative.
7. Casualty report (if available).
8. SF 600 (Medical Record - Chronological Record of Medical Care).
9. DD Form 214 (Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty) (if applicable).

(c) Refer to table 2-1 for detailed processing procedures.

j. When considering award of the PH for a mTBI or concussion that did not result in the loss of consciousness, the chain of command will ensure the diagnosed mTBI resulted in a disposition of "not fit for full duty" by a medical officer for a period of greater than 48 hours based on persistent signs, symptoms, or findings of functional impairment resulting from the concussive event.

(1) The following nonexclusive list provides examples of medical treatment for mTBI or concussion that meets the standard of treatment necessary for award of the PH:

- (a) Referral to neurologist or neuropsychologist to treat the diagnosed mTBI or concussion.
- (b) Rehabilitation (such as occupational therapy, physical therapy, and so forth) to treat the mTBI or concussion.
- (c) Restriction from full duty for a period of greater than 48 hours due to persistent signs, symptoms, or physical finding of impaired brain function due to the mTBI or concussion.

(2) Combat theater and unit command policies, or medical protocols, mandating rest periods, light duty, or "down time" and/or the administration of pain medication (for example, acetaminophen, aspirin, or ibuprofen) in the absence of persistent symptoms of impairment following concussive incidents do not constitute qualifying treatment for a concussive injury.

k. Reconsideration authority.

(1) On request from the Soldier or veteran, Army officials will conduct a one-time reconsideration of requests for previously denied PHs relating to concussion injuries.

(2) Authority to reconsider PH recommendations for deployed Soldiers who were wounded on their current deployment rests with the first CG or deputy commanding general (DCG) in the chain of command in accordance with the applicable delegation of awards approval authority approved by the ASA (M&RA).

(3) Awards of the PH for injuries incurred in a previous deployment must be processed through the Soldier's current chain of command to the Commander, HRC. Additionally, requests that are not processed in the combat theater must be processed through the current chain of command to the Commander, HRC.

(4) The first general officer (BG/O-7) in the chain of command of the Soldier recommended for award of the PH for injuries received during a previous deployment may disapprove the recommendation.

(5) Commanders, unit adjutants (S1s), staff personnel officers and command surgeons, will employ a joint effort to ensure this clarified guidance is consistently and uniformly applied within their units.

l. The following rules apply for processing award of the PH:

(1) The statutory time limits pertaining to award of military decorations does not apply to the PH. The PH may be awarded at any time after submission of documented proof that criteria have been met.

(2) Approved awards of the PH require the publication of POs (see AR 600–8–105 Format 320) citing each recipient. A DA Form 4980–10 (Purple Heart Medal Certificate) will include the following information: recipient’s name and grade, date wounded in action, and date certificate is signed. All PH medal certificates will bear the signature and signature block of the SECARMY on the right side. During wartime, the signature and signature block of the commander authorized to award the PH will be on the left side. All other PHs awarded will bear the signature and signature block of The Adjutant General of the Army.

(3) Each approved award of the PH must exhibit all the following factors:

(a) Wound, injury, or death must have been the result of enemy or hostile act, international terrorist attack, or friendly fire (as defined in para 2–8b(8)).

(b) The wound or injury must have required treatment by medical officials.

(c) The records of medical treatment must have been made a matter of official Army records as described in paragraph 2–8c.

(4) Recommendations for award of the PH based on alleged international terrorist attacks must be accompanied by a written evaluation from the ACOM, ASCC, or DRU security and intelligence staff officer indicating that international terrorist activity was involved. Should any enclosures be classified, the prescribed security measures will be followed. This requirement is in addition to the other eligibility criteria. HRC, ADB will confirm the international terrorist report with the DCS, G–2 prior to forwarding the PH recommendations to the SECARMY for final decision.

m. The Defense of Freedom Medal, established on 4 October 2001, is the civilian equivalent to the PH awarded to U.S. military personnel. Refer to AR 672–20 for criteria and requirements for the Defense of Freedom Medal.

Table 2–1
Steps for processing award of the Purple Heart

Step	Who	Required action
1	Soldier	Wounded or killed as a result of an action outlined in paragraph 2–8b.
2	Recommender	Completes top section of DA Form 4187, places address of the approval authority in the “TO” box, places address of intermediate commander in the “THRU” box, and places parent unit address in the “FROM” box.
3	Recommender	Completes section I of DA Form 4187. Checks “OTHER” box in section III, adds “Award of the PH,” and enters date.
4	Recommender	In section IV, DA Form 4187 (Remarks) enters an explanation of sequences of events, medical treatment facility, and disposition of the awardee.
5	Recommender	Attaches substantiating documents and presents the packet to the company commander, officer in charge, or supervisor.
6	Company commander/officer in charge/supervisor	Verifies all data on the DA Form 4187 and the enclosures. Completes missing data.
7	Company commander/officer in charge/supervisor	Submits complete certified packet to intermediate commander.
8	Intermediate commander	Verifies, as necessary, and endorses action to approval authority.
9	Approval authority (as outlined in para 2–8i)	Makes final decision on command endorsement of award of the PH (recommends approval or disapproval).
10	Approval authority	Notifies recommender or recommending commander of the final decision. Issues PH award certificate and orders along with the medal set.
11	Approval authority	Distributes awards approval or disapproval documents into the Army Military Human Resource Record (AMHRR) as outlined in AR 600–8–104. Submits an electronic military personnel office (eMILPO) or personnel transaction.
12	Unit	Arranges and conducts presentation ceremony consistent with commander’s requirements.

Section III

Department of Defense Campaign, Expeditionary, and Service Medals and Ribbons

2–9. Categories of Campaign, Expeditionary, and Service medals

a. There are four categories of DOD Campaign, Expeditionary, and Service (CE&S) medals—

(1) *Campaign medals.* Campaign medals recognize participation in large-scale and/or long-duration combat operations. Campaign medals are associated with the highest level of personal risk and hardship. They are awarded to Servicemembers who are deployed to the geographic areas where the combat is occurring. Members deployed to areas where combat is occurring as a result of prolonged or large-scale military combat operations should be recognized with a separate and distinct campaign medal.

(2) *Expeditionary medals.* Expeditionary medals recognize deployed participation in small-scale and/or short-duration combat operations or military operations where there is an imminent threat of hostilities. Expeditionary medals are also awarded to members deployed in support of combat operations, but who are not in the geographic area where the actual combat is occurring. Expeditionary medals are associated with high levels of personal risk and hardship.

(3) *Deployed Service medals.* Deployed Service medals recognize deployment or assignment to a designated area of eligibility (AOE) to participate in, or directly support, a designated military operation where there is no foreign armed opposition or imminent threat of hostile action.

(4) *Individual Service medals.* Individual Service medals recognize individual merit, direct participation in a DOD approved military activity, undertaking, event or operation, or service during a specified period.

b. CE&S medal categories provide three tiers of recognition for major combat operations:

(1) *Tier 1.* Campaign medals recognize Servicemembers who are deployed to the geographic area where the combat is actually occurring. Members awarded campaign medals have the highest degree of personal risk and hardship as they are conducting the combat operations and are deployed to the area where the combat is actually occurring.

(2) *Tier 2.* Expeditionary medals recognize Servicemembers deployed to areas supporting the major combat operations, albeit from geographic areas away from where the actual combat is occurring. Expeditionary medals recognize the personal hardship and risk associated with deployment to a potentially hostile foreign environment; however, the personal hardship and risk is less than that incurred by members deployed to the area where the combat is actually occurring.

(3) *Tier 3.* Service medals recognize members supporting the combat operations from home station, where personal hardships and risk are minimal compared to Servicemembers who are forward deployed.

c. Unless otherwise specified in the paragraphs below, CE&S medals are not authorized for award to foreign military personnel.

d. The military service of the Servicemember on which qualification for award of CE&S medals is based must have been honorable.

2–10. Prisoner of War Medal

a. The criteria for award of the POW Medal is codified in 10 USC 1128. It is authorized for any person who, while serving in any capacity with the U.S. Armed Forces, was taken prisoner and held captive after 5 April 1917.

b. The POW Medal is to be issued only to those U.S. military personnel and other personnel granted creditable U.S. military service, who were taken prisoner and held captive—

(1) While engaged in an action against an enemy of the United States.

(2) While engaged in military operations involving conflict with an opposing foreign force.

(3) While serving with friendly forces engaged in an armed conflict against an opposing armed force in which the United States is not a belligerent party.

c. The POW Medal may be awarded to any person who, while serving in any capacity with the U.S. Armed Forces, who was held captive under circumstances not covered by paragraph 2–10b but which the SECARMY finds were comparable to those circumstances under which persons have generally been held captive by enemy armed forces during periods of armed conflict. Award of the POW Medal under comparable conditions provisions is the exception and not the rule. Authority to award the POW Medal under this provision may not be delegated below the SECARMY.

d. In cases where personnel from multiple Military Departments were held captive in the same location, the Military Department Secretaries concerned will make a joint determination as to whether the conditions were comparable to those of POWs during periods of armed conflict. If the Service Secretaries fail to reach agreement, they will request a determination from the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower and Reserve Affairs.

e. U.S. and foreign civilians who have been credited with U.S. military service which encompasses the period of captivity are also eligible for the medal. The SECDEF authorized on 27 January 1990, the POW Medal for the Philippine Commonwealth Army and recognized Guerrilla Unit Veterans who were held captive between 7 December 1941 and 26 September 1945.

f. The POW Medal will be issued only to foreign military and civilian personnel who, while serving in any capacity with the U.S. Armed Forces, meet the eligibility criteria contained in paragraph 2–10b. While no minimum time period of captivity exists as eligibility criteria for the POW Medal, the Services should determine each case on its own merit.

g. For purposes of this medal, past armed conflicts are defined as World War I, World War II, Korean War, Vietnam Conflict, Grenada, Panama, Southwest Asia (SWA) Conflict, Somalia, and Iraq. Hostages of terrorists and persons detained by governments with which the United States is not engaged actively in armed conflict are not eligible for the medal. For the procedures to award the POW Medal for Afghanistan, Iraq and Syria see paragraph 2–10m.

h. Any person convicted of misconduct or a criminal charge by a U.S. military tribunal, or who receives a less than honorable discharge based upon actions while a POW, or whose conduct was not in accordance with the Code of Conduct, and whose actions are documented by U.S. military records is ineligible for the medal. The SECARMY is the authority for deciding eligibility in such cases. Cases involving questionable character of service or misconduct during captivity will be processed through the receiving command channels to Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC–PDP–A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122–5408 for coordination with the Casualty and Mortuary Affairs Operations Division and final decision by the SECARMY.

i. No more than one POW Medal will be awarded. For subsequent award of the medal, service stars will be awarded and worn on the suspension and service ribbon of the medal. A period of captivity terminates on return to U.S. military control. Escapees who do not return to U.S. military control and are recaptured by an enemy do not begin a new period of captivity for subsequent award of the POW Medal (see para 6–11 for further information on the bronze service star).

j. The POW Medal may be awarded posthumously.

k. The primary next of kin of eligible POWs who die in captivity may be issued the POW Medal regardless of the length of stay in captivity.

l. Personnel officially classified as missing in action are not eligible for award of the POW Medal. The POW Medal will only be awarded when the individual's POW status has been officially confirmed and recognized as such by DA. Likewise, the return of remains, in and of itself, does not constitute evidence of confirmed POW status.

m. The following rules apply for processing award of the POW Medal:

(1) *Active military personnel.* Award of the POW Medal to military personnel on active duty in an active war will be processed by Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC–PDP–A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122–5408.

(2) *Veterans, retirees, and their primary next of kin.* All requests for award of the POW Medal for past armed conflicts will be initiated by former POWs, or their primary next of kin, using a personal letter. The following documents, as applicable, will be submitted with POW Medal applications to assist in validating the award: Army separation documents; casualty reports; messages, letters, or telegrams sent home; unit journals; diaries; sworn DA Form 7791 (Eyewitness Statement Valor/Heroism) or affidavits; photos, identification card, or other documents taken or obtained while in captivity; news clippings and other evidence in support of the request. Applications or personal letters will be forwarded to National Personnel Records Center (NPRC), 1 Archives Drive, St. Louis, MO 63138–1002. Soldiers who retired or were discharged after 1 October 2002 and the next of kin of Soldiers who died after 1 October 2002 will send their requests to Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC–PDP–A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122–5408.

(3) *Time limits.* Statutory and regulatory time limits do not apply to award of the POW Medal. Award of the POW Medal may be made at any time after submission of documented evidence that all criteria have been met.

(4) *Classification.* The POW Medal is classified as a personal service medal; as such, no orders or certificate are issued to announce its approval.

n. The steps for processing award of the POW Medal to Regular Army Soldiers during actual wartime and their primary next of kin are in table 2–2.

Table 2–2
Steps for processing award of the Prisoner of War Medal

Step	Who	Required action
1	Command receives notification that Soldier was released from captivity or died in captivity.	Command and/or Family member submits memorandum with all supporting and corroborating documentation to Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC–PDP–A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122–5408.
2	HRC (AHRC–PDP–A)	Forwards request to the Casualty and Mortuary Affairs Operations Division.
3	Casualty and Mortuary Affairs Operations Division	Confirms Soldier's character of service and conduct during captivity and returns request to HRC (AHRC–PDP–A).
4	HRC (AHRC–PDP–A)	Approves or disapproves award of the POW Medal.

Table 2–2
Steps for processing award of the Prisoner of War Medal—Continued

Step	Who	Required action
5	HRC (AHRC–PDP–A)	For approved awards, an engraved medal will be mailed to the Soldier’s unit or Family member. For disapproved awards, Soldier’s unit or Family member will be notified by memorandum or letter.
6	HRC (AHRC–PDP–A)	Post personnel records and submit transaction for update of records via eMILPO.
7	Soldier’s unit (if applicable)	The POW Medal is a service medal and a formal presentation ceremony is not required; however, a ceremony may be conducted.

2–11. National Defense Service Medal

a. The NDSM was established by EO 10448, 22 April 1953, as amended by EO 11265, 11 January 1966; EO 12776, 18 October 1991, as amended by EO 13293, 28 March 2003 and SECDEF Memorandum, dated 26 April 2002; and EO 13293, dated 28 March 2003. The NDSM may be awarded for both active and reserve service as defined below.

b. It is awarded for honorable active service for any period between (dates inclusive):

- (1) 27 June 1950 and 27 July 1954 (Korea).
- (2) 1 January 1961 and 14 August 1974 (Vietnam).
- (3) 2 August 1990 and 30 November 1995 (Persian Gulf).
- (4) 11 September 2001 to a date to be determined (Global War on Terrorism).

c. During the periods listed in paragraph 2–11*b*(1) and (2) for Korea and Vietnam, Servicemembers in the following categories will not be eligible for the NDSM:

(1) Members of the ARNG and USAR on short tours of duty to fulfill training obligations under an inactive duty training program.

(2) Any Servicemember on temporary duty (TDY) or temporary active duty to serve on boards, courts, commissions, and like organizations.

(3) Any Servicemember on active duty for the sole purpose of undergoing a physical examination.

d. During the period listed in paragraph 2–11*b*(3) for Persian Gulf, Servicemembers on active duty, members of the Selected Reserve in good standing, and Servicemembers of other than the Selected Reserve who were called to active duty will also be eligible. Servicemembers in the following categories will not be eligible for the NDSM:

(1) Any Servicemember on active duty for the sole purpose of undergoing a physical examination.

(2) Any Soldier of the Individual Ready Reserve, Inactive National Guard, or the Standby or Retired Reserve whose active duty service was for training only, or to serve on boards, courts, commissions, and like organizations.

e. During the period listed in paragraph 2–11*b* (4) for Global War on Terrorism, Servicemembers on active duty, which includes extended eligibility for award of the NDSM to the Selected Reserve in good standing will also be eligible.

f. Notwithstanding these limitations, any member of the USCG or the USAR or ARNG Forces of the Armed Forces who, between 1 January 1961 and 14 August 1974, became eligible for award of either the AFEM or the VSM; or between 2 August 1990 and 30 November 1995, became eligible for award of the SWASM will be eligible for award of the NDSM.

g. To signify receipt of a second or subsequent award of the NDSM, a bronze service star will be worn on the Service ribbon by U.S. Army personnel so qualified. A second or third award of the NDSM is authorized for Soldiers who served in two or more of the four time periods listed in paragraph 2–10*b*. It is not authorized for Soldiers who met the criteria in a one-time period, left active duty, and returned during the same period of eligibility (see chap 6 for service stars).

h. Cadets of the U.S. Military Academy are eligible for the NDSM, during any of the inclusive periods listed above, upon completion of the swearing-in ceremonies as a cadet.

i. The NDSM may be awarded posthumously.

2–12. Antarctica Service Medal

a. The Antarctica Service Medal was established by PL 86–600 (DA Bulletin 3, 1960).

b. The Antarctica Service Medal is awarded to any person who, after 2 January 1946 and before a date to be announced, meets any of the following qualifications:

(1) Any Servicemember of the Armed Forces of the United States or civilian citizen, national, or resident alien of the United States who is a member of a direct support or exploratory operation in Antarctica.

(2) Any Servicemember of the Armed Forces of the United States or civilian citizen, national, or resident alien of the United States who participates in or has participated in a foreign Antarctic expedition in Antarctica in coordination with a United States expedition and who is or was under the sponsorship and approval of competent U.S. Government authority.

(3) Any Servicemember of the Armed Forces of the United States who participates in or has participated in flights as a member of the crew of an aircraft flying to or from the Antarctic continent in support of operations in Antarctica.

(4) Any Servicemember of the Armed Forces of the United States or civilian citizen, national, or resident alien of the United States who serves or has served on a U.S. ship operating south of latitude 60 degrees south in support of U.S. programs in Antarctica.

(5) Any person, including citizens of foreign nations, not fulfilling any of the above qualifications, but who participates in or has participated in a U.S. expedition in Antarctica at the invitation of a participating U.S. agency. In such cases, the award will be made by the Secretary of the Department under whose cognizance the expedition falls, provided the commander of the military support force, as the senior U.S. representative in Antarctica, considers that the individual has performed outstanding and exceptional Service and shared the hardships and hazards of the expedition.

c. Personnel who remain on the Antarctic continent during the winter months (March through October) will be eligible to wear a clasp or a disc as described below:

(1) A clasp with the words "Wintered Over" on the suspension ribbon of the medal. A "Wintered Over" clasp is awarded to those who have spent the winter months in Antarctica.

(2) A 5/16-inch diameter disc with an outline of the Antarctic continent inscribed thereon fastened to the bar ribbon representing the medal.

d. The appurtenances in paragraphs 2–12c (1) and (2) are awarded in bronze for the first winter, in gold for the second winter, and in silver for personnel who "winter over" three or more times.

e. Subsequent to 1 June 1973, minimum time limits for the award are 30 days under competent orders to duty at sea or ashore, south of latitude 60 degrees south. Each day of duty under competent orders at any outlying station on the Antarctic continent will count as 2 days when determining award eligibility. Effective 1 July 1987, flight crews of aircraft providing logistics support from outside the Antarctic area may qualify for the award after 15 missions (one flight in and out during any 24-hour period equal's one mission). Days need not be consecutive.

f. No person is authorized to receive more than one award of the Antarctica Service Medal. No more than one clasp or disc will be worn on the ribbon. Antarctica is defined as the area south of latitude 60 degrees south. The Antarctica Service Medal takes precedence immediately after the KSM.

2–13. Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal

a. The AFEM was established by EO 10977, dated 4 December 1961, as amended by EO 10977, 3 May 2000, and may be awarded to Servicemembers of the Armed Forces of the United States who, after 1 July 1958—

(1) Participate, or have participated, as members of the U.S. military units in a U.S. military operation in which Servicemembers of any military department participate, in the opinion of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, in significant numbers.

(2) Encounter during such participation foreign-armed opposition, or are otherwise placed, or have been placed, in such position that, in the opinion of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, hostile action by foreign armed forces were imminent even though it did not materialize.

b. The AFEM may be authorized for the following three categories of operations:

(1) U.S. military operations (see table 2–3).

(2) U.S. operations in direct support of the United Nations (UN) (see table 2–4).

(3) U.S. operations of assistance for friendly foreign nations (see table 2–5).

c. Servicemembers must be bona fide members of a unit participating in or be engaged in the direct support of the operation for 30 consecutive days in the area of operations (or for the full period when an operation is less than 30 days duration) or for 60 nonconsecutive days provided this support involved entering the area of operations or and meets one or more of the following criteria:

(1) Be engaged in actual combat, or duty, which is equally as hazardous as combat duty, during the operation with armed opposition, regardless of time in the area.

(2) Is wounded or injured and requires medical evacuation from the AOE while participating in the operation, regardless of time.

(3) Accumulates required days service (consecutive or nonconsecutive) while participating as a regularly assigned air crewmember of an aircraft flying sorties into, out of, within, or over the area in direct support of the military operation. One day's service is credited for the first sortie flown on any day. Additional sorties flown on the same day receive no further credit.

d. The AFEM will be awarded only for operations for which no other U.S. campaign medal is approved. However, this does not prevent award eligibility for subsequent ongoing operations if the associated campaign medal has been terminated.

No individual will be eligible for both the AFEM and a campaign medal awarded during a single tour in the designated operation. For operations in which personnel of only one military Service participate, the medal will be awarded only if there is no other suitable award available to that Service. The military service of the Servicemember on whom qualification for the award of the AFEM is based will have been honorable.

e. Servicemembers who earned the AFEM for service in Vietnam between 1 July 1958 and 3 July 1965 may elect to receive the VSM instead of the AFEM. However, no Servicemember may be issued both medals for service in Vietnam.

f. Servicemembers who earned the SWASM and subsequently became eligible, at any time, for the AFEM for Operation SOUTHERN WATCH (OSW) may wear both awards, with the exception of those who became eligible for both awards during one tour in SWA. Servicemembers who become eligible for both awards during their initial tour in SWA may elect to receive either the SWASM or the AFEM, but may not be issued both medals for a single tour in SWA. Servicemembers who become eligible for both awards during their initial tour in SWA and elect to receive the SWASM may be awarded the AFEM for participation in OSW during a subsequent tour in SWA under the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel Readiness Memorandum, dated 7 February 1996.

g. Servicemembers who earned the AFEM for Operation FREQUENT WIND, between 29 and 30 April 1975, may elect to receive the VSM instead of the AFEM. No Servicemember may be issued both medals for service in Vietnam.

h. After 1 July 1958, the Joint Chiefs of Staff will designate U.S. military operations that qualify for the AFEM, and they will specify the degree of participation in designated operations warranting award of the medal.

i. No more than one medal will be awarded to any one Servicemember. For each succeeding operation, conducted in a different theater of operations or against a different enemy or armed force, justifying a subsequent award, a bronze service star is worn on the suspension and service ribbon of the medal (see para 6–11 for further information on the bronze service star).

j. The AFEM may be awarded posthumously.

k. Definitions of “area of operation” and “direct support” are in the glossary.

l. The AFEM is worn immediately after the Antarctica Service Medal.

m. The designated U.S. military operations, areas, and dates are provided in table 2–3, U.S. military operations in direct support of the UN operations are provided in table 2–4, and U.S. military operations of assistance to a friendly foreign nation are provided in table 2–5.

Table 2–3
Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal

Area	Dates	Notes
Quemoy and Matsu Islands	23 August 1956 to 1 June 1963	
Lebanon	1 July to 1 November 1958	
Taiwan Straits	23 August 1958 to 1 January 1959	
Berlin	14 August 1961 to 1 June 1963	
Cuba	24 October 1962 to 1 June 1963	
Congo	23 to 27 November 1964	
Dominican Republic	28 April 1965 to 21 September 1966	
Korea	1 October 1966 to 30 June 1974	See note.
Cambodia-Operation EAGLE PULL	11 to 13 April 1975	Evacuation of Cambodia.
Vietnam-Operation FREQUENT WIND	29 to 30 April 1975	Evacuation of Vietnam (see also para 2–12g).
Mayaguez Operation	15 May 1975	
Grenada-Operation URGENT FURY	23 October to 21 November 1983	The qualifying criteria for nonunit direct support personnel in Grenada are 6 consecutive days or 12 nonconsecutive days.
Libya-Operation ELDORADO CANYON	12 to 17 April 1986	
Panama-Operation JUST CAUSE	20 December 1989 to 31 January 1990	
Haiti-Operation UPHOLD DEMOCRACY	16 September 1994 to 31 March 1995	

Note:

¹ Servicemembers who qualified for the AFEM by reasons of service between 1 October 1966 and 30 June 1974, in an area for which the KDSM was subsequently authorized, are eligible for both the AFEM and KDSM. Award of the KDSM for this time period is a one-time exception to policy to 10 USC.

Table 2–4
Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal-designated U.S. military operations in direct support of the United Nations

Area	Dates	Notes
Congo	14 July 1960 to 1 September 1962	
Somalia-Operations RESTORE HOPE and UNITED SHIELD	5 December 1992 to 31 March 1995	
Operation JOINT ENDEAVOR (OJE)	20 November 1995 to 19 December 1996	See note 1. Only for participants deployed in support of the Former Republic of Yugoslavia in Bosnia-Herzegovina.
Exercise Intrinsic Action and Iris Gold	1 December 1995 to 15 February 1997 31 December 1997 to 15 July 1998 11 November 1998 to 22 December 1998	See note 2. Only those under operational control of the U.S. Central Command during the crisis periods indicated.
Operation JOINT GUARD (OJG)	20 December 1996 to 20 June 1998	See note 1. Only for participants deployed in support of the Former Republic of Yugoslavia in Bosnia-Herzegovina.
Operation JOINT FORGE (OJF)	21 June 1998 to 2 December 2004	See note 3. Only for participants deployed in Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatia, aboard naval vessels operating in the Adriatic Sea, and their respective airspace.

Note:

¹ The SECDEF approved award of the AFEM and AFSM to certain participants of OJE and OJG as a one-time exception to policy to DOD and Service policies. AOE is the total land area and airspace of the Former Republic of Yugoslavia to include Bosnia-Herzegovina; Croatia, Hungary; and the airspace above portion of the Adriatic Sea that lies north of the 40 degrees north latitude.

² The AOE includes the total land area and airspace of Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, United Arab Emirates, Oman, Yemen, Egypt, and Jordan, and waters and airspace above the Arabian Gulf (Persian Gulf) and the Gulf of Oman that lie west of 62 degrees east longitude.

³ Only one award of either the AFEM or the AFSM is authorized for participation in or direct support of OJF.

Table 2–5
Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal - designated U.S. military operations of assistance to a friendly foreign nation

Area	Dates	Notes
Vietnam	1 July 1958 to 3 July 1965	
Laos	19 April 1961 to 7 October 1962	
Cambodia	29 March to 15 August 1973	
Thailand	29 March to 15 August 1973	Only those in direct support of Cambodia operations.
El Salvador	1 January 1981 to 1 February 1992	
Lebanon	1 June 1983 to 1 December 1987	
Persian Gulf-Operation EARNEST WILL	24 July 1987 (the date of the Bridgeton incident) to 1 August 1990	The area of operation is the area from 20 degrees north latitude northward to 30 degrees, 30 minutes, north latitude and from 46 degrees, 36 minutes, east longitude eastward to 63 degrees east longitude. These geographical limits include the Persian Gulf, Bahrain, Kuwait, the Gulf of Oman, and most of Saudi Arabia.
SWA operations:		
OSW	1 December 1995 to 18 March 2003	See paragraphs 2–12f and 2–14. See notes 1 and 2.
Maritime Intercept Operation (MIO)	1 December 1995 to 18 March 2003	See notes 1, 2, and 3.
Vigilant Sentinel	1 December 1995 to 15 February 1997	See notes 1 and 4.
Operation NORTHERN WATCH (ONW)	1 January 1997 to 18 March 2003	See notes 1 and 2. The AOE includes the land area within Incirlik Air Base, Turkey; the total land area and airspace of the countries of Iraq, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, and that portion of the Arabian Gulf (Persian Gulf) that lies west of the 56-degree east longitude.
Operation DESERT THUNDER	11 November to 22 December 1998	See notes 1 and 4.

Table 2–5
Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal - designated U.S. military operations of assistance to a friendly foreign nation—Continued

Operation DESERT FOX	16 to 22 December 1998	See notes 1 and 4.
Operation DESERT SPRING	31 December 1998 to 18 March 2003	See notes 1, 2, and 3.
Operation SECURE TOMORROW	29 February 2004 to 15 June 2004	
Operation JOINT GUARDIAN and NATO Headquarters	1 January 2014 to a date to be determined.	

Note:

¹ Soldiers are only authorized one AFEM for participation in the following Iraq operations: OSW; MIO, ONW; DESERT THUNDER; DESERT FOX; and ODS. Subsequent award of the AFEM is only authorized for individuals for nonconsecutive and nonconcurrent assignments in separate AOE's for which the AFEM has been approved.

² Soldiers who deployed in support of SWA for OSW, MIO, ONW, and Operation Desert Spring between 11 September 2001 to 18 March 2003 may elect to receive either the AFEM or the GWOTEM for their service but only one award is authorized for the same period of service.

³ The AOE includes the total land and airspace of Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, United Arab Emirates, Oman, Yemen, Egypt, and Jordan, and the waters and airspace above the Arabian Gulf (Persian Gulf) and the Gulf of Oman that lie west of the 62 degrees east longitude.

⁴ The AOE includes the total land area and airspace of countries in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, United Arab Emirates, Oman, Yemen, Egypt, and Jordan, waters and airspace of the Arabian Gulf (Persian Gulf) and the Gulf of Oman that lie west of the 62-degree east longitude and individuals serving aboard the U.S. Naval vessels in the Red Sea.

2–14. Vietnam Service Medal

a. The VSM was established by EO 11231, 8 July 1965, as amended by EO 13286, 2 February 2003. It is awarded to all Servicemembers of the Armed Forces of the United States serving in Vietnam and its contiguous waters or airspace there over, after 3 July 1965 through 28 March 1973. Servicemembers of the Armed Forces of the United States in Thailand, Laos, or Cambodia, or the airspace there over, during the same period and serving in direct support of operations in Vietnam are also eligible for this award.

b. To qualify for award of the VSM an individual must meet one of the following qualifications:

(1) Be attached to or regularly serve for 1 or more days with an organization participating in or directly supporting military operations.

(2) Be attached to or regularly serve for 1 or more days aboard a U.S. naval vessel directly supporting military operations.

(3) Participate as a crewmember in one or more aerial flights into airspace above Vietnam and contiguous waters directly supporting military operations.

(4) Serve on TDY for 30 consecutive days or 60 nonconsecutive days in Vietnam or contiguous areas, except that time limit may be waived for personnel participating in actual combat operations.

c. No person will be entitled to more than one award of the VSM.

d. Individuals qualified for the AFEM for reason of service in Vietnam between 1 July 1958 and 3 July 1965 (inclusive) will remain qualified for that medal. Upon request (unit personnel officer) any such individual may be awarded the VSM instead of the AFEM. In such instances, the AFEM will be deleted from the list of authorized medals in personnel records. No person will be entitled to both awards for Vietnam service.

e. Servicemembers who earned the AFEM for Operation FREQUENT WIND between 29 and 30 April 1975, may elect to receive the VSM instead of the AFEM. No Servicemember may be issued both medals for service in Vietnam.

f. Vietnam and contiguous waters, as used herein, is defined as an area which includes Vietnam and the water adjacent thereto within the following specified limits: from a point on the East Coast of Vietnam at the juncture of Vietnam with China southeastward to 21 degrees north latitude, 108 degrees, 15 minutes longitude; then southward to 18 degrees, north latitude, 108 degrees, 15 minutes east longitude; then southeastward to 17 degrees, 30 minutes north latitude, 111 degrees east longitude; then southward to 11 degrees north latitude, 111 degrees east longitude; then southwestward to 7 degrees north latitude, 105 degrees east longitude; then westward to 7 degrees north latitude, 103 degrees east longitude; then northward to 9 degrees, 30 minutes north latitude, 103 degrees east longitude; then northeastward to 10 degrees, 15 minutes north latitude, 104 degrees, 27 minutes east longitude; then northward to a point on the West Coast of Vietnam at the juncture of Vietnam with Cambodia.

g. The VSM may be awarded posthumously.

h. The boundaries of the Vietnam combat zone for campaign participation credit (CPC) are as defined in paragraph 2–14f.

i. One bronze service star is authorized for each campaign under the following conditions:

(1) Assigned or attached to and present for duty with a unit during the period in which it participated in combat.

- (2) Under orders in the combat zone and in addition meets any of the following requirements:
 - (a) Awarded a combat decoration.
 - (b) Furnished a certificate by a CG of a corps, higher unit, or independent force that Soldier participated in combat.
 - (c) Served at a normal post of duty (as contrasted to occupying the status of an inspector, observer, or visitor).
 - (d) Aboard a vessel other than in a passenger status and furnished a certificate by the homeport commander of the vessel that he or she served in the combat zone.
- (3) Was an evadee or escapee in the combat zone or recovered from a POW status in the combat zone during the time limitations of the campaign. POWs will not be accorded credit for the time spent in confinement or while otherwise in restraint under enemy control.
- j. The Vietnam campaigns are listed in appendix B (see para 6–11 for further information on the bronze service star).

2–15. Southwest Asia Service Medal

- a. The SWASM was established by EO 12754, 12 March 1991, as amended by EO 12790, 3 March 1992. It is awarded to all Servicemembers of the Armed Forces of the United States serving in SWA and contiguous waters or airspace there over, on or after 2 August 1990 to 30 November 1995. SWA and contiguous waters, as used herein, is defined as an area which includes the Persian Gulf, Red Sea, Gulf of Oman, Gulf of Aden, that portion of the Arabian Sea that lies north of 10 degrees north latitude and west of 68 degrees east longitude, as well as the total land areas of Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Bahrain, Qatar, and United Arab Emirates.
- b. Servicemembers of the Armed Forces of the United States serving in Israel, Egypt, Turkey, Syria, and Jordan (including the airspace and territorial waters) between 17 January 1991 and 30 November 1995, will also be eligible for this award. Servicemembers serving in these countries must have been under the command and control of the U.S. Central Command or directly supporting military operations in the combat theater.
- c. To be eligible, a Servicemember must meet one or more of the following criteria:
 - (1) Be attached to or regularly serving for 1 or more days with an organization participating in ground or shore (military) operations.
 - (2) Be attached to or regularly serving for 1 or more days aboard a U.S. naval vessel directly supporting military operations.
 - (3) Be actually participating as a crewmember in one or more aerial flights directly supporting military operations in the areas designated above.
 - (4) Be serving on TDY for 30 consecutive days or 60 nonconsecutive days. These time limitations may be waived for people participating in actual combat operations.
- d. The SWASM may be awarded posthumously to any person who lost his or her life while, or as a direct result of, participating in Operation DESERT SHIELD or Operation DESERT STORM without regard to the length of such service, if otherwise eligible.
- e. One bronze service star will be worn on the suspension and service ribbon of the SWASM for participation in each designated campaign (see para 6–11 for further information on the bronze service star). (The designated campaigns for SWA are listed in app B.)
- f. See AR 672–20 for the Civilian Service in SWASM.

2–16. Kosovo Campaign Medal

- a. The KCM was established by EO 13154, 3 May 2000. It is awarded to Servicemembers of the Armed Forces of the United States who, after 24 March 1999, meet the following criteria:
 - (1) Participated in or served in direct support of Kosovo Operation(s): ALLIED FORCE; JOINT GUARDIAN; ALLIED HARBOUR; SUSTAIN HOPE/SHINING HOPE; NOBLE ANVIL; or Kosovo TASK FORCE(S): SABER, HUNTER, HAWK, or FALCON within the Kosovo Air Campaign or Kosovo Defense Campaign areas of eligibility.
 - (a) *Kosovo Air Campaign.* The Kosovo Air Campaign began on 24 March 1999 and ended on 10 June 1999. The AOE for the air campaign includes the total land area and airspace of Serbia (including Kosovo), Montenegro, Albania, Macedonia, Bosnia, Croatia, Hungary, Romania, Greece, Bulgaria, Italy, and Slovenia; and the waters and airspace of the Adriatic and Ionian Sea north of the 39th north latitude.
 - (b) *Kosovo Defense Campaign.* The Kosovo Defense Campaign began on 11 June 1999 to 31 December 2013. The AOE for the defense campaign includes the total land area and airspace of Serbia (including Kosovo), Montenegro, Albania, Macedonia, and the waters and airspace of the Adriatic Seas within 12 nautical miles of the Montenegro, Albania, and Croatia coastlines south of 42 degrees and 52 minutes north latitude.
 - (2) Servicemembers must be bona fide members of a unit participating in or be engaged in direct support of the operation for 30 consecutive days in the AOE or for 60 nonconsecutive days provided this support involves entering the operations AOE or meets one or more of the following criteria:

(a) Be engaged in actual combat, or duty that is equally as hazardous as combat duty, during the operation with armed opposition, regardless of time in the AOE.

(b) While participating in the operation, regardless of time, is wounded or injured and requires medical evacuation from the AOE.

(c) While participating as a regularly assigned air crewmember flying sorties into, out of, within, or over the AOE in direct support of the military operations.

b. The KCM may be awarded posthumously to any person who lost his or her life without regard to the length of such service.

c. One bronze service star will be worn on the suspension and service ribbon of the KCM for participation in each campaign (Kosovo Air Campaign and Kosovo Defense Campaign). Qualification for a second bronze service star requires meeting the criteria for both campaigns. The 30 consecutive or 60 nonconsecutive days that begin during the air campaign and continues into the defense campaign entitles a Servicemember to only one bronze service star.

d. Any Servicemember who qualified for AFEM and AFSM by reasons of service in Kosovo between 24 March 1999, and 1 May 2000, will remain qualified for those medals. Upon application, any such Servicemember may be awarded the KCM in lieu of the AFEM or the AFSM, but no person may be awarded more than one of these three medals by reason of service in Kosovo, and no person will be entitled to more than one award of the KCM for the same action, time period or service.

e. Precedence for the KCM will be positioned below the SWASM and above the ACM.

2-17. Afghanistan Campaign Medal

a. The ACM is authorized by PL 108-234, 28 May 2004, and EO 13363, 29 November 2004, as amended by EO 13289, 12 March 2003. PL 109-163, 6 January 2006, amended the beginning date for Operation ENDURING FREEDOM (OEF) and the date of eligibility for the ACM to 11 September 2001.

b. Individuals authorized the ACM must have served in direct support of OEF from 11 September 2001 to 31 December 2014, and Operation FREEDOM's SENTINEL (OFS) from 1 January 2015 to a future date to be determined. The AOE encompasses all land area of the country of Afghanistan and all airspaces above the land. The ACM period of eligibility is on or after 11 September 2001 to a future date to be determined by the SECDEF or the cessation of OFS.

c. Servicemembers must have been assigned, attached, or mobilized to units operating in the AOE for 30 consecutive days or for 60 nonconsecutive days or meet one of the following criteria:

(1) Be engaged in combat during an armed engagement, regardless of the time in the AOE.

(2) While participating in an operation or on official duties, is wounded or injured and requires medical evacuation from the AOE.

(3) While participating as a regularly assigned air crewmember flying sorties into, out of, within, or over the AOE in direct support of the military operations; each day of operations counts as 1 day of eligibility.

d. The following rules apply to award the ACM:

(1) The ACM may be awarded posthumously.

(2) Only one award of this medal may be authorized for any individual.

(3) Under no condition will personnel or units receive the ACM, the GWOTEM, the GWOTSM, the ICM, or the AFEM for the same action, time period, or Service.

(4) One bronze service star will be worn on the suspension and service ribbon of the ACM for participation in each designated campaign (see para 6-11 for further information on the bronze service star). (The designated campaigns for Afghanistan are listed in app B.)

(5) Servicemembers qualified for the GWOTEM by reasons of service between 11 September 2001 and 30 April 2005 in Afghanistan, will remain qualified for the medal. Any such Soldier may be awarded the ACM in lieu of the GWOTEM for such service. Additionally, any such Soldier authorized the arrowhead device may be awarded the ACM with arrowhead in lieu of the GWOTEM with arrowhead device. Soldiers that elect to receive the GWOTEM in lieu of the ACM are not authorized bronze service stars for those campaigns in which the GWOTEM is awarded. No Soldier will be entitled to both medals for the same act, achievement, or period of service.

e. Precedence for the ACM will be positioned below the KCM and above the ICM.

f. Veterans requesting bronze service star approval will send their letter of request, along with a copy of their DD Form 214 or DD Form 215 (Correction to DD Form 214, Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty), as well as supporting documents to Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC-PDP-A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122-5408. Examples of adequate supporting documents include but are not limited to: service award, DD Form 1610 (Request and Authorization for TDY Travel of DOD Personnel), officer or enlisted evaluation reports, memorandum signed by the former battalion (BN) commander, deployment and redeployment orders (including Soldier's full name), Certificate of Appreciation, and so forth.

2–18. Iraq Campaign Medal

a. The ICM is authorized by PL108–234, 28 May 2004 and EO 13363, 29 November 2004, as amended by EO 13289, 12 March 2003.

b. Individuals authorized the ICM must have served in direct support of Operation IRAQI FREEDOM (OIF) or Operation NEW DAWN (OND). The AOE encompasses all land area of the country of Iraq, and the contiguous water area out to 12 nautical miles, and all airspaces above the land area of Iraq and above the contiguous water area out to 12 nautical miles. The ICM period of eligibility is on or after 19 March 2003 to 31 December 2011, as determined by the SECDEF.

c. Servicemembers must have been assigned, attached, or mobilized to units operating in the AOE for 30 consecutive days or for 60 nonconsecutive days or meet one of the following criteria:

(1) Be engaged in combat during an armed engagement, regardless of the time in the AOE.

(2) While participating in an operation or on official duties, is wounded or injured and requires medical evacuation from the AOE.

(3) While participating as a regularly assigned air crewmember flying sorties into, out of, within, or over the AOE in direct support of the military operations; each day of operations counts as 1 day of eligibility.

d. The following rules apply to award the ICM:

(1) The ICM may be awarded posthumously.

(2) Only one award of this medal may be authorized for any individual.

(3) Under no condition will personnel receive the ICM, the GWOTEM, the GWOTSM, the ACM, or the AFEM for the same action, time period, or service.

(4) One bronze service star will be worn on the suspension and service ribbon of the ICM for participation in each designated service (see para 6–11 for further information on the bronze service star). (The designated campaigns for Iraq are listed in app B.)

(5) Servicemembers qualified for the GWOTEM by reasons of service between 19 March 2003 and 30 April 2005, in Iraq, will remain qualified for the medal. Any such Soldier may be awarded the ICM in lieu of the GWOTEM for such service. Additionally, any such Soldier authorized the arrowhead device may be awarded the ICM with arrowhead device in lieu of the GWOTEM with arrowhead device. Soldiers that elect to receive the GWOTEM in lieu of the ICM are not authorized bronze service stars for those campaigns in which the GWOTEM is awarded. No Soldier will be entitled to both medals for the same act, achievement, or period of service.

e. Precedence for the ICM will be positioned below the ACM and above the GWOTEM.

f. Veterans requesting bronze service star approval will send their letter of request, along with a copy of their DD Form 214 or DD Form 215, as well as supporting documents to Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC–PDP–A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122–5408. Examples of adequate supporting documents include but are not limited to: service award, DD Form 1610 (Travel Order), officer or enlisted evaluation reports, memorandum signed by the former BN commander, deployment and redeployment orders (including Soldier's full name), certificates of appreciation, and so forth.

2–19. Inherent Resolve Campaign Medal

a. The IRCM was established by EO 13723, 30 March 2016.

b. Individuals authorized the IRCM must have served in direct support of Operation INHERENT RESOLVE (OIR). The AOE encompasses the land area of the countries of Iraq and Syria, the contiguous waters of each extending out to 12 nautical miles and the air space above the land area and contiguous waters. The IRCM period of eligibility is on or after 15 June 2014 and before a terminal date to be prescribed by the SECDEF, under regulations to be prescribed by the SECDEF, or under regulation to be prescribed by the Secretary of Transportation with respect to the Coast Guard when it is not operating as a service in the Navy.

c. Servicemembers must have been assigned, attached, or mobilized for 30 days (consecutive or nonconsecutive) to a unit operating in the AOE, or meet one of the following criteria:

(1) Was engaged in combat during an armed engagement in the AOE.

(2) While participating in an operation or on official duties, was killed or wounded or injured and medically evacuated from the AOE.

(3) While participating as a regularly assigned air crewmember flying sorties into, out of, within, or over the AOE in direct support of the military operations; each day of operations counts as 1 day of eligibility.

d. The following rules apply to award the IRCM:

(1) The IRCM may be awarded posthumously.

(2) The IRCM is not authorized for foreign military personnel.

(3) The IRCM is not authorized for personnel not physically in the AOE.

(4) Soldiers assigned to a unit operating in Iraq, but supporting the unit from Kuwait are not entitled to the IRCM unless they are physically in Iraq for 30 consecutive or nonconsecutive days.

(5) Under no condition will personnel or units receive more than one campaign or expeditionary medal for the same action, time period, or service.

(6) Soldiers awarded the GWOTEM for IRCM qualifying service between 15 June 2014 and 30 March 2016, in an area for which the IRCM was authorized subsequently, remain qualified for that medal. Upon application, Soldiers may be awarded the IRCM in lieu of that GWOTEM. No Soldier will be entitled to both medals for the same act, achievement, or period of service (that is, deployment or tour in the designated operation area).

e. Effective 30 March 2016, the GWOTEM is no longer authorized to be awarded for service in Iraq and/or Syria. Soldiers are only authorized award of the IRCM after this date.

f. Precedence for the IRCM will be positioned after the ICM and before the GWOTEM.

g. Individuals are only presented an IRCM upon initial award. A separate bronze campaign star is worn on the IRCM suspension and campaign ribbon to recognize each designated campaign phase in which the Soldier participated for one or more days of a campaign phase after meeting IRCM eligibility (see table B-1 for eligible campaigns).

h. Veterans, retirees, or their primary next of kin requesting approval of the IRCM and bronze campaign star(s) will send their letter of request, along with a copy of their DD Form 214 or DD Form 215, and supporting documents to Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC-PDP-A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122-5408. Examples of adequate supporting documents include but are not limited to: DD Form 1610 (Travel Order), officer or enlisted evaluation reports, memorandum signed by the former battalion commander, deployment and redeployment orders (including Soldier's full name), certificates of appreciation, and so forth.

2-20. Global War on Terrorism Expeditionary Medal

a. The GWOTEM was established by EO 13289, 12 March 2003 to recognize Servicemembers of the Armed Forces of the United States who are deployed abroad for service in the Global War on Terrorism on or after 11 September 2001 to a date to be determined. Specific operations approved for the GWOTEM are provided in paragraphs 2-20*d* and 2-20*f*. The GWOTEM is only awarded once per named operation, regardless of the number of deployments and periods of service supporting that operation. Effective 9 February 2015 (retroactive to 11 September 2001), separate deployments and periods of service in support of different named operations are recognized by bronze service stars.

b. Areas of eligibility are designated as follows:

(1) The SECDEF, in consultation with the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, will designate approved operations on a case-by-case basis when requested by the combatant commanders.

(2) The general AOE encompasses all foreign land, water, and airspaces outside the 50 states of the United States and outside 200 nautical miles of the shores of the United States. The SECDEF, when recommended by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, will designate the specific AOE per qualifying operation.

(3) Only Soldiers in a deployed status (for example, temporary change of station, TDY, WIAS) are eligible for the GWOTEM. Personnel supporting the Global War on Terrorism in a non-deployed status (for example, PCS), whether stationed at home (in the United States) or overseas, are eligible only for the GWOTSM.

(4) The GWOTEM will not be awarded to Soldiers who are deployed and/or mobilized to an approved AOE for the purpose of staging operations, with follow on movement into an area authorized its own campaign medal.

(5) Because counter-terrorism operations are global in nature, the AOE for an approved operation may be deemed to be noncontiguous. The combatant commander has the authority to approve award of the medal for units and personnel deployed within his or her theater. Under no conditions will units or personnel within the United States, the general region excluded in paragraph 2-20*b*(2), be deemed eligible for the GWOTEM.

c. Servicemembers must be assigned, attached, or mobilized to a unit participating in designated operations for 30 consecutive days or 60 nonconsecutive days in the AOE or meet one of the following criteria:

(1) Be engaged in actual combat against the enemy and under circumstances involving grave danger of death or serious bodily injury from enemy action, regardless of time in the AOE.

(2) While participating in the designated operation, regardless of time, is killed, wounded, or injured, requiring medical evacuation from the AOE.

(3) Servicemembers participating as a regularly assigned aircrew member flying sorties into, out of, within, or over the AOE in direct support of Operation Nomad Shadow (ONS), OEF, OIF, or OND are eligible to qualify for award of the GWOTEM. Each day that one or more sorties are flown in accordance with these criteria will count as 1 day toward the 30 consecutive or 60 nonconsecutive day requirement.

d. Award of the GWOTEM is limited to Servicemembers deployed abroad in support of OEF, OIF, OND, OFS in the following designated specific geographic areas of eligibility: Afghanistan, Algeria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bosnia-Herze-

govina, Bulgaria (Bourgas), Burkina Faso, Chad, Colombia, Crete, Cyprus, Diego Garcia, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Georgia, Guantanamo Bay (Cuba), Hungary, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kosovo (only specific Global War on Terrorism operations not associated with operations qualifying for the KCM), Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Romania (Constanta), Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Syria, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Yemen, that portion of the Arabian Sea north of 10 north latitude and west of 68 degree longitude, Bab El Mandeb, Gulf of Aden, Gulf of Aqaba, Gulf of Oman, Gulf of Suez, that portion of the Mediterranean Sea east of 28 degree east longitude and boarding and searching vessel operations, Persian Gulf, Red Sea, Strait of Hormuz, and Suez Canal.

(1) Servicemembers qualified for the GWOTEM by reasons of service before 30 April 2005 in Afghanistan and Iraq, will remain qualified for the medal. Any such Soldier may be awarded the ACM or the ICM in lieu of the GWOTEM for such service. Soldiers who elected to receive the ACM or ICM in lieu of the GWOTEM are not authorized to change their original election; such elections are irrevocable. Additionally, any such Soldier authorized the arrowhead device may be awarded the ACM or ICM with arrowhead in lieu of the GWOTEM with arrowhead device. Soldiers who elect to keep the GWOTEM in lieu of the ACM or ICM are not authorized bronze service stars on the ACM or ICM for the campaign in which the GWOTEM is awarded. No Soldier will be entitled to both medals for the same act, achievement, or period of service.

(2) Effective 30 April 2005, the GWOTEM is no longer authorized to be awarded for service in Afghanistan and/or Iraq. Soldiers are only authorized award of the ACM and ICM after this date.

e. Effective 15 June 2014 to a date to be determined, the GWOTEM is authorized for Servicemembers deployed abroad in support of OIR in the following designated specific geographic AOE: Bahrain, Cyprus, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Mediterranean Sea (east of 25 degree longitude), Qatar, Persian Gulf, Red Sea, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey and United Arab Emirates. After 30 March 2016, the GWOTEM is no longer authorized for service in Iraq or Syria (such service is only recognized by the IRCM).

f. Effective 1 August 2016 to 19 December 2016, the GWOTEM is authorized for Soldiers deployed in support of Operation ODYSSEY LIGHTNING in the associated AOE: (includes the land area, airspace, and waters of) Algeria, Chad, Egypt, France, Greece, Italy, Libya, Niger, Spain, Tunisia, and the Mediterranean Sea from the Straits of Gibraltar to 25 East Longitude.

g. Effective 8 October 2008 (retroactive to 5 November 2007) to a date to be determined, the GWOTEM is authorized for Servicemembers deployed abroad in support of ONS in the following designated specific geographic AOE: Turkey and Northern Iraq (north of 36-degree north latitude).

h. Soldiers who are temporarily assigned to a location authorized the GWOTEM solely for Professional Military Education purposes (for example temporary assignment to the NCO Academy at Camp Buehring, Kuwait to attend the Basic Leaders Course) are authorized the GWOTEM since such presence is for professional development and is not in support of Global War on Terrorism.

i. A complete list of approved areas of eligibility for GWOTEM operations is available at: <https://www.people.mil/inside-m-ra/military-personnel-policy/how-we-support/oepm/>.

j. Soldiers are authorized to wear a bronze service star on the GWOTEM for separate deployments and periods of service in support of different named operations.

k. The following rules apply to the GWOTEM:

(1) The GWOTEM may be awarded posthumously.

(2) Servicemembers may be awarded both the GWOTEM and the GWOTSM if they meet the criteria for both awards; however, the qualifying service used to establish eligibility for one award cannot be used to justify eligibility for the other award.

(3) The GWOTEM will be worn before the GWOTSM and both will directly follow the KCM (that is, KCM, GWOTEM, GWOTSM, KDSM, and so forth).

2–21. Global War on Terrorism Service Medal

a. The GWOTSM was established by EO 13289, 12 March 2003. It is authorized for award to Servicemembers of the Armed Forces of the United States who have participated in or served in support of a Global War on Terrorism operations outside of the designated AOE defined in paragraph 2–21*d* on or after 11 September 2001 to a future date to be determined. Operations approved for the GWOTSM are provided in paragraph 2–21*c*.

b. All BN commanders and commanders of separate units have the authority to award the GWOTSM to units and personnel within their command for approved operations.

c. Servicemembers must be assigned, attached, or mobilized to a unit supporting designated operations listed in paragraph 2–20*d* for 30 consecutive days or for 60 nonconsecutive days. Or, regardless of time served while on active duty in

the Military Services on or after September 11, 2001, Servicemembers must meet one of the following criteria: (a) was engaged in actual combat; or (b) was killed, wounded, or died not due to negligence or wrongful misconduct.

d. The military service of the Service member on which qualification for the award of the GWOT–SM is based must have been honorable.

e. Initial award of the GWOTSM is limited to airport security operations (from 27 September 2001 through 31 May 2002) and Soldiers who supported Operation NOBLE EAGLE (11 September 2001 to date to be determined), OEF (11 September 2001 to date to be determined), OIF (19 March 2003 through August 31, 2010), OND (1 September 2010 through 31 December 2011), OIR (15 June 2014 to date to be determined) and OFS (1 January 2015 to date to be determined).

f. Service in an operationally deployed status abroad within a designated AOE (as outlined in para 2–20*d*) merits primary eligibility for the GWOTEM; personnel supporting the Global War on Terrorism in a nondeployed status, whether stationed at home (in the United States) or overseas, are eligible only for the GWOTSM.

g. All Soldiers on active duty, including RC Soldiers mobilized, or ARNG Soldiers activated on or after 11 September 2001 until a date to be determined and having served 30 consecutive days or 60 nonconsecutive days are authorized the GWOTSM. All Soldiers in a training status (basic or advanced individual training) are not eligible for receipt of this award until assigned to their first duty station and meet the requirements in paragraph 2–20*c*.

h. The following rules apply to the GWOTSM:

(1) The GWOTSM may be awarded posthumously.

(2) Servicemembers may be awarded both the GWOTEM and the GWOTSM if they meet the criteria for both awards; however, the qualifying period used to establish eligibility for one award cannot be used to justify eligibility for the other award.

(3) The GWOTSM will be worn after the GWOTEM and will be followed by the KDSM (that is, GWOTEM, GWOTSM, KDSM).

i. Only one award of the GWOTSM may be authorized to any individual; therefore, second and subsequent awards will not be awarded.

2–22. Korea Defense Service Medal

a. Authorization. The KDSM was authorized by Section 543, National Defense Authorization Act, 2003, PL 107–314. It is authorized for award to Servicemembers of the Armed Forces of the United States who have served on active duty in support of the defense of the Republic of Korea. The AOE and period of eligibility are as follows:

(1) The AOE encompasses all land area of the Republic of Korea, and the contiguous water out to 12 nautical miles, and all airspaces above the land and water areas.

(2) The period of eligibility is 28 July 1954 to a date to be determined by the SECDEF.

b. Criteria. Servicemembers must have been assigned, attached, or mobilized to units operating in the AOE for 30 consecutive or for 60 nonconsecutive days, or meet the following criteria:

(1) Be engaged in combat during an armed engagement, regardless of the time in the AOE.

(2) Wounded or injured in the line of duty and requires medical evacuation from the AOE.

(3) While participating as a regularly assigned air crewmember flying sorties into, out of, within, or over the AOE in direct support of military operations. Each day that one or more sorties are flown in accordance with these criteria will count as 1 day toward the 30- or 60-day requirement.

(4) Personnel who serve in operations and exercises conducted in the AOE are considered eligible for the award if the basic time criteria is met. Due to the extensive time period for KDSM eligibility, the nonconsecutive service period for eligibility remains cumulative throughout the entire period.

(5) Soldiers who are temporarily assigned to the NCO Academy at Camp Jackson, South Korea to attend the Basic Leaders Course are not authorized the KDSM since such presence is for professional development purposes and is not in support of the defense of the Republic of Korea.

c. Special provisions. Servicemembers qualified for the AFEM by reasons of service between 1 October 1966 and 30 June 1974, in an area for which the KDSM was authorized subsequently, are eligible for both the AFEM and the KDSM. Award of the KDSM for this time period is a one-time exception to policy to comply with section 543, National Defense Authorization Act, 2003, PL 107–314.

d. General.

(1) The OSR is authorized to be awarded with the KDSM.

(2) The KDSM may be awarded posthumously.

(3) Only one award of the KDSM is authorized for any individual.

(4) The KDSM will be worn after the GWOTSM and will be followed by the AFSM (that is, GWOTSM, KDSM, and AFSM).

2–23. Armed Forces Service Medal

a. The AFSM was established by EO 12985, 11 January 1996, as amended by EO 13286, 28 February 2003. It is awarded to Servicemembers of the Armed Forces of the United States who, after 1 June 1992, meet the following criteria:

(1) Participate or have participated, as Servicemembers of U.S. military units, in a U.S. military operation that is deemed to be a significant activity.

(2) Encounter no foreign-armed opposition or imminent threat of hostile action.

b. The AFSM may be authorized for significant U.S. military activities for which no other U.S. campaign or service medal is appropriate, such as:

(1) Peacekeeping operations.

(2) Prolonged humanitarian operations.

(3) The AFSM may be awarded for U.S. military operations in direct support of the UN or NATO, and for operations of assistance to friendly foreign nations. Award is only appropriate if the NATO, UN, or foreign operation involves a concurrent U.S. Military support operation.

c. Servicemembers must be permanently assigned or attached to a unit that deployed to participate in a designated U.S. military operation within the area of operations for 30 consecutive days (or for the full period when an operation is less than 30 days duration), or for 60 nonconsecutive days provided this support involves a Soldier entering the area of operations under the following criteria:

(1) While participating as a regularly assigned air crewmember on an aircraft flying, into, out of, within, or over the area in direct support of the designated military operations for 30 consecutive days or 60 nonconsecutive days.

(2) One day's service is credited for the first sortie flown on any day. Additional sorties flown on the same day receive no further credit.

d. The AFSM provides recognition to participants who deploy to the designated AOE for the qualifying operation. Outstanding or meritorious performance of nondeployed or remotely located support units and individuals is not justification for award of the AFSM. Such performance may be recognized by appropriate unit and/or individual decorations.

e. Because the AFSM may be awarded for a prolonged humanitarian operation, distinction between the AFSM and the HSM must be maintained. The following rules apply:

(1) The HSM is an individual U.S. service medal, presented to individuals who are physically present at the site of immediate relief and who directly contribute to and influence the humanitarian action. The HSM is only awarded for service during the identified "period of immediate relief"; eligibility for the HSM terminates and transitions to the AFSM or the AFEM, when the humanitarian action transitions into an "established ongoing operation beyond the initial emergency condition."

(2) The AFSM is a theater award, authorized for presentation to all participants who meet the eligibility requirements established for a designated operation.

(3) For operations in which all deployed participants are awarded the HSM and for which the "period of immediate relief" coincides with the duration of significant deployed operations, award of the AFSM is not authorized.

f. The following limitations apply when determining whether the AFSM should be awarded for a particular mission or operation or when determining eligibility for award to an individual:

(1) The AFSM will be awarded only for operations for which no other U.S. campaign or service medal is approved.

(2) For operations in which personnel for only one Service participate, the AFSM will be awarded only if there is no other suitable award available to that Service.

(3) Award of the AFSM is not authorized for participation in national or international exercises. Individuals are only presented an AFSM on initial award. Subsequent awards of the AFSM are indicated by bronze service stars. To be eligible for additional awards, service must be rendered in more than one designated area and period of service. No two awards will be made for service in the same designated area (see para 6–11 for further information on the bronze service star).

g. The AFSM will take precedence immediately after the SWASM.

h. The AFSM may be awarded posthumously.

i. See AR 672–20 for the Armed Forces Civilian Service Medal.

j. Definitions of "significant activity," "AOE," and "direct support" are provided in the glossary.

k. Designated U.S. military operations approved for award of the AFSM are provided in table 2–6.

Table 2–6
Armed Forces Service Medal - designated U.S. military operations

Operations	Dates	Notes
Operation PROVIDE PROMISE	2 June 1992 to 15 February 1996	See note 1.

Table 2–6
Armed Forces Service Medal - designated U.S. military operations—Continued

Operations	Dates	Notes
Operation ABLE SENTRY	12 July 1993 to 31 March 1999	See note 1.
Operation DENY FLIGHT	12 April 1993 to 2 December 1995	See note 1.
Operation MARITIME MONITOR	1 June 1992 to 1 December 1992	See note 1.
Operation SHARP GUARD	15 June 1993 to 20 September 1996	See note 1.
Operation PROVIDE COMFORT	1 December 1995 to 31 December 1996	Only for participants deployed in northern Iraq, north of the 36 parallel, Incirlik Air Base, Pirinlik Air Base, and Turkey.
OJE	20 November 1995 to 19 December 1996	See notes 2 and 3. Only for participants deployed in support of the Former Republic of Yugoslavia in Bosnia-Herzegovina.
OJG	20 December 1996 to 20 June 1998	See notes 2, 3, and 4. Only for participants deployed in Hungary, Italy, Former Republic of Yugoslavia, and that portion of the Adriatic Sea that lies north of 40 degrees north latitude.
OJF	21 June 1998 to 23 March 1999	See note 5. Only for participants deployed in support of the Former Republic of Yugoslavia in Slovenia, Montenegro, Macedonia, Serbia, and Hungary, and their respective airspace.
Operation UNITED NATIONS MISSION in Haiti; U.S. FORCES HAITI; and U.S. SUPPORT GROUP–HAITI	1 April 1995 to 31 January 2000	Only for participants in the area encompassing the United States. Excluded from the AFSM are those Soldiers who meet the criteria for the HSM that was awarded Katrina and Rita (see table C–1).
Hurricane Katrina and Rita	27 August 2005 to 27 February 2006	
Operation JUMP START	15 May 2006 to 15 July 2008	Only for participants deployed in the states of Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California.
Operation UNITED RESPONSE	14 January 2010 to 1 June 2010	See note 6. Haiti (including the surrounding waters out to 25 nautical miles and the associated airspace above); Guantanamo Bay, Cuba; Dominican Republic; Puerto Rico; Honduras; Florida; Arizona; Texas; North Carolina; South Carolina; and Illinois.
Operation UNITED ASSISTANCE	16 September 2014 to 30 June 2015	The AOE is the land area, territorial waters out to 12 nautical miles and the associated airspace of Benin, Cameroon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Nigeria, Senegal, and Sierra Leone.
Operation OAKEN STEEL	12 July 2016 to 26 January 2017	The AOE is designated as the land area, territorial waters out to 12 nautical miles and air space of South Sudan, Republic of Djibouti, and Uganda.

Note:

¹ Awarded only to participants deployed in support of the Former Republic of Yugoslavia in Italy, Hungary, and the waters and airspace above the portion of the Adriatic Sea that lies north of the 40 degrees north latitude.

² The SECDEF approved award of the AFEM and AFSM to certain participants of OJE and OJF as a one-time exception to DOD and Service policies. AOE is the total land area and airspace of the Former Republic of Yugoslavia to include Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Hungary, and the airspace above the portion of the Adriatic Sea that lies north of the 40 degrees north latitude.

³ Soldiers who qualified for the AFSM for OJE and subsequently served in support of OJG are not eligible for a second award of the AFSM.

⁴ The AOE includes the total land and airspace of the Former Republic of Yugoslavia and Hungary, and the waters and the airspace above the portion of the Adriatic Sea that lies north of the 40 degrees north latitude.

⁵ Only one award of either the AFEM or the AFSM is authorized for participation or direct support of OJF.

⁶ The SECDEF approved award of the AFSM to certain participants of OUR.

2–24. Humanitarian Service Medal

a. The HSM was established by EO 11965, 19 January 1977. It is awarded to Servicemembers of the Armed Forces of the United States who, after 1 April 1975, distinguished themselves by meritorious direct participation in a DOD or DA approved significant military act or operation of a humanitarian nature.

(1) After 1 April 1975, but on or before January 6, 2016, the recipient must have been physically present at the designated location, having directly contributed to and influenced the action. The designated location is the immediate site(s) of the humanitarian operations as defined by the Department of State's request for assistance.

(2) On or after 7 January 2016, the recipient must have contributed to and influenced the humanitarian operation while deployed to the designated AOE for the humanitarian operation as defined by the Department of State's request for assistance for overseas areas. When appropriate, the local commander may propose to the awarding authority specific clarification of designated boundaries based on the intent of the Department of State request for assistance.

(3) For humanitarian operations within the United States, the recipient must have been physically present at the designated location of the humanitarian assistance, having directly contributed to and influenced the action. The designated location is the immediate site(s) of the humanitarian operations as defined by the Presidential authorization of Federal assistance.

(4) Specifically excluded from eligibility are Servicemembers or elements that remain entirely outside of the AOE, or who were assigned to the AOE but were not directly supporting the humanitarian operation.

(5) Award of the HSM does not prevent or conflict with other medals or ribbons awarded on the basis of unit achievement, or of individual valor, achievement, or meritorious service. The HSM should not be awarded for humanitarian operations that occur as part of the operational plan of a military operation for which a campaign or expeditionary medal is authorized.

(6) No Servicemember will be entitled to more than one award of the HSM for participation in the same military act or operation of a humanitarian nature. The following types of military acts or operations may qualify for award of the HSM:

(a) Significant assistance in the event of national or international disasters, natural or manmade, such as, but not limited to, earthquakes, floods, typhoons, or conflagrations.

(b) Relief to a famine-stricken area.

(c) Evacuation of personnel from an area threatened by a hostile force.

(d) Support to and resettlement of refugees and evacuees.

(e) Other significant military activities, directly related to humanitarian service, as designated by DA. These must be above and beyond routine actions. For example, normal search and rescue operations conducted by specifically trained search and rescue units would not be eligible for HSM consideration.

(f) Acts or operations of a similar nature, as determined by the award approval authority.

b. Services rendered in the act or operation being considered must meet the following criteria:

(1) Be of a major significance.

(2) Provide immediate relief, relieve human suffering, and should save lives (property may be a factor).

(3) Must have affected the outcome of the situation (non-action could produce definite consequences).

(4) Must have specific dates and must be restricted to the period of "immediate relief." Periods beyond immediate relief are considered established ongoing operations beyond the initial emergency conditions and these periods are no longer eligible for the HSM.

(5) Must have evidence that the emergency assistance was—

(a) Authorized by the President of the United States for assistance in the United States (such as a Presidential Emergency Declaration or established contingency plans issued under Presidential authority).

(b) Requested by the Department of State for overseas areas.

c. The following rules apply when submitting recommendations for the HSM:

(1) The President must have declared the act or event of a Federal disaster, or the Secretary of State must have requested emergency assistance from DOD for any act or operation to be considered for designation as a humanitarian act or operation.

(2) Recommendations must be entered into command channels within 2 years of the military act or operation to be recognized.

(3) A written justification fully explaining and attesting to the humanitarian aspects of the services rendered by Servicemembers in the act or operation being recommended. The HSM is an individual award, as such, only those individuals who meet the specific requirements in paragraph 2–24b will be eligible for award of the HSM.

(4) The HSM is not authorized for—

(a) Services rendered in domestic disturbances involving law enforcement, equal rights demonstrations, or protection of properties.

(b) Humanitarian relief missions when part of an operational plan for which a campaign or expeditionary medal is authorized.

(c) The HSM is not the appropriate award to recognize humanitarian operations performed solely by Servicemembers on 32 USC orders under the authority of a State governor. In these instances, the appropriate level of recognition is provided by the applicable State governor. However Reserve Component members who supported a humanitarian operation that was simultaneously supported by Servicemembers operating under Title 10, USC are eligible for any HSM approved as a result of that operation.

(5) Recommendations will contain the following two enclosures:

- (a) Enclosure one will contain the following information:
 1. Name of operation and date or period of operation.
 2. Federal Disaster Assistance Control Number.
 3. A full explanation of the humanitarian aspects of the military assistance or operation to include the specific nature of the duties performed that were beyond normal duty expectations.
 4. The names of the units and location involved, to include other military service departments. The commander must provide a statement if no other military service departments were involved and the Army supported the operation unilaterally.
 5. The estimated number of military participants listed by unit.
- (b) Enclosure two will contain supporting documents such as operations orders and after-action reports.
- (c) HSM recommendations for operations or acts performed outside the continental United States (CONUS) will have the endorsement of the combatant commander.
- (d) Award approval authorities are as follows:
 - (1) The SECDEF is the approval authority for recommendations of the HSM originating within a Defense agency.
 - (2) The SECARMY is the approval authority for recommendations of the HSM originating with the Army. The ASA (M&RA) has the authority to disapprove recommendations for the HSM being forwarded to the SECARMY. Recommendations for the HSM involving unified combatant commands will be submitted to the Director, Joint Staff.
 - (3) Recommendations for the HSM involving USCG units or personnel will be submitted to the Commandant, USCG.

2–25. Military Outstanding Volunteer Service Medal

- a. The MOVSM was established by EO 12830, 9 January 1993, as amended by EO 13286, 28 February 2003. It may be awarded to Servicemembers of the Armed Forces of the United States and their RCs who, subsequent to 31 December 1992, perform outstanding volunteer community service of a sustained, direct, and consequential nature.
- b. To qualify for award of the MOVSM a Servicemember's service must meet the following requirements:
 - (1) Be voluntary.
 - (2) Be to the civilian community, to include the military Family community.
 - (3) Be significant in nature and produce tangible results.
 - (4) Reflect favorably on the Army and DOD.
 - (5) Be of a sustained and direct nature.
- c. The MOVSM is not authorized for the following:
 - (1) A single act or achievement, as this does not constitute sustained community service.
 - (2) Merely attending membership meetings or social events of a community service group or organization, as this does not constitute significant and direct community service.
 - (3) Volunteer service performed while deployed to a combat theater.
 - (4) Service that is detailed or tasked, or performed as part of a military mission (for example, unit project; command sponsored project) as this service is not voluntarily in nature or is part of the command's mission.
 - (5) Service that results in personal gain for the Soldier.
- d. The overall level of volunteer participation and impact of an individual's community service is key to determining whether award of the MOVSM is justified. Although sustained community service is not defined by a specific time period or number of volunteer hours (for example, 36 months encompassing 500 hours of direct volunteer service), approval authorities will ensure the service to be honored merits the special recognition afforded by this medal.
- e. The MOVSM recognizes service provided to a community over time; therefore, multiple awards of the MOVSM during a single assignment or tour of duty are not authorized.
- f. Qualifying volunteer community service may encompass successive tours or assignments. Commanding officers or civilian equivalents may provide a letter of continuity to the Servicemember's gaining command detailing the Servicemember's previous volunteer service which did not result in award of the MOVSM.
- g. Approval authority for award of the MOVSM will be commanders (overseas and CONUS) serving in the rank of lieutenant colonel (LTC/O–5) and above. Before the recommendation is forwarded to the award approval authority, the recommender must certify that the Servicemember meets the eligibility criteria for award of the MOVSM. Substantiating documentation, such as record of hours contributed, letters or certificates from activity supervisors, or other proof of the Servicemember's volunteer services may be attached as enclosures to the recommendation.
- h. The rules for processing award of the MOVSM are as follows:
 - (1) Recommendations for award of the MOVSM will be submitted through official military channels using memorandum format. The MOVSM template is available at <https://www.hrc.army.mil/tagd/awards/%20and%20decorations%20templates>.

- (2) Individuals are only presented an MOVSM on initial award. Subsequent awards of the MOVSM are indicated by bronze service stars (see para 6–11 for further information on the bronze service star).
- (3) The MOVSM may be awarded posthumously.
- (4) The MOVSM will be worn immediately after the HSM.
- (5) The MOVSM is categorized as a service medal and, as such, no orders are issued to announce its approval and there is no award certificate. Approval memorandum will be uploaded to Soldier's AMHRR and MOVSM will be posted to DA Form 4037 for officers and on the ERB for enlisted Soldiers.
- (6) The MOVSM is not authorized for award to foreign personnel.

2–26. Armed Forces Reserve Medal

a. The AFRM was established, as announced in DA Bulletin 15, 1950, and was amended by EO 10439, announced in DA Bulletin 3, 1953 and EO 13013, dated 6 August 1996. The reverse of this medal is struck in two designs for award to personnel whose RC service has been primarily in the organized Reserve or primarily in the National Guard. The first design portrays the Minute Man from the Organized Reserve Crest; the other design portrays the National Guard insignia.

b. The AFRM recognizes Servicemembers or former Servicemembers of the RC (including Active Guard Reserve (AGR)) who have:

- (1) Completed a total of 10 years of honorable military service in the RC.
- (2) Been called to active duty and served under specific statutory conditions; or
- (3) Volunteered and served on active duty in support of designated US military operations or contingencies.

c. The AFRM is awarded by the unit commander for honorable and satisfactory Service as a member or former member of one or more of the RCs of the Armed Forces of the United States, including the USCG Reserve and the USMC Reserve, for a period of 10 years under the following conditions:

- (1) Such years of service must have been performed within a period of 12 consecutive years.
- (2) Each year of active or inactive status honorable service prior to 1 July 1949 in any RC listed in AR 135–180, will be credited toward award. For service performed on or after 1 July 1949, a member must accumulate, during each anniversary year, a minimum of 50 retirement points as prescribed in AR 135–180.

(3) Service in a Regular Component of the Armed Forces, including the USCG, is excluded except that service in a RC which is concurrent in whole or in part with service in a Regular Component will be included. (Officers holding Reserve commissions serving on the active duty list are, by statute, members of the RC. Time served as a Reserve officer on the active duty list counts toward eligibility for the AFRM. For example, if a Reserve officer on active duty list serves 10 active years prior to going Regular Army, or also received retirement points for other RC service, which, when added together with their active duty list service adds up to 10 years, then that officer is eligible for the AFRM.)

(4) Any period during which Reserve service is interrupted by one or more of the following will be excluded in computing, but will not be considered as a break in the period of 12 years:

- (*a*) Service in a Regular Component of the Armed Forces.
- (*b*) During tenure of office by a State official chosen by the voters of the entire State, territory, or possession.
- (*c*) During tenure of office of member of the legislative body of the United States or of any State, territory, or possession.
- (*d*) While serving as judge of a court of record of the United States, or of any State, territory, possession, or the District of Columbia.

(5) On or after 1 August 1990, the member was called to active duty and served under 10 USC 12301(a), 12302, 12304, 12406, or, in the case of the USCG Reserve, 14 USC 712. The member volunteered and served on active duty in support of specific U.S. military operations or contingencies designated by the SECDEF, as defined in 10 USC 101(a)(13). An AGR member who receives orders changing his or her current duty status (legal authority under which he or she performs duty), duty location, or assignment to support a contingency operation is eligible for the award of the “M” device.

d. The 10-year-device is authorized for wear on the AFRM to denote each 10-year-period as follows:

- (1) A bronze hourglass will be awarded upon completion of the first 10-year-period award.
- (2) A silver hourglass will be awarded upon completion of the second 10-year-period award.
- (3) A gold hourglass will be awarded upon completion of the third 10-year-period award.
- (4) A gold hourglass, followed by a bronze hourglass will be awarded upon completion of the fourth 10-year-award.
- (5) If no “M” device is authorized, the appropriate hourglass will be positioned in the center of the ribbon.

e. The “M” device is authorized for wear on the AFRM by members of the RCs who are called to or who volunteer and serve on active duty in support of specific U.S. military operations or contingencies designed by the SECDEF, as defined in 10 USC 101(a)(13).

(1) When a member qualifies for the “M” device, the Bronze “M” will be awarded, positioned on the ribbon and medal, and a number will be included on the ribbon and medal. No more than one AFRM may be awarded to any one person.

Multiple periods of service during one designated contingency (under provisions of paras 2–26c(4)(a) and (b)) will count as one “M” device award. Designated contingency operations are outlined in table 6–1.

(2) If no hourglass is authorized, the “M” device will be positioned in the center of the ribbon, followed by Arabic numerals indicating the number of times the device has been awarded, starting with the second award, no number is worn for the first award.

(3) For additional information on the “M” device, refer to paragraph 6–9.

f. If both the hourglass and the “M” device are awarded, the hourglass will be positioned in first position on the ribbon (at the wearer’s right), the “M” device in the middle position, and the number of times the “M” device has been awarded in the remaining position (at the wearer’s left).

g. The steps for processing award of the AFRM are in table 2–7.

Table 2–7 Steps for processing award of the Armed Forces Reserve Medal		
Step	Who	Required action
1	Soldier	Becomes eligible for consideration of the AFRM.
2	Personnel office	Generates the Due AFRM report from RLAS, which contains names of Soldiers who are eligible for consideration during the next 12 months. Verify eligibility.
3	Personnel office	Prepares award memorandum for listed Soldiers; attaches the Due AFRM report and forwards to unit commander for approval or disapproval.
4	Company commander	Reviews the Due AFRM report for eligible personnel in the company and signs award memorandums to approve or disapprove the award. If Soldier is disqualified, the company commander will notify Soldier with reasons for disapproval and action will be processed per AR 600–37, if applicable. A copy of all disapproved AFRM actions will be maintained in the personnel office.
5	Personnel office	Upon receipt of approved memorandum, prepare AFRM elements for company commander for presentation to the Soldier.
6	Personnel office	After presentation, submit approved memorandum to Soldiers’ official military personnel file and update RLAS and Soldier Record Brief, as appropriate.

2–27. Korean Service Medal

a. The KSM was established by EO 10179, dated 8 November 1950, as amended by EO 13286, 28 February 2003. It is awarded for service between 27 June 1950 and 27 July 1954, under any of the following conditions:

(1) Within the territorial limits of Korea or in waters immediately adjacent thereto.

(2) With a unit under the operational control of the Commander in Chief, Far East, other than one within the territorial limits of Korea, which has been designated by the Commander in Chief, Far East, as having directly supported the military efforts in Korea.

(3) Was furnished an individual certificate by the Commander in Chief, Far East, testifying to material contribution made in direct support of the military efforts in Korea.

b. The service prescribed must have been performed under any of the following conditions:

(1) On permanent assignment.

(2) On TDY for 30 consecutive days or 60 nonconsecutive days.

(3) In active combat against the enemy under conditions other than those prescribed in paragraphs 2–27b(1) and (2), provided a combat decoration has been awarded or an individual certificate has been furnished by the commander of an independent force or of a division, ship, or air group, or comparable or higher unit, testifying to such combat credit.

c. One bronze service star is authorized for each campaign under the following conditions:

(1) Assigned or attached to and present for duty with a unit during the period in which it participated in combat.

(2) Under orders in the combat zone and in addition meets any of the following requirements:

(a) Awarded a combat decoration.

(b) Furnished a certificate by a CG of a corps, higher unit, or independent force that the Soldier actually participated in combat.

(c) Served at a normal post of duty (as contrasted to occupying the status of an inspector, observer, or visitor).

(d) Aboard a vessel other than in a passenger status and furnished a certificate by the home port commander of the vessel that the Soldier served in the combat zone.

(3) Was an evader or escapee in the combat zone or recovered from a prisoner-of-war status in the combat zone during the time limitations of the campaign. Prisoners of war will not be accorded credit for the time spent in confinement or while otherwise in restraint under enemy control (see para 6–11 for further information on the bronze service star).

d. The arrowhead device is authorized for wear on the KSM to denote participation in a combat parachute jump, helicopter assault landing, combat glider landing, or amphibious assault landing, while assigned or attached as a member of an organized force carrying out an assigned tactical mission. Additional information on the arrowhead device is in paragraph 6–12.

2–28. Medal of Humane Action

a. The Medal of Humane Action was established by an Act of Congress 20 July 1949 (63 Statue (Stat) 477). It is awarded to Servicemembers of the Armed Forces of the United States and to other persons when recommended for meritorious participation, for service while participating in the Berlin Airlift or in direct support thereof.

b. Service must have been for at least 120 days during the period between 26 June 1948 and 30 September 1949, inclusive, with the following prescribed boundaries of area of Berlin Airlift operations:

- (1) The northern boundary is the 54th parallel north latitude.
- (2) The eastern boundary is the 14th meridian east longitude.
- (3) The southern boundary is the 48th parallel north latitude.
- (4) The western boundary is the 5th meridian west longitude.

c. Posthumous award may be made to any person who lost his life while, or as a direct result of, participating in the Berlin Airlift, without regard to the length of such service, if otherwise eligible.

d. For a list of Army units entitled to the Berlin Airlift device, refer to the HRC, ADB website at <https://www.hrc.army.mil/>.

2–29. World War II Victory Medal

The World War II Victory Medal was established by an Act of Congress 6 July 1945 (59 Stat 461). It is awarded for service between 7 December 1941 and 31 December 1946, both dates inclusive.

2–30. European-African-Middle Eastern Campaign Medal

a. The European-African-Middle Eastern Campaign Medal was established by EO 9265, announced in War Department Bulletin 56, 1942, as amended by EO 9706, 15 March 1947. It is awarded for service within the European-African-Middle Eastern Theater between 7 December 1941 and 8 November 1945 under any of the conditions as prescribed in this paragraph.

b. The boundaries of European-African-Middle Eastern Theater are as follows:

- (1) The eastern boundary is coincident with the western boundary of the Asiatic-Pacific Theater (see para 2–31).
- (2) The western boundary is coincident with the eastern boundary of the American Theater (see para 2–32).

c. One bronze service star is authorized for each campaign under the following conditions:

- (1) Assigned or attached to, and present for duty with, a unit during the period in which it participated in combat.
- (2) Under orders in the combat zone and in addition meets any of the following requirements:

(a) Awarded a combat decoration.

(b) Furnished a certificate by a CG of a corps or higher unit or independent force that the Soldier actually participated in combat.

(c) Served at a normal post of duty (as contrasted to occupying the status of an inspector, observer, or visitor).

(d) Aboard a vessel other than in a passenger status and furnished a certificate by the home port commander of the vessel that the Soldier served in the combat zone.

(3) Was an evadee or escapee in the combat zone or recovered from a prisoner-of-war status in the combat zone during the time limitations of the campaign. Prisoners of war will not be accorded credit for the time spent in confinement or while otherwise in restraint under enemy control.

d. The arrowhead is authorized for wear on this medal to denote participation in a combat parachute jump, helicopter assault landing, combat glider landing, or amphibious assault landing, while assigned or attached as a member of an organized force carrying out an assigned tactical mission. (The arrowhead is described in para 6–12).

2–31. Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal

a. The Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal was established by EO 9265 (War Department Bulletin 56, 6 November 1942), as amended by EO 9706, 15 March 1946. It is awarded for service with the Asiatic-Pacific Theater between 7 December 1941 and 2 March 1946 under any of the following conditions:

- (1) On permanent assignment in the Asiatic-Pacific Theater.
- (2) In a passenger status or on TDY for 30 consecutive days or 60 nonconsecutive days.
- (3) In active combat against the enemy and was awarded a combat decoration or furnished a certificate by the CG of a corps or higher unit or independent force showing that the Soldier actually participated in combat.

b. Boundaries of Asiatic-Pacific Theater.

- (1) The eastern boundary is coincident with the western boundary of the American Theater (see para 2–32).
- (2) The western boundary is from the North Pole south along the 60th meridian east longitude to its intersection with the east boundary of Iran, then south along the Iran boundary to the Gulf of Oman and the intersection of the 60th meridian east longitude, then south along the 60th meridian east longitude to the South Pole.

c. One bronze service star is authorized for each campaign under the conditions outlined in paragraph 2–30c (see para 6–11 for further information on the bronze service star).

d. The arrowhead is authorized for wear on this medal to denote participation in a combat parachute jump, helicopter assault landing, combat glider landing, or amphibious assault landing, while assigned or attached as a member of an organized force carrying out an assigned tactical mission. (The arrowhead is described in para 6–12.)

2–32. American Campaign Medal

a. The American Campaign Medal was established by EO 9265 (War Department Bulletin 56, 1942), as amended by EO 9706, 15 March 1946. It is awarded for service within the American Theater between 7 December 1941 and 2 March 1946 under any of the following conditions:

- (1) On permanent assignment outside the continental limits of the United States.
- (2) Permanently assigned as a member of a crew of a vessel sailing ocean waters for a period of 30 consecutive days or 60 nonconsecutive days.
- (3) Outside the continental limits of the United States in a passenger status or on TDY for 30 consecutive days or 60 nonconsecutive days.
- (4) In active combat against the enemy and was awarded a combat decoration or furnished a certificate by the CG of a corps, higher unit, or independent force that the Soldier actually participated in combat.
- (5) Within the continental limits of the United States for an aggregate period of 1 year.

b. The boundaries of American Theater are as follows:

(1) The eastern boundary is located from the North Pole, south along the 75th meridian west longitude to the 77th parallel north latitude, then southeast through Davis Strait to the intersection of the 40th parallel north latitude and the 35th meridian west longitude, then south along the meridian to the 10th parallel north latitude, then southeast to the intersection of the Equator and the 20th meridian west longitude, then south along the 20th meridian west longitude to the South Pole.

(2) The western boundary is located from the North Pole, south along the 141st meridian west longitude to the east boundary of Alaska, then south and southeast along the Alaska boundary to the Pacific Ocean, then south along the 130th meridian to its intersection with the 30th parallel north latitude, then southeast to the intersection of the Equator and the 100th meridian west longitude, then south to the South Pole.

c. One bronze service star is authorized for wear on the American Campaign Medal to denote participation in the anti-submarine campaign. The individual must have been assigned or attached to, and present for duty with, a unit credited with the campaign. Information on the antisubmarine campaign is in appendix B.

2–33. Women's Army Corps Service Medal

The Women's Army Corps Service Medal was established by EO 9365, announced in War Department Bulletin 17, 1943. It is awarded for service in both the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps between 10 July 1942 and 31 August 1943 and the Women's Army Corps between 1 September 1943 and 2 September 1945.

2–34. American Defense Service Medal

a. The ADSM was established by EO 8808, announced in War Department Bulletin 17, 1941. It is awarded for service between 8 September 1939 and 7 December 1941 under orders to active duty for a period of 12 months or longer.

b. A clasp, with the inscription "Foreign Service", is worn on the ADSM to denote service outside the continental limits of the United States, including service in Alaska, as a member of a crew of a vessel sailing ocean waters, flights over ocean waters, or as an assigned member of an organization stationed outside the continental limits of the United States. Possession of a clasp is denoted by the wearing of a bronze service star on the service ribbon. (See chap 6 for descriptions of the clasp and service stars.)

2–35. Rules for processing Campaign, Expeditionary, and Service medals

- a.* There are no statutory or regulatory time limits pertaining to award of CE&S medals.
- b.* CE&S medals may be granted posthumously to the primary next of kin, at no expense, for the initial award only (see para 1–43 for reissue and replacement instructions).
- c.* CE&S medals will not be published in orders to announce their approval. However, approval of CE&S medals is based on administrative determinations rendered by the commander or servicing personnel officer. These decisions should be reflected on a Soldiers ERB/DA Form 4037 and when required, a memorandum is completed and uploaded in the Soldiers AMHRR.
- d.* In cases of an individual requesting an award of a CE&S medal, request will be submitted through channels to the servicing personnel office. Supporting source documents (that is, assignment orders, TDY orders, pay documents, travel documents, affidavits, and so forth) should accompany the request. The burden of proof rests with the Soldier to provide adequate information on which to base a decision.
- e.* Request for award for retroactive CE&S medals for Army retirees, former Army Soldiers, other personnel granted creditable U.S. Army service, and posthumous awards for Soldiers who retired or separated prior to 1 October 2002, is National Personnel Records Center (NPRC), 1 Archives Drive, St. Louis, MO 63138–1002.
- f.* Request for award for Soldiers who retired or separated after 1 October 2002 is Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC–PDP–A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122–5408.
- g.* Formal awards ceremonies are not mandatory for presentation of CE&S medals. Ceremonies may be conducted at the discretion of the commander.

Chapter 3 U.S. Army Individual Decorations

Section I

Overview

3–1. Intent

- a.* U.S. Army military decorations are awarded in recognition of qualifying acts of valor, non-combat heroism, or meritorious service or achievement.
- b.* Servicemembers who perform valorous actions or demonstrate non-combat heroism will be accorded appropriate recognition based solely on the merits of their actions. Such awards should recognize the specific act(s) of valor or non-combat heroism. Awards for valor and heroism will be limited to a specific (usually brief) time frame in which the act(s) occurred.
- c.* Individual awards for service or achievement are intended to recognize significant contributions to the mission accomplishment, readiness, effectiveness, morale or esprit de corps of a unit or organization. Recommendations for awards must be justified by specific achievements, contributions or other notable impacts. The award should reflect both the individual's level of responsibility and manner of performance. Exceptional command or leadership at any level, in and of itself, may be considered meritorious achievement or service. Ultimately, individual awards for service or achievement will be performance based.
- d.* The decision to award an individual a decoration and the decision as to which award is appropriate are both command decisions. The Army entrusts commanders to exercise awards approval authority based on the merits of each individual recommendation.
- e.* Award approval authorities may make award decisions without referral to a local awards board. Awards boards are optional and are at the discretion of the approval authority. Use of such boards should not add additional processing time that violates processing timeline guidance in paragraph 3–21.
- f.* Rank/Grade will not be a factor in determining the type or level of recognition, nor will any quotas be established limiting the number of awards that may be recommended or approved.
- g.* No individual is automatically entitled to an award upon departure from an assignment.
- h.* No award is automatic and preconditions for an award may not be established. Examples of inappropriate preconditions include:
 - (1) Attainment of specific goals that automatically result in an individual award (300 Army physical fitness test = AAM or Top Gun = ARCOM).
 - (2) Awards used as prizes in contests.
 - (3) Policies prescribing specific awards for specific ranks or specific periods of service (3 years = ARCOM).
 - (4) Policies limiting eligibility for awards beyond the Army established minimum standards.

i. Certificates of achievement and letters of commendation or appreciation are appropriate means to recognize departing personnel, periods of faithful service, acts or achievements which do not meet the standards required for decorations (see para 10–7).

j. Unless otherwise stated, an individual who is eligible for a DOD Joint award will not be recommended for an award through their parent Service unless an appropriate DOD Joint award does not exist.

3–2. Decorations authorized and order of precedence

See table 3–1 for listing of decorations in order of precedence.

Table 3–1
Individual Awards and Authorized Uses

Title of Decoration	Valor only	Valor “V” device	Achievement under combat conditions. “C” device	Remote combat impacts “R” device	Noncombat heroism	Other specific achievement	Other meritorious service
Medal of Honor ¹							
Distinguished Service Cross ¹							
Distinguished Service Medal							
Silver Star ¹							
Legion of Merit							
Distinguished Flying Cross							
Soldier’s Medal ²							
Bronze Star Medal ³							
Purple Heart ⁴	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Meritorious Service Medal ⁵							
Air Medal							
Army Commendation Medal							
Army Achievement Medal							

Notes:

¹ These awards are by definition valor awards. The “V” and “C” devices are not authorized.

² The “V” and “C” devices are not authorized; The Soldier’s medal is only awarded for non-combat heroism.

³ The “C” device is not authorized because the BSM is a combat related award and service or achievement under combat conditions is inherent to the medal. All awards for non-valorous achievement or service must satisfy the requirements for personal exposure to hostile action or significant risk of exposure to hostile action.

⁴ For wounds received as a result of hostile action. No combat devices are authorized.

⁵ The “V” and “C” devices are not authorized. The MSM may be awarded for outstanding achievement or service in a combat zone, combat zone tax exclusion area and areas authorized for imminent danger pay, hostile fire pay, or hazardous duty pay if the achievement or service is not combat related. The BSM is the appropriate equivalent level award to recognize meritorious achievement or service under combat conditions.

3–3. Devices for individual awards

a. To ensure appropriate distinction and recognition for combat related service or achievement associated with certain individual awards, three devices are authorized for wear:

- (1) Valor “V” device.
- (2) Meritorious service or achievement under combat “C” device.
- (3) Meritorious achievement having remote impact on combat operations “R” device.

- b. See table 3–1 for listing of individual awards (in order of precedence), conditions under which award may be authorized, and devices for which an award may be eligible.
- c. See chapter 6 for additional information pertaining to devices.

3–4. Personnel eligible

a. Decorations are awarded primarily to U.S. military personnel. However, established criteria for some decorations authorize awards to personnel in specific categories. Additionally, decorations may be awarded to the following:

(1) Specific decorations may be awarded to U.S. civilian personnel who are determined to be serving with the U.S. Army in a combat zone (see table 3–2).

(2) Specific decorations may be awarded to foreign military and/or civilian personnel for acts or services deemed to be beneficial to the U.S. Government (see table 3–2 and para 1–38).

b. For awards to civilian personnel, see AR 672–20.

c. Award of medals may be made posthumously.

Table 3–2
Personnel Eligible for Army Awards

Decorations listed in order of precedence	Awarded to U.S. military	Awarded to foreign military	Awarded to U.S. civilian	Awarded to foreign civilian
MOH	War ¹	N/A	N/A	N/A
DSC	War	War	N/A	N/A
DSM	War Peace	War Peace	War ²	War ²
SS	War	War	War ²	War ²
LM	War Peace	War ³ Peace ³	N/A	N/A
DFC	War Peace ⁴	War	N/A	N/A
SM	War Peace ⁴	War Peace ⁴	N/A	N/A
BSM	War Peace ⁴	War Peace ⁴	War ²	War ²
PH	War Peace ⁵	N/A	N/A	N/A
MSM	War ⁶ Peace	War ⁶ Peace	N/A	N/A
AM	War Peace ⁴	War Peace ⁴	War ⁶	War ⁶
ARCOM	War ⁷ Peace ⁷	War ⁷ Peace ⁷	N/A	N/A
AAM	War ⁷ Peace ⁷	War ⁷ Peace ⁷	N/A	N/A

Notes:

¹ The MOH is awarded only to members of the Armed Forces of the United States.

² Under limited circumstances. Recommendations will be forwarded to HRC, ADB for processing.

³ Awarded to foreign military personnel in one of four degrees (see para 1–38 and table 1–2 for approval authority).

⁴ Awarded for peacetime when no formal war has been declared but the United States is engaged in military operations against an armed enemy.

⁵ Awarded to military personnel wounded by terrorists or while members of a peacekeeping force.

⁶ Approval authority is the SECARMY.

⁷ Not awarded to general officers.

3-5. Who may recommend

- a.* The Army does not allow self-recognition (including spouses or other Family members), therefore, a Soldier may not recommend himself or herself for award of a decoration.
- b.* The recommending official must have first-hand personal knowledge of the event, or have been senior in grade at the time of the action(s) or service, to the individual being recommended for an award. Additionally, the recommending official must have knowledge of all the action(s) or service cited. That is, the recommending official must have either observed the actions or been provided information by an individual who observed the actions.
- c.* Recommending officials who did not personally witness the action must have been associated, by virtue of their position in the command, with the incident and/or the individual being recommended for the award. If the recommending official is not the commanding officer, the commander, if available, must endorse the recommendation. If it is no longer possible to route the recommendation through the commander (for example, the commander is deceased), a signed statement to the effect must be included. In this case, another officer who has knowledge of the action(s), and who was senior in the chain of command of the individual being recommended during the period for which recognition is desired, may endorse the recommendation.
- d.* Recommendations for the award of Army decorations to members of another Service branch will be submitted by Army personnel only.

3-6. Peacetime award approval authority

- a.* Awards for peacetime service are made by the President, the SECDEF, and the SECARMY. When peacetime criteria apply, authority to award decorations is automatically delegated as shown in table 3-3.
- b.* Approval authorities must be in command or serving as head of a principal HQDA agency. The following also applies:
 - (1) Authority is extended to include those individuals occupying vacant command positions of approval authorities listed in table 3-3, regardless of grade. For example, a LTC/O-5 assigned on orders as a brigade commander (an authorized COL/O-6 position) is authorized to act on recommendations for award of the ARCOM. This authority may not be delegated to subordinate officials (that is, executive officer, chief of staff, deputy commander, and so forth).
 - (2) In instances where the incumbent commander is not available to act on recommendations (for example, hospitalization, extended TDY, or leave) the acting commander, regardless of rank, may take final action provided their assumption of command has been officially documented. In such cases, the acting commander will sign documents using the title "Acting Commander." A copy of the assumption of command orders will be filed with the DA Form 638.
 - (3) Rear detachment commanders are not authorized awards approval authority if the command is deployed forward. In this situation award recommendations will be forwarded to the next higher peacetime command awards approval authority.
- c.* Commanders can only approve awards for Servicemembers that are assigned or attached to their organizations by appropriate orders or other documentation. When Servicemembers perform duties with a command to which they are not assigned or attached, award recommendations must be submitted to their parent unit/chain of command for approval.
- d.* All CGs may delegate peacetime awards approval authority, in writing, to their DCGs commensurate with the DCG's rank. DCGs are further defined as an Army officer in the grade of BG/O-7 (including COL/O-6 promotable (P) in a general officer billet) and above.
- e.* The delegation of military awards approval authority to certain senior civilian leaders is governed by DA Memo 600-8-22 from the AASA.
- f.* Commanders having authority to approve an award may delegate disapproval authority (to include downgrade) to their immediate subordinate commanders, provided those subordinate commanders have authority to approve the next lower award. This delegation must be in writing and will be accomplished with each change of command. Commanders (ACOMs, ASCCs, DRUs) reporting directly to HRC for awards approval purposes, and officials reporting directly to a principal HQDA agency are delegated disapproval authority for current recommendations for award of the DFC, SM, and AM. Such commanders and HQDA officials may also disapprove service and other achievement award recommendations, provided they have authority to approve the next lower award. This disapproval authority includes awards for non-Army personnel.
- g.* The CSA (delegated to the Vice CSA) has the authority to approve all recommendations of the DSM.
- h.* Army general officers with LM approval authority are delegated downgrade authority for DSM recommendations for COL/O-6 and below. Additionally, ACOM commanders have authority to disapprove or downgrade all recommendations of the DSM (to include general officers). This downgrade authority will not be further delegated.
- i.* An individual who is eligible for a DOD Joint award will not be recommended for an award through their parent Service unless an appropriate DOD Joint award does not exist. Unless otherwise stated, only Servicemembers assigned to a joint duty activity or joint task force headquarters, or performing duties related to joint matters in accordance with 10

USC 668, are eligible for the DOD Joint awards. Additional guidance for joint awards can be found in DODI 1348.33 and DODM 1348.33, Volume 4.

j. Awards approval authority applies equally to Army element commanders in joint, unified, and combined commands in accordance with the grade of the Army element commander, and applies only within the headquarters concerned for approval of Army awards to Army personnel assigned to that headquarters. If an individual is recommended for an award higher than the Army element commander may approve, the recommendation will be processed through joint command channels to an intermediate joint headquarters in which the senior U.S. commander is a U.S. Army general officer with the requisite approval authority for final action, or to Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC-PDP-A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122-5408. In those cases where the Army element commander is not the senior U.S. commander in the headquarters, concurrence of that senior commander, regardless of branch of Armed Forces, will be obtained prior to approval of the award. Army awards approval authority does not apply within the Office of SECDEF or the Organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff but does include Defense Organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff activities. Where an Army element commander has not been formally designated, the senior Army general officer within the headquarters will exercise awards approval authority commensurate with his or her grade.

k. All ACOM, ASCC, and DRU commanders and CONUS armies, with awards approval authority, are authorized to award applicable decorations to RC personnel assigned or attached to their command in accordance with the authorized grade of the commanders concerned.

l. Army State Adjutants General and commanders of ARNG and USAR commands may award applicable decorations to personnel under their command, including Regular Army and full-time AGR personnel performing full-time duty under their command. All ARNG awards above the approval authority of the Army State Adjutant General will be forwarded to the Director, ARNG.

m. The SECARMY has delegated awards approval authority to the military and civilian program, project, and product managers and program executive officers assigned to the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Acquisition, Logistics, and Technology) (ASA (ALT)); and the military product managers assigned to the U.S. Army Materiel Command. The approval authorities are outlined in table 3-4.

Table 3-3
Delegation of award approval authority - peacetime criteria

Commanders and principal officials of HQDA agencies	May award	To
CSA (delegated to Vice CSA)	DSM and all lesser decorations. ⁴	All U.S. Army personnel and personnel of other Services ¹ .
General	LM ^{1, 2} MSM, ARCOM, AAM ⁵	1. U.S. Army personnel assigned or attached for duty to their command or agency. 2. Servicemembers of the other U.S. Services in the rank of COL/O-6 and below who are assigned or attached to their command or agency ¹ .
Lieutenant general (LTG)	LM ^{1, 2} MSM, ARCOM, AAM ⁵	1. U.S. Army personnel assigned or attached for duty to their command or agency in ranks of COL/O-6 and below. 2. Servicemembers of other U.S. Services in the rank of COL/O-6 and below who are assigned or attached to their command or agency ¹ .
Major general (MG/O-8)	LM ^{1, 2, 3} MSM, ARCOM, AAM ⁵	1. U.S. Army personnel assigned or attached for duty to their command or agency in ranks of COL/O-6 and below. 2. Servicemembers of other U.S. Services in the rank of COL/O-6 and below who are assigned or attached to their command or agency ¹ .
BG/O-7	MSM, ARCOM, AAM ⁵	1. U.S. Army personnel assigned or attached for duty to their command or agency in ranks of COL/O-6 and below. 2. Servicemembers of other U.S. Services in the rank of COL/O-6 and below who are assigned or attached to their command or agency ¹ .
COL/O-6	ARCOM, AAM ⁵	1. U.S. Army personnel assigned or attached for duty to their command or agency in ranks of COL/O-6 and below.

Table 3–3
Delegation of award approval authority - peacetime criteria—Continued

Commanders and principal officials of HQDA agencies	May award	To
		2. Servicemembers of other U.S. Services in the rank of COL/O–6 and below who are assigned or attached to their command or agency ¹ .
LTC/O–5	AAM ⁵	1. U.S. Army personnel assigned or attached for duty to their command or agency in ranks of COL/O–6 and below. 2. Servicemembers of other U.S. Services in the rank of COL/O–6 and below who are assigned or attached to their command or agency ¹ .

Notes:

¹ See paragraph 1–37 for instructions on awarding Army decorations to Servicemembers of other U.S. Services (MSM and below only).

² See paragraph 1–38 for instructions on awarding Army decorations to foreign military personnel (LM approved by SECDEF only).

³ All ACOM and ASCC commanders and principal officials of HQDA agencies in the grade of MG/O–8 have authority to approve award of the LM to retiring and deceased persons, other than general officers, assigned to their command or agency. MG/O8 commanders below ASCC level are not authorized to award the LM.

⁴ All Soldier's Medal award recommendations will be forwarded to Commander, HRC, ADB for determination.

⁵ Commanders are authorized to award the "R" device commensurate with their awards approval authority.

Table 3–4
Delegation of award approval authority to project, program and product managers, and program executive officers assigned to ASA (ALT)

Project, program and product managers, and program executive officers	May award	To
MGs/O–8s and their civilian equivalent senior executive service	MSM, ARCOM, AAM	Servicemembers assigned or attached to their projects. ^{1, 2}
BGs/O–7s and their civilian equivalent senior executive service	MSM, ARCOM, AAM	Servicemembers assigned or attached to their projects. ^{1, 2}
COLs/O–6s and their civilian equivalent general schedule 15	ARCOM and AAM	Servicemembers assigned or attached to their projects. ^{1, 2}
LTCs/O–5s	AAM	Servicemembers assigned or attached to their projects. ^{1, 2}

Note:

¹ See paragraph 1–37 for instructions on awarding Army decorations to Servicemembers of other U.S. Services (MSM and below only).

² Awards approval authority only applies to the civilian and military product managers and program executive officers assigned to ASA (ALT) and the military product managers assigned to the Army Materiel Command.

3–7. Wartime conditions award approval authority

a. The MOH is awarded only by the President of the United States. Other decorations are awarded by the President, the SECDEF, and the SECARMY. When wartime conditions erupt, authority to further delegate decorations approval authority will be requested from the SECARMY (or his or her designee). Initial delegation will be requested consistent with the award approval authority outlined in table 3–5. Initial delegation authority is not absolute but is provided for contingency planning purposes only. Award authority may be modified as the length and intensity of the conflict changes, or the number of Soldiers committed to the combat theater changes.

b. When authorized by the SECARMY or his or her designee, CGs may delegate wartime awards approval authority to their DCGs commensurate with the DCG's rank. DCGs are defined as Army officers in the grade of BG/O–7 (including COL/O–6 (P) assigned to a general officer billet) and above.

c. Combat and wartime conditions present opportunities and events which lead to award of decorations, service medals, and badges to Soldiers. Most of these awards and decorations are inactive until the commencement of hostilities. The immediate requirement by commanders to recognize deserving personnel generates heavy administrative requirements throughout all echelons.

(1) To help meet the demand and to expedite recognition of combat deeds, delegation of wartime awards approval authority commences and is delegated to Army commanders based on level of command.

(2) As larger elements or armies are committed, authority to approve higher level awards is granted based on the seniority level of Army commanders and their command.

(3) Delegated awards authority creates the requirement for additional reporting of approved awards to include special reporting and tracking procedures for all valor recommendations.

(a) For all valor recommendations see paragraph 1–52e.

(b) For MOH recommendations see paragraph 3–21.

d. Commands are required to notify HRC, ADB when there is a known change of leadership that will affect the wartime awards delegation (preferably a minimum of 90 days prior to the change).

e. Refer to paragraph 3–6h and i and DODI 1348.33 and DODM 1348.33, Volume 4 regarding procedures/policy for approval of Army awards in a Joint command.

f. Approval authorities must be in command.

(1) Authority is extended to include those individuals occupying vacant command positions of approval authorities listed in table 3–5, regardless of grade. For example, a LTC/O–5 assigned on orders as a brigade commander (an authorized COL/O–6 position) is authorized to act on recommendations for award of the ARCOM. This authority may not be delegated to subordinate officials (that is, executive officer, chief of staff, deputy commander, and so forth).

(2) In instances where the incumbent commander is not available to act on recommendations (for example, hospitalization, extended TDY, or leave) the acting commander, regardless of rank, may take final action provided their assumption of command has been officially documented. In such cases, the acting commander will sign documents using the title "Acting Commander." A copy of the assumption of command orders will be filed with the DA Form 638.

(3) Rear detachment commanders are not authorized awards approval authority if the command is deployed forward. In this situation award recommendations will be forwarded to the next higher peacetime command awards approval authority.

Note. Wartime awards delegation below is for contingency planning purposes only; specific wartime awards delegation authority is delegated in writing by the SECARMY or designee

Table 3–5
Delegation of award approval authority - wartime criteria

Award	Approval authority	May further delegate to	Awarded to
MOH ⁵	President of the United States	N/A	U.S. military personnel
DSC and all lesser decorations	SECARMY or others as designated by the SECARMY	N/A	a. U.S. Army Regular and RC personnel. b. Servicemembers of the other U.S. Services with the concurrence of the appropriate Service Secretary ¹ .
DSC and all lesser decorations	CG of a U.S. Army Force (serving in the rank of general), ^{1, 2, 6}	SS, LM (for U.S. personnel), DFC, and SM to SAC of a separate force in the rank of LTG. DSC and LM may not be further delegated.	U.S. Army personnel, Servicemembers of the other U.S. Services and members of the armed forces of friendly foreign nations in the rank of COL/O–6 and below provided concurrence is obtained from that Service or foreign government ¹ .
SS and all lesser decorations	SAC and commanders of a separate force serving in the rank of LTG. ^{1, 2, 6}	a. BSM, MSM, AM, and ARCOM to U.S. Army commanders serving in the rank of MG/O–8 (or BG/O–7 serving in MG/O–8 positions) and above; ARCOM to U.S. Army commanders serving in the rank of COL/O–6. ^{1, 3} ; AAM to U.S. Army commanders serving in the rank of LTC/O–5. ^{1, 3}	U.S. Army personnel, Servicemembers of the other armed Services and members of the armed forces of friendly foreign nations in the rank of COL/O–6 and below provided concurrence is obtained from that Service or foreign government ¹ .

Table 3–5
Delegation of award approval authority - wartime criteria—Continued

Award	Approval authority	May further delegate to	Awarded to
		b. BSM, and ARCOM to U.S. Army commanders serving in the rank of BG/O–7 (or COL/O–6(P) serving in a BG/O–7 position) and above. ^{1,3}	
PH	CG of any separate unit and regional medical command (RMC) commanders receiving casualties. ⁴	To any field commander (BG/O–7) (or COL/O–6 (P) serving in a BG/O–7 position) who has orders issuing authority.	U.S. Army personnel only.
Presidential Unit Citation (PUC), Valorous Unit Award (VUA), and Meritorious Unit Commendation (MUC)	As outlined in paragraphs 7–13, 7–14, and 7–15.	The PUC may not be further delegated. The VUA and MUC may be delegated by the SECARMY.	U.S. and foreign allied units (see paras 7–13, 7–14, and 7–15).
Campaign participation credit	SAC serving in the rank of LTG and above (see para 7–18, table 7–3).	Not further delegated.	Only eligible U.S. Army and RC units called to active duty.
Assault-landing credit	SAC serving in the rank of LTG and above (see para 7–24).	Not further delegated.	Only eligible U.S. Army and RC units called to active duty.
Combat badges	U.S. Army CG of any separate unit and RMC commanders receiving casualties. ⁴	U.S. Army COL/O–6-level commanders and above.	See chapter 8 for eligibility requirements for other combat badges. See also table 8–1 on who may be awarded these badges.

Notes:

¹ See paragraph 1–37 for instructions on awards to Servicemembers of other U.S. Services and paragraph 1–38 for awards to members of Allied Forces.

² The SAC, upon arrival in the theater of operations or as soon thereafter as practical, will submit a memorandum to Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC–PDP–A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122–5408, requesting wartime awards approval authority be activated.

³ Authority to approve award of the ARCOM under wartime criteria may be delegated to COL/O–6-level commanders and authority to approve award of the AAM under wartime criteria may be delegated to LTC/O–5 level commanders.

⁴ Effective 24 June 2008, RMC commanders may award the PH and Combat Action Badge (CAB) only to casualties received from a combat theater.

⁵ May only be downgraded or disapproved by the SECARMY.

⁶ On or after 7 January 2016, commanders are authorized to award the “C” or “R” device commensurate with their delegated wartime authority.

3–8. Stability operations

(Contingency operations without delegated wartime award approval authority)

a. Overview. Army policy is to appropriately recognize the meritorious service, achievements, and valorous and heroic acts of personnel and units performed when they are participating in stability operations.

b. Stability operations. Stability operations include various military missions, tasks, and activities conducted outside the United States in coordination with other instruments of national power to maintain or reestablish a safe and secure environment, provide essential governmental services, emergency infrastructure reconstruction, and humanitarian relief. Stability operations do not have delegated wartime award approval authority.

(1) Determining the appropriate awards to recognize Servicemembers for participation in stability operations can be difficult because of the inherent fluidity of these operations.

(2) Stability operations by definition are not combat operations; however, Soldiers may be exposed to hostile actions and combat-like situations in the course of their assigned duties. In these unique situations, combat awards, devices and/or combat badges may be appropriate, but the command does not have delegated wartime awards approval authority.

(3) Inversely, a stability operation may begin with armed conflict that meets valor award criteria, but then changes into an operation without armed conflict, for which valor awards are not appropriate.

c. Evaluation of award criteria. Combat award recommendations for stability operations must be evaluated on a case-by-case basis to determine if award criteria are met. To ensure timely and appropriate recognition, paragraph 3–8 supersedes guidance elsewhere in this regulation in cases where there is a potential conflict pertaining to award or badge eligibility.

d. Rules for processing awards under stability operations. Combat award recommendations (including the “C”, “R”, and “V” devices) submitted under stability operations conditions will be authenticated and verified via endorsement by the requesting commander. The nominating official should provide specific evidence, official documents of the operations, and identify the specific action for which the award is considered. Commanders will verify that award recommendations meet the criteria for each award in accordance with this regulation and other policies published by higher headquarters for that specific operation or contingency.

(1) Recommendations will be submitted through the task force commander and the unified commander to the Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC–PDP–A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122–5408. HQDA will approve all recommendations unless the SECARMY delegates award approval authority to the operational commander.

(2) Extracts or full copies of the deployment directives, task force organization, and operations orders will be used to substantiate the events for the award and must accompany each recommendation. Documents that are marked for official use only or classified will be submitted through appropriate channels with prior coordination with HRC, ADB.

e. Award of the Purple Heart for stability operations. The PH may be awarded to individuals who are wounded as the direct result of enemy action and will continue to be processed by the Commander, HRC, ADB. HQDA will approve all recommendations unless the SECARMY delegates award approval authority to the operational commander. Commanders are required to submit detailed information about the operations, threat or hostile force, and armed force or struggle that resulted in the casualty or injury. For command and unit awareness, information on factions, hostile forces, or threat may be in the form of the following and must be included in the “enemy or threat annex” of the operational order or operational plan:

(1) *Threat of terrorism.* Submit the documents that specify the terrorists and their activities causing threat of the operation.

(2) *Threat from foreign intelligence.* Provide evidence that details the threat from the foreign intelligence operatives.

f. Combat badges. Requests for combat badges during stability operations are considered on a case-by-case basis and will be processed to the Commander, HRC, ADB for approval.

g. Campaign and service medals. While normally not authorized for stability operations, campaign and service medals, such as the AFEM or AFSM, may be requested in accordance with existing regulations. Commanders will justify their request by submitting complete documents, as required in paragraph 3–8c. Other medals or decorations may be authorized by the Chairman of the Joint Chief of Staff. The office of the Joint Chief of Staff will coordinate with the Army on awards initiated by their headquarters.

h. Unit awards. Unit awards during stability operations are considered on a case-by-case basis. See chapter 7 for criteria and submission requirements.

i. Awards to foreign military personnel. Foreign military personnel may be recommended for an award, provided that the SECARMY or designee has granted an approved delegation. See paragraph 1–38.

j. Awards for personnel of other Services. Awards for personnel of other Services will be processed in accordance with paragraph 1–37.

k. Rules for requesting delegation of wartime awards authority. In the event that sustained hostilities erupt, authority to delegate awards approval authority will be requested from the SECARMY as follows:

(1) The SAC will submit a request through the Commander, HRC, ADB. Initial delegation will be requested consistent with the award approval authority outlined in table 3–5.

(2) When supporting a Joint task force, the Joint Staff will provide policy on all awards to be issued to the force. The Army will provide input as appropriate.

Section II

U.S. Army Individual Decorations - Authority and Criteria

3–9. Medal of Honor

a. The MOH, 10 USC 3741, was established by Joint Resolution of Congress, 12 July 1862 (amended by Acts of 9 July 1918 and 25 July 1963).

b. The MOH is awarded by the President of the United States in the name of Congress to a person who, while a member of the Army, distinguishes himself or herself conspicuously by gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his or her life above and beyond the call of duty while engaged in an action against an enemy of the United States; while engaged in military operations involving conflict with an opposing foreign force; or while serving with friendly foreign forces engaged in an armed conflict against an opposing armed force in which the United States is not a belligerent party. The deed performed must have been one of personal bravery or self-sacrifice so conspicuous as to clearly distinguish the individual above his

or her comrades and must have involved risk of life. Incontestable proof of the performance of the service will be exacted and each recommendation for the award of this decoration will be considered on the standard of extraordinary merit.

3–10. Distinguished Service Cross

- a.* The DSC, 10 USC 3742, was established by Act of Congress, 9 July 1918 (amended by Act of 25 July 1963).
- b.* The DSC is awarded to a person who, while serving in any capacity with the Army, distinguished himself or herself by extraordinary heroism not justifying the award of a MOH; while engaged in an action against an enemy of the United States; while engaged in military operations involving conflict with an opposing or foreign force; or while serving with friendly foreign forces engaged in an armed conflict against an opposing armed force in which the United States is not a belligerent party. The act or acts of heroism must have been so notable and have involved risk of life so extraordinary as to set the individual apart from their comrades.
- c.* The DSC is a valor award and will not be awarded for achievement or service. The appropriate equivalent award for achievement or service is the Distinguished Service Medal.

3–11. Distinguished Service Medal

- a.* The DSM, 10 USC 3743, was established by Act of Congress 9 July 1918. The DSM is awarded to any person who, while serving in any capacity with the U.S. Army, has distinguished himself or herself by exceptionally meritorious service to the government in a duty of great responsibility. The performance must be such as to merit recognition for service that is clearly exceptional. Exceptional performance of normal duty will not alone justify an award of this decoration.
- b.* For service not related to actual war, the term "duty of great responsibility" applies to a narrower range of positions than in time of war and requires evidence of conspicuously significant achievement. However, justification of the award may accrue by virtue of exceptionally meritorious service in a succession of high positions of great importance.
- c.* Awards may be made to persons other than Servicemembers of the Armed Forces of the United States for wartime services only, and then only under exceptional circumstances with the express approval of the President in each case.
- d.* The DSM may be awarded with the "C" device to recognize exceptionally meritorious service or achievement performed under combat conditions on or after 7 January 2016. See paragraph 6–6 for "C" device criteria.

3–12. Silver Star

- a.* The SS, 10 USC 3746, was established by Act of Congress 9 July 1918 (amended by Act of 25 July 1963).
- b.* The SS is awarded to a person who, while serving in any capacity with the U.S. Army, is cited for gallantry in action against an enemy of the United States while engaged in military operations involving conflict with an opposing foreign force, or while serving with friendly foreign forces engaged in armed conflict against an opposing armed force in which the United States is not a belligerent party. The required gallantry, while of a lesser degree than that required for the DSC, must nevertheless have been performed with marked distinction.
- c.* Those individuals who, while serving in any capacity with the U.S. Army, received a citation for gallantry in action in World War I published in orders issued by a headquarters commanded by a general officer may convert the citation to the SS upon letter application to Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command, (AHRC–PDP–A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122–5408.
- d.* The SS is a valor award and will not be awarded for achievement or service.

3–13. Legion of Merit

- a.* The LM was established by Act of Congress 20 July 1942 (PL 671–77th Congress). EO 9260, 29 October 1942 prescribed the criteria for the award and was amended by EO 10600, 15 March 1955.
- b.* The LM is awarded to any Servicemember of the Armed Forces of the United States or a friendly foreign nation who has distinguished himself or herself by exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services and achievements.
- c.* Criteria for members of the Armed Forces of the United States are as follows:
 - (1) The performance must have been such as to merit recognition of key individuals for service rendered in a clearly exceptional manner. Performance of duties normal to the grade, branch, specialty, assignment, or experience of an individual is not an adequate basis for this award.
 - (2) For service not related to actual war, the term "key individuals" applies to a narrower range of positions than in time of war, which requires evidence of significant achievement. In peacetime, service should be in the nature of a special requirement or of an extremely difficult duty performed in an unprecedented and clearly exceptional manner. However, justification of the award may accrue by virtue of exceptionally meritorious service in a succession of important positions.
 - (3) Award will be made without reference to degree.

- d.* The LM may be awarded with the “C” device to recognize exceptionally meritorious service or achievement performed under combat conditions on or after 7 January 2016. See paragraph 6–6 for “C” device criteria.
- e.* The LM for specific achievement may be awarded with the “R” device to distinguish that the award was earned for the direct hands-on employment of a weapon system or other warfighting activities that had a direct and immediate impact on a combat operation or other military operation on or after 7 January 2016. See paragraph 6–7 for “R” device criteria.
- f.* Criteria for members of Armed Forces of foreign nations are in paragraph 1–38.

3–14. Distinguished Flying Cross

- a.* The DFC, 10 USC 3749, was established by Act of Congress 2 July 1926.
- b.* The DFC is awarded to any person who, while serving in any capacity with the Army of the United States, distinguished himself or herself by valor, heroism, or extraordinary achievement while participating in aerial flight.
 - (1) The performance of the act of heroism must be evidenced by voluntary action above and beyond the call of duty. The extraordinary achievement must have resulted in an accomplishment so exceptional and outstanding as to clearly set the individual apart from his or her comrades or from other persons in similar circumstances.
 - (2) Awards will be made only to recognize single acts of heroism or extraordinary achievement and will not be made in recognition of sustained operational activities against an armed enemy.
- c.* When the DFC is awarded for valor on or after 7 January 2016, a bronze letter “V” (for valor) is worn on the suspension and service ribbon of that medal.
- d.* The DFC may be awarded with the “C” device to recognize exceptionally meritorious service or achievement performed under combat conditions on or after 7 January 2016. See paragraph 6–6 for “C” device criteria.

3–15. Soldier’s Medal

- a.* The SM was established by Act of Congress 2 July 1926, as amended by 10 USC 3750.
- b.* The SM is awarded to any person of the Armed Forces of the United States or of a friendly foreign nation who, while serving in any capacity with the Army of the United States, including RC Soldiers not serving in a duty status, as defined in 10 USC 101(d), at the time of the heroic act, who distinguished himself or herself by heroism not involving actual conflict with an enemy.
- c.* The minimum degree of heroism required is comparable to that of the DFC for heroism. The extraordinary act must have resulted in an accomplishment so exceptional and outstanding as to clearly set the individual apart from his or her comrades or from other persons in similar circumstances.
- d.* The heroism must have involved a clearly recognizable personal hazard or danger and the voluntary risk of life under conditions not involving conflict with an armed enemy.
- e.* Awards will not be made solely on the basis of saving a life, assisting emergency personnel, or acting as a “good Samaritan”.
- f.* The SM may be awarded for non-combat heroism in a combat zone or an area designated for imminent danger pay, hostile fire pay, or hazardous duty pay.
 - (1) Since the SM is only awarded for non-combat heroism, the “V” and “C” devices are not authorized.
 - (2) This determination must be made solely on the specific circumstances of the event.
 - (3) If the heroism to be recognized was performed under combat conditions, a decoration for valor is the appropriate award.
- g.* A SM recommendation will be disapproved or downgraded to an ARCOM.

3–16. Bronze Star Medal

- a.* The BSM was established by EO 9419, 4 February 1944 (superseded by EO 11046, 24 August 1962, as amended by EO 13286, 28 February 2003 and PL 111–383, Section 571 of the 2011 National Defense Authorization Act).
- b.* The BSM is awarded to any person who, while serving in any capacity in or with the Armed Forces of the United States, or a friendly foreign nation, after 6 December 1941, distinguished himself or herself by heroic or meritorious achievement or service, not involving participation in aerial flight, in connection with military operations against an armed enemy; or while engaged in military operations involving conflict with an opposing armed force in which the United States is not a belligerent party. 10 USC 1133 limits award of the BSM to Servicemembers receiving imminent danger pay, hostile fire pay or hazardous duty pay and members of a friendly military force who are serving in a geographic area in which special pay is authorized under 37 USC 310 or 37 USC 351(a) (1) and (3) or special pay under any of the following circumstances:
 - (1) While engaged in an action against an enemy of the United States.
 - (2) While engaged in military operations involving conflict with an opposing foreign force.

(3) While serving with friendly foreign forces engaged in an armed conflict against an opposing armed force in which the United States is not a belligerent party.

c. Awards may be made for acts of heroism, performed under circumstances described above, which are of lesser degree than required for the award of the SS.

d. When the BSM is awarded for valor, a bronze letter "V" (for valor) is worn on the suspension and service ribbon of that medal.

e. The BSM will not be awarded with the "C" device. The "C" device is not authorized because the BSM is a combat related award and service or achievement under combat conditions is inherent to the medal.

f. If downgraded, a BSM recommendation will be downgraded to an ARCOM.

g. The BSM may be awarded for meritorious achievement or meritorious service according to the following:

(1) Prior to 7 January 2016, awards may be made to recognize single acts of merit or meritorious service. The lesser degree than that required for the award of the LM must nevertheless have been meritorious and accomplished with distinction.

(2) The BSM may also be awarded for meritorious service under combat conditions that is of a lesser degree than that required for award of the LM. However, for meritorious service that ended after 7 January 2016, the BSM may only be awarded if during the period, the awardee was exposed to hostile action, or was at significant risk of exposure to hostile action. Otherwise the appropriate award would be the MSM.

(3) Award may be made to each Servicemember of the Army who, after 6 December 1941, has been cited in orders or awarded a certificate for exemplary conduct in ground combat against an armed enemy between 7 December 1941 and 2 September 1945, inclusive, or whose meritorious achievement has been otherwise confirmed by documents executed prior to 1 July 1947. For this purpose, an award of the CIB or CMB is considered as a citation in orders. Award of the BSM from these documents will not negate the original award or the CIB or CMB. Documents executed since 4 August 1944 in connection with recommendations for the award of decorations of higher degree than the BSM will not be used as the basis for an award under this paragraph. Veterans and retirees may submit letter application to National Personnel Records Center (NPRC-MPR), 1 Archives Drive, St. Louis, MO 63138-1002. Soldiers who retired or were discharged after 1 October 2002 and the primary next of kin of Soldiers who died after 1 October 2002 should send their letter application to Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command, (AHRC-PDP-A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122-5408. The letter application should include documentary evidence, if possible.

(4) Upon letter application, award of the BSM may be made to eligible Soldiers who participated in the Philippine Islands Campaign between 7 December 1941 to 10 May 1942. Performance of duty must have been on the island of Luzon or the Harbor Defenses in Corregidor and Bataan. Only Soldiers who were assigned or attached to units that were awarded the Distinguished Unit Citation (redesignated as the PUC) may be awarded this decoration. Letter application should be sent to National Personnel Records Center (NPRC-MPR), 1 Archives Drive, St. Louis, MO 63138-1002.

3-17. Meritorious Service Medal

a. The MSM was established by EO 11448, 16 January 1969 as amended by EO 12312, 2 July 1981, as amended by EO 13286, 28 March 2003. It is awarded to any Servicemember of the Armed Forces of the United States or to any member of the armed forces of a friendly foreign nation who has distinguished himself or herself by outstanding meritorious achievement or service.

b. After 16 January 1969 but prior to 11 September 2001, the MSM is authorized to be awarded only for meritorious service or achievement while serving in a noncombat area.

c. Effective 11 September 2001 to a date to be determined, the DCS, G-1 granted an exception to policy to award the MSM in a combat theater for noncombat meritorious achievement and service for the Global War on Terrorism era. This exception does not authorize the MSM to be used as an upgrade or downgrade to or from a recommended BSM.

d. The MSM will not be awarded with the "C" device. The MSM may be awarded for outstanding achievement or service while serving in a combat zone, combat zone tax exclusion area, and areas authorized for hostile fire pay, imminent danger pay, or hazardous duty pay; however, the BSM is the appropriate equivalent level award to recognize meritorious achievement or service performed under combat conditions. Accordingly, the "C" device is not authorized for award on the MSM.

e. The MSM for specific achievement may be awarded with the "R" device to distinguish that the award was earned for the direct hands-on employment of a weapon system or other warfighting activities that had a direct and immediate impact on a combat operation or other military operation on or after 7 January 2016. See paragraph 6-7 for "R" device criteria.

f. If downgraded, an MSM recommendation will be downgraded to an ARCOM.

3–18. Air Medal

- a. The AM was established by EO 9158, 11 May 1942, as amended by EO 9242–A, 11 September 1942.
- b. The AM is awarded to any person who, while serving in any capacity in or with the Armed Forces of the United States, who has distinguished himself or herself by meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flight. Awards may be made to recognize single acts of valor, merit or heroism, or for meritorious service as described below:
 - (1) Awards may be made for acts of heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy or while engaged in military operations involving conflict with an opposing armed force in which the United States is not a belligerent party, which are of a lesser degree than required for award of the DFC.
 - (2) Awards may be made for a single act of meritorious achievement, involving superior airmanship, which are of a lesser degree than required for award of the DFC, but nevertheless were accomplished with distinction beyond that normally expected.
 - (3) Awards for meritorious service may be made for sustained distinction in the performance of duties involving regular and frequent participation in aerial flight for a period of at least 6 consecutive months (a month is considered 30 calendar days). In this regard, accumulation of a specified number of hours and missions will not serve as the basis for award of the AM. Criteria in paragraph 3–18b(1) concerning conditions of conflict are applicable to award of the AM for meritorious service.
 - (4) Awards for meritorious, deployed service of six cumulative months, with no limitations on the number of deployments within a 24-month period for certain Special Operations Aviation and Military Intelligence Aerial Reconnaissance units with an exception to policy approved by The Adjutant General. exception to policy requests will be submitted to HRC, ADB with full justification and supporting documentation.
- c. Award of the AM is primarily intended to recognize those personnel who are on current crewmember or noncrew-member flying status which requires them to participate in aerial flight on a regular and frequent basis in the performance of their primary duties. However, it may also be awarded to certain other individuals whose combat duties require regular and frequent flying in other than a passenger status, or individuals who perform a particularly noteworthy act while performing the function of a crewmember, but who are not on flying status as prescribed in AR 600–106. These individuals must make a discernible contribution to the operational land combat mission or to the mission of the aircraft in flight. Examples of personnel whose combat duties require them to fly include those in the attack elements of units involved in air-land assaults against an armed enemy and those directly involved in airborne command and control of combat operations. Involvement in such activities, normally at the brigade and/or group level and below, serves only to establish eligibility for award of the AM; the degree of heroism, meritorious achievement, or exemplary service determines who should receive the award. Awards will not be made to individuals who use air transportation solely for the purpose of moving from point to point in a combat zone.
- d. Numerals, starting with 2, will be used to denote second and subsequent awards of the AM (see para 6–4).
- e. When the AM is awarded for valor, a bronze letter "V" (for valor) is worn on the suspension and service ribbon of that medal.
- f. The AM may be awarded with the "C" device to recognize exceptionally meritorious service or achievement performed under combat conditions on or after 7 January 2016. See paragraph 6–6 for "C" device criteria.
- g. Operators of unmanned aerial vehicles may only be awarded the AM if they are physically on an aircraft during the cited period and meet the above criteria for the AM. The intent of this addition is not to award the AM for unmanned aerial vehicles operations, but rather to recognize unmanned aerial vehicles operators for their actions in flight under conditions that warrant the AM.
- h. All AM recommendations that are downgraded will be approved as an ARCOM.

3–19. Army Commendation Medal

- a. The ARCOM was established by War Department Circular 377, 18 December 1945 (amended in AGO 1960–10, 31 March 1960).
- b. The ARCOM is awarded to any Servicemember of the Armed Forces of the United States who, while serving in any capacity with the Army after 6 December 1941, distinguishes himself or herself by heroism, meritorious achievement, or meritorious service. Award may be made to a member of the armed forces of a friendly foreign nation who, after 1 June 1962, distinguishes himself or herself by an act of heroism, extraordinary achievement, or meritorious service, which has been of mutual benefit to a friendly nation and the United States.
- c. The ARCOM may be awarded for combat related service or achievement after 29 February 1964.
- d. Awards of the ARCOM may be made for acts of valor performed under circumstances described above which are of lesser degree than required for award of the BSM. These acts may involve aerial flight. A bronze letter "V" (for valor) is worn on the suspension and service ribbon of that medal.

e. The ARCOM may be awarded with the “C” device to recognize exceptionally meritorious service or achievement performed under combat conditions on or after 7 January 2016. See paragraph 6–6 for “C” device criteria.

f. The ARCOM for specific achievement may be awarded with the “R” device to distinguish that the award was earned for the direct hands-on employment of a weapon system or other warfighting activities that had a direct and immediate impact on a combat operation or other military operation on or after 7 January 2016. See paragraph 6–7 for “R” device criteria.

g. The ARCOM may be awarded for acts of noncombatant-related heroism which do not meet the requirements for an award of the SM or for acts of aerial flight which do not meet the requirements for award of the AM.

h. The ARCOM will not be awarded to general officers.

i. Award of the ARCOM may be made to any individual commended after 6 December 1941 and before 1 January 1946 in a letter, certificate, or order of commendation, as distinguished from letter of appreciation, signed by an officer in the rank or position of a MG/O–8 and above. Veterans and retirees may submit letter applications to National Personnel Records Center (NPRC), 1 Archives Drive, St. Louis, MO 63138–1002. Soldiers who retired or were discharged after 1 October 2002 will send their letter application to Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command, (AHRC–PDP–A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122–5408. Awards of the Army Commendation Ribbon and of the Commendation Ribbon with Metal Pendant were re-designated by AGO 1960–10, as awards of the ARCOM, without amendment of orders previously issued.

3–20. Army Achievement Medal

a. The AAM was established by the SECARMY, 10 April 1981, as announced in AGO 1990–15.

b. The AAM is awarded to any member of the Armed Forces of the United States, or to any member of the armed forces of a friendly foreign nation, who distinguished himself or herself by meritorious service or achievement of a lesser degree than required for award of the ARCOM.

c. The AAM will not be awarded to general officers.

d. Effective 11 September 2001 to a date to be determined, the DCS, G–1 granted an exception to policy to award the AAM in a combat theater for noncombat meritorious achievement and service for the Global War on Terrorism era.

e. On or after 7 January 2016, the AAM may be awarded with the “C” device to recognize exceptionally meritorious service or achievement performed under combat conditions. See paragraph 6–6 for “C” device criteria.

f. The AAM for specific achievement may be awarded with the “R” device to distinguish that the award was earned for the direct hands-on employment of a weapon system or other warfighting activities that had a direct and immediate impact on a combat operation or other military operation on or after 7 January 2016. See paragraph 6–7 for “R” device criteria.

Section III

Process DA Form 638

3–21. Rules for processing DA Form 638

a. A DA Form 638 will be used to initiate, process, and approve award recommendations of all U.S. Army individual decorations, to include valor and heroism decorations.

b. The DA Form 638 will not be used to issue State or Joint awards.

c. Statutory and regulatory time limits for processing MOH and DSC recommendations are in paragraph 1–14.

d. Criteria for the various valor or heroism awards are as shown in this chapter under the respective decoration.

e. Permanent award orders are an authorized part of the DA Form 638. Permanent award orders authority may be delegated to award approval authorities who would not normally publish POs. This delegation should be in writing. POs filing will include a master set filed at the issuing headquarters; see AR 600–8–105, formats 320, 700, and 705. Approved awards of the MOH and DSC will be confirmed in AGOs.

f. Amendments, rescissions, or revocation of permanent award orders will be prepared on a separate order (see 600–8–105, formats 700 and 705 and paras 1–29 through 1–31, of this regulation). Award orders issued and/or announced on the DA Form 638 will be amended or revoked using a separate PO in accordance with AR 600–8–105 (format 700 or 705).

g. Approval authorities for individual decorations are in tables 1–2, 3–3 and 3–4.

h. Commanders may disapprove (to include downgrade) the next higher award normally associated with their rank, provided such authority has been delegated to them. This delegation must be in writing (refer to para 3–6f).

i. Orders publication authority for awards may be delegated by MSM approval authorities (BG/O–7 and above) to commanders exercising lower award approval authority. Such delegation will allow those commanders (COL/O–6 or

LTC/O-5) with ARCOM or AAM approval authority to issue award orders once the award is approved. The documentation and control requirements in AR 600-8-105 must be established by the commander before publishing award orders.

j. Each headquarters and organization will establish internal procedures to ensure that every award recommendation is processed with a minimum of delay. Recommendations requiring action by HRC or higher authority should arrive no later than 60 days prior to the desired presentation date. All other recommendations should be approved or disapproved within command channels within 60 days of initiation.

k. All requests that are not processed while the Soldier was assigned to the organization or in theater are considered retroactive, and must be processed through the former peacetime and/or wartime chain of command which was in effect at the time of the service or achievement to be recognized. Chain of command is defined as the sequence of commanders in an organization who have direct authority and primary responsibility for accomplishing the assigned unit mission while caring for personnel and property in their charge. Commanders in the former chain of command, (for example, BN, brigade, division, Corps, and so forth), to include the awards approval authority for the request, must endorse the recommendation for approval, downgrade, or disapproval as appropriate in the intermediate authority blocks on the award form. Every attempt will be made by the recommender to obtain the original chain of command's endorsement for all award recommendations. In the event that a member of the former chain of command is not available, the recommender must provide documentation verifying they have taken all reasonable steps to locate the appropriate official(s).

l. Valor award recommendations should be initiated as soon as possible to provide timely recognition and to ensure supporting documentation is collected as close to the date of the combat action as possible. The DOD goal for initiating and processing valor award recommendations is within 45 days of the act justifying award. Timely initiation helps ensure witness statements and other evidence justifying award is collected as close to the date of the combat event as possible. DODM 1348.33, Volume 3.

m. Where appropriate, intermediate endorsing officials or commanders may recommend disapproval or comment on the propriety of lesser or higher awards if they do not favor the requested decoration. However, the award must continue to process through the appropriate channels to the approval/disapproval authority. Placement in official channels is defined as "signed by the initiating official and endorsed by a higher official in the chain of command." If the recommender is the first intermediate authority, they must complete, sign and date the recommender data in Part II as well as block 23.

n. Once the recommendation is entered into official channels, commanders at each echelon have 10 calendar days to take action on the award commensurate with their authority. The award must continue to process through the appropriate channels to the approval/disapproval authority.

o. When an award recommendation contains classified information, no classified information will be entered on the DA Form 638. Supporting and allied documents will bear a security classification and/or protective markings. The packet will be prepared, processed, and protected according to AR 380-5. Proposed and approved citations will be prepared to contain no classified information. When documents containing classified information are transmitted electronically, they will only be transmitted using the Secret Internet Protocol Router Network.

p. A separate recommendation will be submitted for each proposed award of a decoration and only one proposed awardee will be named in a single recommendation.

q. The recommender will, to the extent possible, verify data on the DA Form 638 concerning the awardee from official Army personnel documents.

r. Recommendations submitted to HRC, ADB will be submitted with a copy of all supporting documents.

s. Premature disclosure of information to the public, or to the individual being recommended for an award is a potential source of embarrassment to recommending officials and should be strongly discouraged. Prior disclosure of approved awards should also be discouraged since it would diminish the impact of ceremonies when the award is ultimately presented.

t. All recommendations placed in official channels must be forwarded through command channels to the designated commander authorized to approve or disapprove the award. Valor award recommendation must be actioned within 10 days of receipt at each echelon.

u. If the approval authority for an award recommendation exceeds the authority of the DRU commander/director, the recommendation must be forwarded to HRC, ADB for further processing and/or determination. It does not require the endorsement of a HQDA principal prior to submission to HRC, ADB.

v. Typing the recommendation is required. However, in very limited circumstances, recommendations may be handwritten or hand-printed, but must be clearly legible. Use only black ink for machine readability (copier, facsimile, or microfiche).

w. Properly constituted award recommendations will include the following:

- (1) DA Form 638.
- (2) Narrative justification as explained above.
- (3) Proposed citation.

- (4) All supporting documents (optional for BSM and lesser awards).
- (5) Eyewitness statements in the form of certificates, affidavits, or sworn statements (optional for BSM and lesser awards).
- (6) Records, extracts, sketches, maps, diagrams, and photographs which support and amplify the award of heroism. Supporting documents that were originally in color will be provided in color, not as black and white photocopies. Documents that are difficult to read will be transcribed and the transcription will be included in the recommendation along with the original document (optional for BSM and lesser awards).
- (7) Recommendations from all intermediate level commanders.
 - x. Narrative description of meritorious service or achievement for awards of MSM, ARCOM, and AAM will be in bullet format in the space allowed on the DA Form 638. Narratives are required for all other awards. Proposed narratives and citations should be completed on DA Form 638, which is located on the enclosure tab of the form. Narrative should be prepared on 8 1/2 by 11-inch bond paper and is limited to one typewritten page, except for recommendations of the DSM and above.
 - y. Narratives for valor or heroism, both wartime and peacetime (as applicable), should read as an executive summary of the valorous or heroic action(s). The narrative must be factual, concise, and corroborated by supporting documentation. Narratives must contain a description of the following elements:
 - (1) The terrain, weather, date and time in which the action took place.
 - (2) The enemy conditions, to include morale, proximity, firepower, casualties and situation prior to, during and after the act.
 - (3) The effect of the act on the enemy.
 - (4) The action of comrades in the immediate vicinity of the act and the degree of their participation in the act.
 - (5) If the act occurred in aerial flight, the type and position of the aircraft, and the individual's crew position.
 - (6) The degree to which the act was voluntary.
 - (7) The degree to which the act was outstanding and exceeded what was normally expected of the individual.
 - (8) All unusual circumstances.
 - (9) Overall effects or results of the act.
 - z. Valor or heroism award recommendations, both wartime and peacetime, must contain DA Form 7791, using the eyewitness enclosure of the DA Form 638. If the eyewitness enclosure of the DA Form 638 is not available, eyewitness accounts may be provided in the form of certificates, affidavits, or notarized sworn statements. DA Form 7791 must provide first-hand accounts of the observed act of valor or heroism and should, to the best of the witness' ability, address the following information:
 - (1) Witness position to Soldier being recommended for award; witness duties, unit, equipment, and additional Soldiers who observed the event.
 - (2) Describe the unit's mission or task during the event, describe in detail the heroic or valorous action of the Soldier during the event, describe the enemy, to include numbers, equipment, location and type of attack initiated during the event.
 - (3) Date of incident, duration, and conditions.
 - (4) Location of the event, terrain (cover or concealment), and fields of fire.
- aa. The valor or heroism award recommendation should also include extracts from official records; sketches; maps; diagrams; photographs; and so forth, which support and amplify the award narrative.
- bb. All MOH and DSC recommendations must be forwarded to HRC for action, regardless of the recommendations by field and intermediate level commanders. MOH and DSC recommendations will be processed on a priority basis and will not be interrupted before they are referred to HRC, ADB. All MOH and DSC recommendations will be processed and controlled as "For Official Use Only" material, and will be saved electronically onto an appropriate medium that will be forwarded along with the MOH or DSC recommendation. Classified portions of the recommendations will be provided in paper copy. Premature disclosure of MOH and DSC action is not authorized. The MOH and DSC recommendation will be processed through the chain of command to the senior Army commander in the wartime theater. Additionally, pending MOH and DSC recommendations are pre-decisional and are exempt from release under Freedom of Information Act requests. To ensure uniformity in the processing of MOH and DSC recommendations and to ensure priority handling and visibility during every step of the process, the following requirements for tracking recommendations will be followed:
 - (1) Prior to submission, the recommending unit will contact HRC, ADB to verify the processing requirements of the recommendation packet.
 - (2) The first COL/O6 level commander in the recommendation process will submit a copy of the DA Form 638 (with all supporting documentation) to HRC, ADB for tracking purposes at usarmy.knox.hrc.mbx.tagd-awards@mail.mil.
 - (3) The HRC, ADB will follow up with the recommending command every 10 days after receipt of the initial award recommendation until HRC receives the completed MOH and DSC recommendation.

cc. For MOH and DSC recommendations, commanders are encouraged to present an appropriate interim valor award to provide timely recognition.

dd. Effective 18 April 2006, in the event of a posthumous valor award recommendation, the decision authority is required to review the completed AR 15–6 collateral investigation to ensure the accuracy of details included in the recommendation, prior to making any award decision.

ee. For all MOH and DSC recommendations, a completed AR 15–6 report of investigation will be included even if it is not a posthumous award recommendation.

ff. For historical purposes, both the DA Form 638 indicating approval, disapproval and/or downgrading and the certificate for the award will be web uploaded via the Integrated Personnel Electronic Records Management System for filing in the AMHRR.

gg. See table 3–6 for preparing Army awards certificates.

3–22. Preparing and processing awards using DA Form 638

The steps for preparing and processing awards using electronic DA Form 638 are in table 3–6. Using the electronic DA Form 638 from the Army Publishing Directorate website is the preferred method, however, in very limited circumstances, other versions are acceptable as long as it is current, and all fields are completed following the guidance listed below.

Table 3–6
Steps for preparing and processing awards using the DA Form 638

Step	Who	Required action
1	Soldier	Perform a valorous or heroic act, meritorious achievement, or meritorious service.
2	Recommender	Enter the address of the final approval authority in block 1.
3	Recommender	Enter the address of the Soldier's immediate commander in block 2.
4	Recommender	Enter date in block 3. This field is automatically completed once the user signs block 19.
5	Recommender	Click the "SET NAME" button in block 4 and enter Soldier's complete name, then click "SAVE NAME."
6	Recommender	Enter Soldier's rank in block 5 or click the drop-down menu and select a rank.
7	Recommender	Enter Soldier's social security number and unit in blocks 6 and 7, respectively.
8	Recommender	List all previous individual decorations to include oak leaf clusters or numerals in block 8 (for example, AAM–2OLC). If no award, state "NO AWDS." The user will click on the "PREVIOUS AWARDS" button to complete.
9	Recommender	Use block 9 for recommendations for award to members of the U.S. Armed Forces and foreign military personnel (leave blank for US Army Soldiers). For Servicemembers of other U.S. Armed Forces, enter the Service (for example, USAF). For foreign military personnel enter Foreign Services followed by the country and Branch of Service (for example, Japanese Defense Force).
10	Recommender	Enter recommended award, to include oak leaf cluster or number of award (in case of the AM), or appropriate device in block 10.
11	Recommender	Enter the period covered by proposed award in block 11. The date format is YYYYMMDD. In addition, the user will click on "SET DATE" button to complete the field.
12	Recommender	Enter reasons for the recommended award in block 12. Specifies if the award is for valor, heroism, meritorious achievement, meritorious service, or meritorious service under combat conditions. If interim award was made, state award given. See glossary for definitions of valor, heroism, meritorious achievement, meritorious service and meritorious service under combat conditions.
13	Recommender	Check yes or no in block 12c for posthumous award.
14	Recommender	Enter the proposed presentation date in block 13. The date format is YYYYMMDD. In addition, the user will click on "SET DATE" button to complete the field.
15	Recommender	Complete blocks 14 through 19. (Block 18 serves to clarify the status of the recommender, particularly in cases where someone outside the chain of command is making a recommendation). For historical purposes, it is imperative that the recommender sign the original DA Form 638 in block 19. The user cannot digitally sign this field until the first page is completed (includes blocks 20 and 21).

Table 3–6
Steps for preparing and processing awards using the DA Form 638—Continued

Step	Who	Required action
16	Recommender	For award of the MSM, ARCOM, and AAM use bullet statements to list the individual's meritorious achievements or Service in block 20. This block allows up to three separate achievements to be listed. A maximum of three lines may be completed per achievement. Only these three awards are completed using bullet comments on the DA Form 638. For awards of the LM and above, a narrative justification (not to exceed one page) is required and will be added as an addendum (enclosure) to the DA Form 638. (See paragraph 3–21 for heroism and valor awards).
17	Recommender	Complete the proposed citation in block 21. Citations for award of the MSM, ARCOM, and AAM are limited to nine lines. Awards higher than the MSM are limited to nine lines and may be submitted on 8 1/2 by 11-inch bond paper. Awards of the DSM and above may be up to 19 lines and submitted on 8 1/2 by 11-inch bond paper.
18	Recommender	Submit the proposed award to the individual's immediate commander or supervisor for further action.
19	Commander or supervisor	Forward the DA Form 638 to personnel office for verification of eligibility (flagging) data.
20	Personnel office	Check to see if Soldier is flagged. If flagged, check AR 600–8–22 for award eligibility. If eligible, certify by signature in block 22 and return to commander or supervisor. If ineligible, return the DA Form 638 through commander or supervisor to recommender.
21	Commander or supervisor	Complete block 23 of the DA Form 638 to approve, disapprove, upgrade, or downgrade the award recommendation (one block must be checked). If recommending downgrade or upgrade, ensure to indicate which award next to the appropriate block. Take final action and complete block 26 if authorized to do so or forward to next intermediate authority (higher commander, supervisor, or headquarters). Refer to paragraph 3-21q.
22	Intermediate authority	Complete blocks 24 and 25, as applicable. If the chain is such that more blocks are required, the addendum page to DA Form 638 must be completed.
23	Award approval authority	Final award approval authority will complete block 26. If award is approved, downgraded to a lesser award, or upgraded, forward the DA Form 638 to orders issuing authority (personnel office) for completion of part V-orders data. If approving downgrade or upgrade, ensure to indicate which award next to the appropriate block.
24	Personnel office	If award is disapproved (no award), make copies of the DA Form 638 for Soldier's records and return the original through the intermediate commander (if any) or assigned headquarters. The personnel office will make copies for the recommender, individual, and BN (unit) files. Send copy of the DA Form 638 for filing in Soldier's AMHRR.
25	Personnel office	If award is approved, downgraded, or upgraded, prepare part V, orders data to include issuing headquarters block, PO number, date, and approved award (PO number and date should match the date of the approval authority's approval as indicated in block 26c). Awards for the BSM or higher are required to receive separate PO using format 320. Prepare award certificate as outlined in table 3–2 for approval authority to sign. Send a copy of the DA Form 638 and certificate for filing in the Soldier's AMHRR.
26	Personnel office	Print orders approval authority's name and grade in block 28a and b. Use of signature stamp is authorized.
27	Personnel office	Sign name of orders approval authority in block 28d (award approval authority designee).
28	Personnel office	Complete distribution in block 31 of the DA Form 638 using the following example: Soldier (1) AMHRR (1) Unit (1) Files (1).
29	Personnel office	Prepare the award certificate (see table 3–6).
30	Personnel office	Obtain the approval authority's (commander's) signature on the certificate. (Ensure approved DA Form 638 is forwarded to approval authority with the certificate.)
31	Personnel office	Make four copies of the DA Form 638 and certificate.
32	Personnel office	Place the original certificate and Soldier's copy of the DA Form 638 into the green award binder for presentation to the Soldier.
33	Personnel office	Send one copy of the DA Form 638 and certificate to the AMHRR for filing.

Table 3–6
Steps for preparing and processing awards using the DA Form 638—Continued

Step	Who	Required action
34	Personnel office	Provide one copy of the DA Form 638 and certificate to the unit for the Soldier's S1 or unit file. For unit files, copy of the DA Form 638 and certificate will be maintained in accordance with AR 25–400–2.
35	Personnel office	File original PO or finalized DA Form 638 in awards orders file of orders issuing headquarters. Once the DA Form 638 is finalized, it becomes a PO and must be maintained in accordance with AR 25–400–2.
36	Personnel office	Submit transaction for entry of award on ERB for enlisted personnel and DA Form 4037 for officers.

Section IV

Prepare Award Certificates

3–23. Rules for preparing Army award certificates

a. Proposed certificate citations submitted to HRC, ADB for approval of heroism awards (SM and higher) and for the DSM will be typed double-spaced, no more than 12-inch font, on 8 1/2 by 11-inch paper, and may be continued on one double-spaced typewritten page. Do not submit actual certificates to HRC.

b. All Certificate citations should be limited to a maximum of nine lines.

c. Certificate citations for the MSM, ARCOM, and AAM are limited to six lines.

d. Army policy does not restrict the use of abbreviations and acronyms in award citations. However, due to the inherent historical value of the award certificate and the acts or service it represents, it is imperative that it be prepared with care so that its appearance is professional and dignified. It is also recommended that only the most commonly known abbreviations and acronyms be used in the citation. The abbreviation and/or acronym should be spelled out the first time and followed by the abbreviation and/or acronym in parenthesis. Certificates should include a brief descriptive narrative, but should not be so brief as to distract from its meaning, and should be prepared on a letter quality printer or equivalent.

e. Effective 4 March 1993, the MSM, ARCOM, and AAM and the LM, effective 5 May 2003, will no longer require the overprinted signature of the SECARMY.

3–24. Preparing Army awards certificates

The steps for preparing Army award certificates are contained in table 3–7.

Table 3–7
Steps for preparing Army awards certificates

Step	Who	Required action
1	Personnel office	Type Soldier's standard name (with rank) centered to the right of the "TO" line.
2	Personnel office	Type unit name one line below standard name line.
3	Personnel office	Type a centered and justified, citation.
4	Personnel office	For the MSM and below, the inclusive dates for the award may be typed within the citation or one line below the citation.
5	Personnel office	Type the complete date line (for example, "This 21st day of January 2017"), centered just above the Army seal. This date will be the date the award was approved.
6	Personnel office	<p>Certificates with the overprinted signature of the SECARMY will be prepared as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Type the approval authority signature block on the left side of certificate. -Obtain approval authority signature on the certificate. <p>Certificates for the LM, MSM, ARCOM, and AAM without the overprinted signature of the SECARMY will be prepared as follows:</p>

Table 3–7
Steps for preparing Army awards certificates—Continued

Step	Who	Required action
		<p>-Type the approval authority signature block on the right lower side of the certificate. The approval authority will sign on the line above his or her signature block (for example: Dennis R. Jones, Colonel, USA, Commanding).</p> <p>-Type the PO number and date on the line on the left side of the certificate (for example, Permanent Order 1–99, 1 January 2017).</p> <p>-Type the approval authority's unit and location below the line on the left side of the certificate (for example, Headquarters, 1st Infantry Division, Fort Riley, Kansas 11111–1111).</p>

Chapter 4

Good Conduct Medal and Army Reserve Components Achievement Medal

Section I

Army Good Conduct Medal

4–1. Intent

The AGCM was established by EO 8809, 28 June 1941 and was amended by EO 9323, 1943 and by EO 10444, 10 April 1953. It is awarded for exemplary behavior, efficiency, and fidelity in active Federal military service. It is awarded on a selective basis to each Soldier who distinguishes himself or herself from among his or her fellow Soldiers by exemplary conduct, efficiency, and fidelity throughout a specified period of continuous enlisted active Federal military service, as outlined in this chapter. There is no right or entitlement to the medal until the immediate commander has approved the award and the award has been announced in POs (see glossary for definition of "active Federal military service").

4–2. Personnel eligible

Personnel eligible for the AGCM are as follows:

- a.* Regular Component Enlisted Soldiers.
- b.* Enlisted AGR personnel serving on extended periods of active duty (other than for training) 10 USC and 32 USC, are eligible for award of the AGCM for qualifying service beginning on or after 1 September 1982, provided no period of the service has been duplicated by the same period of service for which the Soldier has been awarded the ARCAM. The AGCM qualification period may commence anytime during the 3 years immediately preceding the 1 September 1982 effective date provided no portion of service for the AGCM is included in a period of service for which the ARCAM was awarded.
- c.* Ready Reserve enlisted personnel ordered to active duty under 10 USC (see glossary).
- d.* Retroactively, to eligible Army of the United States enlisted personnel.

4–3. Award approval authority

- a.* Unit commanders are authorized to award the AGCM to Army enlisted personnel serving under their command jurisdiction who meet the established criteria. Where necessary, to correct conflicting or duplicate awards, previously issued general or POs may be revoked and new orders published by the unit commanders, citing this paragraph as authority.
- b.* The transition centers will review the records of enlisted personnel being separated to determine whether they qualify for the AGCM. Where possible, reasonable effort should be made to contact the unit commander before awarding the medal to qualified Servicemembers.

4–4. Basis for approval

The immediate unit commander's decision to award the AGCM will be based on his or her personal knowledge of, and the individual's official records for periods of service under previous commanders during the period for which the award is to be made.

4–5. Qualifying periods of service

Any one of the following periods of continuous enlisted active Federal military service qualifies for award of the AGCM or of an AGCM Clasp (see para 4–9) in conjunction with the criteria in paragraph 4–6:

- a.* Each 3 years completed on or after 27 August 1940.
- b.* For first award only, 1 year served entirely during the period 7 December 1941 to 2 March 1946.
- c.* For first award only, upon termination of service on or after 27 June 1950, of less than 3 years but more than 1 year. Subsequent awards must be for a completion of 3 years of continuous enlisted active Federal military service.
- d.* For first award only, upon termination of service, on or after 27 June 1950, of less than 1 year when final separation was by reason of physical disability incurred in line of duty.
- e.* For first award only, for those individuals who died before completing 1 year of active Federal military service or if the death occurred in the line of duty.

4–6. Qualifying eligibility criteria

Throughout a qualifying period, each enlisted Soldier must meet all the following criteria for an award:

- a.* The immediate commander evaluates the Soldier's character as above reproach.
- b.* The record of service indicates that the Soldier has—
 - (1) Willingly complied with the demands of the military environment.
 - (2) Been loyal and obedient to his or her superiors.
 - (3) Faithfully supported the goals of his or her organization and the Army.
 - (4) Conducted himself or herself in an exemplary manner as to distinguish him or her from fellow Soldiers.
- c.* While any record of non-judicial punishment or unfavorable action could be in conflict with recognizing the Soldier's service as exemplary, such record should not be viewed as automatically disqualifying. The commander will analyze the record, giving consideration to the nature of the infraction, the circumstances under which it occurred and when.
- d.* Suspension of favorable personnel action does not automatically terminate the eligibility period. The reason for suspension must be considered by the unit commander (for example an adverse action flag may disqualify the eligibility period whereas, a flag for weight control program that results in a Soldier achieving Army standards, typically does not result in disqualification). The approving commander must consider the totality of the Soldier's performance.
- e.* In terms of job performance, the Soldier's efficiency must be evaluated and must meet all requirements and expectations for that Soldier's grade, MOS, and experience.

4–7. Disqualification for the Army Good Conduct Medal

- a.* Conviction by courts-martial terminates a period of qualifying service; a new period begins the following day after completion of the sentence imposed by the court-martial.
- b.* Individuals whose retention is not warranted or for whom a bar to reenlistment has been approved under the provisions of AR 601–280 are not eligible for award of the AGCM.
- c.* Individuals whose retention is not warranted under standards prescribed in AR 380–67 are not eligible for award of the AGCM.
- d.* The commander will prepare a memorandum when he or she determines the Soldier is not qualified stating the rationale for his or her decision. This memorandum will include the period of disqualification and will be referred to the individual according to AR 600–37. The unit commander will consider the affected individual's statement. If the commander's decision remains the same, the records manager will upload the memorandum and the individual statement for filing in the Soldier's AMHRR. If the commander's decision to disqualify is based upon an open investigation, a disqualification memorandum should not be prepared and placed into the Soldiers AMHRR until the investigation is complete.
- e.* Disqualification for an award of the AGCM can occur at any time during a qualifying period (for example, when manner of performance or efficiency declines). The personnel office will establish the new "beginning date" for the Soldier's eligibility for award of the AGCM, enter the new date and code on the Soldier's eMILPO record, and submit the eMILPO transaction. These procedures do not apply if Soldier is disqualified under the provisions of paragraph 4–7*b*.

4–8. Additional implementing instructions

- a.* Qualifying periods of service must be continuous enlisted active Federal military service. When an interval in excess of 24 hours occurs between enlistments, that portion of service before the interruption is not creditable toward an award.
- b.* Release from enlisted status for entry into service as a cadet or midshipman at any U.S. Service academy, or discharge from enlisted status for immediate entry on active duty in an officer status is considered termination of service for awarding the AGCM. A minimum of 12 months enlisted service is required and must have been completed for first award of the AGCM (see para 4–5); otherwise, the full 3 years of qualifying enlisted service is required.

c. A qualified person scheduled for separation from active Federal military service should receive the award at his or her last duty station. In such cases, the AGCM will be processed as follows:

(1) The award is authorized up to 30 days before the Soldier's departure enroute to a transition center in CONUS or overseas.

(2) For Soldiers who are granted terminal leave prior to retirement or ETS, orders awarding second and subsequent awards of the AGCM may be issued up to 90 days before retirement or ETS date.

(3) Orders announcing such advance awards will indicate the closing date for the award prefixed with date of separation, on or about, as the response to the "dates or period of service" lead line (for example, from 31 October 2013 to date of separation on or about 30 October 2016).

d. An award made for any authorized period of less than 3 years must be for the total period of obligated active Federal military service. This applies to first award only; all other awards of the AGCM require 3 full years qualifying service.

e. Discharge under provisions of AR 635–200 for immediate (re)enlistment is not termination of service.

4–9. Subsequent awards and clasps

A clasp is authorized for wear on the AGCM to denote second or subsequent awards. Clasps authorized for second and subsequent awards are in table 4–1.

Table 4–1	
Clasps authorized for second and subsequent award of the Army Good Conduct Medal	
Award: 2d	Clasps: Bronze, 2 loops
Award: 3d	Clasps: Bronze, 3 loops
Award: 4th	Clasps: Bronze, 4 loops
Award: 5th	Clasps: Bronze, 5 loops
Award: 6th	Clasps: Silver, 1 loop
Award: 7th	Clasps: Silver, 2 loop
Award: 8th	Clasps: Silver, 3 loops
Award: 9th	Clasps: Silver, 4 loops
Award: 10th	Clasps: Silver, 5 loops
Award: 11th	Clasps: Gold, 1 loop
Award: 12th	Clasps: Gold, 2 loops
Award: 13th	Clasps: Gold, 3 loops
Award: 14th	Clasps: Gold, 4 loops
Award: 15th	Clasps: Gold, 5 loops

4–10. Army Good Conduct Medal certificate policy

a. The DA Form 4950 (Good Conduct Medal Certificate) may be presented to enlisted Soldiers only on the following occasions:

(1) Concurrent with the first award of the AGCM earned on or after 1 January 1981.

(2) Concurrent with retirement on or after 1 January 1981.

b. When presented at retirement, the DA Form 4950 will reflect the last approved award of the AGCM earned by the Soldier before retirement. The number of the last earned will be centered immediately beneath the line "THE GOOD CONDUCT MEDAL;" for example, "Sixth Award." The period shown on the certificate will be the period cited in the last award earned by the Soldier. The words "UPON HIS OR HER RETIREMENT" may be typed below the Soldier's name.

c. DA Form 4950 will not be presented for second or subsequent awards of the AGCM except as provided in paragraph 4-10a(2).

4-11. Retroactive award

a. Retroactive award of the AGCM to currently serving enlisted personnel and to officer personnel, who qualified in an enlisted status, will be processed by the unit commander, provided evidence is available to establish qualification. If sufficient evidence is not available, and Soldier has not separated from the Army, check Soldier's AMHRR for supporting documents to confirm eligibility. Upon receipt of eligibility information, the commander should take action to confirm retroactive award of the AGCM by publication of orders, or should inform the Soldier of findings of ineligibility, as appropriate.

b. Requests for award of the AGCM for ARNG and USAR members for periods of active duty based on qualifying prior active Federal military service (Regular Army and Army of the United States) will be forwarded through normal command channels to Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC-PDP-A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122-5408.

c. Requests for retroactive awards of the AGCM for veterans and retirees will be submitted to Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC-PDP-A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122-5408.

Section II

Process Award of the Army Good Conduct Medal

4-12. Rules for processing the Army Good Conduct Medal

a. Management of the AGCM is an automation-assisted program for the Regular Army.

b. The eMILPO generated AGCM Roster (AAA-199) provides commanders a tentative list of personnel eligible.

c. Periodic record screens and personnel audits may also be used to identify Soldiers who are potentially eligible for award of the AGCM.

d. Eligibility requirements for the AGCM are previously shown within this chapter.

e. Disapproval and disqualification processing for the AGCM are shown in this chapter and must be strictly adhered to protect the best interests of the Soldier and the Army alike.

4-13. Steps for processing award of the Army Good Conduct Medal

The steps for processing award of the AGCM are in table 4-2.

Table 4-2
Steps for processing award of the Army Good Conduct Medal

Step	Who	Required action
1.	Soldier	Becomes eligible for consideration for the AGCM.
2.	Unit personnel office	Generates a quarterly AAA-199 that contains Soldier names of those eligible for consideration for the next 90 days.
3.	Unit personnel office	Sorts the AAA-199 roster by company within the BN and forwards AAA-199 rosters to respective commanders for review and approval or disapproval. Maintains suspense copy to ensure action is accomplished within the established suspense date.
4.	Company headquarters	Receives the AAA-199 roster with names of the eligible Soldiers.
5.	Company headquarters	Verifies that all Soldiers on the AAA-199 roster are currently in the unit. Advises personnel office of any problems with the AAA-199 roster.
6.	Company first sergeant (ISG)	Receives the AAA-199 roster and review for potentially disqualified Soldiers. ISG reviews for eligibility with the respective platoon sergeants.
7.	Company ISG	Presents recommendations to the company commander.

Table 4–2
Steps for processing award of the Army Good Conduct Medal—Continued

Step	Who	Required action
8.	Company commander	Reviews the AAA–199 roster and indicates “YES” for approval or “NO” for disapproval and returns annotated AAA–199 roster to the BN personnel office.
9.	Company commander	If Soldier is disqualified, company commander will refer this decision to the Soldier and action will be processed per AR 600–37 and paragraph 4–7.
10.	Unit personnel office	Reviews the AAA–199 roster to ensure all processing actions have been accomplished.
11.	Unit personnel office	Initiates “Request for orders” to award AGCM or clasp to recommended Soldier.
12.	Unit personnel office	Prepares DA Form 4950 for Soldiers who are receiving their first or last (retirement or separation) AGCM. (See AGCM certificate policy in para 4–10.)
13.	Unit personnel office	Forwards disqualification documents to Soldier’s AMHRR (HRC) per paragraph 4–7c.
14.	Unit personnel office	Annotates and files a suspense copy of the AAA–199 roster. Submits eMILPO transaction to update eligibility data fields as appropriate.
15.	Unit personnel office	Distributes AGCM orders as follows: a. Soldier-three copies. b. AMHRR-one copy. c. Unit-one copy. d. File-one copy.
16.	Unit personnel office	Sends award elements, certificates, and orders to the appropriate unit.
17.	BN/company commander	Conducts award ceremony per paragraphs 1–33 and 4–10.

Section III

Army Reserve Components Achievement Medal

4–14. Intent

The ARCAM was established by the SECARMY on 3 March 1971 (AGO 1971–30), and amended by AGO 1974–4. It is awarded for exemplary behavior, efficiency, and fidelity while serving as a member of an ARNG unit or USAR TPU or as an IMA. The first design bears the inscription "United States Army Reserve," the other design bears the inscription "Army National Guard."

4–15. Personnel eligible

The ARCAM is authorized for award to Army personnel in the rank of COL/O–6 and below. The individual must have been a member of an ARNG unit or USAR TPU. The medal is also awarded to USAR Soldiers serving as IMAs after completing qualifying service and on recommendation of the unit commander or HQDA official to which the IMA is assigned. AGR Soldiers and officers are not authorized award of the ARCAM. AGR Soldiers (enlisted) are eligible for the AGCM under the provisions of paragraph 4–2.

4–16. Award approval authority

- Approval authority for award of the ARCAM for ARNG Man-Day (M–DAY) units and USAR TPU Soldiers is the Soldier’s unit commander.
- Approval authority for award of the ARCAM to USAR IMA Soldiers is the personnel office for the unit where the IMA Soldier is assigned.
- Orders are not published for the award of this medal. ARCAM approval is announced using an official memorandum. The records custodian will annotate the Soldier’s records and place the memorandum in the Soldier’s AMHRR.

4–17. Peacetime and wartime applicability

- The ARCAM is applicable to Army RC Soldiers during peacetime and wartime. However, during periods of war, the length of qualifying service is subject to change at the discretion of the SECARMY.
- The AGCM is applicable to RC enlisted Soldiers ordered to active duty under 10 USC, in support of peacetime and wartime contingency operations. Refer to paragraphs 4–2, 4–5, and 4–6. When qualifying periods of TPU service are

broken by such mobilization, the periods of service prior to the mobilization will be added to the period following the mobilization for ARCAM eligibility. The qualifying time for awarding of the ARCAM served prior (refer to para 4–18d(3)) to activation and/or mobilization will not be lost and will continue to count toward award of the ARCAM once personnel are no longer activated and/or mobilized. The period of service used to award the AGCM cannot be used toward award of the ARCAM. This change is retroactive to 11 September 2001.

4–18. Basis or criteria for approval

a. Between 3 March 1972 and 28 March 1995, the ARCAM was authorized on completion of 4 qualifying years of service with a RC unit.

b. Effective 28 March 1995, the period of qualifying service for award of the ARCAM was reduced from 4 qualifying years to 3 qualifying years. That is, Soldiers completing 3 qualifying years of service on or after 28 March 1995 are eligible for ARCAM consideration. This change is not retroactive.

c. A qualifying year of service is one in which a Reserve Soldier earns a minimum of 50 retirement points during his or her retirement year. Qualifying service for computation purposes is based only by retirement ending year dates.

d. Awards of the ARCAM must be made under the following conditions:

(1) Such years of qualifying service must have been consecutive except for the wartime provisions noted in paragraph 4–17. A period of more than 24 hours between Reserve enlistments or an officer's service will be considered a break in service. Credit toward earning the ARCAM must begin anew after a break in service. Service while attending Officer Candidate School or Warrant Officer Candidate School will be considered enlisted service and termination will not occur when the Soldier is commissioned or appointed a warrant officer.

(2) Although only unit service may be credited for award of the ARCAM, consecutive Ready Reserve service between periods of unit service will not be considered as a break in service. Ready Reserve consists of units or reserves, or both, liable for active duty as prescribed by law (10 USC 12301 and 12302). Creditable service in the first unit may be added to a subsequent unit to determine total qualifying service.

(3) Enlisted Soldiers who are ordered to active duty or mobilized in support of ongoing operations from the ARNG, USAR TPU, or as a USAR IMA for 365 days or more (not for training) will be awarded the ARCAM if they have completed 2 of the 3 years of qualifying service. Eligibility for the AGCM starts on the effective date of the active duty order. Note. Soldiers with less than 2 years of qualifying service will not be awarded the ARCAM. Service lost may be recovered if the Soldier is separated honorably from the active duty or mobilization tour and reverts back to TPU service. For example, a Soldier serves 1 year and 6 months of qualifying service and is ordered to active duty. This qualifying service is not sufficient for award of the ARCAM. When the Soldier completes the active duty tour, that 1 year and 6 months is applied towards the next award of the ARCAM. Enlisted Soldiers (except AGR) whose periods of active duty do not meet the criteria outlined in paragraphs 4–2, 4–5, and 4–6 (AGCM), will continue to receive credit of qualified time toward the award of the ARCAM.

(4) All officers (COL/O–6 and below) who are ordered to active duty (not for training) from the ARNG, USAR TPU, or IMA will continue to receive credit of qualified time towards the award of ARCAM.

(5) The member must have exhibited honest and faithful service as is in accordance with the standards of conduct, courage, and duty required by law and customs of the service of a member of the same grade as the individual to whom the standard is being applied.

(6) A member must be recommended for the award by his or her unit commander whose recommendation is based on personal knowledge of the individual and the individual's official records of periods of service under prior commanders during the period for which the award is made. A commander may not delay award or extend the qualifying period for misconduct. A determination that service is not honorable as prescribed negates the entire period of the award.

4–19. Disqualification for the Army Reserve Component Achievement Medal

a. Conviction by courts-martial terminates a period of qualifying service; a new period begins the following day after completion of the sentence imposed by the court-martial.

b. Individuals whose retention is not warranted or for whom a bar to reenlistment has been approved under the provisions of AR 601–280 are not eligible for award of the ARCAM.

c. Individuals whose retention is not warranted under standards prescribed in AR 380–67 are not eligible for award of the ARCAM.

d. In instances of disqualification as determined by the unit commander, the commander will prepare a memorandum stating the rationale for his or her decision. This memorandum will include the period of disqualification and will be referred to the individual according to AR 600–37. The unit commander will consider the affected individual's statement. If the commander's decision remains the same, the records manager will upload the memorandum and the individual statement for filing in the Soldier's AMHRR.

e. Disqualification for an award of the ARCAM can occur at any time during a qualifying period (for example, when manner of performance or efficiency declines). The personnel office will establish the new “beginning date” for the Soldier’s eligibility for award of the ARCAM.

4–20. Unqualified service

- a. Service performed in the RC of the USAF, USN, USMC, or USCG may not be credited for award of the ARCAM.
- b. Release from Army RC status for entry into service as a cadet or midshipman at any U.S. Service academy or discharge from Army RC for immediate entry in the Regular Army, in an officer or enlisted status, is considered termination of service for the purpose of qualifying for the ARCAM.
- c. Service while in an enlisted AGR status may not be credited toward award of the ARCAM. RC Soldiers whose service qualifies them for award of the AGCM are not eligible for award of the ARCAM.

4–21. Subsequent awards and oak leaf clusters

Second and succeeding awards of the ARCAM are denoted by oak leaf clusters.

Section IV

Process Award of the Army Reserve Components Achievement Medal

4–22. Rules for processing the Army Reserve Components Achievement Medal

- a. Management of the ARCAM is a partially automation-assisted program.
- b. Each unit is responsible to generate a monthly suspense roster of potential USAR Soldiers who are eligible for award of the ARCAM based on the anniversary date of qualifying years of service.
- c. Periodic record screens and personnel audits may also be used to identify Soldiers who are potentially eligible for award of the ARCAM.
- d. Eligibility criteria for the ARCAM are previously shown within this chapter.
- e. Commanders will consider all Soldiers eligible for the ARCAM and approve the ARCAM when appropriate.
- f. The Soldier’s unit will publish the memorandum awarding the ARCAM and make the following distribution:
 - (1) One copy to Soldier.
 - (2) One copy to AMHRR.
- g. The Soldier will ensure his or her DA Form 2–1 (Personnel Qualification Record) reflects the award of the ARCAM.
- h. Soldiers will be promptly notified, with reasons therefore, whenever they are disapproved for award of an ARCAM.
- i. New beginning dates for qualifying service will be expeditiously put into the Total Army Personnel Database-Reserve whenever there are changes, that is, recent award, disqualification, and break in qualifying service.
- j. Award of the ARCAM to ARNG Soldiers will be governed by the criteria established for the decoration, and the processing will follow the general rules listed above.
- k. Specific detailed step-by-step procedures for award of the ARCAM to ARNG Soldiers will be governed and established by the separate state and territorial Adjutants General and the CG, District of Columbia ARNG.

4–23. Steps for processing award of the Army Reserve Components Achievement Medal for troop program unit Soldiers

The steps for processing award of the ARCAM for TPU Soldiers are in table 4–3.

Table 4–3
Steps for Processing Award of the Army Reserve Components Achievement Medal for troop program unit Soldiers

Step	Who	Required action
1	Soldier	Becomes eligible for consideration for the ARCAM.
2	Unit personnel office	Generates a monthly AAA–199 roster of Soldiers by unit.
3	Unit personnel office	Ensures each unit that has Soldiers on the AAA–199 roster receives a copy of the roster.
4	Unit personnel office	Receives the AAA–199 roster with names of the eligible Soldiers.
5	Unit personnel office	Verifies that all Soldiers on the AAA–199 roster are currently in the unit. Advises BN personnel office of any problems with the AAA–199 roster.

Section V

Award of the Army Reserve Components Achievement Medal to Individual Mobilization Augmentation Soldiers

4–24. Guidance

Award of the ARCAM to IMA Soldiers will be governed by the criteria established for the decoration, and processing will follow the rules in paragraph 4–22 and steps in table 4–3.

4–25. Procedures

Award of the ARCAM to IMA Soldiers will be performed by the personnel office for the unit where the IMA Soldier is assigned. The unit personnel office will ensure the ARCAM is awarded to all IMA Soldiers assigned, which will include the verification of creditable qualifying service as noted in paragraph 4–18. If the IMA Soldier is eligible for award of the ARCAM, the unit personnel office will prepare and complete the award documentation for the ARCAM (memorandum format) and provide a completed copy of the order to the Soldier for his or her records.

Chapter 5

U.S. Army Service Medals and Service Ribbons

Section I

Overview

5–1. Intent

Service (campaign) medals and service ribbons denote honorable performance of military duty within specified limited dates in specified geographical areas. With the exception of the ASR, the NCOPDR, and the ARCOTR, service medals and service ribbons are awarded only for active Federal military service. Orders are not published for service medals, but they are annotated in personnel records. Award of U.S. service medals (sec II, of this chapter) does not preclude award of foreign and international service medals (chap 9, sec II).

5–2. Service medals and ribbons awarded by other U.S. Services

Service medals and ribbons awarded by other U.S. Services may be worn on the Army uniform except the Air Force Longevity Service Award Ribbon and Air Force and Navy Marksmanship ribbons. Service and training ribbons awarded by other U.S. Services will be worn after U.S. Army service and training ribbons and before foreign awards. Refer to AR 670–1 for additional guidance.

Section II

U.S. Army Service Medals and Ribbons Available for Issue

5–3. Army Reserve Components Overseas Training Ribbon

a. The ARCOTR was established by the SECARMY on 11 July 1984 as announced in AGO 1990–15. It is awarded to members of the RC of the Army (ARNG and USAR), for successful completion of annual training or ADT for a period not less than 10 consecutive duty days on foreign soil. All ARNG and USAR Soldiers who accompany the RC unit (including unit cells) to which they are assigned or attached as active duty for operational support during overseas training are also eligible for the award. Effective 11 July 1984, all members of the ARNG and USAR are eligible for this award if they were active Reserve status members of the ARNG, USAR (not on active duty in the Regular Army), or AGR Soldiers at the time their unit underwent annual training or ADT on foreign soil.

b. The ARCOTR was designed specifically to recognize participation in training exercises or completion of annual training on foreign soil. RC personnel (including AGR) residing overseas, who complete their required training at the same overseas location, are not eligible for the ARCOTR.

c. All AGR personnel, not assigned to a TPU, are also eligible for award of the ARCOTR provided they are ordered overseas specifically as advance party to, simultaneously with, or in support of operations of RC units training overseas. Ten consecutive days overseas must be met.

d. The ARCOTR may be awarded retroactively to those personnel who successfully completed annual training or ADT on foreign soil in a Reserve status prior to 11 July 1984 provided they have an active status as defined above on or after 11 July 1984.

e. Soldiers must be credited with completion of at least 10 consecutive duty days outside the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and U.S. possessions and territories in the performance of duties in conjunction with Regular Army, Joint services, or Allied Forces. The day of departure counts; the day of return does not.

f. The ARCOTR is a training ribbon, which does not conflict with service medals or decorations. Numerals will be used to denote second and subsequent awards of the ARCOTR (see para 6–4).

5–4. Overseas Service Ribbon

a. The OSR was established by the SECARMY on 10 April 1981 as announced in AGO 1990–15. It is awarded to Soldiers of the U.S. Army for successful completion of overseas tours.

b. Effective 1 August 1981, all Soldiers of the Regular Army, ARNG, and USAR in an active Reserve status are eligible for this award. The ribbon may be awarded retroactively to those personnel who were credited with successful completion of an overseas tour before 1 August 1981 provided they had an Regular Army status as defined above on or after 1 August 1981.

c. Soldiers must be credited with a successful completion of an overseas tour in accordance with AR 614–30. Qualifying overseas service with another branch of the U.S. Armed Forces will be recognized with the OSR.

d. As an exception to paragraph 5–4c, RC Soldiers who were mobilized and dispatched overseas to locations outside the theater of operations during Operations DESERT SHIELD and DESERT STORM (2 August 1990 to 11 April 1991) are eligible for award of the OSR without regard to the time served overseas as long as the overseas service is not recognized with another U.S. service medal.

e. Numerals will be used to denote second and subsequent awards of the OSR (see para 6–4).

f. For initial award of the OSR only, an individual may be posthumously awarded (on or after 1 August 1981) the OSR before completion of the overseas tour, provided the Soldier's death is ruled in the line of duty.

5–5. Army Service Ribbon

a. The ASR was established by the SECARMY on 10 April 1981 as announced in AGO 1990–15. It is awarded to Soldiers of the U.S. Army for successful completion of initial entry training.

b. Effective 1 August 1981, all members of the Regular Army, ARNG, and USAR in an active Reserve status are eligible for this award. The ribbon may be awarded retroactively to those personnel who completed the required training before 1 August 1981 provided they had an Regular Army status as defined above on or after 1 August 1981.

c. The ASR is authorized for wear upon completion of initial military training. This includes advanced individual training for enlisted Soldiers and branch-specific basic officer leadership course for commissioned officers. For personnel assigned a MOS or AOC based on civilian or other service acquired skills, this ribbon will be authorized upon honorable completion of 4 months active service.

d. Only one award of the ASR is authorized, regardless of whether a Soldier completes both officer and enlisted initial entry training.

e. An individual may be posthumously awarded (on or after 1 August 1981) the Army Service Ribbon prior to completion of the requisite training or time in service, provided the Soldier's death is ruled in the line of duty.

5–6. Noncommissioned Officer Professional Development Ribbon

a. The NCOPDR was established by the SECARMY on 10 April 1981 as announced in AGO 1990–15. It is awarded to Regular Army, ARNG, and USAR Soldiers for successful completion of designated NCO professional development courses.

b. Soldiers must successfully complete one or more of the courses listed in AR 350–1, which are further described on the Army Training Requirements and Resources System website (<https://www.atrrs.army.mil/>).

c. Acceptable evidence of graduation is a diploma, certificate, or a letter signed by an appropriate service school official. Graduates of NCO Academy courses conducted prior to 1976 for the Regular Army, and 1980 for RCs, will be given credit for the primary level only.

d. Effective 1 August 1981, all Regular Army, ARNG, and USAR Soldiers in an active status are eligible for this award for satisfactory completion of the respective NCO Education System or RC–NCO Education System courses. The NCOPDR consists of the basic ribbon with numeral devices of 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6, which signify satisfactory completion of the respective levels of NCO professional development courses as outlined in table 5–1.

e. Soldiers who have been authorized by their local commanders to attend local NCO courses or training conducted by the other Services, except the Sergeants Major Course and who qualify for or are awarded another Service's training ribbon will not wear the other Service's ribbons on the Army uniform nor will they be granted Army course equivalency recognition.

f. A change approved in February 1989 completely revised the wear policy of numerals on ribbons and award suspension elements. Simultaneously, TRADOC announced that the First Sergeant Course was not a recognized element of the NCO Professional Development Training System. Because of the impact of these two far-reaching policy changes, no grandfathering is allowed for Regular Army or RC Soldiers concerning the wear of numerals on the NCOPDR. Only the numerals 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 are authorized for wear on the ribbon signifying satisfactory completion of the respective levels of NCO professional development courses as outlined in table 5–1.

Table 5–1
Noncommissioned Officer Education System creditable courses for award Noncommissioned Officer's Professional Development Ribbon and devices

Level	Current creditable course	Former creditable courses	Device
Primary ¹	Basic Leaders Course	Primary Noncommissioned Course Primary Leadership Course Primary Technical Course Primary Leadership Development Course Warrior Leaders Course	Basic ribbon
Basic ¹	Advanced Leaders Course	Basic Noncommissioned Course Basic Technical Course	Numeral 2
Intermediate ¹	Senior Leaders Course	Advanced Noncommissioned Officer Course	Numeral 3 ²
Advanced ¹	Master Leaders Course		Numeral 4 ²
Senior ¹	Sergeants Major Course	U.S. Army Sergeants Major Academy	Numeral 5 ^{2,3,4}
Executive ¹	Nominative Leaders Course		Numeral

Note:

¹ Once a Soldier has been awarded the NCOPDR upon graduation from the Basic Leaders Course, subsequent appropriate numerals will be awarded to identify completion of higher level NCO Education System.

² Master sergeants who did not attend the MLC prior to fiscal year (FY) 18 but are selected for the Sergeants Major Course (SMC) will wear numeral 5 upon successful completion of the SMC. Such NCO's will continue to wear numeral 3 until SMC completion.

³ Senior NCOs selected by the U.S. Army Sergeants Major Academy who completed equivalent resident courses conducted by the other Services prior to 28 April 2011 will wear the NCOPDR with numeral 5.

⁴ Sergeant majors who successfully graduated from the SMC are grandfathered from the requirement to attend the MLC and are authorized to wear the numeral 5.

5–7. Army Sea Duty Ribbon

On 17 April 2006, the Principal Deputy ASA (M&RA) approved the establishment of the ASDR. It is awarded to Soldiers of the Regular Army, the ARNG and the USAR for completion of designated periods of sea duty aboard Class A and Class B U.S. Army Vessels, as defined in AR 56–9. The ASDR is also authorized to be awarded for duty aboard other qualifying vessels when the vessels meet the requirements of AR 600–88, other qualifying vessels.

a. *Description.* The ASDR consists of the basic ribbon with service star appurtenances, which signify the completion of respective periods of qualifying sea duty.

b. *Requirements for award.*

(1) *Qualified sea duty.* All Servicemembers regardless of component, must complete 2 years (defined as 720 days) of qualified sea duty on a Class A or B U.S. Army Vessel or duty aboard other qualifying vessels when such vessels meet the requirements of AR 600–88, to be awarded the ASDR. Subsequent awards are authorized upon completion of each additional 2 years of qualified sea duty up to 20 years of sea duty, as outlined in table 5–2.

(2) *Combat zone circumstances.* For first award only, any Servicemember serving on qualifying vessels in a combat zone for a minimum of 30 consecutive days is qualified for the ASDR.

(3) *For Servicemembers of other Services.* Servicemembers of other Services are authorized to be awarded the ASDR as outlined in paragraphs 5–7b(1) and (2), consistent with their respective Service policies and concurrence, in accordance with paragraph 1–37.

c. *Posthumous award.* For initial award only, an individual may be posthumously awarded the ASDR prior to completion of service criteria as defined above, provided the individual's death is ruled in the line of duty.

d. Award approval authority. The Chief, Maritime Qualification Division, is the approval authority for award of the ASDR to eligible Servicemembers. Eligible Servicemembers or their next of kin may submit requests for the ASDR to Chief, Maritime Qualification Division, 461 Kerr Road, Fort Eustis, VA 23604–5403.

e. Retroactive award. The ASDR may be awarded retroactively to those personnel who were credited with service as defined in paragraph 5–7*b* after 1 August 1952, the activation date of the first heavy boat company in the Transportation Corps. Eligible personnel or their next of kin may submit requests for the ASDR to Chief, Maritime Qualification Division, 461 Kerr Road, Fort Eustis, VA 23604–5403. Requests should include the individual’s full name, social security number or serial number, dates of service, DD Form 214 (Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty) (if applicable), and information concerning the individual’s qualifying sea service duty.

Table 5–2
Service stars authorized for second and subsequent award of the Army Sea Duty Ribbon

Award: 2d (4 years of qualified service)
Service Star: 1 Bronze Service Star
Award: 3d (6 years of qualified service)
Service Star: 2 Bronze Service Stars
Award: 4th (8 years of qualified service)
Service Star: 3 Bronze Service Stars
Award: 5th (10 years of qualified service)
Service Star: 4 Bronze Service Stars
Award: 6th (12 years of qualified service)
Service Star: 1 Silver Service Star
Award: 7th (14 years of qualified service)
Service Star: 1 Silver and Bronze Service Star
Award: 8th (16 years of qualified service)
Service Star: 1 Silver Service Star and 2 Bronze Service Stars
Award: 9th (18 years of qualified service)
Service Star: 1 Silver Service Star and 3 Bronze Service Stars
Award: 10th and final
Service Star: 1 Gold Star

5–8. Army of Occupation Medal

a. The Army of Occupation Medal was established by War Department General Orders 32, 1946. It is awarded for service for 30 consecutive days at a normal post of duty (as contrasted to inspector, visitor, courier, escort, passenger, TDY, or detached service) while assigned to any of the following:

(1) Army of Occupation of Germany (exclusive of Berlin) between 9 May 1945 and 5 May 1955. Service between 9 May and 8 November 1945 will be counted only if the European-African-Middle Eastern Campaign Medal was awarded for service before 9 May 1945.

(a) Service for the prescribed period with a unit, which has been designated in AGOs as having met the requirement for the Berlin Airlift device.

(b) Service for which the individual was awarded the Berlin Airlift device in orders issued by appropriate field authority.

(2) Army of Occupation of Austria between 9 May 1945 and 27 July 1955. Service between 9 May and 8 November 1945 will be counted only if the European-African-Middle Eastern Campaign Medal was awarded for service before 9 May 1945.

(3) Army of Occupation of Berlin between 9 May 1945 and 2 October 1990. Service between 9 May and 8 November 1945 will be counted only if the European-African-Middle Eastern Campaign Medal was awarded for service before 9 May 1945.

(4) Army of Occupation of Italy between 9 May 1945 and 15 September 1947 in the compartment of Venezia Giulia E. Zara or Province of Udine or with a unit in Italy as designated in AGO 1947–4. Service between 9 May and 8 November 1945 will be counted only if the European-African-Middle Eastern Campaign Medal was awarded for service before 9 May 1945.

(5) Army of Occupation of Japan between 3 September 1945 and 27 April 1952 in the four main islands of Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, and Kyushu, the surrounding smaller islands of the Japanese homeland, the Ryukyu Islands, and the Bonin-Volcano Islands. Service between 3 September 1945 and 2 March 1946 will be counted only if the Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal was awarded for service before 3 September 1945. In addition, service that meets the requirements for the KSM as prescribed in para 5–8 will not be counted in determining eligibility for this medal.

(6) Army of Occupation of Korea between 3 September 1945 and 29 June 1949, inclusive. Service between 3 September 1945 and 2 March 1946 will be counted only if the Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal was awarded for service before 3 September 1945.

b. The Army of Occupation Medal Clasps and the Berlin Airlift device are authorized for wear on the Army of Occupation Medal. They are as follows:

(1) *The Army of Occupation Medal Clasp.* Soldiers who served in the European Theater during the occupation of Europe will wear the clasp inscribed "Germany." Soldiers who served in the Far East Theater during the occupation of the Far East will wear the Clasp inscribed "Japan." Clasps bearing other inscriptions are not authorized. (The Army of Occupation Medal Clasp is described in para 6–10).

(2) *The Berlin Airlift device.* This device is awarded for service of 92 consecutive days with a unit credited with participation in the Berlin Airlift, or by competent field authority on an individual basis. Qualifying service must have been entirely within the period from 26 June 1948 to 30 September 1949, inclusive. Orders announcing award of the Berlin Airlift device will specifically award the Army of Occupation Medal to persons not otherwise eligible.

5–9. Army of Occupation of Germany Medal

The Army of Occupation of Germany Medal was established by an Act of Congress 21 November 1941, (55 Stat 781). It is awarded for service in Germany or Austria-Hungary between 12 November 1918 and 11 July 1923.

5–10. World War I Victory Medal

a. The World War I Victory Medal was established by War Department General Order 48, 1919. The medal is awarded for service between 6 April 1917 and 11 November 1918 or with either of the following expeditions:

(1) American Expeditionary Forces in European Russia between 12 November 1918 and 5 August 1919.

(2) American Expeditionary Forces Siberia between 23 November 1918 and 1 April 1920.

b. Battle clasps, service clasps, and service stars are authorized appurtenances to be worn on the World War I Victory Medal. (See chap 6 for specific details.)

Section III

U.S. Service Medals and Ribbons No Longer Available

5–11. Civil War Campaign Medal

This medal was established by War Department General Order 12, 1907. It is awarded for service between 15 April 1861 and 9 April 1865, or in Texas between 15 April 1861 and 20 August 1866.

5–12. Indian Campaign Medal

This medal was established by War Department General Order 12, 1907. It is awarded for service in a campaign against any tribes or in any areas listed below, during the indicated period.

a. Southern Oregon, Idaho, northern California, and Nevada between 1865 and 1868.

b. Comanche and confederate tribes in Kansas, Colorado, Texas, New Mexico, and Indian Territory between 1867 and 1875.

c. Modoc War in 1872 and 1873.

d. Apaches in Arizona in 1873.

e. Northern Cheyenne and Sioux in 1876 and 1877.

f. Nez Perce' War in 1877.

g. Bannock War in 1878.

h. Northern Cheyenne in 1878 and 1879.

i. Sheep-Eaters, Paiutes, and Bannocks between June and October 1879.

j. Ute in Colorado and Utah between September 1879 and November 1880.

k. Apache in Arizona and New Mexico in 1885 and 1886.

l. Sioux in South Dakota between November 1890 and January 1891.

m. Hostile Indians in any action in which U.S. troops were killed or wounded between 1865 and 1891.

5–13. Spanish Campaign Medal

This medal was established by War Department General Order 5, 1905. It is awarded for service ashore in, or on the high seas enroute to, any of the following countries:

- a.* Cuba between 11 May and 17 July 1898.
- b.* Puerto Rico between 24 July and 13 August 1898.
- c.* Philippine Islands between 30 June and 16 August 1898.

5–14. Spanish War Service Medal

This medal was established by an Act of Congress of 9 July 1918 (40 Stat 873). It is awarded for service between 20 April 1898 and 11 April 1899, to persons not eligible for the Spanish Campaign Medal.

5–15. Army of Cuban Occupation Medal

This medal was established by War Department General Order 40, 1915. It is awarded for service in Cuba between 18 July 1898 and 20 May 1902.

5–16. Army of Puerto Rican Occupation Medal

This medal was established by War Department Compilation of Orders, change 15, 4 February 1919. It is awarded for service in Puerto Rico between 14 August and 10 December 1898.

5–17. Philippine Campaign Medal

This medal was established by War Department General Order 5, 1905. It is awarded for service in the Philippine Islands under any of the following conditions:

- a.* Ashore between 4 February 1899 and 4 July 1902.
- b.* Ashore in the Department of Mindanao between 4 February 1899 and 31 December 1904.
- c.* Against the Pulajanes on Leyte between 20 July 1906 and 30 June 1907, or on Samar between 2 August 1904 and 30 June 1907.
- d.* With any of the following expeditions:
 - (1) Against Pala on Jolo between April and May 1905.
 - (2) Against Datu Ali on Mindanao in October 1905.
 - (3) Against hostile Moros on Mount Bud-Dajo, Jolo, March 1906.
 - (4) Against hostile Moros on Mount Bagsac, Jolo, between January and July 1913.
 - (5) Against hostile Moros on Mindanao or Jolo between 1910 and 1913.
- e.* In any action against hostile natives in which U.S. troops were killed or wounded between 4 February 1899 and 31 December 1913.

5–18. Philippine Congressional Medal

This medal was established by an Act of Congress 29 June 1906 (34 Stat 621). It is awarded for service meeting all the following conditions:

- a.* Under a call of the President, entered the Army between 21 April and 26 October 1898.
- b.* Served beyond the date on which entitled to discharge.
- c.* Ashore in the Philippine Islands between 4 February 1899 and 4 July 1902.

5–19. China Campaign Medal

This medal was established by War Department General Order 5, 1905. It is awarded for service ashore in China with the Peking Relief Expedition between 20 June 1900 and 27 May 1901.

5–20. Army of Cuban Pacification Medal

This medal was established by War Department General Order 96, 1909. It is awarded for service in Cuba between 6 October 1906 and 1 April 1909.

5–21. Mexican Service Medal

This medal was established by War Department General Order 155, 1917. It is awarded for service in any of the following expeditions or engagements:

- a.* Vera Cruz Expedition in Mexico between 24 April and 26 November 1914.
- b.* Punitive Expedition in Mexico between 14 March 1916 and 7 February 1917.

- c. Buena Vista, Mexico, 1 December 1917.
- d. San Bernardino Canon, Mexico, 26 December 1917.
- e. Le Grulla, Texas, 8 and 9 January 1918.
- f. Pílares, Mexico, 28 March 1918.
- g. Nogales, Arizona, 1 to 5 November 1915 or 27 August 1918.
- h. El Paso, Texas, and Juarez, Mexico, 15 and 16 June 1919.
- i. Any action against hostile Mexicans in which U.S. troops were killed or wounded between 12 April 1911 and 7 February 1917.

5–22. Mexican Border Service Medal

This medal was established by an Act of Congress 9 July 1918 (40 Stat 873). It was awarded for service between 9 May 1916 and 24 March 1917, or with the Mexican Border Patrol between 1 January 1916 and 6 April 1917, to persons not eligible for the Mexican Service Medal.

5–23. Replacement

The medals listed in section III are no longer issued by DA. They may be purchased from civilian dealers in military insignia and some Army exchanges at no expense to the U.S. Government.

Chapter 6

Appurtenances, Lapel Buttons, and Miniature Decorations

Section I

Overview

6–1. Intent

- a. Appurtenances are devices affixed to service or suspension ribbons or worn instead of medals or ribbons. They are worn to denote additional awards, participation in a specific event, or other distinguishing characteristics of the award. The MOH flag is categorized as an appurtenance of the MOH.
- b. Commanders authorized to approve the various decorations, service medals, service ribbons, and lapel buttons will likewise requisition (see para 1–47) and provide the applicable appurtenances described in this chapter to personnel who are so recognized.
- c. The issue, reissue, and replacement of these devices will be governed by the same provisions that apply to the issue, reissue, and replacement of the basic decoration (see para 1–43).

6–2. Service ribbons

- a. Service ribbons are identical to the suspension ribbon of the medals they represent, mounted on bars equipped with attaching devices, and are issued for wear in place of medals.
- b. The MOH is the only decoration authorized a neck ribbon. The service ribbon for the MOH is the same color as the neckband, showing five stars in the form of an "M". (See AR 670–1 for wear of service ribbons).

Section II

Service Ribbon Appurtenances

6–3. Oak leaf clusters

An oak leaf cluster is a bronze or silver twig of four oak leaves with three acorns on the stem, 13/32-inch long for the suspension ribbon, and 5/16-inch long for the service ribbon bar and the unit award. The oak leaf cluster is issued to denote award of second and succeeding awards of decorations (other than the AM), the ARCAM, and unit awards. A silver oak leaf cluster is worn instead of five bronze oak leaf clusters. If the number of authorized oak leaf clusters exceeds four, a second ribbon is authorized for wear. When wearing the second ribbon, place it after the first ribbon; the second ribbon counts as one award. Wear no more than four oak leaf clusters on each ribbon. If the receipt of future awards reduces the number of oak leaf clusters sufficiently (that is, a silver oak leaf clusters for five awards), remove the second ribbon and place the appropriate number of devices on a single ribbon. Oak leaf clusters are not issued for the LM awarded in degrees to foreign nationals. Five-sixteenths inch oak leaf clusters joined together in series of 2, 3, and 4 clusters are authorized for optional purchase and wear on service ribbons, and unit award emblems.

6-4. Numerals

a. Arabic numerals 3/16 inch in height are issued instead of a medal or ribbon for second and succeeding awards of the AM, MFO Medal, OSR, the NCOPDR, AFRM, and the ARCOTR. The ribbon denotes the first award and numerals starting with the numeral 2 denote the number of subsequent awards. The numeral worn on the NCOPDR will denote the highest completed level of NCO development (see para 5-6). The numerals are to be centered on the suspension ribbon of the medal or the ribbon bar.

b. See AR 670-1 for proper placement of numerals on service ribbons.

6-5. "V" device

a. The "V" device is a bronze block letter, V, 1/4-inch high with serifs at the top of either side of the V. It is worn to denote participation in acts of heroism involving conflict with an armed enemy. It was originally worn only on the suspension and service ribbons of the BSM to denote an award made for heroism (valor). Effective 29 February 1964, the "V" device was also authorized for wear on the AM and ARCOM for heroic acts or valorous deeds not warranting awards of the DFC or the BSM with "V" device. Effective 25 June 1963, the "V" device was authorized additionally for wear on the Joint Service Commendation Medal when the award is for acts of valor (heroism) during participation in combat operations.

b. In the case of multiple "V" devices for the same award, only one "V" device is worn on the service ribbon. Refer to AR 670-1 and DA Pam 670-1 for proper wear of devices on service ribbons.

c. Any use of the "V" device other than to denote valor is prohibited in accordance with 7 January 2016 SECDEF Memorandum.

d. Refer to table 3-1 for Army awards that are eligible for the "V" device and table 1 in the DODI 1348.33 for joint awards.

6-6. "C" device

Servicemembers will receive appropriate recognition for qualifying meritorious service or achievement performed under combat conditions. Although such performance does not rise to the level of valor, it deserves to be distinguished from performance in peacetime or other situations where Servicemembers are not directly exposed to hostile action or the significant risk of hostile action.

a. Effective 7 January 2016, the "C" device is placed on multi-purpose decorations to denote the award recognizes meritorious service or achievement under combat conditions. The "C" device is only authorized if the service or achievement was performed while the Servicemember was personally exposed to hostile action, or was at significant risk of exposure to hostile action:

- (1) While engaged in action against an enemy of the United States;
- (2) While engaged in military operations involving conflict with an opposing foreign force; or
- (3) While serving with friendly foreign forces engaged in an armed conflict against an opposing armed force in which the United States is not a belligerent party.

b. Award of the "C" device is determined solely on the specific circumstances under which the service or achievement was performed. The award is not determined by geographic location.

(1) The fact that the service was performed in a combat zone, a combat zone tax exclusion area, or an area designated for imminent danger pay, hostile fire pay, or hazardous duty pay is not sufficient to qualify for the "C" device.

(2) The Servicemember must have been personally exposed to hostile action, or was at significant risk of exposure to hostile action.

c. Grade must not be a factor in determining whether the "C" device is warranted, nor will any quotas, official or unofficial, be established limiting the number of "C" devices authorized for a given combat engagement, a given operation, or cumulatively within a given expanse of area or time.

d. The "C" device may be awarded for a specific event or action, or for a period of service (such as an end of deployment tour award).

e. The "C" device is not authorized for wear on the BSM, as each award is understood to have occurred while exposed to hostile action, or was at significant risk of exposure to hostile action.

f. The "C" device is not authorized prior to 7 January 2016.

g. The "C" device may be awarded with the DSM, LM, DFC, AM, ARCOM and AAM to recognize exceptionally meritorious service or achievement performed under combat conditions on or after 7 January 2016.

h. In the case of multiple "C" devices for the same award, only one "C" device is worn on the service ribbon. Refer to AR 670-1 and DA Pam 670-1 for proper wear of devices on service ribbons.

i. Refer to table 1 in the DODI 1348.33 for joint awards authorized the "C" device.

6–7. “R” device

Servicemembers will receive appropriate recognition for qualifying exceptional achievements that have a direct and immediate impact on the outcome of a combat engagement or other military operation, albeit from a location outside the operational area where the Servicemember was neither personally exposed to hostile action, nor at significant risk of exposure to hostile action.

a. Effective 7 January 2016, the “R” device is placed on multi-purpose decorations to denote the decoration was awarded for the direct hands-on employment of a weapon system or other warfighting activities that had a direct and immediate impact on a combat operation or other military operation (that is, outcome of an engagement or specific effects on a target). Other military operations include Title 10, USC, support of non-Title 10 operations, and operations authorized by an approved execute order.

b. The action must have been performed through any domain, from outside the operational area, in circumstances that did not expose the individual to hostile action, or place him or her at significant risk of exposure to hostile action:

- (1) While engaged in military operations against an enemy of the United States.
- (2) While engaged in military operations involving conflict against an opposing foreign force.
- (3) While serving with friendly foreign forces engaged in military operations with an opposing armed force in which the United States is not a belligerent party.

c. The “R” device is only authorized on decorations awarded for specific meritorious achievement. The “R” device is not authorized on medals awarded for sustained meritorious service (for example, end-of-tour or retirement decorations).

d. The “R” device is not authorized prior to 7 January 2016.

e. Examples of hands-on employment of a weapons system or other warfighting activities, performed remotely without physical combat risk that may qualify for the “R” device include—

- (1) Unmanned aerial vehicle missile strikes.
- (2) Activities that mitigate or disrupt adversary anti-access/area denial capabilities (for example, cyberwarfare).
- (3) Terminal High Altitude Area Defense operations.

f. Examples of warfighting activities, performed remotely without physical combat risk that do not qualify for the “R” device include—

- (1) Headquarters military decision-making process (operations and/or fragmentary order generation) or support operations from a headquarters outside the operational area.
- (2) Unmanned aerial vehicle intelligence, reconnaissance, and surveillance operations (if such operations did not result in a direct and immediate impact on a combat operation or other military operation).
- (3) Rear detachment support operations.

g. The “R” device may be awarded with the LM, MSM, ARCOM, and AAM to recognize specific meritorious achievement on or after 7 January 2016.

h. In the case of multiple “R” devices for the same award, only one “R” device is worn on the service ribbon. Refer to AR 670–1 and DA Pam 670–1 for proper wear of devices on service ribbons.

i. Refer to table 1 in the DODI 1348.33 for joint awards authorized the “R” device.

6–8. Order of Precedence for wear of the “V”, “C”, and “R” device

The order of precedence will be “V”, “C”, “R” when these devices are authorized for the same award. Refer to paragraphs 6–5 through 6–7 when multiple devices are awarded, and AR 670–1 and DA Pam 670–1 for proper wear of multiple devices on service ribbons.

6–9. “M” device

a. The “M” device is a bronze letter, M, 1/4-inch high with serifs at the bottom of either side of the M. It is authorized for wear on the AFRM by members of the RCs who are called to or who volunteer and serve on active duty in support of specific U.S. military operations or contingencies designated by the SECDEF, as defined in 10 USC 101(a)(13). An AGR member who receives orders changing his or her current duty status (legal authority under which they perform duty), duty location, or assignment to support a contingency operation is also eligible for award of the “M” device (see para 2–26e).

b. On or after 1 August 1990, Servicemembers who volunteered and served on active duty in support of specific U.S. military operations or contingencies as designated by the Under Secretary of Defense (Personnel and Readiness) are authorized the “M” device. Operations are listed in table 6–1.

c. When a Soldier qualifies for the “M” device, the bronze “M” will be awarded, positioned on the ribbon and medal, and a number will be included on the ribbon and medal. Refer to AR 670–1 and DA Pamphlet 670–1 for proper wear of devices on service ribbons.

d. Soldiers are eligible for one “M” device for each military and/or contingency operation as identified in table 6–1. Multiple deployments to the same operation does not constitute multiple awards of the “M” device.

Table 6–1**U.S. military and/or contingency operations**

Operation(s)	Location
Operations DESERT SHIELD and DESERT STORM	Persian Gulf
Operation RESTORE HOPE	Somalia
Operation UPHOLD DEMOCRACY	Haiti
OJE, OJG, and OJF	Bosnia
Operations DESERT FOX, ONW, and OSW	Persian Gulf
Operation ALLIED FORCE	Kosovo
Operation JOINT GUARDIAN	Kosovo
Global War on Terrorism ²	United States
Operation NOBLE EAGLE ²	ENTINEL
Operation ENDURING FREEDOM ²	Afghanistan
Operation IRAQI FREEDOM ²	Iraq
Operation NEW DAWN ²	Iraq
Operation FREEDOM SENTINEL ²	Afghanistan
Operation INHERENT RESOLVE ²	Various locations

Note:

¹ If an operation is not officially named but it results in an involuntary call to active duty, the AFRM with "M" device is authorized.

² Only one "M" device will be award for the Global War on Terrorism.

6–10. Clasps

Clasps are authorized for wear on the AGCM, World War I Victory Medal, ADSM, Army of Occupation Medal, and Antarctica Service Medal. All clasps, except the AGCM clasp, are worn only on the suspension ribbon of the medal. The clasp is described as follows:

a. The AGCM clasp is a bar 1/8-inch by 1 3/8 inches, of bronze, silver, or gold, with loops indicative of each period of service. Paragraph 4–9 describes the clasps authorized for second and subsequent awards of the AGCM.

b. The World War I Victory Medal battle clasp is a bronze bar 1/8-inch by 1 1/2 inches with the name of the campaign or the words "Defensive Sector," and with a star at each end of the inscription. The campaigns are as follows:

- (1) Cambrai.
- (2) Somme, Defensive.
- (3) Lys.
- (4) Aisne.
- (5) Montdidier-Noyon.
- (6) Champagne-Marne.
- (7) Aisne-Marne.
- (8) Somme, Offensive.
- (9) Oise-Aisne.
- (10) Ypres-Lys.
- (11) St. Mihiel.
- (12) Meuse-Argonne.
- (13) Vittorio-Veneto.
- (14) Defensive Sector.

c. The World War I Victory Medal service clasp is a bronze bar 1/8-inch by 1 1/2 inches inscribed with the name of the country in which the service was performed. The service clasps authorized are as follows:

- (1) England.
- (2) France.
- (3) Italy.
- (4) Russia.

- (5) Siberia.
- d. The ADSM clasp is a bronze bar 1/8-inch by 1 1/2 inches with the words "Foreign Service" and with a star at each end of the inscription.
- e. The Army of Occupation Medal clasp is a bronze bar 1/8-inch by 1 1/2 inches inscribed with the word "Germany" or "Japan", to denote occupation duty rendered in Europe and/or the Far East.
- f. The Antarctica Service Medal is a clasp bearing the words "Wintered Over" for wear on the suspension ribbon of the medal awarded in bronze for the first winter, in gold for the second winter, and in silver for the third winter.

6–11. Service stars (campaign and/or battle stars)

a. Service stars are worn on campaign and service medals to denote participation in a named campaign (for example, SWASM) and on the service ribbons (for example the NDSM) to denote an additional award. A service star is a bronze or silver five-pointed star 3/16-inch in diameter. A silver service star is worn instead of five bronze service stars. The bronze service star is also affixed to the Parachutist Badge to denote participation in a combat parachutist jump, retroactive to 7 December 1941, and the Military Free Fall Parachutist Badge to denote participation in a combat military free-fall jump, retroactive to 1 October 1994. See paragraph 8–15 for criteria for award of the Parachutist Badge and paragraph 8–16 for the Military Free Fall Parachutist Badge (combat jump). See AR 670–1 for proper wear of the service stars.

b. Service stars are authorized for wear on the following campaign and service medals and/or ribbons:

- (1) World War I Victory Medal.
- (2) ADSM.
- (3) American Campaign Medal.
- (4) Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal.
- (5) European-African-Middle Eastern Campaign Medal.
- (6) POW Medal.
- (7) NDSM.
- (8) KSM.
- (9) AFEM.
- (10) VSM.
- (11) SWASM.
- (12) KCM.
- (13) GWOTEM.
- (14) ACM.
- (15) ICM.
- (16) IRCM.
- (17) AFSM.
- (18) HSM.
- (19) MOVSM.
- (20) ASDR.

6–12. Arrowhead

The arrowhead is a bronze replica of an Indian arrowhead 1/4-inch high. It denotes participation in a combat parachute jump, helicopter assault landing, combat glider landing, or amphibious assault landing, while assigned or attached as a member of an organized force carrying out an assigned tactical mission. A Soldier must actually exit the aircraft or watercraft, as appropriate, to receive assault-landing credit. Individual assault-landing credit is tied directly to the combat assault-landing credit decision (see para 7–23) for the unit to which the Soldier is attached or assigned at the time of the assault. If a unit is denied assault-landing credit, no assault-landing credit will accrue for the individual Soldiers of that unit. It is worn on the service and suspension ribbons of the Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal, European-African-Middle Eastern Campaign Medal, KSM, VSM, AFEM, GWOTEM, ACM, ICM and the IRCM. Only one arrowhead will be worn on any ribbon.

6–13. Ten-Year device

The 10-year device is authorized for wear on the AFRM to denote each 10-year period as follows:

- a. A bronze hourglass will be awarded upon completion of the first 10-year period award.
- b. A silver hourglass will be awarded upon completion of the second 10-year period award, denoting 20 years of Reserve service.

- c. A gold hourglass will be awarded upon completion of the third 10-year period award, denoting 30 years of Reserve service.
- d. A gold hourglass, followed by a bronze hourglass will be awarded upon completion of the fourth 10-year period award, denoting 40 years of Reserve service.
- e. Additional guidance on the AFRM is located in paragraph 2–26.

6–14. Berlin Airlift device

The Berlin Airlift device is a gold-colored metal miniature of a C–54 type aircraft of 3/8-inch wingspan, other dimensions proportionate. It is worn on the service and suspension ribbons of the Army of Occupation Medal (see para 5–8).

6–15. Army Astronaut device

The Army Astronaut device is a gold-colored device, 7/16 inches in length, consisting of a star emitting three contrails encircled by an elliptical orbit. It is awarded by the CSA to personnel who complete a minimum of one operational mission in space (50 miles above earth) and is affixed to the appropriate Army Aviator Badge, Flight Surgeon Badge, or Aviation Badge awarded to the astronaut. Individuals who have not been awarded one of the badges listed above but who meet the other astronaut criteria will be awarded the Basic Aviation Badge with Army Astronaut device.

6–16. Gold star device

The gold star device is worn on the ASDR to denote the tenth and final award of the ribbon, which is equivalent to 20 years of sea service. The gold star device is a shiny gold star 5/16-inch in diameter. Refer to paragraph 5–7 on the ASDR.

Section III

Lapel Buttons

6–17. Intent

Lapel buttons are miniature replicas of military decorations; service medals and ribbons; and identification badges. Lapel buttons are worn only on civilian clothing. The buttons will be worn on the left lapel of civilian clothing for male personnel and in a similar location for female personnel (see AR 670–1 and DA Pamphlet 670–1 for wear of lapel buttons).

6–18. Lapel buttons for military decorations

Lapel buttons for military decorations are issued in the following two forms:

- a. A rosette, 1/2-inch in diameter, for the MOH.
- b. A colored enamel replica (1/8-inch by 21/32-inch) for the service ribbon for other decorations.

6–19. Lapel buttons for badges

The only badges that have an approved lapel button are the identification badges listed below:

- a. Presidential Service Badge.
- b. Vice Presidential Service Badge.
- c. Office of the SECDEF Identification Badge.
- d. Joint Chiefs of Staff Identification Badge.
- e. Army Staff Identification Badge.

6–20. Lapel buttons for service

a. *World War I Victory Button.* A five-pointed star 5/8-inch in diameter on a wreath with the letters "U.S." in the center. For persons wounded in action, the lapel button is silver; for all others, the lapel button is bronze. Eligibility requirements are the same for the World War I Victory Medal.

b. *Honorable Service Lapel Button (World War II Victory Medal).* A button of gold-colored metal depicting an eagle perched within a ring composed of a chief and 13 vertical stripes. The button is 7/16-inch high and 5/8-inch wide. Eligibility requirements are honorable Federal military service between 8 September 1939 and 31 December 1946.

c. *Lapel button for service prior to 8 September 1939.* (Not issued or sold by DA.) A button 7/16-inch high and 5/8-inch wide, of gold-colored metal that depicts an eagle perched within a ring which displays seven white and six red vertical stripes and a blue chief bearing the words "National Defense." It may be worn only by a person who served honorably before 8 September 1939 as an enlisted Soldier, warrant officer, nurse, contract surgeon, veterinarian, or commissioned

officer, in the regular Army or a Citizen's Military Training Camp for 2 months, or in the National Guard, Enlisted Reserve Corps, or Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps for 1 year, or in Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps for 2 years.

d. Army Lapel Button. The Army Lapel Button is a gratuitous issue item made up of a gold-colored Minute Man on a red enamel disk surrounded by 16 pointed gold rays with an outside diameter of 9/16-inch. Personnel who have left the Army under honorable conditions are eligible to wear the U.S. Army Lapel Button. Commanders will present the U.S. Army Lapel Button to Army personnel at an appropriate ceremony before their termination of service prior to retirement eligibility. The U.S. Army Lapel Button is gold metal consisting of a black background displaying a black star surmounted by a white star; attached around the device is a gold edged black circle with a scroll inscribed "Soldier for Life" below in gold. Overall dimension is 7/8-inch in diameter.

(1) Eligibility requirements are as follows:

(a) Soldiers transitioning with an honorable characterization of service (those being transferred to another component for completion of a military service obligation, and those receiving a DD Form 256A (Honorable Discharge Certificate)).

(b) Non-adverse separation provision.

(c) Minimum 9 months continuous service (a break is 24 hours or more).

(d) Active Federal service on or after 1 April 1984; or, service in a Ready Reserve unit organized to serve as a unit (ARNG unit or USAR TPU) on or after 1 July 1986.

(e) Retroactive issuance is not authorized.

(f) No Soldier separating from the Service is to be awarded more than one Army Lapel Button.

(2) Issuance requirements are as follows:

(a) All eligible Soldiers will receive the Army Lapel Button.

(b) Awarded by unit commander or representative in the rank of captain or above.

(c) Awarded at troop formations or other suitable ceremonies.

(3) Orders will not be published.

(4) Eligible Soldiers who were not originally awarded the Army Lapel Button, or replacement of Army Lapel Button, should refer to paragraph 1–49 for additional guidance.

(5) Soldiers receiving adverse separations (see AR 635–200) will not receive an Army Lapel Button. Adverse separations include:

(a) Unsatisfactory performance.

(b) Entry-level status performance and conduct.

(c) Misconduct.

(d) Drug or alcohol abuse including rehabilitation failure.

(e) For the good of the service including retention not in the best interests of the United States.

(f) Security reasons.

(g) Concealment of arrest record.

(h) Void service.

(i) Fraudulent entry including conditions, which would have precluded an appointment.

(j) Court-martial.

(k) Involuntary relief as a result of a DA Active Duty Board.

(l) Moral or professional dereliction.

(m) Separation instead of elimination.

(n) Absent without leave from initial ADT.

(o) Soldiers not able to enter initial ADT.

(p) Illegal Alien not lawfully admitted to the United States.

(q) Secretarial separation for any adverse reasons.

e. U.S. Army Retired Lapel Button. Retired Army personnel who are in possession of a DD Form 2 (U.S. Uniformed Services Identification Card) (Retired) or DD Form 2A (Reserve Retired), to include gray area Soldiers from the Army Reserve and ARNG, are eligible to wear the Army Retired Lapel Button. Commanders will present the lapel button to Army personnel as a part of the Army Retiring Soldier Commendation Program package at an appropriate ceremony prior to retirement. The U.S. Army Retired Lapel Button is gold metal consisting of a black background displaying a black star surmounted by a white star; attached around the device is a gold edged black circle with a scroll inscribed "Retired" above and "Soldier for Life" below in gold. Overall dimension is 7/8-inch in diameter.

f. Active Reserve Lapel Button. The Active Reserve Lapel Button is authorized for active membership in the Ready Reserve of the Army. It is made up of a Minute Man in gold color on a bronze color base and is 11/16-inch in length. The button is an optional purchase item, not issued or sold by DA. It is not worn on the uniform.

g. Lapel Button for Korean Augmentation to the United States Army. The KATUSA Lapel Button (KLB) was approved by the SECARMY on 22 March 1988 as a gratuitous issue item. The KLB is a round disk with an outside diameter of

9/16-inch that is comprised of a Korean Taeguk that consists of the characteristics from both the U.S. and Republic of Korea National Flags resting on a white background. The words "Honorable Service KATUSA" are situated on the border of the outer edge of the KLB.

(1) The following requirements must be met to be eligible for award of the KLB:

(a) Individual must have been a Republic of Korea Army Soldier who has been assigned as a KATUSA Soldier to a U.S. Army unit or activity for minimum of 9 months of continuous honorable active service on or after 22 March 1988.

(b) Must be separating from active duty with the Republic of Korea Army.

(c) Disqualifying characterization of service for the award of the KLB is identical with that used for the Army Lapel Button.

(2) Issuance requirements are as follows:

(a) The KLB will be awarded to all eligible KATUSA Soldiers.

(b) The U.S. Army unit commander will coordinate with the appropriate Republic of Korea staff officer and/or NCO to obtain Republic of Korea Army concurrence prior to presentation of the KLB.

(c) Presentation will normally be made by the U.S. Army unit commander to which last assigned prior to separation from active service or by a designated U.S. Army commissioned officer representative during a troop formation or other appropriate ceremony.

(3) Orders will not be published to confirm award of the KLB.

6-21. Gold Star Lapel Button

a. The authority to issue the Gold Star Lapel Button (GSLB) is 10 USC 1126. The GSLB was established by Act of Congress (PL 80-306) 1 August 1947, to provide an appropriate identification for widows, widowers, parents, and next of kin of Servicemembers of the Armed Forces of the U.S. who lost their lives:

(1) During World War I, 6 April 1917 to 3 March 1921; World War II, 8 September 1939 to 25 July 1947; any subsequent period of armed hostilities in which the United States was engaged before 1 July 1958 (including UN action in Korea, 27 June 1950 to 27 July 1954).

(2) After 30 June 1958—

(a) While engaged in an action against an enemy of the United States.

(b) Or while engaged in military operations involving conflict with an opposing foreign force.

(c) Or while serving with friendly foreign forces engaged in an armed conflict in which the United States is not a belligerent party against an opposing armed force.

(3) After 28 March 1973, as a result of—

(a) An international terrorist attack against the United States or a foreign nation friendly to the United States, recognized as such an attack by the Secretary of Army, or jointly by Military Department Secretaries if members from more than one military department was involved. The determination to award the GSLB for such an international incident will be consistent with the decision to recognize such an attack for award of the PH, pursuant to EO 11016 and DODM 1348.33, Volume 3.

(b) While serving in a military operation while serving outside the United States (including the commonwealths, territories, and possessions of the United States) as part of a peacekeeping force.

b. The term "military operations" in relationship to 10 USC 1126 includes those operations involving members of the armed forces assisting in United States Government sponsored training of military personnel of a foreign nation.

c. The GSLB consists of a gold star on a purple circular background, bordered in gold and surrounded by gold laurel leaves. On the reverse is the inscription "United States of America, Act of Congress, August 1966."

d. One GSLB will be furnished without cost to the widow or widower, to each of the parents, each child, stepchild, child through adoption, brother, half-brother, sister, and half-sister of a Servicemember of the Armed Forces who lost his or her life while in active military service during the periods indicated above. The term "widow or widower" includes those who have since remarried, and the term "parents" includes mother, father, stepmother, stepfather, mother through adoption, father through adoption, and foster parents who stood in loco parentis.

e. Request for replacement of the GSLB (lost, destroyed, or unserviceable) will be submitted as follows:

(1) Eligible Family members of Soldiers who died before 1 October 2002, on DD Form 3 (Application for Gold Star Lapel Button) to National Personnel Records Center (NPRC), 1 Archives Drive, St. Louis, MO 63138-1002.

(2) Eligible Family members of Soldiers who died after 1 October 2002, send a written request to Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC-PDP-A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122-5408.

f. Each casualty area commander and overseas commanders in the rank of MG/O-8 and above will stock GSLBs and ensure that casualty assistance officers are provided them for issuance to eligible primary next of kin. Normally, delivery should not be made before the first visit to the primary next of kin following interment or inurnment.

6–22. Lapel Button for Primary Next of Kin of Deceased Personnel

The Lapel Button, Next of Kin of Deceased Personnel is provided to widows and widowers, parents, and primary next of kin of armed Servicemembers who lost their lives while serving on active duty or while assigned in USAR or ARNG units in a drill status.

a. The button consists of a gold star within a circle (commemorating honorable service) surrounded by sprigs of oak (referring to the Army, USMC, USN, USAF, and USCG).

b. One lapel button will be furnished without cost to the widow or widower, to each of the parents, each child, stepchild, child through adoption, brother, half-brother, sister, and half-sister of a Servicemember of the Armed Forces who lost his or her life while on active duty. The term “widow or widower” includes those who have since remarried, and the term “parents” includes mother, father, stepmother, stepfather, mother through adoption, father through adoption, and foster parents who stood in loco parentis.

c. Casualty area commands will stock the button and ensure that casualty assistance officers issue them to eligible next of kin.

d. The Lapel Button, Next of Kin of Deceased Personnel is authorized for issue retroactive to 29 March 1973. Request for replacement of the Lapel Button, Next of Kin of Deceased Personnel (lost, destroyed, or unserviceable) will be submitted as follows:

(1) Eligible Family members of Soldiers who died before 1 October 2002, send a written request to National Personnel Records Center (NPRC), 1 Archives Drive, St. Louis, MO 63138–1002.

(2) Eligible Family members of Soldiers who died after 1 October 2002, send a written request to Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC–PDP–A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122–5408.

(3) Furnish the name, grade, social security number, and date of death of the deceased Soldier. The names and relationships of the next of kin must also be provided.

6–23. Army Superior Unit Award Lapel Pin

The Army Superior Unit Award (ASUA) Lapel Pin is authorized for issue and wear by DA civilians in the employ of a unit awarded the ASUA. The lapel pin is also authorized for optional purchase and wear on civilian clothing by qualified military personnel. Permanent and temporary wear of this lapel pin is governed by AR 670–1 and DA Pam 670–1. Refer to paragraph 7–15 for additional information on the ASUA.

Section IV

Miniature Medals

6–24. Miniature decorations

Miniature replicas of all medals except the MOH and the LM in the Degrees of Chief Commander and Commander are authorized for wear on certain uniforms instead of the issued medals. Miniatures of decorations are issued only to foreign military personnel and with the award of the DSM to U.S. personnel.

6–25. Miniature badges

Replicas of combat and special skill badges in miniature size are authorized for wear on certain uniforms instead of the full-size badges (see AR 670–1 and DA Pam 670–1).

Section V

Medal of Honor Flag

6–26. Medal of Honor flag description and symbolism

a. Description. A light blue flag with gold fringe bearing thirteen white stars in a configuration as on the MOH ribbon.

b. Symbolism. The flag commemorates the sacrifice and blood shed for our freedoms and gives emphasis to the MOH being the highest award for valor by an individual serving in the Armed Forces of the United States.

6–27. Medal of Honor flag requirements

Eligibility requirements for the MOH flag—

a. The MOH flag is authorized by 36 USC 903. Presentation of the MOH flag is authorized by 10 USC 3755, 6257, and 8755 and 14 USC 505 to each Servicemember of the U.S. Armed Forces to whom a MOH is awarded after 23 October 2002.

b. Section 8143 of PL 107–248 authorizes presentation of the MOH flag to living recipients, regardless of the date they were awarded the MOH.

c. Section 555 of PL 109–364 expanded eligibility for the MOH flag, upon written application, to the primary next of kin of deceased MOH recipients who did not previously receive a MOH flag.

Chapter 7

United States Unit Awards

Section I

Overview

7–1. Intent

Awards are made to organizations when the heroism displayed or meritorious service performed is a result of group effort. The following unit awards are authorized as recognition of certain types of service, usually during war, as a means of promoting esprit de corps:

- a.* Unit decorations.
- b.* Campaign participation credit and campaign streamer.
- c.* War service credit.
 - (1) War service streamer.
 - (2) Smaller streamer (guidon).
- d.* Infantry and medical streamers.

7–2. Announcement of unit awards

- a.* All unit awards approved at HQDA will be announced and confirmed in AGOs.
- b.* During wartime, commanders authorized to approve unit awards will announce awards in POs of their headquarters and forward a copy (electronic preferred) of each order to Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC–PDP–A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122–5408. A copy (electronic preferred) of the POs will be sent to the U.S. Army Center of Military History (AAMH–FPO), 102 4th Avenue, Bldg 35 (Collins Hall), Fort Lesley J. McNair, Washington DC 20319–5060. POs published to announce the award of a unit decoration will contain the citation of the award, official designation of the unit or units, and inclusive dates. These awards will be confirmed in AGOs.
- c.* Commanders must ensure that unit awards that are submitted by the parent organization are coordinated with subordinate elements to ensure that subordinate units will not submit duplicate recommendations for unit awards.
- d.* An approved unit award is for the designated unit and is authorized to members of that unit who participated in the cited action. Personnel who did not participate in the designated action, but who are assigned to the cited unit, are authorized temporary wear of the unit award. Additional information on wearing unit award emblems is contained in AR 670–1 and DA Pam 670–1.

7–3. Confirmation in a Department of the Army General Orders

All unit awards approved by authorized commanders and foreign governments, unit awards from the other Services, and all CPCs announced by authorized commanders, will be confirmed in AGOs.

7–4. Presentation of awards

Unit awards will be presented at an appropriate formal ceremony at the earliest practicable date after the award is announced and the streamer has been issued (when applicable).

Section II

Policy

7–5. Records

Appropriate documents concerning unit awards will be placed in the unit's organizational history file. (Refer to AR 870–5.)

7-6. Restrictions

Not more than one unit decoration will be awarded for the same act of heroism or the same period of meritorious service. This restriction does not preclude awards to units for valor and meritorious service within the same period. The intent is to prohibit duplicate awards for valor or duplicate awards for meritorious service.

a. A unit award for valor, heroism, or a specific achievement within a longer period of service is not considered duplication provided the citation for the meritorious service or the accompanying documentation justifying the award does not cite any of the actions for which the valor, heroism, or specific achievement award was earned.

b. For valor and heroism unit awards, the length of time is a consideration and it will be only for the time of the specific heroic event or action. The cited period will typically not exceed 5 days and is governed by the same standards stated in paragraph 1-18*b*. Periods longer than 5 days must be clearly justified in a memorandum format included with the award recommendation.

7-7. Unit award emblems

a. An individual unit award emblem is authorized for wear on the uniform for the PUC, Joint Meritorious Unit Award, VUA, MUC (Army), Air Force Outstanding Unit Award, Air Force Organizational Excellence Award and ASUA. AR 670-1 and DA Pam 670-1 contain information on the temporary and permanent wear of U.S. and foreign unit awards.

b. Appurtenances for wear on unit award emblems are outlined below.

(1) *Oak leaf cluster.* A bronze or silver twig of four oak leaves with three acorns on the stem, 5/16-inch long is worn to denote second and succeeding awards of the PUC (Army), Joint Meritorious Unit Award, VUA, MUC (Army), Air Force Outstanding Unit Award, Air Force Organizational Excellence Award, and the ASUA.

(2) *A bronze or silver five-pointed star.* A bronze or silver five-pointed star 3/16-inch in diameter is worn to denote second and succeeding awards of the PUC (Navy) and Navy Unit Commendation. The silver five-pointed star is worn instead of five bronze stars.

7-8. Unit decorations for U.S. Army advisory personnel

A U.S. Army advisor to a foreign unit is authorized to wear U.S. decorations awarded to the foreign unit, as long as the advisor was present and assigned to that unit during the cited action or service.

7-9. Supply of unit award emblems, streamers, and other devices

a. Streamers will be supplied upon approval of requisitions submitted to Commander, U.S. Army Tank-Automotive and Armaments Command, Clothing and Heraldry Product Support Integration Directorate, Post Office Box 57997, Philadelphia, PA 19111-7997. Unit decorations, campaign streamers, and war Service streamers will be issued by the Commander, U.S. Army Tank-Automotive and Armaments Command, Product Support Integration Directorate, Philadelphia, upon verification of entitlement by the Force Structure and Unit History Branch (AAMH-FPO), U.S. Army Center of Military History (CMH). To obtain verification of entitlement, requisitions submitted for these items must show the specific designation of the requiring unit and the appropriate inscription (that is, name of the campaign, war) if applicable.

b. See AR 725-50 and AR 840-10 for additional information on supply and requisition of streamers.

7-10. Issue to primary next of kin

When eligibility is determined by HRC, ADB or the NPRC, an issue of unit decoration emblems may be made posthumously to the primary next of kin as indicated by official military records. Duplicate issue will not be made to a primary next of kin when the records indicate previous issue was made to the living Servicemember or previous primary next of kin.

Section III

U.S. Unit Decorations

7-11. Description

a. The following U.S. Army unit decorations, in order of precedence, have been established to recognize outstanding heroism or exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services:

- (1) PUC.
- (2) VUA.
- (3) MUC.
- (4) ASUA.

b. Refer to AR 670-1 and DA Pam 670-1 for wear instructions for Sister Service unit awards.

7–12. Presidential Unit Citation

a. The Distinguished Unit Citation is the predecessor of the PUC. On 3 November 1966, the Distinguished Unit Citation was re-designated the PUC. The PUC is awarded to units of the Armed Forces of the United States and cobelligerent nations for extraordinary heroism in action against an armed enemy occurring on or after 7 December 1941.

b. The unit must display such gallantry, determination, and esprit de corps in accomplishing its mission under extremely difficult and hazardous conditions as to set it apart from and above other units participating in the same campaign.

c. The degree of valor required is the same as that which would warrant award of a DSC to an individual.

d. For valor and heroism awards, the length of time is a consideration and it will be only for the time of the specific heroic event or action. Extended periods of combat duty or participation in a large number of operational missions, either ground or air, is not sufficient. This award will normally be earned by units that have participated in single or successive actions covering relatively brief time spans. It is not reasonable to presume that entire units can sustain DSC performance for extended periods except under the most unusual circumstances and a written justification for an exception must be provided with the award recommendation for recognition of any length over 5 days.

e. Only on a rare occasion will a unit larger than a BN qualify for award of this decoration. Units larger than a BN must submit a memorandum of justification for the recommendation through the HRC, ADB to the SECARMY.

f. Recommendations for award of the PUC to Army units will be submitted on a DA Form 7594 (Unit Award Recommendation) and processed through normal military command channels to Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC–PDP–A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122–5408. Recommendations will be initiated by a higher headquarters to the unit recommended for the award.

g. Intermediate level commanders will recommend approval, downgrade or disapproval for each recommendation and forward it to the next higher headquarters. If downgrade or disapproval is recommended, the reasons will be cited.

h. The SECARMY, on behalf of the President of the United States, is the final approval authority for the PUC. All recommendations for the PUC must be forwarded to the final approval authority for a decision. Intermediate authorities may not downgrade or disapprove the recommendation.

i. Each recommendation must be submitted on DA Form 7594 as promptly as practicable, supported by the following data:

(1) Operational orders and reports.

(2) Color maps, after action reviews and storyboards showing the terrain and the dispositions and actions of the opposing forces.

(3) Casualties sustained on both sides.

(4) A list of all units assigned and attached, present and participating in the action, and the inclusive dates of the period of service for each unit. For detachments (that is, when less than 65 percent of a unit AA–UICC modified table of organization and equipment (MTOE)/table of distribution and allowances (TDA) authorized strength is recognized) (51 percent for new named campaigns), Sister Service and foreign units, a by-name listing is required.

(5) The complete official unit designation and unit identification code (UIC) must be included for each unit. Include designations and derivative UICs for subordinate elements of parent units and for all elements comprising the task force organization. When less than the entire unit is involved, but more than 65 percent of the MTOE strength, it should be indicated by a minus sign (-) next to the unit designation. When the percentage involved is less than 65 percent of a unit's MTOE strength, the unit should be listed as a detachment of the parent unit.

(6) Effective the date of this publication, unit designations for unit awards in any new named campaigns (not new phases of existing campaigns), will be determined using 51 percent or more of a unit's authorized strength versus 65 percent.

(7) Any other pertinent material to clearly articulate the degree of valor demonstrated by the unit.

(8) A narrative naming all participation units and describing their specific actions, the specific date and geographic location (map feature, town, province name, and so forth) of the action.

(9) A proposed citation.

j. Each recommendation for the PUC unit award must be formally entered into official channels within 2 years from the date of the heroism or services performed. Recommendations made after the 2-year window will be submitted in accordance with the 10 USC 1130 process. Refer to paragraph 1–14 and appendix F.

k. When a recommendation covers more than one military Service, all or a portion of which were performed while the unit was operating under a joint commander; comments or a recommendation concerning the valorous actions of that unit will be obtained from the joint commander concerned.

l. When a recommendation covers a cobelligerent nation's forces; comments or a recommendation concerning the valorous actions of that unit will be obtained from that nation through the supporting U.S. Embassy Defense Attaché.

m. Recommendations for award of the PUC to a unit of another military Service permanently or temporarily assigned to the Army may be approved with written concurrence of that Service. The award must be approved prior to obtaining concurrence.

n. The award elements for the PUC are as follows: PUC Streamer (if authorized); Presidential Unit Emblem; certificate and citation; and AGO.

7-13. Valorous Unit Award

a. The VUA may be awarded to units of the Armed Forces of the United States and cobelligerent nations for extraordinary heroism in action against an armed enemy of the United States while engaged in military operations involving conflict with an opposing foreign force or while serving with friendly foreign forces engaged in an armed conflict against an opposing armed force in which the United States is not a belligerent party for actions occurring on or after 3 August 1963.

b. The VUA requires a lesser degree of gallantry, determination, and esprit de corps than that required for the PUC. Nevertheless, the unit must have performed with marked distinction under difficult and hazardous conditions in accomplishing its mission to set it apart from and above other units participating in the same conflict. The degree of heroism required is the same as that which would warrant award of the SS to an individual. Extended periods of combat duty or participation in a large number of operational missions, either ground or air, is not sufficient.

c. For valor and heroism awards, the length of time is a consideration and it will be only for the time of the specific heroic event or action. Extended periods of combat duty or participation in a large number of operational missions, either ground or air, is not sufficient. This award will normally be earned by units that have participated in single or successive actions covering relatively brief time spans. It is not reasonable to presume that entire units can sustain SS performance for extended periods except under the most unusual circumstances and a written justification for an exception must be provided with the award recommendation for recognition of any length over 5 days.

d. Only on a rare occasion will a unit larger than a BN qualify for award of this decoration. Units larger than a BN must attach a memorandum of justification for the recommendation through the HRC, ADB to the DCS, G-1.

e. Recommendations for award of the VUA to Army units will be submitted on a DA Form 7594 (Unit Award Recommendation) and processed through normal military command channels to Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command, (AHRC-PDP-A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122-5408.

f. Intermediate level commanders will recommend approval, upgrade or disapproval for each recommendation and forward it to the next higher headquarters. If disapproval is recommended, the reasons will be cited and forwarded. The VUA cannot be downgraded since the PUC and the VUA are the only two unit valor awards. A valor award cannot be downgraded to an award recognizing meritorious achievement.

g. The DCS, G-1 is approval authority for the VUA unless the authority is delegated in writing in accordance with wartime awards approval authority. Once a recommendation is submitted into official channels, it will process through the chain of command to the approval authority for decision. For all VUAs approved in theater, authorized commanders will provide a copy of the approved DA Form 7594 with all supporting documents to HRC, ADB. Refer to table 7-1 on initial coordinating and processing of the VUA.

h. Recommendations will be initiated by a higher headquarters to the unit recommended for the award. Each recommendation will be submitted on DA Form 7594 as promptly as practicable, supported by the following data:

- (1) Operational orders and reports.
- (2) Color maps, after action reviews, and storyboards showing the terrain and the dispositions and actions of the opposing forces.
- (3) Casualties sustained on both sides.
- (4) A list of all units assigned and attached, actually present and participating in the action, and the inclusive dates of the period of service for each unit. For detachments, Sister Service and foreign units, a by-name listing is required.
- (5) The complete official unit designation and UIC must be included for each unit. Include designations and derivative UICs for subordinate elements of parent units and for all elements comprising the task force organization. When less than the entire unit is involved, but more than 65 percent of the MTOE strength, it should be indicated by a minus sign (-) next to the unit designation. When the percentage involved is less than 65 percent of a unit's MTOE strength, the unit should be listed as a detachment of the parent unit.
- (6) Effective the date of this publication, unit designations for unit awards in any new named campaigns (not new phases of existing campaigns), will be determined using 51 percent or more of a unit's authorized strength versus 65 percent.
- (7) Any other pertinent material to clearly articulate the degree of valor demonstrated by the unit.
- (8) A narrative naming all participation units and describing their specific actions, the specific date and geographic location (map feature, town, province name, and so forth) of the action.

(9) A proposed citation.

i. Each recommendation for the VUA must be formally entered into official channels within two years from the date of the heroism or services performed. Recommendations made after the 2-year window will be submitted in accordance with the 10 USC 1130 process. Refer to paragraph 1–14 and appendix F.

j. When a recommendation covers more than one military Service or a valorous action under a joint command, comments or a recommendation concerning the valorous actions of that unit will be obtained from the joint commander concerned.

k. When a recommendation covers a cobelligerent nation's forces; comments or a recommendation concerning the valorous actions of that unit will be obtained from that nation through the supporting U.S. Embassy Defense Attaché.

l. Recommendations for award of the VUA to a unit of another military Service permanently or temporarily assigned to the Army may be approved with written concurrence of that Service. The award must be approved prior to obtaining concurrence.

m. The award elements for the VUA are as follows: VUA Streamer (if authorized); VUA Emblem; certificate and citation; and AGO.

7–14. Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army)

a. The MUC (Army) (previously called the Meritorious Service Unit Plaque) is awarded to units for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services for at least 6 continuous months during the period of military operations against an armed enemy occurring on or after 1 January 1944. Service in a combat zone is not required, but must be directly related to the combat effort. Units based in CONUS are excluded from this award, as are other units outside the area of operation. The unit must display such outstanding devotion and superior performance of exceptionally difficult tasks as to set it apart and above other units with similar missions. The degree of achievement required is the same as that which would warrant award of the LM to an individual. Recommendations for units larger than a brigade will not be submitted. For services performed during World War II, awards will be made only to service units and only for services performed between 1 January 1944 and 15 September 1946.

b. Effective 1 March 1961, the MUC was authorized for units and/or detachments of the Armed Forces of the United States for exceptionally meritorious conduct in performance of outstanding services for at least 6 continuous months in support of military operations. Service(s), as used in this paragraph, is interpreted to relate to combat service support type activities and not to the type of activities performed by senior headquarters, combat, or combat support units.

c. Effective 11 September 2001, the MUC is authorized for units and/or detachments of the Armed Forces of the United States for exceptionally meritorious performance for at least 6 continuous months (a month is considered 30 calendar days) during military operations against an armed enemy without regard to type of duties performed or the type of unit performing the duties.

d. Intermediate level commanders will recommend approval or disapproval for each recommendation and forward it to the next higher headquarters. If disapproval is recommended, the reasons will be cited and forwarded. The MUC is the only unit award established to recognize exceptional meritorious service during military operations against an armed enemy. Accordingly, the recommendation can only be approved or disapproved. It cannot be upgraded or downgraded.

e. The DCS, G–1 is approval authority for the MUC unless the authority is delegated in writing in accordance with wartime awards approval authority. Once a recommendation is submitted into official channels, it will process through the chain of command to the approval authority for decision. For all MUCs approved in theater, authorized commanders will provide a copy of the approved DA Form 7594 with all supporting documents to HRC, ADB. Refer to table 7–1 on initial coordinating and processing of the MUC.

f. Each recommendation will be submitted on DA Form 7594 as promptly as practicable, supported by the following data:

(1) A proposed narrative, naming all participating units, and the specific date and geographic location (map feature, town, province name, and so forth) of the service being recognized.

(2) Punishments under Article 15, UCMJ.

(3) Convictions by court-martial.

(4) Record of absence without leave.

(5) A list of all units assigned and attached actually present and the inclusive dates of the period of service for each unit. Inclusive dates do not need to cover the entire deployment period. For detachments, Sister Service and foreign units, a by-name listing is required.

(6) The complete official unit designation and UIC must be included for each unit. Include designations and derivative UICs for subordinate elements of parent units and for all elements comprising the task force organization. When less than the entire unit is involved, but more than 65 percent of the MTOE strength, it should be indicated by a minus sign (-) next

to the unit designation. When the percentage involved is less than 65 percent of a unit's MTOE strength, the unit should be listed as a detachment of the parent unit.

(7) Effective the date of this publication, unit designations for unit awards in any new named campaigns (not new phases of existing campaigns), will be determined using 51 percent or more of a unit's authorized strength versus 65 percent.

(8) Any other pertinent information.

(9) A proposed citation.

g. Each recommendation for the MUC must be formally entered into official channels within 2 years from the date of the meritorious service or performance. Recommendations made after the 2-year window will be submitted in accordance with the 10 USC 1130 process. Refer to paragraph 1–14 and appendix F.

h. When a recommendation covers more than one military Service or exceptional meritorious service or performance under a joint command, comments or a recommendation concerning the valorous actions of that unit will be obtained from the joint commander concerned.

i. When a recommendation covers a cobelligerent nation's forces; comments or a recommendation concerning the valorous actions of that unit will be obtained from that nation through the supporting U.S. Embassy Defense Attaché.

j. Recommendations for award of the MUC to a unit of another military Service permanently or temporarily assigned to the Army may be approved with written concurrence of that Service. The award must be approved prior to obtaining concurrence.

k. The award elements for the MUC are as follows: MUC Streamer (if authorized); MUC Emblem; certificate and citation; and AGOs.

Table 7–1
Steps for processing the Valorous Unit Award and Meritorious Unit Commendation for Secretary of the Army delegated commanders

Step	Who	Required action
1	Commander (SECARMY delegated)	Submits approved DA Form 7594 to HRC for review and publication of the PO ¹ .
2	HRC, ADB	Verifies and coordinates proposed POs with the CMH (AAMH–FPO).
3	CMH	Validates proposed POs based on information provided from the recommender (official designation, honors, and so forth). Replies to HRC with approval or necessary changes.
4	HRC, ADB	Upon approval from CMH, request streamers from TACOM.
5	HRC, ADB	Drafts AGO to the Army Publishing Directorate for publication.
6	HRC, ADB	Upon receipt of streamers, prepare final elements (certificate, citation, PO) and forward to unit.

Note.

1. Awards not approved in theater by the wartime awards approval authority, must be submitted to HRC, ADB for processing to the DCS, G–1 for determination.

7–15. Army Superior Unit Award

a. The ASUA was established by the SECARMY on 8 April 1985 (AGO 1990–15) to recognize outstanding meritorious performance by a unit during peacetime of a difficult and challenging mission under extraordinary circumstances. Circumstances may be deemed to be extraordinary when they do not represent the typical day-to-day circumstances under which the unit normally performs, or may reasonably be expected to perform, its peacetime mission. The following additional criteria also applies:

(1) The unit must display such outstanding devotion and superior performance of exceptionally difficult tasks as to set the unit apart from and above other units with similar missions. For the purpose of this award, peacetime is defined as any period during which wartime or combat awards are not authorized in the geographical area in which the mission was executed.

(a) The ASUA may be awarded to units for achievements or service for which this award is intended to recognize will not normally exceed 24 months in duration.

(b) The ASUA may also be awarded to units that distinguish themselves while conducting humanitarian missions for no more than 30 days. For periods that exceed 30 days, a justification must be provided. However, the ASUA will not be awarded if the same act or period of service has already been recognized by another unit award.

(c) The ASUA may be awarded to recognize units that distinguish themselves in a peacetime environment through qualifying exceptional achievements that have a direct and immediate impact on the outcome of a combat engagement or other military operation, albeit from a location outside the operational area where the unit was neither personally exposed to hostile action, nor at significant risk of exposure to hostile action.

(2) The award applies to both table of organization and equipment (TOE) units and TDA organizations of BN size or smaller. All TDA organizations may be considered for this award, even if comprised mostly of civilians. Organizations larger than a BN must provide a justification in a separate memorandum with the recommendation. Award to units larger than BN size would be infrequent.

b. Recommendations for award of the ASUA to Army units will be submitted on a DA Form 7594 and processed through normal military command channels to Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC-PDP-A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122-5408, unless it was disapproved by a general officer in the chain of command. Any general officer in the chain of command may disapprove an ASUA recommendation. If the recommendation has been disapproved, it will not be forwarded to HRC. Recommendations will be initiated by a higher headquarters to the unit recommended for the award. Each recommendation will be submitted on a DA Form 7594 as promptly as practicable, supported by the following data:

(1) A proposed narrative, naming all participating units, and the specific date and geographic location (map feature, town, province name, and so forth) of the service being recognized.

(2) Punishments under Article 15, UCMJ.

(3) Convictions by court-martial.

(4) Record of absence without leave.

(5) A list of all units assigned and attached actually present and the inclusive dates of the period of service for each unit. Inclusive dates do not need to cover the entire deployment period. For detachments, Sister Service and foreign units, a by-name listing is required.

(6) The complete official unit designation and UIC must be included for each unit. Include designations and derivative UICs for subordinate elements of parent units and for all elements comprising the task force organization. When less than the entire unit is involved, but more than 65 percent of the MTOE strength, it should be indicated by a minus sign (-) next to the unit designation. When the percentage involved is less than 65 percent of a unit's MTOE strength, the unit should be listed as a detachment of the parent unit.

(7) Effective the date of this publication, unit designations for unit awards in any new named campaigns (not new phases of existing campaigns), will be determined using 51 percent or more of a unit's authorized strength versus 65 percent.

(8) Any other pertinent information.

(9) A proposed citation.

c. Each recommendation must be formally entered into military channels within 2 years from the completion of the mission or services. Recommendations made after the 2-year window will be submitted in accordance with the 10 USC 1130 process. Refer to paragraph 1-14 and appendix F.

d. The DCS, G-1 is the approval authority for the ASUA.

e. The award elements for the ASUA are as follows: ASUA Emblem; certificate and citation; streamer (if authorized); and AGO.

f. The ASUA Lapel Pin is authorized for issue and wear by DA civilians assigned to the decorated unit. Those individuals employed by the unit during the cited period may wear the lapel pin permanently. Those currently employed by a decorated unit, but who were not employed during the cited period, may wear the lapel pin on a temporary basis as long as they remain employed by the unit. The lapel pin is also authorized for optional purchase and wear on civilian clothing by qualified military personnel. Permanent and temporary wear is governed by the provisions of AR 670-1 and DA PAM 670-1.

7-16. Rules for processing DA Form 7594

a. DA Form 7594 will be used to initiate, process, and approve unit award recommendations.

b. HRC, ADB is the only authorized issuer of permanent unit award orders as part of DA Form 7594, even when wartime awards approval authority has been delegated by the SECARMY or his or her designee, in writing. Approved unit awards will also be confirmed in AGOs at a later date. Records custodians may use the POs as authorization to update individual records.

c. Each headquarters will have procedures established to ensure that every recommendation is processed with minimum delay. Recommendations for unit awards should be sent to Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC-PDP-A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122-5408, and arrive no later than 120 to 180 days prior to the desired presentation date. Processing times may vary depending on current operations.

d. Narrative description for unit awards will be submitted in accordance with applicable recommended unit award paragraphs. The narrative may be submitted in 10, 11, or 12 pitch font on space provided on DA Form 7594. If additional pages are required, continuation pages may be submitted on an 8 1/2 by 11-inch bond paper enclosed as an addendum to the form. Citations for unit awards must be meaningful, specific, and limited to 25 lines.

e. The DA Form 7594 is an unclassified document and should not contain any classified information. Unit award recommendations may include classified information in a separate narrative or addendum. Classified unit award information must be prepared, processed, and protected according to AR 380–5. Proposed and approved citations must be prepared to contain no classified information.

f. Recommendations will be forwarded through command channels to HRC, ADB unless otherwise delegated in accordance with table 3–5 (except for the ASUA). Each intermediate commander will recommend approval or disapproval, and cite specific reasons whenever disapproval is recommended. In accordance with paragraph 7–15, any general officer in the chain of command may disapprove an ASUA recommendation.

g. Premature disclosure of information to the public, or to the unit being recommended for an award, is a potential source of embarrassment to recommending officials and should be strongly discouraged. Prior disclosure of approved unit awards should also be discouraged since it would diminish the impact of ceremonies when the award is ultimately presented. Once unit award recommendation is received, HRC, ADB will acknowledge receipt of the recommendation only.

h. Steps for preparing and processing unit awards using the DA Form 7594 are outlined in table 7–2. Using the electronic DA Form 7594 from the Army Publishing Directorate website (<http://armypubs.army.mil/>) is the preferred method, however, in very limited circumstances, other versions are acceptable as long as it is current and all fields are completed following the guidance listed below.

Table 7–2
Steps for preparing and processing awards using the DA Form 7594

Step	Who	Required action
1	Unit	Perform outstanding heroism or exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services.
2	Recommender	Complete blocks 1 through 20 of DA Form 7594.
3	Recommender	Enter the recommending command's complete address in block 1.
4	Recommender	Enter recommending command's point of contact name and email address in block 3.
5	Recommender	Enter unit's defense switched network (DSN) and commercial telephone number in block 4.
6	Recommender	Enter the official designation(s) of the recommended unit(s) in block 5 (refer to AR 220–5 as guidance, temporary or unofficial unit names will not be used).
7	Recommender	Enter the UIC of the recommended unit in block 6. When multiple units are included in the recommendation, use the UIC of the senior recommended unit.
8	Recommender	Check "YES" or "NO" in block 7.
9	Recommender	Check "YES" or "NO" in block 8. If applicable, complete block 20.
10	Recommender	Enter recommended award in block 9.
11	Recommender	Enter the campaign or operation (if applicable) in block 10 (for example, Operation IRAQI FREEDOM).
12	Recommender	Enter geographical location in block 11.
13	Recommender	Enter the period covered by proposed award in blocks 12a and b. For example, MUC (20160101 – 20161001) (the date format is YYYYMMDD).
14	Recommender	List in block 13 any pending unit awards and the dates recognized (for example, MUC (20131111–20141103); Pending: PUC (20160704 - 20160706)). If no award(s), state "NO AWDS."
15	Recommender	Complete blocks 14a, b, and c.
16	Recommender	Enter the narrative description (refer to para 7–17i) in block 17. If additional pages are required, continue on separate page and enclose as an addendum to the form. If the narrative must contain classified information, put "see classified narrative" and complete narrative on separate page. Do not use page 2 of the DA Form 7594 to convey classified information.
17	Recommender	Provide home station mailing address and contact information in block 16e.
18	Recommender	Enter the UCMJ statistics in blocks 18a, b, and c. (for MUC and ASUA only).

Table 7–2
Steps for preparing and processing awards using the DA Form 7594—Continued

Step	Who	Required action
19	Commander/ supervisor	Enter the proposed citation (no more than 25 lines) in block 19.
20	Personnel office	List all participating units being recommended for the award, along with period of service, UIC(s), and if 65 percent of unit's MTOE strength in block 20. Units not 65 percent will be listed as a detachment of parent unit. Note. Effective the date of this publication, unit designations for unit awards in any new named campaigns (not new phases of existing campaigns), will be determined using 51 percent or more of a unit's authorized strength versus 65 percent.
21	Commander/ supervisor	Complete block 15.
22	Intermediate authority	For ASUA only, disapproval authority will complete block 16.
23	Award approval authority	Unit award approval authority will complete block 16.

Section IV

Campaign Credit, Streamers, and Other Unit Award Devices

7–17. Establishing campaign participation credit

a. Army units will be deemed to have participated in combat if they actually engaged the enemy in combat, if they were deployed in a designated combat zone, or if they performed duties either in the air or on the ground in any part of the combat zone at any time during the designated period of the respective battle, campaign, or expedition.

b. Campaign medals are approved by the POTUS and campaign phases (as appropriate) are determined by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The SECARMY approves corresponding CPC and campaign streamers.

Note. CPC and streamers are not awarded until a named campaign (or phase) is closed.

c. Effective the date of this publication, HRC, ADB will coordinate with HRC, G3, USARC, and the National Guard Bureau to monitor unit deployments to the areas of eligibility authorized CPC. HRC, ADB will utilize unit status reports via NetUSR and other available systems to verify specific unit information and then coordinate directly with deployed units, as required.

d. An organization will be granted CPC if NetUSR data indicates 65 percent or more of its authorized strength participated in the campaign. If less than 65 percent of an organization participated, the unit will not be granted CPC; however, the assigned Soldiers who participated in the campaign will be entitled to wear bronze service stars on their campaign medal to denote participation.

e. Effective the date of this publication, participation credit for any new named campaigns (not new phases of existing campaigns), will only require 51 percent or more of a unit's authorized strength.

f. Once a campaign (or phase) is closed HRC, ADB will—

(1) Submit CPC request to U.S. Army CMH for review to determine streamer authorization and update lineage and honors.

(2) Provide the unit with a final memo verifying the CPC elements, with instructions for requesting issuance of streamers from TACOM.

(3) Announce the CPC in an AGO.

g. Prior to the date of this publication, units eligible for CPC for designated campaign (or phase) should provide HRC, ADB with—

(1) Movement/deployment orders.

(2) Brigade commander and general officer memorandum verifying that 65 percent or more of its authorized strength participated in the campaign.

(3) Spreadsheet listing the UIC, unit name and address, deployment dates and percentage of participation.

h. HRC will not authorize CPC in instances where units do not have unit/individual movement orders, and/or do not have evidence of 65 percent participation of its authorized strength in a designated campaign (or phase).

i. Request(s) will be submitted in accordance with table 7–3.

j. The AGO will not be issued until the closing of the named campaigns with the exception of the Global War on Terrorism campaigns.

k. For designated named operations for which the Joint Chiefs of Staff has approved award of the AFEM, the SECARMY may authorize CPC. The SAC in a theater of operations may recommend units that participated in a named operation to be authorized CPC by submitting a request to the Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC-PDP-A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122-5408. The recommendation will include a list of all participating Army organizations (including designations, UICs, and deployed periods of service). The following criteria will be used in determining whether an operation qualifies for a CPC:

- (1) The operation cannot have been included in or covered by any other named campaign.
- (2) The scope and mission of the operation must have constituted a significant combat operation that involved an issue of strategic international policy or represented a particular action or series of actions of historical significance to the Army and the nation. Training, presence, or security assistance deployments, even if to potentially hostile areas, do not normally meet this intent.
- (3) The operation required deployment of substantial Army forces (typically defined as consisting of at least a brigade or equivalent of combat forces, provided they did not consist solely of provisional organizations) for at least 30 consecutive days.
- (4) Army forces must have been involved in substantial combat or operations against a hostile force involving a combination of combat and the imminent threat of hostile action. Although not all forces deployed may have been directly engaged in combat operations, the operation as a whole must have presented a situation and threat that placed all deployed Army forces on a combat footing.

l. The boundaries of the combat zone and time limitations of each campaign in World Wars I and II, the Korean War, and the operations in Grenada, Panama, SWA, Somalia and Dominican Republic have been announced in AGOs. The Chief of the CMH determines the CPC for all wars prior to World War I and for the Vietnam Conflict.

m. See AR 840-10 (campaign streamers) for Civil War service.

n. Units that are or will be inactivated are recommended to submit a request for CPC as soon as possible upon the closing of the campaign. Requests for Global War on Terrorism and Kosovo may be submitted directly to HRC, ADB.

o. All requests for CPC for National Guard units must be submitted by email through the National Guard Bureau combat awards branch to ngbcombatawards@ng.army.mil. Upon National Guard Bureau approval, CPC request will be forwarded to the HRC, ADB.

p. For additional information on CPC see the HRC, ADB website at <https://www.hrc.army.mil/tagd/campaign%20participation%20credit%20cpc>.

q. A list of established campaigns is in appendix B.

Table 7-3
Steps for processing award of campaign participation credit and war service streamers prior to effective date of this publication

Step	Who	Required action
1	Unit	Submits request for CPC (includes all unit requests) to HRC, ADB.
2	Unit	<p>Submits the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. COL/O-6 or above will request CPC in memorandum format and endorsed by a BG/O-7 or above with the following information: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) List of all units that were attached to the command during the deployment to include their dates of the deployment. (2) Validate that all units have 65 percent MTOE strength for the period. b. Deployment and/or redeployment (movement) orders of the unit/individuals. c. Unit spreadsheet lists— <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Unit name. (2) Unit home station mailing address (if Army/Air Force Post Office is used, add DSN and installation information) to include unit point of contact. (3) UIC/derivative UIC of deployed unit(s) (also add those units within the UIC that did not deploy to verify deployment status). (4) ACOM, ASCC, DRU. (5) Location (country the unit(s) were deployed to). (6) Operation in support of (OEF, OND, OIF, and so forth). (7) Dates of deployment (inclusive to and from). (8) Personnel strength—

Table 7–3
Steps for processing award of campaign participation credit and war service streamers prior to effective date of this publication—Continued

Step	Who	Required action
		(a) Authorized strength (from MTOE prior to deployment). (b) Assigned strength (number of Soldiers that deployed with the unit). (c) Participation percentage (assigned strength divided by authorized strength). (9) Component of unit (Regular Army, USAR, ARNG).
3	HRC, ADB	Coordinates with CMH (AAMH–FPO) to verify unit’s information.
4	CMH	Validates information provided from the recommender (official designation, honors, and so forth). Notifies HRC of potential changes.
5	HRC, ADB	a. Publishes PO announcing the award of campaign participation credit and issues PO to unit(s), HRC, and CMH.
6 ^{1, 2}	HRC, ADB	Initiates action for the publication of AGO and submits request to the TACOM for streamer(s).

Note:

¹ An AGO will not be issued by HRC, ADB until the closing of the named campaigns.

² Units will contact TACOM directly if requesting replacement streamers.

7–18. Campaign streamers

a. Campaign streamers are awarded for active Federal military service to units or organizations that are authorized an organizational color, distinguishing flag or guidon (as determined by CMH) to recognize receipt of CPC. They will be awarded ceremoniously in recognition of CPC. (See TC 3–21.5.)

b. The campaign streamer will be in the pattern and colors of the battle, campaign or expedition the unit was awarded participation credit for in accordance with AR 840–10.

c. See AR 840–10 (supply) for information on ordering streamers.

d. Announcement of the units’ campaign participation must be confirmed in an AGO.

7–19. War service streamers

A war service streamer is awarded to a unit authorized an organizational color, distinguishing flag or guidon to recognize active Federal military service in a theater or area of operations only when the unit is not authorized a campaign streamer for service in the same theater or area of operations during the same war or conflict. In every case, a war service streamer will be without inscription.

7–20. Combat Infantry Streamer

a. When 65 percent or more of the TOE strength of a separate infantry or ranger platoon, infantry or ranger company, BN or brigade has been awarded the CIB during military operations against an opposing foreign force in war, or in any military action where the CIB is authorized, the unit will be awarded a Combat Infantry Streamer. The Combat Infantry Streamer is authorized to be awarded to a unit for each separate war or military operation in which the requirements prescribed in this regulation have been met. A star embroidered on the Combat Infantry Streamer will represent each additional award. (See para 8–6 for criteria for award of the CIB.)

b. Effective 20 December 1989, SF units meeting the criteria above are eligible for award of the Combat Infantry Streamer. The Combat Infantry Streamer will not be retroactively awarded to SF units prior to 20 December 1989.

c. During the period of military operations against an armed enemy and for 1 year thereafter, commanders of infantry, ranger, or SF BNs, groups, regiments, or brigades are authorized to award the Combat Infantry Streamer to infantry, ranger, or SF companies under their command. During this same period, CGs of divisions, corps, and armies are authorized to award Combat Infantry Streamers to separate infantry, ranger, or SF platoons, BNs, groups, regiments, and brigades under their command when all other criteria are met. This authority may not be further delegated.

d. Combat Infantry Streamers will be supplied upon approval of requests submitted to the Clothing and Heraldry Product Support Integration Directorate. To submit a request for the Combat Action Streamer, commands should go to <http://www.heraldry.army.mil> to submit the online DD Form 1348–6 (DOD Single Line Item Requisition System Document (Manual - Long Form)). A letter signed by the unit’s commanding officer requesting the streamer must be attached to the online application.

7-21. Combat Medical Streamer

a. When 65 percent or more of the TOE strength of a medical unit authorized a color, distinguishing flag, or guidon has been awarded the CMB during military operations in war or in any military action where the CMB is authorized, the unit will be awarded the Combat Medical Streamer. (See para 8-7 for criteria for award of the CMB).

b. During a period of military operations against an armed enemy and for 1 year thereafter, commanders of armies, corps, divisions, or separate brigades are authorized to award the Combat Medical Streamer to medical units under their command. This authority may not be further delegated.

c. The Combat Medical Streamer will be supplied upon approval of requests submitted to the Clothing and Heraldry Product Support Integration Directorate. To submit a request for the Combat Medical Streamer, commands should go to <http://www.heraldry.army.mil> to submit the online DD Form 1348-6. A letter signed by the unit's commanding officer requesting the streamer must be attached to the online application.

7-22. Combat Action Streamer

a. When 65 percent or more of the MTOE assigned strength of a unit authorized a color, distinguishing flag, or guidon has been awarded the CAB during military operations in war or in any military action where the CAB is authorized, the unit will be awarded the Combat Action Streamer. The streamer will be awarded to a unit for each separate war or military operations in which the criteria for the award have been met.

b. Effective 18 September 2001, units meeting the criteria are eligible for award of the Combat Action Streamer. During the period of military operations against an armed enemy and for 1 year thereafter, commanders of BNs, group, regiments, and brigades are authorized to award the Combat Action Streamer to companies under their commands. During this same period, CGs of divisions, corps, and armies are authorized to award Combat Action Streamers to separate platoons, detachments, BNs, groups, regiments, and brigades under their command when all criteria are met. This authority may not be further delegated.

c. For Global War on Terrorism, only one streamer is authorized per unit, regardless of the number of times a unit deploys.

d. Award of the Combat Action Streamer is authorized from 18 September 2001 to a date to be determined.

e. Retroactive award of the Combat Action Streamer is not authorized prior to 18 September 2001.

f. The Combat Action Streamer will be supplied upon approval of requests submitted to the Clothing and Heraldry Product Support Integration Directorate. To submit a request for the Combat Action Streamer commands should go to <http://www.heraldry.army.mil> to submit the online DD Form 1348-6. A letter signed by the unit's commanding officer requesting the streamer must be attached to the online application.

7-23. Assault-landing credit-arrowhead device

a. Assault-landing credit (award of the bronze arrowhead) may be made to units of the Army who, in the combat zone of a battle, campaign, or expedition as established by Joint Chiefs of Staff or DA, accomplish one of the following types of assault operations:

(1) Make a parachute jump into enemy-held territory as a part of an organized force carrying out an assigned tactical mission.

(2) Participate in the assault waves of an amphibious landing on enemy-held territory.

(3) Make a helicopter assault landing into enemy-held territory as a part of an organizational force carrying out an assigned tactical mission.

b. The assault operation will be of such scope as to warrant DA designation as a battle or campaign and be of such magnitude as to include tactical elements of at least one other Service. The forces committed should be spearheading a major assault into enemy-controlled territory. The operation will be such that the committed forces will ultimately control the area in which they have landed and not rely on immediate link-up with other forces or extrication after a hit-and-run type of mission. Day-to-day combat assault type missions in an already established combat zone do not qualify for award of the arrowhead device. For the individual Soldier to receive award of the arrowhead, the Soldier must physically exit the aircraft or watercraft during the assault landing.

c. The SAC, serving in the rank of LTG and above, in the theater of operations may approve combat assault-landing credit for the purpose of qualifying for the arrowhead device. This authority may not be further delegated. No later than 60 days after approval of this credit, the data listed below will be submitted to Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC-PDP-A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122-5408.

(1) Size and composition of the force involved.

(2) Lists of units that participated in the assault landing.

(3) Mission.

(4) Length of the operations and the relationship to the tactical operations of the unified command controlling the operation.

(5) Date and time of the start of, and the date and time of the close of, the assault operation.

(6) Enemy situation and reaction.

(7) Specific location where the assault landing occurred.

(8) A statement certifying that more than 65 percent of each unit's MTOE strength participated in the assault landing. If less than 65 percent participated, a detachment of the unit may be cited.

(9) Complete official unit designation and UIC must be included for each unit. Include designations and derivative UICs for subordinate elements of parent units, and for all elements comprising task force organizations. When less than the entire unit is involved, but more than 65 percent of the MTOE strength, it should be indicated by a minus sign (-) next to the unit designation. When the percentage involved is less than 65 percent of the MTOE strength, the unit should be listed as a detachment of the parent unit.

d. The HRC, ADB will forward the information to Office of the DCS, G-3/5/7 and CMH for confirmation. HRC will then publish an AGO announcing assault-landing credit.

e. Units who have individuals participating should maintain a master by-name roster of Soldiers who participated for record purposes. At the appropriate time, these records should be retired in accordance with the Army Records Information Management System.

f. Individual Soldier's recognition of an arrowhead does not require publication of orders. Soldier qualification records will be annotated for arrowhead credit per AR 600-8-104. Once assault-landing credit is announced in a AGO, POs may be published awarding individual Soldier's the Parachutist Badge and or the Military Free Fall Parachutist Badge with bronze star. See paragraphs 8-11 and 8-16.

7-24. Expert Infantry Streamer

a. When 65 percent or more of the assigned strength (during an Expert Infantryman Badge (EIB) testing period) of a separate infantry, ranger, or SF platoon, company, BN, group, regiment, or brigade has been awarded the CIB or the EIB, the unit will be awarded an Expert Infantry Streamer. This streamer may be displayed by the organization for 1 year, at the expiration of which the unit must re-qualify under the above rules.

b. Commanders of infantry, ranger, or SF BNs, groups, regiment, or brigades may award the Expert Infantry Streamer to infantry companies under their command. All CGs may award the Expert Infantry Streamers to separate infantry, ranger, or SF platoons, infantry BNs and brigades under their command. This authority may not be further delegated.

c. Eligibility for award of the Expert Infantry Streamer to SF units accrues from 27 July 1988. Award is not retroactive before that date.

d. Expert Infantry Streamers will be supplied upon approval of requests submitted to the Clothing and Heraldry Product Support Integration Directorate. To submit a request for the Expert Infantry Streamer, commands should go to <http://www.heraldry.army.mil> to submit the online DD Form 1348-6. A letter signed by the unit's commanding officer requesting the streamer must be attached to the online application.

7-25. Expert Medical Streamer

a. When 65 percent or more of the assigned strength (as of the date of the request) of a medical unit authorized a color, distinguishing flag, or guidon has been awarded the CMB or the Expert Field Medical Badge (EFMB), the unit will be awarded an Expert Medical Streamer. This streamer may be displayed by the organization for 1 year following the streamer approval date, at the expiration of which the unit must re-qualify under the above rules.

b. The CG, U.S. Army Medical Command, installation commanders, commanders of combat divisions, separate brigades, separate regiments, and separate groups may award the Expert Medical Streamer to medical units within their command under the above criteria. This authority may not be further delegated.

c. The Expert Medical Streamer will be supplied upon approval of requests submitted to the Clothing and Heraldry Product Support Integration Directorate. To submit a request for the Expert Medical Streamer commands should go to <http://www.heraldry.army.mil> to submit the online DD Form 1348-6. A letter signed by the unit's commanding officer requesting the streamer must be attached to the online application.

7-26. Army Safety Excellence Streamer

a. The Army Safety Office is the proponent for the Army Safety Excellence Streamer. The Army Safety Office may be contacted by email at usarmy.pentagon.hqda-aso.mbx.army-safety-office@mail.mil or at the following address: The Army Safety Office, 9351 Hall Road, Building 1456, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-5860.

b. The Army Safety Excellence Streamer was established to visually recognize units authorized a color, distinguishing flag, or guidon that demonstrated safety excellence and met the eligibility criteria.

c. Eligibility for award of the streamer:

(1) Detachments and company size units must have completed 12 consecutive months without experiencing a Soldier and/or unit at-fault Class A or B accident and have 100 percent completion of Risk Management training within the last 24 months at the time of submission. The U.S. Army Combat Readiness/Safety Center web-based training fulfills this requirement.

(2) All BNs, or equivalent, must have completed 12 consecutive months without experiencing a Soldier and/or unit at-fault Class A or B accident and have 100 percent completion of Risk Management training and 100 percent completion of the Army Readiness Assessment Program within the last 24 months at the time of submission. The U.S. Army Combat Readiness/Safety Center web-based training fulfills this requirement.

(3) Brigades, or equivalent, must have completed 12 consecutive months without a Soldier and/or unit at-fault Class A or B accident.

(4) Divisions and installations must have completed 12 consecutive months without a Soldier and/or unit at-fault Class A or B accident.

d. Award of the Army Safety Excellence Streamer is effective immediately for organizations meeting the eligibility requirements. The streamer may be displayed by the organization for 1 year after award of the streamer, at the expiration of which the unit must re-qualify and resubmit a request for the streamer under the above eligibility criteria.

e. The COL/O-6 or above level commander of TOE or TDA organizations may award the Army Safety Excellence Streamer to subordinate units meeting eligibility criteria. This authority may not be delegated lower than the COL/O-6 level commander.

f. Local safety offices are responsible for ensuring compliance with established eligibility and display criteria in conjunction with the conduct of safety and occupation health inspections. The Army Safety Office will also verify compliance with eligibility and display criteria during command safety audits.

g. For more in-depth information regarding the Army Safety Excellence Streamer, eligibility requirements, submission of requests for the streamer, and issue of the streamer, refer to AR 385-10 and DA Pam 385-10 (see awards programs) or contact the Army Safety Office (see contact information in para 7-26a).

7-27. Earned honor device

To accentuate honors within the United States Army Regimental System allowing each color-bearing and guidon-bearing element of the regimental family to identify its own contributions to regimental history and tradition, a device is authorized to identify each honor earned by the element. The device is authorized for display on streamers of organizational colors and unit guidons of separate regimental elements (see AR 840-10 for description and display of the earned honor device).

Section V

Display and Presentation of U.S. Unit Honors

7-28. Display of unit honors

a. A unit authorized a distinguishing flag or organizational color will commemorate each award of a unit decoration, CPC, or war service credit by display of a streamer and, when applicable, a Fourragere or lanyard on the flagstaff.

b. A separate TOE unit authorized a guidon will commemorate awards as follows:

(1) Each unit decoration by display of a streamer.

(2) Each CPC by display of a streamer on the guidon staff.

(3) Each war service credit by display of a streamer on the guidon staff.

c. Eligible TDA units are authorized to display earned streamers.

d. A unit or element that is not authorized a distinguishing flag, color, or guidon will not be awarded a streamer, even though the unit meets all other requirements. For example, even if a rifle platoon has more than 65 percent of its authorized strength earn the EIB; award of a streamer is not authorized because the platoon does not have its own flag, color, or guidon.

e. Units are authorized a single issuance of honors; they should be considered unit property and safeguarded accordingly. They are not intended to be presented as gifts or used for ceremonial presentations to individuals. In the event of lost, stolen or damaged honors, replacements may be ordered through HRC, ADB using memorandum format, providing justification, and endorsed by the chain of command up through the first general officer.

f. See AR 840-10 for instructions on display of unit honors.

7–29. Presentation ceremonies

Military reviews and award ceremonies for purposes of attaching streamers and other recognition to the Army Colors will be accomplished in an appropriate ceremony conducted per TC 3–21.5.

Section VI

Process Award of Campaign or War Service Streamer

7–30. Rules for processing award of a streamer

- a.* Unit must have been credited with campaign or war service.
- b.* Unit must be authorized a distinguishing flag or organizational colors (color-bearing), or a guidon.
- c.* Units must meet the criteria established in paragraphs 7–18, 7–19, 7–20, 7–21, and 7–22.
- d.* Submission of computer-generated or automation-assisted rosters may be utilized by the SAC when compiling and recommending streamer awards provided each unit's participation and/or service has been verified.
- e.* Source documents for issuance of streamers are POs that announce unit lists credited with campaign participation or war service.
- f.* Authoritative documents for amending unit lineage and honors by CMH is a published AGO as prepared by HRC, ADB.
- g.* Award of streamers or other decorations requires a formal ceremony (see TC 3–21.5).

7–31. Time limits

Statutory and regulatory time limits pertaining to award of streamers do not apply. Award of streamers may be accomplished at any time after submission of documented proof that all criteria has been met and that the unit was inadvertently omitted.

Chapter 8

Badges and Tabs

Section I

Overview

8–1. Intent

The purpose of awarding badges and tabs is to provide public recognition by tangible evidence of the attainment of a high degree of skill, proficiency, and excellence in tests and competition, as well as in the performance of duties.

8–2. Types of badges

- a.* Combat and special skill badges are awarded to denote proficiency in performance of duties under hazardous conditions and circumstances of extraordinary hardship as well as special qualifications and successful completion of prescribed courses of training.
- b.* Marksmanship badges and tabs are awarded to indicate the degree in which an individual has qualified in prescribed weapons firing courses or events.
- c.* Identification badges are authorized to be worn as public evidence of deserved honor and distinction to denote service performed in specified assignments.
- d.* There are four tabs authorized to indicate skill: Ranger, SF, Sapper, and President's Hundred.
- e.* Refer to DA PAM 670–1 for the order of precedence of combat and special skill badges authorized for wear on the Army uniform.

8–3. Special guidance

- a.* Locally established special skill badges are not authorized for permanent wear or filing in the AMHRR. Refer to AR 670–1 and DA Pam 670–1 for guidance on the temporary wear of locally established special skill badges.
- b.* AR 670–1 governs the wear of badges issued by other Services. For issues involving wear of badges, submit written request to Deputy Chief of Staff, G–1, Uniform Policy (DAPE–HR–S), 300 Army Pentagon, Washington DC 20310–0300.
- c.* Written authority must be obtained from HRC, ADB before wearing badges awarded by other U.S. Services and the Civilian Marksmanship Program (CMP) on the Army uniform.

8-4. To whom awarded

- a.* Table 8-1 lists the U.S. Army combat and special skill badges authorized and who is authorized to be awarded each badge.
- b.* U.S. Army combat and special skill badges may be earned by U.S. military personnel who qualify while performing honorable active duty or Reserve service in an active status or while formally assigned or attached to the U.S. Army.
- c.* In certain cases, civilian personnel may be awarded special skill badges provided specific criteria are met. Requests or recommendations for award of special skill badges to civilians should be directed to designated approval authorities or Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC-PDP-A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122-5408.
- d.* Certain U.S. Army combat and special skill badges may be awarded to foreign military personnel only with the prior consent of their Government and upon completion of the full requirements established for each badge. Foreign military personnel may also qualify for Army badges while attending U.S. Army Service schools or while participating in combined or joint operations.

8-5. Recommendation and authority to award

- a.* Recommendations for awards of badges will be submitted by memorandum or DA Form 4187 through command channels to the commander authorized to make the award.
- b.* Badges may be approved and awarded in the field only by the commanders authorized to award the respective badge as specified in paragraphs below.
- c.* Issues pertaining to the award of badges to Regular Army personnel that cannot be resolved by local commanders will be forwarded through command channels to Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC-PDP-A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122-5408.
- d.* The processing of orders for award, rescission, revocation, and reinstatement of Army badges and tabs can be found in paragraphs 1-29 and 1-30.

Section II

Combat Badges

8-6. Combat Infantryman Badge

- a.* The CIB was established by the War Department on 27 October 1943. The CIB was designed to enhance morale and the prestige of the "Queen of Battle." The badge was intended as an inducement for individuals to join the infantry while serving as a morale booster for infantrymen serving in every theater.
 - (1) Several factors led to the creation of the CIB, an award that would provide special recognition of the unique role of the Army infantryman, the only Soldier whose daily mission is to close with and destroy the enemy and to seize and hold terrain.
 - (2) In developing the CIB, the War Department did not dismiss out of hand or ignore the contributions of other branches. Their vital contributions to the overall war effort were certainly noted, but it was decided that other awards and decorations were sufficient to recognize their contributions. From the beginning, Army leaders have taken care to retain the badge for the unique purpose for which it was established and to prevent the adoption of any other badge, which would lower its prestige. At the close of World War II, the largest war in which the armor and artillery played key roles in the ground campaigns, a review was conducted of the CIB criteria with consideration being given to creating either additional badges or authorizing the badge to cavalry and armor units. The review noted that any change in policy would detract from the prestige of the badge.
 - (3) The definition of requirement to be "engaged in active ground combat" has generated much dialogue over the years as to the original intent of the CIB. The intent has been clarified over time as being personally present, under fire, and engaging in action against the enemy in ground forces combat. It is not awarded for battle participation credit.
- b.* For award of the CIB a Soldier must meet the following three requirements:
 - (1) Be an infantry Soldier satisfactorily performing infantry duties.
 - (a) A Soldier must be an Army infantry or SF officer (CMF or AOC 11 or 18) in the grade of COL/O-6 or below, or an Army enlisted Soldier or warrant officer with an infantry or SF MOS who, subsequent to 6 December 1941, has satisfactorily performed duty while assigned or attached as a member of an infantry, ranger, or SF unit of either a brigade, regimental, or smaller size during any period such unit was engaged in active ground combat.
 - (b) Eligibility for SF personnel in MOSs 18B, 18C, 18E, 18F, and 18Z (less 18D-SF medical sergeant) accrues from 20 December 1989. Retroactive awards of the CIB to SF personnel are not authorized prior to 20 December 1989.
 - (2) Be assigned to an infantry unit during such time as the unit is engaged in active ground combat.

(a) A recipient must be personally present and under hostile fire while serving in an assigned infantry or SF primary duty, in a unit actively engaged in ground combat with the enemy. The unit in question must be a brigade, regiment, or smaller size. For example, personnel possessing an infantry MOS in a rifle squad of a cavalry platoon in a cavalry troop would be eligible for award of the CIB. Battle or CPC alone is not sufficient; the unit must have been in active ground combat with the enemy during the period.

(b) Personnel with other than an infantry or SF MOS are not eligible, regardless of the circumstances. The infantry or SF CMF, AOC or MOS does not necessarily have to be the Soldier's primary specialty, as long as the Soldier has been properly trained in infantry or SF tactics, possesses the appropriate skill code, and is serving in that specialty when engaged in active ground combat as described above. Commanders are not authorized to make any exceptions to this policy.

(c) Awards will not be made to general officers or to members of headquarters companies of units larger in size than brigade.

(3) Actively participate in such ground combat. Campaign or battle credit alone is not sufficient for award of the CIB.

c. The CIB is authorized for award for the following qualifying wars, conflicts, and operations. Second and third awards of the CIB are indicated by superimposing one and two stars respectively, centered at the top of the badge between the points of the oak wreath. To date, a separate award of the CIB has been authorized for qualified Soldiers in the following qualifying periods:

(1) World War II (7 December 1941 to 3 September 1945).

(2) Korean War (27 June 1950 to 27 July 1953).

(3) Vietnam Conflict and other operations (2 March 1961 to 10 March 1995).

(4) Republic of Vietnam Conflict (2 March 1961 to 28 March 1973) combined with qualifying service in Laos (19 April 1961 to 6 October 1962).

(a) Dominican Republic (28 April 1965 to 1 September 1966).

(b) Korea on the demilitarized zone (DMZ) (4 January 1969 to 31 March 1994).

(c) El Salvador (1 January 1981 to 1 February 1992).

(d) Grenada (23 October to 21 November 1983).

(e) Joint Security Area, Panmunjom, Korea (23 November 1984).

(f) Panama (20 December 1989 to 31 January 1990).

(g) SWA Conflict (17 January to 11 April 1991).

(h) Somalia (5 June 1993 to 31 March 1994).

(5) Global War on Terrorism (18 September 2001 to a date to be determined).

(a) Afghanistan (18 September 2001 to 31 December 2014; OFS, 1 January 2015 to a date to be determined).

(b) Iraq (OIF, 19 March 2003 to 31 August 2010; OND, 1 September 2010 to 31 December 2011).

(c) OIR (15 June 2014 to a date to be determined).

(6) Contingency operations other than war, not specifically included in the above specified qualifying periods, will be aligned to an appropriate qualifying period.

(7) Subsequent awards of the CIB are not authorized for the same qualifying period, as outlined above.

d. Award approval authority—

(1) *Wartime awards approval authority.* When delegated wartime awards approval authority by the SECARMY (or his or her designee), the following authorities apply:

(a) Brigade commander level for Soldiers assigned to, attached to, or under the operational control of brigade-level or smaller units.

(b) The first general officer in the chain of command for Soldiers assigned to units at echelons above brigade.

(c) The next higher general officer in the chain for award to a general officer.

(d) Authority to award the CIB is also delegated to regional medical center commanders receiving casualties directly from the wartime theater. Medical center commanders must ensure the Soldier meets the requirements in paragraph 8–6b. Award of the CIB is not automatic and will not be awarded solely based on award of the PH.

(e) When no authority applies or has not been delegated, recommendations will be submitted through command channels to HRC, ADB for processing.

(2) *Retroactive award processing for the CIB.* Retroactive award of the CIB is authorized for time periods specified above for fully qualified individuals.

(a) The wartime command retains wartime awards approval authority for 12 months after redeployment, and can approve award of the CIB for Soldiers who deployed with their command, and qualified for, but did not receive the CIB during the deployment.

(b) Soldiers redeployed more than 12 months or reassigned to a command other than their wartime command and qualified for the CIB while deployed may request award through command channels to Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC–PDP–A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122–5408. Applications for

retroactive award to active duty Soldiers and RC Soldiers will be forwarded through command channels to the first general officer (for endorsement) to HRC for processing. The first general officer in the chain of command of the Soldier recommended for award of the CIB may disapprove the recommendation.

(c) All ARNG requests, once endorsed, will be submitted to the Director, (ARNG-HRH-A), 111 South George Mason Drive, Arlington, VA 22204-1373 prior to being submitted to HRC.

(d) Retirees and veterans should address their applications to HRC, ADB for processing. The DA Form 4187 with endorsement by the first general officer is not required. All other criteria must be met.

(e) Requests for retroactive award of the CIB will not be made except where evidence of injustice is presented. Requests submitted under paragraphs 8-6d(2)(b) through (d) must include justification explaining why the CIB was not awarded in theater.

e. The special provisions authorized for the Vietnam Conflict, Laos, and Korea on the DMZ are outlined below.

(1) During the Vietnam Conflict, any officer whose basic branch is other than infantry who, under appropriate orders, commanded a line infantry (other than a headquarters) unit of brigade, regimental, or smaller size for at least 30 consecutive days is deemed to have been detailed in infantry and is eligible for award of the CIB notwithstanding absence of a written directive detailing that Soldier in the infantry, provided all other requirements for the award have been met. Orders directing the officer to assume command will be confirmed, in writing, at the earliest practicable date.

(2) In addition, any officer, warrant officer, or enlisted Soldier whose branch is other than infantry who, under appropriate orders was assigned to advise a unit listed in paragraphs 8-6e(4)(a) and (d) or was assigned as a member of a White Star Mobile Training Team or a member of Military Advisory and Assistance Group-Laos as indicated in paragraphs 8-6e(5)(a) and (b), will be eligible for award of the CIB provided all other requirements have been met.

(3) After 1 December 1967 for service in the Republic of Vietnam, NCOs serving as command sergeants major of infantry BNs and brigades for periods of at least 30 consecutive days in a combat zone are eligible for award provided all other requirements have been met.

(4) Subsequent to 1 March 1961, a Soldier must have been—

(a) Assigned as advisor to an infantry unit, ranger unit, infantry-type unit of the civil guard of regimental or smaller size, and/or infantry-type unit of the self-defense corps unit of regimental or smaller size of the Vietnamese government during any period such unit was engaged in actual ground combat.

(b) Assigned as advisor of an irregular force comparable to the above infantry units under similar conditions.

(c) Personally present and under fire while serving in an assigned primary duty as a member of a tactical advisory team while the unit participated in ground combat.

(d) Subsequent to 24 May 1965, to qualify for the CIB, personnel serving in U.S. units must meet the requirements of paragraph 8-6b(1). Individuals who performed liaison duties with the Royal Thai Army or the Army of the Republic of Korea combat units in Vietnam are eligible for award of the badge provided they meet all other requirements.

(5) In Laos from 19 April 1961 to 6 October 1962, a Soldier must have been—

(a) Assigned as member of a White Star Mobile Training Team while the team was attached to or working with a unit of regimental (groupment mobile) or smaller size of Forces Armee du Royaume, or with irregular-type forces of regimental or smaller size.

(b) A member of the Military Advisory and Assistance Group-Laos assigned as an advisor to a region or zone of Forces Armee du Royaume, or while serving with irregular-type forces of regimental or smaller size.

(c) Personally under hostile fire while assigned as specified in paragraphs 8-6e(5)(a) or (b).

(6) In Korea on the DMZ. The special requirements for award of the CIB for service in the Republic of Korea are rescinded. Army veterans and Servicemembers who served in Korea on or after 28 July 1953 and meet the criteria for award of the CIB outlined in paragraph 8-6c may submit an application (to include supporting documentation) for award of the CIB to Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC-PDP-A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122-5408. Retroactive awards under these criteria are not authorized for service prior to 29 July 1953.

f. On or after 18 September 2001—

(1) A Soldier must be an Army infantry or SF officer (CMF or AOC 11 or 18) in the grade of COL/O-6 or below, or an Army enlisted Soldier or warrant officer with an infantry or SF MOS, who has satisfactorily performed duty while assigned or attached as a member of an infantry, ranger, or SF unit of brigade, regimental, or smaller size during any period such unit was engaged in active ground combat, to close with and destroy the enemy with direct fires.

(2) A Soldier must be personally present and under fire while serving in an assigned infantry or SF primary duty, in a unit engaged in active ground combat to close with and destroy the enemy with direct fires. Improvised explosive devices vehicle-borne improvised explosive devices, and the like are direct fire weapons. While no fixed, qualifying distance from an explosion of these devices can be established, commanders should consider the entirety of the combat situation when considering award of the CIB.

(3) Soldiers possessing MOS of 18D (SF medical sergeant) who satisfactorily perform SF duties while assigned or attached to a SF unit of brigade, regimental, or smaller size during any period such unit was engaged in active ground combat may be awarded the CIB. These Soldiers must have been personally present and engaged in active ground combat, to close with and destroy the enemy with direct fires. Retroactive awards under these criteria are not authorized for service prior to 18 September 2001.

(4) Those Soldiers possessing MOS of 18D who qualify for award of the CMB from 18 September 2001 to 3 June 2005 will remain qualified for the badge. Upon request, any such Soldier may be awarded the CIB instead of the CMB. In such instances, the Soldier must submit a request through the chain of command to Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC-PDP-A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122-5408 for conversion of the CMB to the CIB.

(5) Servicemembers from the other U.S. Armed Forces and foreign military (infantry and SF equivalents) assigned or attached as a member of a U.S. Army infantry or SF unit of brigade, regimental, or smaller size may be considered for award of the CIB. All basic requirements as listed above must be met. Retroactive awards under these criteria are not authorized for service prior to 18 September 2001.

(6) The special provision authorized for the Global War on Terrorism is listed in this paragraph. The CIB may be awarded to recognize those U.S. Army infantry and SF Soldiers embedded in formed Afghan National Army or Iraqi Infantry and/or SF units, or Iraqi specialized infantry-type units, of brigade, regimental, or smaller size, or assigned as advisors to a foreign infantry and/or SF comparable to the above infantry units, as tactical advisors, trainers, or liaisons, during the time that the supported infantry and/or SF unit engages in active ground combat, to close with and destroy the enemy with direct fires. Qualified Soldiers must have been personally present and participated in the combat operations.

8-7. Combat Medical Badge

a. Originally established as the Medical Badge, the CMB was created by the War Department on 1 March 1945. It could be awarded to officers, warrant officers, and enlisted Soldier of the Army Medical Department (AMEDD) assigned or attached to the medical detachment of infantry regiments, infantry BNs, and elements thereof designated as infantry in tables of organization or TOEs. Its evolution stemmed from a requirement to recognize medical aid-men who shared the same hazards and hardships of ground combat on a daily basis with the infantry Soldier. Though established almost a year and a half after the CIB, it could be awarded retroactive to 7 December 1941 to fully qualified personnel.

(1) The CMB was designed to provide recognition to the field medic who accompanies the infantryman into battle and shares experiences unique to the infantry in combat. There was never any intention to award the CMB to all medical personnel who serve in a combat zone or imminent danger area.

(2) As with the CIB, the CMB was intended to recognize medical personnel who were personally present and under fire while rendering medical care. So stringent was this requirement that during the Vietnam era, recommending officials were required to document the place (in six-digit coordinates), time, type, and intensity of fire to which the proposed recipient was exposed while rendering medical care.

b. Eligibility requirements for the CMB are as follows:

(1) The CMB may be awarded to members of the AMEDD (COL/O-6 and below), the Naval Medical Department (Captains and below), the USAF Medical Service (COL/O-6 and below), assigned or attached by appropriate orders to an infantry unit of either a brigade, regiment, or smaller size, or to a medical unit of company or smaller size, organic to an infantry unit of brigade or smaller size, during any period the infantry unit is engaged in actual ground combat on or after 6 December 1941. Battle participation credit alone is not sufficient; the infantry unit must have been in contact with the enemy.

(2) Award of the CMB will not be made to general or flag officers.

c. The following individuals are also eligible for the CMB:

(1) Effective 19 December 1989, SF personnel possessing MOS 18D (SF medical sergeant) who satisfactorily perform medical duties while assigned or attached to a SF unit during any period the unit is engaged in active ground combat, provided they are personally present and under fire. Retroactive awards under these criteria are not authorized prior to 19 December 1989.

(2) Effective 16 January 1991, medical personnel outlined in paragraph 8-7a(1) assigned or attached to armor and ground cavalry units of brigade or smaller size, who satisfactorily perform medical duties while the unit is engaged in actual ground combat, provided they are personally present and under fire. Retroactive awards under these criteria are not authorized prior to 16 January 1991.

(3) Effective 11 September 2001, medical personnel outlined in paragraphs 8-7a(1) and b(2) assigned or attached to, or under operational control of any ground combat arms and combat aviation units of brigade or smaller size, who satisfactorily perform medical duties while the unit is engaged in actual ground combat, provided they are personally present and under fire. Retroactive awards under these criteria are not authorized prior to 11 September 2001.

(4) On or after 18 September 2001—

(a) Medical personnel assigned or attached to, or under operational control of any ground combat arms or combat aviation units of brigade or smaller size, who satisfactorily perform medical duties while the unit is engaged in active ground combat, provided they are personally present and under fire. Retroactive awards under these criteria are not authorized for service prior to 18 September 2001.

(b) Effective 3 June 2005, Soldiers possessing a MOS of 18D are no longer eligible for award of the CMB (see paras 8–6f(3) and (4)).

d. The CMB is authorized for award for the following qualifying wars, conflicts, and operations. Second and subsequent awards of the CMB are indicated by superimposing one and two stars respectively, centered at the top of the badge between the points of the oak wreath.

(1) World War II (7 December 1941 to 3 September 1945).

(2) Korean War (27 June 1950 to 27 July 1953).

(3) Vietnam Conflict and other operations (2 March 1961 to 10 March 1995).

(a) Republic of Vietnam Conflict (2 March 1961 to 28 March 1973) to include qualifying service in Laos (19 April 1961 to 6 October 1962).

(b) Dominican Republic (28 April 1965 to 1 September 1966).

(c) Korea on the DMZ (4 January 1969 to 31 March 1994).

(d) El Salvador (1 January 1981 to 1 February 1992).

(e) Grenada (23 October to 21 November 1983).

(f) Joint Security Area, Panmunjom, Korea (23 November 1984).

(g) Panama (20 December 1989 to 31 January 1990).

(h) SWA Conflict (17 January to 11 April 1991).

(i) Somalia (5 June 1993 to 31 March 1994).

(4) Global War on Terrorism (18 September 2001 to a date to be determined).

(a) Afghanistan (18 September 2001 to a date to be determined).

(b) Iraq (OIF, 19 March 2003 to 31 August 2010; OND, 1 September 2010 to 31 December 2011).

(c) OIR (15 June 2014 to a date to be determined).

e. Subsequent awards of the CMB are not authorized for the same qualifying period, as outlined above.

f. Contingency operations/Stability Operations after 10 March 1995 until 17 September 2001 not specifically included in the specified qualifying periods will be aligned with the third qualifying period.

g. Contingency operations/Stability Operations after 18 September 2001 not specifically included in the qualifying period will be aligned to the fourth qualifying period.

h. The special provisions for Vietnam Conflict, Laos and Korea on the DMZ are as follows:

(1) *For service in the Republic of Vietnam.*

(a) Subsequent to 1 March 1961, a Soldier must have been assigned to a Vietnamese unit engaged in actual ground combat or as a member of a U.S. Army infantry unit of brigade or smaller size, including SF detachments, serving with a Republic of Vietnam unit engaged in actual ground combat. The Republic of Vietnam unit must have been of regimental size or smaller and either an infantry, ranger, infantry-type unit of the civil guard, infantry-type unit of the self-defense corps, or of the irregular forces. The Soldier must have been personally present and under hostile fire while assigned as specified.

(b) Subsequent to 24 May 1965, Soldiers serving in U.S. units must meet the requirements of paragraph 8–7h(1)(a). Soldiers who performed liaison duties with the Royal Thai Army or Army of the Republic of Korea combat units in Vietnam are eligible for award of the badge provided they meet all other requirements.

(2) *For service in Laos.* From 19 April 1961 to 6 October 1962, the Soldier must have been—

(a) Assigned as member of a White Star Mobile Training Team while the team was attached to or working with a unit of regimental (groupment mobile) or smaller size of Forces Armee du Royaume, or with irregular-type forces of regimental or smaller size.

(b) A member of Military Advisory and Assistance Group-Laos assigned as an advisor to a region or zone of Forces Armee du Royaume, or while serving with irregular-type forces of regimental or smaller size.

(c) Personally under hostile fire while assigned as specified in paragraphs 8–7h(2)(a) or (b).

(3) *For service in Korea on the demilitarized zone.* The special requirements for award of the CMB for service in the Republic of Korea are rescinded. Army veterans and Servicemembers who served in Korea on or after 28 July 1953 and meet the criteria for award of the CMB (see para 8–7c) may submit an application (to include supporting documentation) for award of the CMB to Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC–PDP–A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122–5408. All ARNG requests, once endorsed, will be submitted to the Director, Army

national Guard (ARNG–HRH–A), 111 South George Mason Drive, Arlington, VA 22204–1373 prior to being submitted to HRC. Retroactive award under these criteria is not authorized for service prior to 29 July 1953.

i. The CMB may be awarded as follows:

(1) The sole criterion that qualifies medical personnel for award of the CMB is to be assigned or attached to an infantry, combat arms, or combat aviation unit engaged in active ground combat.

(2) Medical personnel, other than those medics organic to infantry units, may qualify only if they serve as medical personnel accompanying infantry, combat arms, or combat aviation units during combat operations. Conceivably, this could occur if a unit lost all its medics and, as a temporary or permanent measure, medical personnel were attached to an infantry, combat arms, or combat aviation unit but remained assigned to a hospital or other noninfantry unit.

j. Who may award the CMB—

(1) Wartime awards approval authority. When delegated wartime awards approval authority by the SECARMY (or his or her designee), the following authorities apply:

(a) Brigade commander level for Soldiers assigned to, attached to, or under the operational control of brigade-level or smaller units.

(b) The first general officer in the chain of command for Soldiers assigned to units at echelons above brigade.

(c) The next higher general officer in the chain for award to a general officer.

(d) Authority to award the CAB is also delegated to regional medical center commanders receiving casualties directly from the wartime theater. Medical center commander must ensure the Soldier meets the requirements in paragraph 8–7a. Award of the CMB is not automatic and will not be awarded solely based on award of the PH.

(e) When no authority applies or has not been delegated, recommendations will be submitted through command channels to HRC, ADB for processing.

(2) Retroactive award processing for the CMB. Retroactive award of the CMB is authorized for time periods specified above for fully qualified individuals.

(a) The wartime command retains wartime awards approval authority for 12 months after redeployment, and can approve award of the CMB for Soldiers who deployed with their command, and qualified for, but did not receive the CMB during the deployment.

(b) Soldiers redeployed more than 12 months or reassigned to a command other than their wartime command and qualified for the CMB while deployed may request award through command channels to Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC–PDP–A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122–5408. Applications for retroactive award to active duty Soldiers and RC Soldiers will be forwarded through command channels to the first general officer (for endorsement) to HRC for processing. The first general officer in the chain of command of the Soldier recommended for award of the CMB may disapprove the recommendation.

(c) All ARNG requests, once endorsed, will be submitted to the Director, (ARNG–HRH–A), 111 South George Mason Drive, Arlington, VA 22204–1373 prior to being submitted to HRC.

(d) Retirees and veterans should address their applications to HRC for processing. The DA Form 4187 with endorsement by the first general officer is not required. All other criteria must be met.

(e) Requests for retroactive award of the CMB will not be made except where evidence of injustice is presented. For requests submitted under paragraph 8–7j(2)(b) through (d) must include justification explaining why the CMB was not awarded in theater.

8–8. Combat Action Badge

a. On 2 May 2005, the CSA approved the creation of the CAB to provide special recognition to Soldiers who personally engaged, or are engaged by, the enemy. The CAB is intended to serve as a companion to the CIB and CMB to recognize the greatly expanded role of non-infantry Soldiers in active, ground combat.

b. The requirements for award of the CAB are branch and MOS immaterial. Assignment to a combat arms unit or a unit organized to conduct close or offensive combat operations, or performing offensive combat operations, is not required to qualify for the CAB. However, the CAB is not intended to recognize Soldiers who simply serve in a combat zone or imminent danger area. Battle participation credit alone is not sufficient; the unit must have engaged or been engaged by the enemy.

c. Award of the CAB is not automatic and will not be awarded solely based on award of the PH.

d. Specific eligibility requirements include—

(1) May be awarded to any Soldier.

(2) A Soldier must be personally present and under hostile fire while performing satisfactorily in accordance with the prescribed rules of engagement, in an area where hostile fire pay or imminent danger pay is authorized. For all named conflicts beginning after the effective date of this publication, a Soldier must also be performing in an offensive or defensive act while participating in combat operations, engaging, or being engaged by the enemy. A Soldier must be performing

their assigned duties associated with the unit's combat mission in an area where hostile fire pay or imminent danger pay is authorized. The requirement for hostile fire pay or imminent danger pay does not apply to cases determined to be eligible under the conditions described in paragraph 3–8c.

(3) Soldier must not be assigned or attached to a unit that would qualify the Soldier for the CIB and/or CMB. For example, an infantryman (MOS 11B) assigned to Corps staff is eligible for award of the CAB. However, an infantryman assigned to an infantry BN is not eligible for award of the CAB.

e. In addition to Army Soldiers, the CAB may also be awarded to Servicemembers of other U.S. Armed Forces and foreign military personnel assigned to a U.S. Army unit, provided they meet the above criteria (for example, KATUSA in the 2d Infantry Division).

f. Retroactive awards of the CAB are not authorized prior to 18 September 2001. Award of the CAB is authorized for the following operations (award for qualifying service in any previous conflict is not authorized):

(1) Afghanistan (OEF, 18 September 2001 to 31 December 2014; OFS, 1 January 2015 to a date to be determined).

(2) Iraq (OIF, 19 March 2003 to 31 August 2010; OND, 1 September 2010 to 31 December 2011).

(3) OIR, 15 June 2014 to a date to be determined.

g. Subsequent award of the CAB is not authorized for the same qualifying period, as outlined above. The CAB may be awarded as follows:

(1) *Wartime awards approval authority.* When delegated wartime awards approval authority by the SECARMY (or his or her designee), the following authorities apply:

(a) Brigade commander level for Soldiers assigned to, attached to, or under the operational control of brigade-level or smaller units.

(b) The first general officer in the chain of command for Soldiers assigned to units at echelons above brigade.

(c) The next higher general officer in the chain for award to a general officer.

(d) Authority to award the CAB is also delegated to regional medical center commanders receiving casualties directly from the wartime theater. Medical center commander must ensure the Soldier meets the requirements in paragraph 8–8c.

(e) When no authority applies or has not been delegated, recommendations will be submitted through command channels to HRC, ADB for processing.

(2) *Retroactive award processing for the Combat Action Badge.* Retroactive award of the CAB is authorized for time periods specified above for fully qualified individuals.

(a) The wartime command retains wartime awards approval authority for 12 months after redeployment, and can approve award of the CAB for Soldiers who deployed with their command, and qualified for, but did not receive the CAB during the deployment.

(b) Soldiers redeployed more than 12 months or reassigned to a command other than their wartime command and qualified for the CAB while deployed may request award through command channels to Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC–PDP–A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122–5408. Applications for retroactive award to active duty Soldiers and RC Soldiers will be forwarded through command channels to the first general officer (for endorsement) to HRC for processing. The first general officer in the chain of command of the Soldier recommended for award of the CAB may disapprove the recommendation.

(c) All ARNG requests, once endorsed, will be submitted to the Director, (ARNG–HRH–A), 111 South George Mason Drive, Arlington, VA 22204–1373 prior to being submitted to HRC.

(d) Retirees and veterans should address their applications to HRC for processing. The DA Form 4187 with endorsement by the first general officer is not required. All other criteria must be met.

(e) Requests for retroactive award of the CAB will not be made except where evidence of injustice is presented. For requests submitted under paragraph 8–8g(2)(b) through (d) must include justification explaining why the CAB was not awarded in theater.

h. The CAB is categorized as a group 1 badge (see AR 670–1 for specific wear instructions).

i. Soldier may be awarded the CIB, CMB, and CAB for the same qualifying period, provided the criteria for each badge are met. However, subsequent awards of the same badge within the same qualifying period are not authorized.

j. Second and subsequent awards of the CAB are as follows:

(1) Only one CAB may be awarded during a qualifying period.

(2) Second and subsequent award of the CAB will be indicated by superimposing one and two stars respectively, centered at the top of the badge between the points of the oak wreath.

k. The CAB will be announced in POs.

Table 8–1
Steps for processing the Combat Action Badge

Step	HR office	Required action
1	Unit S–1	Complete DA Form 4187 (or memorandum ¹), enter address of the authority in the “to” box, address of intermediate commander in the “thru” box and parent unit address in the “from” box.
2	Unit S–1	Complete section I of DA Form 4187. Check “other” box in section III, add “Combat XXXX Badge” and enter date.
3	Unit S–1	In section IV of DA Form 4187 (remarks) enter an explanation of why the SM is being recommended for the particular badge.
4	Unit S–1	Recommender will enter signature block and signature in the lower right corner of “remarks” section IV.
5	Unit S–1	Attach substantiating documents and presents the packet to the company commander, officer in charge, or supervisor. Documents include— -DA 4187 (or memorandum ¹) (endorsed by the first general officer) -two sworn statements ^{2,3} -deployment orders/roster ² -one-page narrative ^{2,3} -DD Form 214 (veteran’s ²) -DA Form 4037/ERB/DA Form 2–1 (veteran’s ²)
6	Company commander/officer in charge/supervisor	Verify all data on the DA Form 4187 and all enclosures/supporting documents for completeness.
7	Company commander/officer in charge/supervisor	Submit complete packet to intermediate commander.
8	Intermediate commander	Verify and endorse action to approval authority.
9	Approval commander	Make final decision on award of the “Combat XXXXX Badge” (approval/disapproval). Commander’s decision may be submitted on a DA Form 4187 or a memorandum.
10	Approval authority	Retain final decision at that headquarters.
11	Approval authority	Issue award elements.
12	Unit	Distribute award approval/disapproval documents into official military personnel file as outlined in AR 600–8–104.
13	Approval authority	Notify recommender or recommending commander of the final decision.
14	Unit	Arrange and conduct presentation ceremony consistent with commander’s desire.
15	Unit	Update personnel database

Notes:

1. Veterans/retirees may submit a request by a memorandum in lieu of a DA Form 4187.

2. Documents are required by HRC, ADB for processing of combat badges.

3. Narratives and sworn statements of incidents will include the following: specific date of the incident, proximity of the Soldier to the impacted area or small arms fire (in meters) and whether the Soldier could have reasonably been injured by the blast, detonation or explosion.

Section III

Special Skill Badges

8–9. Expert Infantryman Badge

a. The basic eligibility criteria for the EIB is as follows:

(1) *Specialty skill identifier and military occupational specialty requirement for the Expert Infantryman Badge.* Candidates must be in an Regular Army status and must possess a primary MOS in CMF 11 or CMF 18; be warrant officers identified as 180A; or be infantry or special operations branch officers serving in infantry positions.

(2) *Duty requirement for the Expert Infantryman Badge.* All personnel having a CMF 11 or specialty code 11 code, regardless of their present assignment, are eligible to participate in the EIB program. They must meet the prerequisites and take the test with an infantry unit of at least BN size.

(3) *Test requirement.* Personnel must meet all prerequisites and proficiency tests prescribed by U.S. Army Infantry Center.

b. The authority to test and award the badge is as follows:

(1) The following commanders are authorized to give EIB tests and award the badge to qualified Soldiers in their commands:

- (a) Division commanders.
- (b) Commanders of separate infantry brigades and regiments.
- (c) Commanders of divisional brigades when authority is delegated to them by their division commanders.
- (d) Separate infantry BN commanders when authority is delegated to them by the commander exercising general court-martial authority over the BN.
- (e) Commanders of U.S. Army training centers.
- (f) Commandant, U.S. Army Infantry School.
- (g) Commanders of SF groups.
- (h) Commanders of separate SF BNs when authority is delegated to them by the commander exercising general court-martial authority over their units.

(2) Commanders of RC combat and training divisions and brigade size units are authorized to administer EIB tests and award the badge to qualified personnel in the command.

8–10. Expert Field Medical Badge

a. The basic eligibility criteria are as follows:

(1) *Specialty skill identifier and MOS requirement.*

(a) Officers must be assigned or detailed to an AMEDD corps. This includes Army officers in training at the Uniformed Services University of Health Sciences. It also includes Army officers enrolled in the Health Professions Scholarship Program.

(b) Warrant officers must have an AMEDD primary MOS controlled by The Surgeon General. Warrant officer pilots are also eligible if they have a "D" skill qualification identifier (SQI) (Aero-medical Evacuation Pilot) and are assigned to an air ambulance unit.

(c) Enlisted personnel must have a primary MOS in the medical CMF.

(d) Other U.S. Armed Services and foreign military must either be medical personnel or serving in comparable medical positions. The approval for wear of the badge by other U.S. Armed Services and foreign military is governed according to their respective Services guidance.

(2) *Duty requirement.* Eligible personnel must be on active duty or assigned to a TPU in a RC unit or an AMEDD mobilization augmentation agency.

b. The authority to test and award the EFMB is as follows: The following commanders in the grade of LTC/O–5 or above are authorized to conduct the test and award the badge. Commanders must have the resources and facilities to conduct the test as prescribed by the U.S. Army Medical Department Center and School.

- (1) Regular Army TOE and TDA medical units.
- (2) Division headquarters medical elements.
- (3) Separate regiments and brigades.
- (4) Commanders of USAR and ARNG units. Reserve and National Guard units must conduct the test during their annual active duty training.

8–11. Army Aviator Badges

a. The three degrees of the aviator badges authorized for award are—

- (1) Basic Army Aviator Badge.
- (2) Senior Army Aviator Badge.
- (3) Master Army Aviator Badge.

b. The eligibility criteria are as follows:

(1) U.S. officers must have attained an aeronautical rating of Army aviator, senior Army aviator, or master Army aviator as outlined in AR 600–105. Award date of the Senior and Master Army Aviator Badges are computed from the date the officer was awarded the Basic Army Aviator Badge.

(2) Foreign military officers who are graduates of initial entry U.S. Army Aviation flight-training courses conducted at the U.S. Army Aviation Center of Excellence (USAACE) may be awarded the Army Aviator Badge. Foreign military

officers rated as pilots and subject to the regulations of their countries who meet or exceed eligibility criteria required of U.S. Army officers for the respective badges may be awarded the Senior and Master Army Aviator Badges. At a minimum, foreign military officers recommended for award of advanced Army Aviator Badges must—

- (a) Be currently qualified for flying duty in their respective military service.
- (b) Be medically qualified.
- (c) If not a graduate of an initial entry U.S. Army Aviation flight-training course, must have attended a formal training or aircraft transition course conducted at USAACE.
- (d) Have at least 1000 flight hours, which must include flight time as a pilot in command and 84 months of rated aviation service for the Senior Aviator Badge; have at least 2000 flight hours, which must include flight time as a Pilot in Command and 180 months of rated aviation service for the Master Aviator Badge.
- c. Army Aviator Badge approval authority are as outlined in AR 600–105.
- d. See paragraph 6–12 for information on the Army Astronaut device.

8–12. Flight Surgeon Badges

- a. The three levels of Flight Surgeon Badges authorized for award are—
 - (1) Basic Flight Surgeon Badge.
 - (2) Senior Flight Surgeon Badge.
 - (3) Master Flight Surgeon Badge.
- b. The eligibility requirement is any Army Medical Corps officer who satisfactorily completes the training and other requirements prescribed by AR 600–105.
- c. The badge approval authority is as follows:
 - (1) The Basic Flight Surgeon Badge may be awarded by the CG, USAACE. The CG will authorize award of the badge to those U.S. medical officers who have been awarded an aeronautical designation per AR 600–105 and to foreign military personnel who complete the training and the requirements prescribed by AR 600–105.
 - (2) Senior and Master Flight Surgeon Badges may be awarded by the following:
 - (a) *The Surgeon General.* Forward requests to Commander, Headquarters, Department of the Army, Office of the Surgeon General (DASG–HCZ), 5109 Leesburg Pike, Falls Church, VA 22041–3258.
 - (b) *The Chief, National Guard Bureau to National Guard personnel not on active duty.* Forward requests to National Guard Bureau, Military Personnel Office, 111 South George Mason Drive, Arlington, VA 22204–1382.
 - d. Effective 13 November 2010, the CG, USAACE approved the retroactive award of the U.S. Army Basic Flight Surgeon Badge to aeromedical physician assistants and aviation medicine nurse practitioners. The retroactive award of the U.S. Army Basic Flight Surgeon Badge is awarded to individuals of the Regular Army, USAR, and ARNG who have successfully completed the U.S. Army Flight Surgeon Primary Course. Requirements for the retroactive award of the U.S. Army Basic Flight Surgeon Badge are as follows:
 - (1) Individual must have served in the U.S. Army as a Regular Army, USAR, or ARNG Soldier.
 - (2) Aeromedical physician assistants who successfully completed the U.S. Army Flight Surgeon Primary Course between FY 1980, Class 81–01 and FY 2000, Class 00–02 may request retroactive award of the U.S. Army Flight Surgeon Badge. Requests will be submitted through the Registrar, U.S. Army School of Aviation Medicine for validation before they are forwarded to the Dean, U.S. Army School of Aviation Medicine for final review. The aviation proponent has retroactively awarded the U.S. Army Flight Surgeon Badge to all aeromedical physician assistants from Class 00–02 to present.
 - (3) Aviation medicine nurse practitioners who successfully completed the Army Flight Surgeon Primary Course between FY 2001, Class 01–02 and FY 2009, Class 10–01. The aviation proponent has approved the retroactive award of the U.S. Army Basic Flight Surgeon Badge to all aviation medicine nurse practitioners (for which records were available). Those Soldiers who have not been awarded the retroactive badge should forward their requests to the Dean, U.S. Army School of Aviation Medicine, listed in paragraph 8–12d(6).
 - (4) Soldiers, to include veterans and retirees who meet the criteria in paragraphs 8–12d(1), (2), or (3) and were not retroactively awarded the U.S. Army Basic Flight Surgeon Badge may request consideration for the badge by submitting the required documentation to the Dean, U.S. Army School of Aviation Medicine.
 - (5) The required documents for retroactive award of the U.S. Army Basic Flight Surgeon Badge are:
 - (a) DA Form 4187, requesting retroactive award.
 - (b) Orders originally awarding the basic Air Crewmember Badge issued by CG, U.S. Army Aviation Center and Fort Rucker.
 - (c) Course completion certificate for the flight surgeon course.

(6) Requests may be submitted to Dean, U.S. Army School of Aviation Medicine, 301 Andrews Avenue, Fort Rucker, AL 36362-0000 or emailed to the address provided in paragraph 8-12d(8). Commander, USAACE, is the approval authority for award of the retroactive U.S. Army Flight Surgeon Badge to eligible Servicemembers.

(7) An individual may be posthumously awarded the U.S. Army Basic Flight Surgeon Badge provided the primary next of kin submits a formal request to the award approval authority outlined in paragraph 8-12d(3) with all required documents.

(8) For clarification, inquiries, and requests for the retroactive award of the U.S. Army Basic Flight Surgeon Badge, email the registrar at the U.S. Army School of Aviation Medicine at: usasam.registrar@amedd.army.mil.

8-13. Aviation Badges

a. The three degrees of Aviation Badge authorized for award are—

- (1) Basic Aviation Badge (formerly Aircraft Crew Member Badge).
- (2) Senior Aviation Badge (formerly Senior Aircraft Crew Member Badge).
- (3) Master Aviation Badge (formerly Master Aircraft Crew Member Badge).

b. Army Aviation Badge approval authority is as follows:

(1) Commander, USAACE is the approval authority for award of the Basic Aviation Badge to U.S. personnel upon successful completion of a CMF 15 MOS producing course.

(2) The first officer in the grade of COL/O-6 or above holding an aeronautical rating as an Army aviator in the awardee's chain of command is the approval authority for award of the Basic, Senior, or Master Aviation Badge to active duty and USAR personnel. For personnel with no Army aviator in the grade of COL/O-6 or above in their chain of command, see paragraph 8-13b(4).

(3) Chief, Aviation and Safety Division, ARNG, ARNG Readiness Center (ARNG-AV), is the approval authority for award of the Basic, Senior, or Master Aviation Badge to ARNG personnel.

(4) Qualified personnel who do not have a COL/O-6 or above holding an aeronautical rating of Army aviator in their chain of command may be awarded the Basic, Senior, or Master Aviation Badge by the first COL/O-6 or above in their chain of command, but must include a written endorsement from the Organization and Personnel Force Development Directorate (ATZQ-CDF-P), Building 4506, Joker Street, Fort Rucker, AL 36362-0000.

(5) All ARNG and USAR personnel who, upon call-up or during periods of ADT, may be awarded the Basic, Senior, or Master Aviation Badge by their Regular Army or active duty commander to whom they are assigned, attached, or under operational control if the commander is in the grade of COL/O-6 or above and holds an aeronautical rating as an Army aviator.

c. The retroactive date for these badges is 1 January 1947.

d. An officer awarded an Aviation Badge while serving in an enlisted status is authorized to wear the badge as a permanent part of the uniform.

e. To be eligible for award of the Basic Aviation Badge, individuals must meet one of the following criteria:

(1) Successful completion of formal advanced individual training, Aviation Warrant Officer Technician Qualification courses, or Officer Qualification courses in one of the following CMFs, AOCs or MOSs listed below:

- (a) CMF 15 or CMF 35, MOS 150A, MOS 150U, MOS 151A, or MOS 350U.
- (b) CMF 67 (from 7 April 1983 through 31 August 2003).
- (c) Aviation MOS 68 series (from 31 December 1985 through 30 September 2003).
- (d) MOS 93; 93C and 93P (after 31 December 1985); 93B (from 7 April 1983 through 1 January 1998); 93D (from 7 April 1983 through 30 September 1996).
- (e) MOS 71P (prior to 30 June 1984).
- (f) MOS 96U (from 1 April 1993 through 30 September 2007).
- (g) MOS 35K (from 1 October 2007 through 30 September 2008).
- (h) MOS 35L, 35Q, and 35W for Soldiers who graduated from CMF 67 prior to 30 September 1996.
- (i) MOS 52D with additional skill identifier (ASI) U2 (from 1 April through 30 September 2009). MOS 33W with ASI U2 (from 1 April 1991 through 30 September 2010).
- (j) MOS 68W Health Care Specialist, ASI F2 (from 1 October 2012 to present).
- (k) AOC or MOS (68W ASI F3, 68W ASI W1, 73B ASI N7) and (66H with completion of the Joint Enroute Care Course) within the AMEDD that meet the criteria of paragraphs 8-13e(2) and 8-13-e(3), or 8-13e(4).

(2) Be on flying status in accordance with AR 600-106 (see flying status for nonrated personnel) or granted a waiver by Headquarters, HRC (AHRC-PDP-I), and have performed aerial observer, crewmember, nonrated, or noncrewmember flying duties for not less than 12 months (not necessarily consecutive) or by logging not less than 48 flight hours (whichever comes first).

(3) Be on flying status in accordance with AR 600-106 (see flying status for nonrated personnel) or granted a waiver by Headquarters, HRC (AHRC-PDP-I), and assigned to a Joint Service Airborne Command Post, serving as a member

of an operational team for no less than 12 months (not necessarily consecutive) or by logging not less than 48 flight hours (whichever comes first).

(4) Have been incapacitated from further flight duty by reason of being wounded as a result of enemy action, or injured as the result of an aircraft accident for which he or she was not personally responsible, or has participated in at least 15 combat missions, under probable exposure to enemy fire while on flying status in accordance with AR 600–106 (see flying status for nonrated personnel) and while serving in a valid paragraph and line number as coded in the Army Authorization Documents System.

(5) Meet the criteria for award of the Army Astronaut device and not otherwise be authorized an Aviator, Flight Surgeon, or Aviation Badge.

f. To be eligible for award of the Senior Aviation Badge, individuals must have met all the requirements for the permanent award of the Basic Aviation Badge and as defined below.

(1) All individuals must—

(a) Display complete competence in the principal duty or duties performed leading to this award.

(b) Attain the grade of sergeant/E–5 or higher.

(c) Be recommended by the unit commander of the unit to which presently assigned.

(2) Ten years (not necessarily consecutive, see para 8–13(f)(4)) of experience in a principal duty assignment of the following CMF/MOS:

(a) CMF 15.

(b) CMF 67 (from 7 April 1983 through 31 August 2003).

(c) Aviation MOS 68 series (from 31 December 1985 through 30 September 2003).

(d) MOS 93; 93C and 93P (after 31 December 1985); 93B (from 7 April 1983 through 1 January 1998); 93D (from 7 April 1983 through 30 September 1996).

(e) MOS 71P (prior to 30 June 1984).

(f) MOS 96U (from 1 April 1993 through 30 September 2007).

(g) MOS 35K (from 1 April 2007 through 30 September 2008). MOS 35L, 35Q, and 35W for Soldiers who graduated from CMF 67 prior to 30 September 1996.

(h) MOS 52D with ASI U2 (from 1 April through 30 September 2009).

(i) MOS 33W with ASI U2 (from 1 April 1991 through 30 September 2010).

(j) MOS 68W Health Care Specialist, ASI F2 (from 1 October 2012 to present).

(k) AOC or MOS (68W ASI F3, 68W ASI W1, 73B ASI N7) and (66H with completion of the Joint Enroute Care Course) within the AMEDD that meet the criteria of paragraphs 8–13(f)(3) and 8–13(f)(4).

(3) Seven years (not necessarily consecutive) on flying status in accordance with AR 600–106 (see flying status for nonrated personnel) while holding a primary MOS in CMF 15 MOS or AMEDD personnel in a designated flight position.

(4) Time served while performing career progressive assignments such as drill instructor, recruiter, career management NCO, career advisor, instructor, or equal opportunity advisor may be used towards the 10-year requirement listed in paragraph 8–13(f)(2), not to exceed 36 months. Time served after a CMF 15 Soldier reclassifies to MOS 79R will not count towards this requirement.

g. To be eligible for award of the Master Aviation Badge, individuals must have met all the requirements for the award of the Senior Aviation Badge and as defined below.

(1) All individuals must—

(a) Display complete competence in the principal duty or duties performed leading to this award.

(b) Attain the grade of staff sergeant/E–6 or higher.

(c) Be recommended by the unit commander and endorsed by the next higher commander of the unit to which presently assigned.

(2) Have 17 years (not necessarily consecutive, see para 8–13(g)(4)) of experience in a principal duty assignment of the following CMF and/or MOS:

(a) CMF 15.

(b) CMF 67 (from 7 April 1983 through 31 August 2005).

(c) Aviation MOS 68 series (from 31 December 1985 through 30 September 2003).

(d) MOS 93C and 93P (after 31 December 1985); 93B (from 7 April 1983 through 1 January 1998); 93D (from 7 April 1983 through 30 September 1996).

(e) MOS 71P (prior to 30 June 1984).

(f) MOS 96U (from 1 April 1993 through 30 September 2007).

(g) MOS 35K (from 1 April 2007 through 30 September 2008). MOS 35L, 35Q, and 35W for Soldiers who graduated from CMF 67 prior to 30 September 1996.

(h) MOS 52D with ASI U2 (from 1 April through 30 September 2009).

- (i) MOS 33W with ASI U2 (from 1 April 1991 through 30 September 2010).
- (j) MOS 68W Health Care Specialist, ASI F2 (from 1 October 2012 to present).
- (k) AOC or MOS (68W ASI F3, 68W ASI W1, 73B ASI N7) and (66H with completion of the Joint Enroute Care Course) within AMEDD that meet the criteria of paragraphs 8–13g(2), (3), and (4).
- (l) Warrant officers MOS 151U, and 151A. Warrant officer MOS 150A, 151U, and 151A may qualify for this badge after 17 years of experience in MOS 350U and 150K, CMF 67 or 93, or MOS 71P, 96U, or 35K.
- (3) Have 15 years (not necessarily consecutive) on flying status in accordance with AR 600–106 (see flying status for nonrated personnel) while holding a primary MOS in CMF 15 MOS or AMEDD personnel in a designated flight position.
- (4) Time served while performing career progressive assignments such as drill instructor, recruiter, career management NCO, career advisor, instructor, or equal opportunity advisor may be used towards the 17-year requirement listed in paragraph 8–13g(2) not to exceed 36 months. Time served after a CMF 15 Soldier reclassifies to MOS 79R will not count towards this requirement.

8–14. Explosive Ordnance Disposal badges

- a. The three types of EOD badges authorized for award are—
 - (1) Basic.
 - (2) Senior.
 - (3) Master.
- b. Eligibility requirements for each badge are shown below. If additional information is required, refer to AR Pam 611–105.
- c. All CGs of divisions and higher commands; commanders of separate groups or equivalent headquarters exercising operational control of EOD personnel or units; Commandant, U.S. Army Ordnance Missile and Munitions Center and School; and a commander of an EOD control group or unit may approve awards of all levels of badges.
- d. Any commissioned officer or enlisted Soldier may be awarded the EOD Badge-basic if they meet, or have met, all the following criteria:
 - (1) Successful completion of conventional render safe qualification as prescribed for the EOD course of instruction (minimum requirement).
 - (2) Assigned in a TOE or TDA EOD position for which basic EOD course is a prerequisite.
 - (3) Service in a position in paragraph 8–14d(2) must be satisfactory for a period of 18 months for the award to be permanent.
 - (4) Officers must have a SSI of 89E and enlisted personnel must hold the MOS 89D.
- e. Any commissioned officer or enlisted Soldier may be awarded the Senior EOD Badge, if they meet, or have met all the following criteria:
 - (1) Been awarded the EOD Badge-basic.
 - (2) Effective 1 May 1989, served 36 months cumulative service while assigned to a TOE or TDA EOD position following award of the basic badge. Prior to 1 May 1989, must have served 18 months cumulative service assigned to a TOE or TDA EOD position following award of the basic badge.
 - (3) Been recommended for the award by immediate commander.
 - (4) Current EOD qualifications at the time of recommendation for the award.
- f. Any commissioned officer or enlisted Soldier may be awarded the Master EOD Badge if they meet, or have met, all the following criteria:
 - (1) Must have been awarded the Senior EOD Badge.
 - (2) Sixty months cumulative service while assigned to a TOE or TDA EOD position since award of Senior EOD Badge.
 - (3) Must be recommended for the award by immediate commander.
 - (4) Explosive ordnance disposal qualifications must be current at the time of recommendation for the award.

8–15. Parachutist Badges

- a. Three degrees of badges are authorized for award—
 - (1) Parachutist Badge-Basic.
 - (2) Senior Parachutist Badge.
 - (3) Master Parachutist Badge.
- b. An eligibility criterion for each badge is set forth in paragraphs 8–15k through 8–15m.
- c. Special eligibility for awards will be determined from the DA Form 1307 (Individual Jump Record). Each entry on this form will include pay period covered and initials of the personnel officer, and an entry will be made only from a DA Form 1306 (Statement of Jump and Loading Manifest).

(1) The DA Form 1306 is maintained in the current file area and will be completed by an officer or jumpmaster. It will be maintained by the unit for at least 2 years then destroyed.

(2) The DA Form 1307 is a permanent document and the original form will be maintained by the unit's officer or jumpmaster and remain in the current file area. When Soldiers depart from an airborne unit, a copy of the original DA Form 1307 will be made and will be placed into the unit's archived records for 2 years and then destroyed. The original DA Form 1307 will be given to the Soldier to hand carry to the next airborne assignment or transition point for separation.

d. The DA Form 1306 will be completed by an officer or jumpmaster and be maintained by the unit records custodian for at least 2 years then destroyed.

e. Jumps with civilian parachute clubs will not be counted in the number of total jumps required for each badge.

f. Award of the basic Parachutist Badge or advanced Parachutist Badges awarded by other U.S. Services may only be awarded if the Soldier meets the Army criteria for the badge.

g. Award approval authorities for all three badges are as follows:

(1) All CGs of ACOM, ASCC, and CONUS Armies.

(2) Commanders of U.S. Army Corps with organic long-range reconnaissance companies and commanders of airborne corps and airborne divisions.

(3) Commander, 4th Psychological Operations Group (Airborne).

(4) Infantry divisions containing organic airborne elements.

(5) Commandants of the Infantry School and the Quartermaster School.

(6) Commanders of separate airborne regiments, separate airborne BNs, SF group (Airborne), and USAJFKSWCS.

(7) The President, U.S. Army Airborne, Communications and Electronics Board.

(8) Commander, U.S. Army Special Forces Command (Airborne).

(9) Commander, U.S. Army Special Operations Support Command (Airborne).

(10) Commander, U.S. Army Civil Affairs and Psychological Operations Command (Airborne).

h. A bronze service star is authorized to be worn on Parachutist Badges to denote a Soldier's participation in a combat parachute jump. Orders are required to confirm award of these badges. AR 670-1 describes the placement of stars on parachute badges and the wear of these badges. A Soldier's combat parachute jump credit is tied directly to the assault-landing credit decision (para 7-23) for the unit to which the Soldier is attached or assigned at the time of the assault. Should a unit be denied air assault credit, no air assault credit for purpose of this badge will accrue to the individual Soldiers of that unit. Each Soldier must physically exit the aircraft to receive combat parachute jump credit and the Parachutist Badge with bronze service star (see para 6-11 for further information).

i. Any Parachutist Badge with bronze star for a combat jump will be retained regardless of time on airborne status. Any Parachutist Badge will be retained if the Soldier is unable to complete 36 cumulative months of airborne duty through no fault of his or her own (for example, injury or reassignment under favorable conditions).

j. See paragraph 1-32 for revocation of Parachutist Badge.

k. To be eligible for award of the Basic Parachutist Badge, an individual must have satisfactorily completed the prescribed proficiency tests while assigned or attached to an airborne unit or the Airborne Department of the Infantry School, or have participated in at least one combat parachute jump as follows:

(1) A member of an organized force carrying out an assigned tactical mission for which the unit was credited with an airborne assault landing by the theater commander.

(2) While engaged in military operations involving conflict with an opposing foreign force.

(3) While serving with friendly foreign forces engaged in an armed conflict against an opposing armed force in which the United States is not a belligerent party.

l. To be eligible for the Senior Parachutist Badge, an individual must have been rated excellent in character and efficiency and have met the following requirements:

(1) Participated in a minimum of 30 jumps to include the following:

(a) Fifteen jumps with combat equipment consisting of normal TOE equipment, including individual weapon carried in combat, whether the jump was in actual or simulated combat. In cases of simulated combat the equipment will include water, rations (actual or dummy), ammunition (actual or dummy), and other essential items necessary to sustain an individual in combat.

(b) Two night jumps made during the hours of darkness (regardless of time of day with respect to sunset), one of which will be as jumpmaster of a stick.

(c) Two mass tactical jumps which culminate in an airborne assault problem with either a unit equivalent to a BN size or larger; a separate company battery; or an organic staff of regimental size or larger. The Soldier must fill a position commensurate with his or her rank or grade during the problem.

(d) For award of the Senior Parachutist Badge, the requirements in paragraphs 8-15/(1)(a) through 8-15/(1)(c) must be obtained by static line parachuting.

(2) Either graduated from the Jumpmaster Course of the Airborne Department of the Infantry School or the Jumpmaster School of a separate airborne BN size or larger airborne unit, or infantry divisions and separate infantry brigades containing organic airborne elements, to include the U.S. Army Alaska Jumpmaster Course, or served as jumpmaster on one or more combat jumps or as a jumpmaster on 15 noncombat jumps.

(3) Have served on jump status with an airborne unit or other organizations authorized parachutists for a total of at least 24 months.

m. To be eligible for the Master Parachutist Badge, an individual must have been rated excellent in character and efficiency and have met the following requirements:

(1) Participated in a minimum of 65 jumps to include—

(a) Twenty-five jumps with combat equipment consisting of normal TOE equipment, including individual weapon carried by the individual in combat, whether the jump was in actual or simulated combat. In cases of simulated combat the equipment will include water rations (actual or dummy), ammunition (actual or dummy), and other essential items necessary to sustain an individual in combat.

(b) Four night jumps made during the hours of darkness (regardless of the time of day with respect to sunset), one of which will be as jumpmaster of a stick.

(c) Five mass tactical jumps, which culminate in an airborne assault problem with a unit equivalent to a BN size or larger; a separate company and/or battery; or an organic staff of regimental size or larger. The individual must fill a position commensurate with his or her rank or grade during the problem.

(d) For award of the Master Parachutist Badge, the requirements in paragraphs 8–15*m*(1)(a) through 8–15*m*(c) must be obtained by static line parachuting.

(2) Either graduated from the Jumpmaster Course of the Airborne Department of the Infantry School or the Jumpmaster School of a separate airborne BN or larger airborne unit, or infantry divisions and separate infantry brigades containing organic airborne elements, to include the U.S. Army Alaska Jumpmaster Course, or served as jumpmaster on one or more combat jumps or as jumpmaster on 33 noncombat jumps.

(3) Have served on jump status with an airborne unit or other organization authorized parachutists for a total of at least 36 months.

8–16. Military Free Fall Parachutist Badge

The Military Free Fall Parachutist Badge identifies Special Operations Forces personnel who have qualified in one of the military's most demanding and hazardous skills, military free-fall parachuting.

a. Two degrees of the Military Free Fall Parachutist Badge are authorized for award, the basic and jumpmaster.

b. The eligibility requirements are as follows:

(1) *Military Free Fall Parachutist Badge, basic.* To be eligible for the basic badge, an individual must meet one of the following criteria:

(a) Have satisfactorily completed a prescribed program of instruction in military free-fall approved by USAJFKSWCS; or

(b) Have executed a military free-fall combat jump.

(2) *Military Free Fall Parachutist Badge, Jumpmaster.* To be eligible for the Jumpmaster Badge, an individual must have satisfactorily completed a prescribed Military Free-Fall Jumpmaster Program of instruction approved by USAJFKSWCS.

c. The approval authority for the badge is as follows:

(1) The Commander in Chief, U.S. Special Operations Command is the approval authority for award of these badges.

(2) The CG, USAJFKSWCS is the approval authority for award of the badges to qualifying personnel upon their graduation from USAJFKSWCS Military Free Fall Parachutist Basic and Military Free-Fall Parachutist Jumpmaster Courses.

d. Retroactive award of the badge is outlined below.

(1) Active duty Special Operations Forces personnel who qualified in military free-fall prior to 1 October 1994 must obtain approval prior to wearing the Military Free Fall Parachutist Badge. Requests for award of the badge will be submitted, in writing, to Commander, U.S. Army John F. Kennedy Special Warfare Center and School (AFJK–GPD–SA), Fort Bragg, NC 28307–5000. Applications will include the following:

(a) Name, rank, social security number, and MOS.

(b) Copy of official jump record, DA Form 1307, and any other supporting documents (that is, graduation or qualification certificates).

(2) Veterans and retirees may request update of their records to show permanent award of the badge by writing to National Personnel Records Center (NPRC), 1 Archives Drive, St. Louis, MO 63138–1002. Requests should include copy of official jump record, DA Form 1307, and any other supporting documents (that is, graduation or qualification certificates).

e. A bronze service star is authorized to be worn on all degrees of the Military Free Fall Parachutist Badge to denote a Soldier's participation in a combat parachute jump. Orders are required to confirm award of this badge. A Soldier's combat parachute jump credit is tied directly to the assault-landing credit (see para 7–23) decision for the unit to which the Soldier is assigned or attached at the time of the assault-landing. Should a unit be denied air assault credit, no air assault credit for purpose of this badge will accrue to the individual Soldiers of that unit. Each Soldier must physically exit the aircraft to receive combat parachute jump credit and the Military Free Fall Parachutist Badge with bronze service star (see para 6–11 for further information on the bronze service star).

f. See paragraph 1–32 for revocation of the Military Free Fall Parachutist Badge.

8–17. Pathfinder Badge

a. The eligibility criteria for the Pathfinder Badge requires—

- (1) Successful completion of the Pathfinder Course conducted by the U.S. Army Infantry School.
- (2) Any person previously awarded the Pathfinder award for completion of Pathfinder training is authorized award of the Pathfinder Badge.

b. The Pathfinder Badge may be approved by the Commandant, U.S. Army Infantry School.

8–18. Air Assault Badge

a. The basic eligibility criteria consist of satisfactory completion of an air assault training course according to the TRADOC standardized Air Assault Core Program of Instruction.

b. Commanders of divisions and separate brigades operating Air Assault Courses in accordance with TRADOC standardized Air Assault Core Program of Instruction are authorized to award the Air Assault badge.

c. See paragraph 1–32 for revocation of the Air Assault Badge.

8–19. Space Badge

a. The three degrees of the Space Badge authorized for award are—

- (1) Basic Space Badge.
- (2) Senior Space Badge.
- (3) Master Space Badge.

b. Basic eligibility criteria for award are completion of the appropriate space-related education and/or training and serving the required number of months in an Army space cadre approved and/or coded position or performing duties in a space mission area.

c. Specific criteria for each level of award and processing procedures are outlined in Army Space Personnel Development Office Procedural Guide #1 located on the Army Space Knowledge Management System website at: <https://army.deps.mil/army/sites/askms/sitepages/home.aspx>.

d. Commander, U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command/Army Forces Strategic Command (SMDC–OPZ–F (ASPDO)), 350 Vandenberg Street, Peterson Air Force Base, CO 80914–4900, is the approval authority for all three levels of the Space Badge.

e. The Space Badge may be revoked by the approval authority. Once revoked, the badges will not be reinstated except by the Commander, U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command/Army Forces Strategic Command, when fully justified.

8–20. Driver and Mechanic Badge

a. The Driver and Mechanic Badge is awarded to drivers, mechanics, and special equipment operators to denote the attainment of a high degree of skill in the operation and maintenance of motor vehicles and equipment.

b. Any commander in the rank of LTC/O–5 or higher may approve award of the Driver and Mechanic Badge.

c. Component bars are authorized only for the following types of vehicles and/or qualifications:

- (1) Driver-W (for wheeled vehicles).
- (2) Driver-T (for tracked vehicles).
- (3) Driver-M (for motorcycles).
- (4) Driver-A (for amphibious vehicles).
- (5) Mechanic (for automotive or allied vehicles).
- (6) Operator-S (for special mechanical equipment).

d. The eligibility requirements for drivers require that a Soldier must—

- (1) Qualify for and possess a current OF 346 (U.S. Government Motor Vehicles Operator's Identification Card), issued as prescribed by AR 600–55; and

(2) Be assigned duties and responsibilities as a driver or assistant driver of Government vehicles for a minimum of 12 consecutive months, or during at least 8,000 miles with no Government motor vehicle accidents or traffic violations recorded on his or her DA Form 348-1 (Equipment Operator's Qualification Record (Except Aircraft) continuation sheet); or

(3) Perform satisfactorily for a minimum period of 1 year as an active qualified driver instructor or motor vehicle driver examiner.

e. The eligibility requirements for mechanics require that a Soldier must—

(1) Pass aptitude tests and complete the standard mechanics' course with a "skilled" rating or have demonstrated possession of sufficient previous experience as an automotive or engineer equipment mechanic to justify such a rating.

(2) Be assigned to primary duty as an automotive or engineer mechanic, unit level or higher, or be an active automotive or engineer mechanic instructor.

(3) If required to drive an Army motor vehicle in connection with automotive mechanic or automotive mechanic instructor duties, qualify for motor vehicle operators permit as prescribed above, and perform duty which includes driving motor vehicles for a minimum of 6 consecutive months, and have no Army motor vehicle accidents or traffic violations recorded on his or her DA Form 348 (Equipment Operator's Qualification Record (Except Aircraft)).

f. The eligibility requirements for operators of special mechanical equipment require that a Soldier or civilian whose primary duty involves operation of Army materials handling or other mechanical equipment must have completed 12 consecutive months or 500 hours of operation, whichever comes first, without accident or written reprimand as the result of his or her operation, and his or her operating performance must have been adequate in all respects.

8-21. Diver Badges

a. The five types of diver badges authorized for award are as follows:

(1) Master Diver Badge.

(2) First-Class Diver Badge.

(3) Salvage Diver Badge.

(4) Second-Class Diver Badge.

(5) Special Operations Divers Badge (formerly known as the Scuba Diver Badge).

b. An individual meeting the qualification requirements for diving rating as outlined in AR 611-75 will be awarded the appropriate diver badge.

c. Those individuals authorized to rate divers as prescribed in AR 611-75 will award the badges.

d. The following Navy diving badges may also be worn on the Army uniform after written approval is obtained from HRC, ADB:

(1) Diving Officer Badge.

(2) Diving Medical Officer Badge.

e. The Scuba Diver Badge has been renamed the Special Operations Diver Badge. An additional skill level, Special Operations Diving Supervisor Badge, has been created.

(1) The basic eligibility criteria for award of the Special Operations Diver Badge and the Special Operations Diving Supervisor Badge are as follows:

(a) The Special Operations Diver Badge is awarded to graduates of USAJFKSWCS Combat Diver Qualification Course; SF Underwater Operations, Key West, Florida; or any other U. S. Army Special Operations Command approved Combat Diver Qualification Course.

(b) The Special Operations Diving Supervisor Badge is awarded to graduates of the USAJFKSWCS Combat Diver Qualification Course; SF Underwater Operations, Key West, Florida; or any other USASOC approved combat diving supervisor course. Prerequisite for the Special Operations Diving Supervisor Badge is the Special Operations Diver Badge.

(2) The CG, USAJFKSWCS is the approval authority for the Special Operation Diver Badge and the Special Operations Diving Supervisor Badge.

(3) The Special Operations Diver Badge and the Special Operations Diving Supervisor Badge may be awarded retroactively to individuals of any Service who successfully completed the USAJFKSWCS Combat Diver Qualification Course and the Combat Diving Supervisor Course on or after 1 October 1964. Retroactive award requests will be submitted to Commander, U.S. Army John F. Kennedy Special Warfare Center and School (AOJK-GPB) (C/21 SWTG LNO), Fort Bragg, NC 28310-0001. Retroactive requests for veterans must be forwarded to National Personnel Records Center (NPRC), (NRPMA-M), 1 Archives Drive, St. Louis, MO 63138-1002.

f. See paragraph 1-32 for revocation of the Special Operations Diver Badge and the Special Operations Diving Supervisor Badge.

8–22. Parachute Rigger Badge

a. The eligibility requirements for the Parachute Rigger Badge are as follows: Any individual who successfully completes the Parachute Rigger course conducted by the U.S. Army Quartermaster School and holds an awarded MOS 92R or 921A may be awarded the Parachute Rigger Badge. Officers qualify upon successful completion of one of the following courses: Aerial Delivery and Materiel Officer Course; Parachute Maintenance and Aerial Supply Officer Course; Parachute Maintenance and Airdrop Course (officer or enlisted); or Parachute Rigger Course (enlisted). Sergeants major and master sergeants who hold, by career progression, a MOS of 00Z or 92Z and formerly held an awarded MOS of 76Z or 43E are qualified for award of the Parachute Rigger Badge.

b. The Parachute Rigger Badge may be awarded retroactively to any individual who graduated from the Parachute Rigger School after May 1951 and holds, or at any time held, an awarded MOS listed in paragraph 8–15a. Officers must have successfully completed one of the courses listed in paragraph 8–15a to qualify for retroactive award of the badge. The badge may also be awarded retroactively to any individual who performed as a rigger prior to May 1951 and did not attend or graduate from the U.S. Army Quartermaster Center and School.

c. The award approval authority is as follows:

(1) Current awards of the Parachute Rigger Badge will be made by the Commandant, U.S. Army Quartermaster Center and School, Fort Lee, VA 23801–5152, and the Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC–PDP–A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122–5408.

(2) Retroactive awards of the Parachute Rigger Badge are outlined below:

(a) Requests for award of the badge from individuals having no current Army status (veterans and retirees) who qualified after May 1951 will be forwarded to National Personnel Records Center (NPRC), 1 Archives Drive, St. Louis, MO 63138–1002.

(b) Requests for award of the badge for individuals (active duty, veterans, and retirees) who qualified before May 1951 will be submitted to Commandant, U.S. Army Quartermaster Center and School, (ATSM–Q–MG) (Historian), Fort Lee, VA 23801–1601. Requests must include written justification and will be considered on a case-by-case basis.

8–23. Army Instructor Badges

a. Military personnel are authorized wear of the AIB. Civilian instructors are authorized to wear the Army Instructor Badge Lapel Pin. The three levels of the AIB authorized for award are—

- (1) Basic AIB (BAIB).
- (2) Senior AIB (SAIB).
- (3) Master AIB (MAIB).

b. Basic eligibility criteria for award of the badge require personnel to meet the criteria established by the CG, TRADOC. Specific criteria for each badging level of award are as follows:

(1) *Basic Army Instructor Badge*. Soldiers must meet the TRADOC instructor requirements contained in AR 614–200, complete the instructor certification requirements, successfully complete 80 hours of instruction as a primary instructor, conduct four developmental observations of other instructors, and complete the instructor evaluation requirements established by CG, TRADOC.

(2) *Senior Army Instructor Badge*. Soldiers must meet the TRADOC instructor requirements contained in AR 614–200, serve a minimum of 12 months as a basic instructor, complete Instruction Design Basic Course and the Evaluating Instructors Course, conduct a graded lesson redesign, successfully teach at least 200 hours of instruction as the primary instructor after submission of the BAIB packet, conduct three developmental observations of other instructors, and complete the instructor evaluation requirements established by CG, TRADOC.

(3) *Master Army Instructor Badge*. Soldiers must meet the TRADOC instructor requirements contained in AR 614–200, serve a minimum of 24 months as a senior instructor, successfully teach at least 200 hours of instruction as the primary instructor after submission of the SAIB packet, conduct four Evaluating Instructors Course evaluations of other instructors, complete the instructor evaluation requirements established by CG, TRADOC, and be recommended by the Master Instructor Selection Board.

c. Approval authority: Awarding authority is the first COL or GS–15 in the chain of command. Awarding of the BAIB can be delegated to LTC/O–5 or GS–14. Commandant of U.S. Army Sergeants Major Academy can award all AIB levels and can delegate awarding of the BAIB and SAIB to NCO Academy Commandants. No further delegation authority is authorized.

d. The AIB may be revoked by the awarding authority. Once revoked, the badge will not be reinstated except by the CG, TRADOC, when fully justified.

e. Instructor credit applicability. The Army Faculty Development Recognition Program is effective 1 October 2017. However, Soldiers and civilians currently in an instructor position, and who have met instructor certification requirements established by CG, TRADOC can utilize documented PI hours and time since 10 July 2013 toward the PI hour and time

requirements for each badging level in the Faculty Development Recognition Program. All other BAIB requirements must be achieved prior to recognition. All previous instructor certification courses (ABIC, FIFC, SGITC, IFSC, and so forth) completed prior to 1 October 2017 will remain valid toward Faculty Development Recognition Program for 5 years from the completion date. On 30 January 2015, instructor badge recognition was expanded beyond the NCOPDS to include all formally assigned NCO instructors. All levels of the AIB awarded to these instructors are recognized.

8–24. Glider Badge (rescinded)

Effective 3 May 1961, the Glider Badge is no longer awarded. An individual who was awarded the badge upon satisfying then current eligibility requirements may continue to wear the badge. Further, it may be awarded retroactively upon application to Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC–PDP–A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122–5408, when it can be established by means of sufficient documentation that the proficiency tests then prescribed were satisfactorily completed while assigned or attached to an airborne unit or to the Airborne Department of the Infantry School, or by participation in at least one combat glider landing into enemy-held territory as a member of an organized force carrying out an assigned tactical mission for which the unit was credited with an airborne assault landing by the theater commander.

8–25. Nuclear Reactor Operator Badges (rescinded)

Effective 1 October 1990, the Nuclear Reactor Operator Badges are no longer awarded since the Army no longer conducts nuclear reactor operations or nuclear reactor operator training. Accordingly, the Nuclear Reactor Operator Badges is no longer awarded. Current Army recipients who were permanently awarded any degree of the badge may continue to wear it on the Army uniform.

Section IV

Identification Badges

8–26. Intent

a. Eligible Army personnel are authorized to accept and wear identification badges listed below. Identification badges are authorized to be worn as public evidence of deserved honor and distinction to denote service performed in specified assignments in the White House; in the Office of the SECDEF; in the Organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; as a member of HQDA; as a member of Guard, Tomb of the Unknown Soldier; as a Military Horseman in the U.S. Army Caisson Platoon; as a participant in the Army Reserve Officers' Training Corps Nurse Cadet Program; as a drill sergeant; and as a U.S. Army recruiter, an ARNG recruiter, or a career counselor.

b. It should be noted that some of the identification badges listed above are not DA badges. Criteria and eligibility are subject to change and individuals are advised to contact the badge proponent for additional information and guidance.

c. Manner of wear of all identification badges is contained in AR 670–1 and DA Pam 670–1.

8–27. Presidential Service Badge and Certificate

a. The Presidential Service Badge and the Presidential Service Certificate were established by EO 11174, 1 September 1964 as amended by EO 11407, 23 April 1968; EO 11520, 25 March 1970; and EO 12793, 20 March 1992, as amended by EO 13286, 28 February 2003. This award replaced the White House Service Badge and Certificate established by EO 10879, 1 June 1960.

b. The certificate is awarded, in the name of the President, by the SECARMY, to Servicemembers of the Army who have been assigned to the White House Office, to military units and support facilities under the administration of the White House Military Office, or to other direct support positions with the Executive Office of the President. The certificate will not be issued to any Servicemember who is issued a Vice Presidential Certificate or similar Executive Office of the President Certificate, for the same period of service. Such assignment must be for a period of at least 1 year, subsequent to 21 January 1989.

c. The badge is awarded to those Servicemembers of the Armed Forces who have been granted the Presidential Service Certificate and is awarded in the same manner in which the certificate is given. Once the badge is awarded, it may be worn as a permanent part of the uniform.

d. Only one certificate will be awarded to an individual during an administration. Only one badge will be awarded to an individual regardless of the number of certificates received.

e. The Presidential Service Badge and Certificate may be awarded posthumously.

8–28. Vice Presidential Service Badge and Certificate

- a.* The Vice Presidential Service Badge was established by EO 11926, 19 July 1976.
- b.* The badge is awarded upon recommendation of the Military Assistant to the Vice President, by the SECARMY to U.S. Army personnel who have been assigned to duty in the Office of the Vice President for at least 1 year after 19 December 1974.
- c.* The badge will be accompanied by a certificate, which is awarded in the same manner in which the badge is given. Once the badge is awarded, it may be worn as a permanent part of the uniform.
- d.* Only one badge will be awarded to an individual during an administration. Only one badge will be awarded to an individual regardless of the number of certificates received.
- e.* The Vice Presidential Service Badge and Certificate may be awarded posthumously.

8–29. Office of the Secretary of Defense Identification Badge

The Office of the SECDEF Identification Badge is authorized under 10 USC to provide a distinct identification of military staff members while assigned and, after reassignment, to indicate that the Servicemember satisfactorily served on the SECDEF's staff. The prescribing directive for this badge is DODM 1348.33.

8–30. Joint Chiefs of Staff Identification Badge

- a.* The Joint Chiefs of Staff Identification Badge was established by the Joint Chiefs of Staff Memorandum Policy Number 142, date 3 April 1963, updated by Chairman of the Joint Chief of Staff Instructions (CJCSI) 1301.01D.
- b.* The criteria for award of the badge is as follows:
 - (1) Upon assumption of duties, the following are eligible for immediate wear and permanent award of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Identification Badge: Joint Chiefs of Staff and Service Vice Chiefs of Staff; Operations Deputies and Deputy Operations Deputies; Service Planners; and the four Servicemembers of the Joint Requirements Oversight Council Review Board.
 - (2) Active duty personnel are authorized to wear the Joint Chiefs of Staff Identification Badge during their permanent assignment to one of the organizations listed in CJCSI 1310.01E, Enclosure D. For permanent award of the badge, personnel must have been assigned to a qualifying position for at least 365 consecutive days and have been approved by their respective organization approval authorities. The Manpower and Personnel Directorate, Personnel Services Division (PSD) will compute qualifying service time from the date the individual actually reports to PSD for duty with the Joint Staff to the date the individual out processes.
 - (3) Members of RCs are eligible to wear the Joint Chiefs of Staff Identification Badge if they are assigned to any of the organizations listed in CJCSI 1310.01D, Enclosure D. Further, recalled reservists are eligible for permanent award of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Identification Badge once they have served for a total of 365 days. Reservists assigned to IMA positions are eligible for permanent award after being assigned for 2 years and performed satisfactorily on active duty in the augmentee position for 24 or more days on or after 1 August 1991. The PSD will compute qualifying service beginning with the date the individual actually reports to PSD for duty with the Joint Staff.
- c.* As an exception to policy, the Vice Director, Joint Staff will consider eligibility to wear and receive permanent award of the badge to personnel on an individual, case-by-case basis. Recommendations for award in these cases must be for truly extraordinary circumstances and submitted to Vice Director, Joint Staff, through J–1, by officers BG/O–7 or above.
- d.* A certificate of eligibility may be issued to military personnel who have been assigned to duty and have served not less than 1 year after 14 January 1961 in a position of responsibility under the direct cognizance of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

8–31. Army Staff Identification Badge (Army Staff Lapel Pin)

The Army Staff Identification Badge was first proposed by General Douglas MacArthur on 28 December 1931 to recognize outstanding performance of duty while detailed to the Army General Staff. The badge was first authorized and criteria for issue were announced in War Department Circular No. 45. The name of the badge was changed to the Army Staff Identification Badge on 29 May 1985 by General John Wickham, CSA. The badge is awarded by principal officials of HQDA to military personnel serving on their staff and within their subordinate agencies. Eligibility criteria for wear and permanent issue are contained in DA Memo 672–1. Permanent issue must be authorized by principal officials with the certificate of authorization constituting authority for wearing the badge as a permanent part of the uniform.

8–32. Guard, Tomb of the Unknown Soldier Identification Badge

- a.* The Guard, Tomb of the Unknown Soldier Identification Badge will be authorized by the Commander, 3d U.S. Infantry Regiment (The Old Guard) for wear by each member serving in one of the positions listed in paragraphs 8–32a(1)

thru 8-32a(4) at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier who has met all specified criteria for earning the badge. Only Soldiers serving in the following positions are authorized to earn the badge:

- (1) Commander of the Guard (platoon leader).
- (2) Sergeant of the Guard (platoon sergeant).
- (3) Commander of the Relief.
- (4) Sentinels.

b. Effective 17 December 1963, the Commander, 3d U.S. Infantry Regiment (The Old Guard), may authorize the wearing of the Tomb Identification Badge as a permanent part of the uniform for personnel who have—

(1) Served honorably for a minimum of 9 months, which need not be continuous, as a member serving at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

(2) Met all specified criteria for earning the badge.

(3) Been recommended by the Commander, E Company (Honor Guard), 3d U.S. Infantry Regiment (The Old Guard).

c. If Soldiers who have served honorably meet all specified criteria for earning the badge prior to serving 9 total months as a member serving at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and are recommended by the Commander, E Company (Honor Guard), 3d U.S. Infantry Regiment (The Old Guard), temporary wear of the Tomb Identification Badge may be authorized by the Commander, 3d U.S. Infantry Regiment (The Old Guard).

d. Soldiers who are moved from authorized positions prior to completion of 9 total months may be considered for permanent award on a case-by-case basis by the Commander, 3d U.S. Infantry Regiment (The Old Guard).

e. Authorization is as follows:

(1) Authorization of the Tomb Identification Badge as a uniform item will be made by order of the Commander, 3d U.S. Infantry Regimental citing this paragraph as authority. This order will constitute authority for individuals to wear the badge as a permanent part of their military uniform. Original issue of the badge will be made by the Commander, 3d U.S. Infantry Regiment (The Old Guard). Replacements will be purchased from approved commercial sources to ensure the quality of the badge.

(2) This award is retroactive to 1 February 1958 for personnel in the Regular Army. This date reflects when the badge was first created and recognized by the Army for official wear. Former Soldiers may apply for award of the badge to Commander, 3d U.S. Infantry Regiment (The Old Guard), Fort Myer, VA 22211-5020.

f. Revocation guidance can be found in paragraph 1-32.

g. Requests to have the Guard, Tomb of the Unknown Soldier Identification Badge reinstated will be directed to the current Commander, Headquarters, 3d U.S. Infantry Regiment (The Old Guard), Fort Myer, VA 22211-1199. Requests will be reviewed upon receipt of all information and forwarded to the reinstatement authority with a recommendation. Approving authority for reinstatements is Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC-PDP-A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122-5408.

8-33. Military Horseman Identification Badge

a. The Military Horseman Identification Badge will be authorized by the Commander, 3d U.S. Infantry Regiment (The Old Guard) for wear by each member serving in the U.S. Army Caisson Platoon who has met all specified criteria for earning the badge.

b. The Commander, 3d U.S. Infantry Regiment (The Old Guard), may authorize the wearing of the Military Horseman Identification Badge as a permanent part of the uniform for personnel who have:

- (1) Successfully completed the 9-week Basic Horsemanship Course.
- (2) Completed 100 Armed Forces Full Honors Funerals in Arlington National Cemetery.
- (3) Served honorably for a minimum of 9 months, which need not be continuous, as a member serving in the U.S. Army Caisson Platoon.

(4) Been recommended by the Commander, 1st Battalion, 3d U.S. Infantry Regiment (The Old Guard).

c. If Soldiers who have served honorably meet all specified criteria for earning the badge prior to serving 9 total months as a member serving in the U.S. Army Caisson Platoon and are recommended by the Commander, 1st Battalion, 3d U.S. Infantry Regiment (The Old Guard), temporary wear of the Military Horseman Identification Badge may be authorized by the Commander, 3d U.S. Infantry Regiment (The Old Guard).

d. Soldiers who are moved from authorized positions prior to completion of 9 total months may be considered for permanent award on a case-by-case basis by the Commander, 3d U.S. Infantry Regiment (The Old Guard).

e. Authorization is as follows:

(1) Authorization of the Military Horseman Identification badge as a uniform item will be made by order of the Commander, 3d U.S. Infantry Regimental citing this paragraph as authority. This order will constitute authority for individuals to wear the badge as a part of their military uniform. Original issue of the badge will be made by the Commander 3d U.S.

Infantry Regiment (The Old Guard). Replacements will be purchased from approved commercial sources to ensure the quality of the badge.

(2) This award is retroactive to 1 February 2013 for personnel in the Regular Army. This date reflects when the ASI was created and recognized by the Army as a special skill. Former Soldiers may apply for award of the badge to Commander, 3d U.S. Infantry Regiment (The Old Guard), Fort Myer, VA 22211-5020.

8-34. Drill Sergeant Identification Badge

a. Award of the badge is authorized for the successful completion of the Drill Sergeant Course and assignment as a drill sergeant to a training command.

b. The Commandant of the Drill Sergeant School will authorize the permanent wear of the badge to eligible personnel by memorandum. Officers are authorized to wear this badge if it was permanently awarded to them while in an enlisted status.

c. The badge may be revoked if the recipient is removed from the position of drill sergeant for cause, regardless of the amount of time the individual has served in the position in a satisfactory manner. Authority to revoke the badge is delegated to commanders of U.S. Army training centers and commandants of drill sergeant schools. Commanders of U.S. Army training centers may further delegate the revocation authority to commanders in the grade of COL/O-6 and above who have the authority to remove Soldiers from drill sergeant duties and withdraw SQI "X."

8-35. U.S. Army Recruiter Identification Badges

a. The U.S. Army Basic Recruiter Badge is authorized for wear by military personnel, Regular Army and USAR, assigned or attached to the U.S. Army Recruiting Command (USAREC) as designated by the CG, USAREC, in approved supplementation of this regulation.

(1) Authority for the temporary wear of the Basic Recruiter Badge for designated personnel as a uniform item will be announced by CG, USAREC.

(2) Authority for permanent wear of the Basic Recruiter Badge for eligible personnel as a permanent part of the uniform will be announced by memorandums issued by the Commandant, Recruiting and Retention School as authorized by the CG, USAREC. These personnel must meet the criteria established by the CG, USAREC for permanent wear. Requests for exceptions to that policy must be approved by the DCS, G-1.

(3) One, two, or three gold achievement stars awarded to eligible personnel meeting the criteria established for each achievement star by the CG, USAREC before 30 September 2010 must be affixed to the basic badge and are authorized for wear by personnel awarded. Award of one, two, or three gold stars was suspended 30 September 2010.

b. The U.S. Army Gold Recruiter Badge is authorized for wear by eligible personnel meeting the criteria established by the CG, USAREC effective 1 October 2016.

(1) Award of the Gold Recruiter Badge with one, two, or three sapphires was suspended effective 30 September 2010.

(2) Authority for permanent wear of the Gold Recruiter Badge for eligible personnel as a permanent part of the uniform will be announced by memorandum as authorized by the CG, USAREC.

c. The U.S. Army Master Recruiter Badge is authorized for wear by eligible personnel meeting the criteria established by CG, USAREC.

(1) Authority for permanent wear of the Master Recruiter Badge for eligible personnel as a permanent part of the uniform will be announced by memorandum as authorized by the CG, USAREC.

(2) Award of the Master Recruiter Badge is effective 2 February 2011 and is not retroactive.

d. The CG, USAREC is delegated authority to revoke award of all recruiter badges.

8-36. Career Counselor Badge

a. The Career Counselor Badge may be authorized for wear by enlisted personnel assigned to authorized duty positions which require primary MOS 79S (career counselor). Officers are authorized to wear the badge if they held an authorized retention primary MOS and met the criteria in paragraph 8-36d(1) while in an enlisted status.

b. The award is retroactive to 1 January 1972 for Soldiers who currently hold primary MOS 79S or previously held primary MOS 79D or 00R (retention NCO) or primary MOS 00E (In-Service recruiter/transition NCO RC career counselor) and meet the criteria or permanent award outlined below.

c. Authorization of the badge as a uniform item will be announced by commanders of units of BN size and larger. Temporary wear of the badge is authorized for Soldiers who meet one of the following requirements:

(1) Served less than 12 months as primary MOS 79S (career counselor) since graduation from the Army Retention Course.

(2) Served less than 12 months as AGR career counselor (primary MOS 79S).

- (3) Served as USAR reenlistment NCO according to paragraph 8–36f.
- d. Permanent wear of the badge is authorized for Soldiers who meet one of the following requirements:
 - (1) For Regular Army, successfully completed 12 months as primary MOS 79S (career counselor) since graduation from the resident Army Retention Course.
 - (2) For USAR or ARNG, successfully completed formal resident training and 12 months in a primary duty MTOE and/or TDA retention coded position (primary MOS 79S or other previously assigned retention MOS).
 - (3) Soldiers who have been awarded a secondary MOS of 79S as a result of formal resident training and have performed duties as career counselor in a valid MTOE or TDA 79S position for a period of 12 consecutive months.
- e. Commanders in the rank of COL/O–6 or above may authorize the wear of the Career Counselor Badge as a permanent part of the uniform for qualified enlisted personnel (MOS 79S) who honorably complete the probationary period listed above. DA Form 7347 (Career Counselor Badge Certificate) will be presented to qualified recipients upon successful completion of requirements cited in paragraph 8–36d, and the certificate will be entered into the AMHRR to signify permanent wear. Soldiers relieved from career counselor duties according to AR 601–280, will have their authority to wear the badge withdrawn.
- f. The Career Counselor Badge may be authorized by the CGs of Army Reserve Commands and the Commander, HRC for wear by enlisted members of the USAR who have successfully completed either the resident or nonresident RC Recruiting Course and have been designated as a USAR reenlistment NCO. Authorization of the badge as a uniform item will be announced by the CGs of Army Reserve Commands or the Commander, HRC, upon recommendation by unit commanders. Recommendations will be processed through normal command channels. The badge is authorized for temporary wear only and will be withdrawn when the awardee ceases to be a designated USAR reenlistment NCO.

8–37. Army National Guard Recruiting and Retention Identification Badges

- a. The National Guard Bureau is the proponent agency for these badges.
- b. There are three degrees of badges that may be awarded-basic, senior, and master ARNG Recruiter Badges.

8–38. United States Army Reserve Recruiter Identification Badge (rescinded)

The USAR Recruiter Badge no longer exists as a separate identification badge. All Regular Army and USAR recruiters will wear the U.S. Army Recruiter Identification Badges authorized in paragraph 8–35.

Section V

Marksmanship Badges and Tabs

8–39. U.S. Army Basic Marksmanship Qualification Badges

- a. A Basic Marksmanship Qualification Badge is awarded to indicate the degree in which an individual, military, or civilian has qualified in a prescribed record course, and an appropriate bar is furnished to denote each weapon with which he or she qualified. Each bar will be attached to the basic badge that indicates the qualification last attained with the respective weapon. Basic qualification badges are of three classes: Expert, Sharpshooter, and Marksman. The only weapons for which component bars are authorized are in table 8–3. Basic Marksmanship Qualification Badges are awarded to U.S. military and civilian personnel, and to foreign military personnel who qualify as prescribed.
- b. See AR 670–1 and DA Pam 670–1 for instructions concerning the wear of basic Marksmanship Qualification Badges and component bar tabs.
- c. Approval authority is as follows:
 - (1) Any commander in the rank or position of LTC/O–5 or above may award to Servicemembers of the Armed Forces of the United States; camp and/or post commanders, Professors of Military Science, and Directors of Army Instruction and/or Senior Army Instructors.
 - (2) Except for uniformed civilian guards (AR 670–10), awards to civilians will be made by the CMP. The CMP is administered by the Corporation for the Promotion of Rifle Practice and Firearms Safety, Inc., Post Office Box 576, Port Clinton, Ohio 43452–0576. The authorization for uniformed civilian guards to wear basic Marksmanship Qualification Badges may be made by installation commanders (AR 670–10). Civilian guards will procure badges at their own expense.

8–40. Ranger Tab

- a. The Ranger Tab is authorized for award to U.S. military and civilian personnel, and foreign military personnel who qualify as prescribed.
- b. The basic eligibility criteria for award of the Ranger Tab is as follows:
 - (1) Successful completion of a Ranger course conducted by the U.S. Army Infantry School.

(2) Any person who successfully completed a Ranger course conducted by the Ranger Training Command at Fort Benning, GA.

(3) Any person who was awarded the CIB while serving during World War II as a member of a Ranger BN (1st through 6th inclusive) or in the 5307th Composite Unit (Provisional) and 475th Infantry Regiment (Merrill's Marauders).

c. Award approval authority:

(1) For current Soldiers, the Commandant of the U.S. Army Infantry School.

(2) For veterans and retirees, Commander, HRC, ADB.

d. See paragraph 1–32c(13) for revocation requirements.

8–41. Special Forces Tab

a. Any person meeting one of the criteria below may be awarded the SF Tab:

(1) Successful completion of USAJFKSWCS approved Regular Army institutional training leading to SF qualification.

(2) Successful completion of a USAJFKSWCS approved RC SF qualification program.

(3) Successful completion of an authorized unit-administered SF qualification program.

b. For Regular Component institutional training, the SF Tab may be awarded to all personnel who meet the following:

(1) For successful completion of the SF Qualification Course or SF Detachment Officer Qualification Course (previously known as the SF Officer Course). These courses are or were conducted by the USAJFKSWCS (previously known as the U.S. Army Institute for Military Assistance).

(2) Prior to 1 January 1988 for successful completion of the then approved program of instruction for SF qualification in a SF group, who were subsequently awarded, by competent authority, SQI “S” in CMF 18 (enlisted), or SQI “3” in functional area 18 (officer).

c. For RC SF qualification programs, the SF Tab may be awarded to all personnel who successfully complete a RC SF qualification program according to TRADOC Regulation 135–5, dated 1 June 1988 or its predecessors and who were subsequently awarded, by competent authority, SQI “S” or “3” in MOS 11B, 11C, 12B, 05B, 91B, or ASI “5G” or SQI “3”. USAJFKSWCS will determine individual entitlement for award of the SF Tab based on historical review of Army, Continental Army Command, and TRADOC regulations prescribing SF qualification requirements in effect at the time the individual began a RC SF qualification program.

d. For unit-administered SF qualification programs, the SF Tab may be awarded to all personnel who successfully completed unit-administered SF qualification programs as authorized by regulation. The USAJFKSWCS will determine individual entitlement to award of the SF Tab based upon historical review of regulations prescribing SF qualification requirements in effect at the time the individual began a unit-administered SF qualification program.

e. The SF Tab may be awarded retroactively to all personnel who performed the following wartime service:

(1) *From 1942 through 1973.* Served with a SF unit during wartime and were either unable to or not required to attend a formal program of instruction but were awarded SQI “S”, “3”, or ASI “5G” by competent authority.

(2) *Prior to 1954.* The SF Tab may be awarded prior to 1955 for at least 120 consecutive days in one of the following organizations:

(a) 1st Special Service Force, August 1942 to December 1944.

(b) Office of Strategic Services (OSS) Detachment 101, April 1942 to September 1945.

(c) OSS Jedburgh Detachments, May 1944 to May 1945.

(d) OSS Operational Groups, May 1944 to May 1945.

(e) OSS Maritime Unit, April 1942 to September 1945.

(f) 6th Army Special Reconnaissance Unit (Alamo Scouts), February 1944 to September 1945.

(g) 8240th Army Unit, June 1950 to July 1953.

(3) *From 1954 through 1975.* Any company grade officer or enlisted Servicemember awarded the CIB or CMB while serving for at least 120 consecutive days in one of the following type organizations:

(a) SF operational detachment-A (A–Team).

(b) Mobile strike force.

(c) SF reconnaissance team.

(d) SF special project unit.

f. Award approval authority:

(1) For current Soldiers, the Commander, U.S. Army John F. Kennedy Special Warfare Center, Fort Bragg, NC 28307–5000.

(2) For veterans and retirees, Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC–PDP–A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122–5408.

g. For revocations, see paragraph 1–30.

h. The SF Tab for Regular Army and RC Soldiers will be reinstated by the Commander, USASOC when fully justified. Veterans, retirees, or primary next of kin should submit a request for reinstatement of the SF Tab to Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC-PDP-A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122-5408, for final review.

8-42. Sapper Tab

The Sapper Tab was established by the CSA on 28 June 2004. It is authorized for award to U.S. military and civilian personnel and foreign military personnel who meet the prescribed eligibility criteria.

a. The basic eligibility criteria for award of the Sapper Tab are as follows:

(1) Successful completion of all graduation requirements and a graduation certificate from a Sapper Leaders Course conducted by the U.S. Army Engineer School.

(2) Any person who successfully graduates from a Sapper Leaders Course conducted by the U.S. Army Engineer School at Fort Leonard Wood, MO.

b. Award approval authority:

(1) For current Soldiers, Commandant, U.S. Army Engineer School, U.S. Army Maneuver Support Center of Excellence (Commander, 577th Engineer Battalion), 464 MANSCEN Loop, Suite 1661, Fort Leonard Wood, MO 65473-8927.

(2) The Sapper Tab may be awarded retroactively by the Commandant, U.S. Army Engineer School, to any person who successfully completed all graduation requirements and received a graduation certificate from the Sapper Leaders Course on or after 14 June 1985.

(3) For veterans and retirees, Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC-PDP-A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122-5408.

c. Retroactive requests will be submitted to Commandant, U.S. Army Engineer School, U.S. Army Maneuver Support Center of Excellence (Commander, 577th Engineer Battalion), 464 MANSCEN Loop, Suite 1661, Fort Leonard Wood, MO 65473-8927. Retroactive requests for veterans and retirees must be forwarded as follows:

(1) Personnel released from active duty with Reserve obligation; RC personnel; Army personnel separated after October 2002 by discharge, resignation, or death; retired officer and enlisted personnel submit requests to Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC-PDP-A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122-5408.

(2) Personnel separated after 1912 and prior to October 2002 by discharge, resignation, or death; retired officer and enlisted personnel submit to National Personnel Records Center (NPRC), Military Personnel Records, 1 Archives Drive, St. Louis, MO 63138-1002.

8-43. Physical Fitness Badge

a. The Physical Fitness Badge was established by the SECARMY on 25 June 1986. Effective 1 February 1999, Soldiers who obtain a minimum score of 270 or above, with a minimum of 90 points per event, on the Army Physical Fitness Test and meet the body fat standards will be awarded the Physical Fitness Badge for Physical Fitness Excellence. Soldiers are required to meet the above criteria each record test to continue to wear the badge. POs are not required for award of the Physical Fitness Badge.

b. See AR 670-1 for wear of the Physical Fitness Badge.

8-44. U.S. Civilian Marksmanship Program

The CMP promotes firearms safety training and rifle practice for all qualified U.S. citizens with special emphasis on youth. The CMP operates through a network of affiliated shooting clubs and associations that covers every State in the United States. The clubs and associations offer firearms safety training and marksmanship courses as well as the opportunity for continued practice and competition. The CMP is administered by the Corporation for the Promotion of Rifle Practice and Firearms Safety, Inc. The address for headquarters is Post Office Box 576, Port Clinton, Ohio, 43452-0576.

8-45. President's Hundred Tab

a. A President's Hundred Tab is awarded to Soldiers who qualify among the top 100 scoring competitors in the President's Match held annually at the National Rifle Matches.

b. The National Rifle Association's (NRA) President's Match was instituted at the NRA matches of 1878 as the American Military Rifle Championship Match. It was patterned after an event for British Volunteers called the Queen's Match, which the NRA of Great Britain initiated in 1860. In 1884, the name was changed to the President's Match for the Military Rifle Championship of the United States. The President's Match was discontinued during World Wars I and II and the

Korean War. It was reinstated in 1957 at the National Matches as “The President’s Hundred.” The top-scoring 100 competitors in the President’s Match were singled out for special recognition in a retreat ceremony in which the competitors passed in review before the winner and former winners of this historic match.

c. The cloth tab was approved for wear on the Army uniform on 3 March 1958. It is a full-color embroidered tab of yellow 4 1/4 inches in length and 5/8 inch in height, with the words “President’s Hundred” centered in 1/4-inch-high green letters.

Section VI

Process Award of Badges to Army Personnel

8–46. Rules for processing award of Army badges

- a. There are no statutory or regulatory time limits pertaining to award of badges.
- b. Criteria for the various types of badges are shown in the previous paragraphs.
- c. Army badges may be granted posthumously to the primary next of kin, at Government expense, for the initial award only (see para 1–43 for reissue and replacement instructions).
- d. POs are not required for award of basic Marksmanship Qualification Badges. Badge approval may be announced via memorandum, letter, roster, or other locally devised form.
- e. The publication of orders is not required to announce approval of identification badges. However, the proponent or approving agency may require the announcement to be published in a memorandum, letter, or certificate. Identification badges will be processed per directives issued by the badge proponent.
- f. See paragraph 10–15 for information concerning badge certificates.
- g. All other U.S. Army combat and special skill badges will be announced in POs.
- h. Badge criteria and approval authority are shown with the respective badges in the previous paragraphs.
- i. Approval authority for retroactive award of badges for Army retirees, Army veterans, and posthumous awards to the primary next of kin of the above personnel, is National Personnel Records Center (NPRC), Army Reference Branch, 1 Archives Drive, St. Louis, MO 63138–1002.
- j. An individual request for a badge from a Regular Army Soldier or ARNG and/or USAR unit Soldier should be submitted on a DA Form 4187 through command channels to the servicing personnel officer. The personnel officer will attach and/or verify supporting source documents. Personnel officer will then submit the request to the badge approval authority for decision. The burden of proof rests with the Soldier to provide adequate information to verify his or her badge entitlement.

8–47. Tables

Below are tables that outline who are authorized Army badges and tabs, and a list of the component bars authorized for wear on the basic Marksmanship Qualification Badge.

Table 8–2
U.S. Army badges and tabs

	May be awarded to:	May be awarded to:	May be awarded to:
Order of precedence	Servicemembers of other Services	DA Civilians	Foreign military personnel
CIB	Yes	No	Yes
CMB	Yes	No	No
CAB	Yes	No	Yes
EIB	No	No	No
EFMB	Yes	Yes	Yes
Parachutist Badges	Yes	Yes	Yes
Parachute Rigger Badge	Yes	Yes	Yes
Military Free Fall Parachutist Badge	No	No	No
Army Aviator Badges	Yes	Yes	Yes
Army Space Badge	No	No	Yes

Table 8–2
U.S. Army badges and tabs—Continued

	May be awarded to:	May be awarded to:	May be awarded to:
Astronaut device	Yes	Yes	Yes
Flight Surgeon Badge	Yes	Yes	Yes
Diver Badges	Yes	Yes	Yes
Special Operations Diver Badge	Yes	No	No
Explosive Ordnance Disposal Badges	Yes	Yes	Yes
Pathfinder Badge	Yes	Yes	Yes
Air Assault Badge	Yes	Yes	Yes
Aviation Badges	Yes	Yes	Yes
Instructor Badges	Yes	Yes	No
Driver and Mechanic Badge	Yes	Yes	Yes
Basic Marksmanship Qualification Badges	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ranger Tab	Yes	Yes	Yes
SF Tab	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sapper Tab	Yes	Yes	Yes

Note:

Award of badges authorized to foreign military personnel will be made only after obtaining prior consent from their government and after completion of full requirements established for each badge. DA Civilians must complete full requirements for the respective badge before it is awarded.

Table 8–3
Weapons for which component bars are authorized

Weapons: Rifle

Inscription: Rifle

Weapons: Pistol

Inscription: Pistol

Weapons: Anti-aircraft artillery

Inscription: AA Artillery

Weapons: Automatic rifle

Inscription: Auto Rifle

Weapons: Machine gun

Inscription: Machine gun

Weapons: Field artillery

Inscription: Field Arty

Weapons: Tank weapons

Inscription: Tank Weapons

Weapons: Flamethrower

Inscription: Flamethrower

Weapons: Submachine gun

Inscription: Submachine Gun

Weapons: Rocket launcher

Inscription: Rocket Launcher

Weapons: Grenade

Inscription: Grenade

Weapons: Carbine

Table 8–3
Weapons for which component bars are authorized—Continued

Inscription: Carbine

Weapons: Recoilless rifle

Inscription: Recoilless rifle

Weapons: Mortar

Inscription: Mortar

Weapons: Bayonet

Inscription: Bayonet

Weapons: Rifle, small bore

Inscription: Small bore rifle

Weapons: Missile

Inscription: Missile

Weapons: Aero-weapons

Inscription: Aero-weapons

Chapter 9

Foreign and International Decorations and Awards to U.S. Army Personnel

Section I

General Provisions

9–1. Introduction

a. Intent. This chapter outlines the policies pertaining to the eligibility of individuals to accept or wear foreign decorations and badges tendered by foreign governments.

b. Law. 5 USC 7342 provides for employees of the U.S. Government, including Servicemembers of the Armed Forces of the United States, to accept gifts or decorations from a foreign government under certain conditions. No DOD employee may accept, request, or otherwise encourage the offer of a decoration from a foreign government. When possible, employees will refuse to accept such decorations or awards unless refusal would likely cause offense or embarrassment or otherwise adversely affect the foreign relations of the United States. Subject to restriction, an individual may participate in a ceremony and receive the tender of a foreign decoration. The receipt of the decoration will not constitute acceptance of the award by the recipient. The wearing of unauthorized awards, decorations, or other devices is a violation of UCMJ and may subject a Soldier to appropriate disciplinary action.

c. Policy. Conforming to the consent of Congress, it is DOD policy that awards from foreign governments may be accepted only in recognition of active combat service or for outstanding or unusually meritorious performance. Activities normally undertaken by the Armed Forces of the United States in support of an ally during peacetime are not considered sufficient to merit foreign individual or unit decorations.

9–2. Guidelines

a. Terms. As used in this chapter, the following terms apply:

(1) *Decorations.* Any order, device, medal, badge, insignia, emblem, or award tendered by or received from a foreign government. Although a foreign government may label or consider an item to be a decoration that designation in itself does not mean the U.S. Government will consider the item a decoration. The key factor is whether the item is similar in nature to individual decorations awarded by the U.S. Government.

(2) *Employee.* Every Servicemember of the Armed Forces of the United States, or a member of the Family and household of any such person. For that explanation, “member of the Family and household” means a relative by blood, marriage, or adoption that is a resident of the household.

(3) *Employing component.* The DOD component in which the recipient is appointed, employed, or enlisted. If a recipient is not so serving, but is a spouse or Family member of a serving individual, then the employing DOD component is that in which the serving individual is appointed, employed, or enlisted.

(4) *Foreign government.* Includes any unit of foreign governmental authority (including any foreign national, State, local, and municipal government) or any international or multinational organization whose membership is composed of the agents or representatives of any of these foreign governments.

(5) *Outstanding or unusually meritorious performance.* Performance of duty determined by the employing DOD component to have contributed to an unusually significant degree toward the furtherance of good relations between the United States and the foreign government tendering the decoration. That requires that the service be of national significance to the foreign government and that it be performed under exceptionally difficult, extraordinary, or hazardous conditions.

b. Procedures. See DODI 1348.33, for the procedures on accepting foreign awards proffered by a foreign government.

c. Special provisions.

(1) The provisions for receipt and acceptance, or prohibition thereof, of foreign decorations and badges outlined in this chapter apply to the following:

(a) All personnel in the Armed Forces of the United States, whether or not on active duty.

(b) All members of the RCs of the Armed Forces of the United States, whether or not on active duty.

(c) All DA civilian employees, including experts and consultants under contract to DA.

(d) All retired members of the active Armed Forces of the United States who are entitled to pay.

(e) A member of the Family and household of military and civilian personnel designated in paragraphs 9–2c(1)(a) through 9–2c(1)(c) and all spouses (unless legally separated) and their dependents, as defined in 26 USC 152.

(2) The provisions for receipt and acceptance, or prohibition thereof, of foreign decorations and badges outlined in this chapter do not apply to the following:

(a) If the recipient of a decoration dies before approval of acceptance can be obtained. Such decorations and accompanying documents will be forwarded to Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC–PDP–A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122–5408, for delivery to the primary next of kin.

(b) A foreign decoration awarded for service while the recipient was a bona fide member of the armed forces of a friendly foreign nation provided the decoration was made prior to employment of the recipient by the U.S. Government.

(c) A decoration for service in the Republic of Vietnam accepted on or after 1 March 1961, but no later than 28 March 1974.

(d) Foreign awards in the nature of individual skill badges, awards, or similar devices presented as a result of exemplary participation in official military exchange programs.

Section II

Types of Foreign Awards

9–3. Foreign decorations

Decorations received which have been tendered in recognition of active field service in connection with combat operations or which have been awarded for outstanding or unusually meritorious performance may be accepted and worn upon receiving the approval of Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC–PDP–A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122–5408 or as delegated in accordance with paragraphs 9–26 and 9–27 and appendices D and E. In the absence of such approval, the decoration will become the property of the United States and will be deposited with HRC for use or disposal.

9–4. Foreign unit decorations

a. Eligibility. During the period of military operations against an armed enemy and for 1 year thereafter; or while engaged in military operations involving conflict with an opposing foreign force; or while serving with friendly foreign forces engaged in an armed conflict against an opposing armed force in which the United States is not a belligerent party. All ACOM, ASCC, DRU, corps, and division commanders are authorized to accept foreign unit decorations tendered to brigades, BNs, or smaller units under their command. HRC will take final action on all tenders of foreign unit decorations to headquarters and headquarters companies of divisions and higher or comparable units. This authority will not be further delegated. Acceptance of foreign unit decorations will be reported to HRC, ADB for confirmation in AGOs.

b. Acceptance. Foreign unit decorations may be accepted only if all the following conditions are met:

(1) The decoration is tendered by a friendly foreign nation for heroism or exceptionally meritorious service in direct support of military operations.

(2) The decoration is one that is conferred by the national government of the foreign country upon units of its own armed forces.

(3) The unit is cited by name in orders of the national government of the foreign country.

c. Approval authority. Foreign unit decorations will be neither recommended by nor sought by DA. Solicitation of foreign unit decorations by individuals or units within the Army is prohibited. Acceptance of foreign unit decorations will be approved by the CG, HRC only when the award is proffered by the foreign government based on services performed and without solicitation.

d. Display.

(1) Awards of foreign unit decorations are evidenced by streamers, fourrageres, or lanyards attached to the pike or lance as a component part of organizational colors, distinguishing flags, or guidons.

(2) The streamer will be of colors corresponding to the ribbon of the unit decoration with the name of the action or the area of operations embroidered thereon. A separate streamer will be furnished for each award. The medal will be attached only on ceremonial occasions.

(3) Additional foreign unit decorations which have been tendered and accepted but for which no streamer is authorized for unit colors and guidons are as follows:

(a) Citation in the Order of the Day of the Belgian Army.

(b) State of Vietnam Ribbon of Friendship.

(c) Netherlands Orange Lanyard.

(d) French Fourragere.

(e) Belgian Fourragere.

e. Foreign unit emblems.

(1) *Procurement.* Normally, when a unit is cited only the organizational color, distinguishing flag, or guidon is decorated. Unless specifically authorized by orders of the foreign government and approved by the CG, HRC no emblem is issued, but one may be purchased for wear on the uniform. See AR 670–1 for information on wear of foreign unit awards.

(2) *Wear.* The only emblems currently authorized for wear on the uniform to indicate a foreign decoration received by a unit are the French and Belgian Fourrageres, the Netherlands Orange Lanyard, the Philippine Republic Presidential Unit Citation Badge, the Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation Badge, the Vietnam Presidential Unit Citation Badge, the Republic of Vietnam Gallantry Cross Unit Citation Badge, and the Republic of Vietnam Civil Actions Medal Unit Citation Badges. Only the French Fourragere and the Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation are authorized for temporary wear; temporary wear of the Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation is limited to wear while assigned to units in Korea.

(3) *Purchase.* The following emblems are not sold by DA, but may be purchased if desired from civilian dealers in military insignia and some Army Exchanges: Philippine Republic, Republic of Korea, and the Vietnam Presidential Unit Citations; the Republic of Vietnam Gallantry Cross; and the Republic of Vietnam Civil Actions Medal.

Section III

Criteria for Foreign and International Individual Awards

9–5. United Nations Service Medal

The United Nations Service Medal was established by UN General Assembly Resolution 483(V), 12 December 1950. Presidential acceptance for the U.S. Armed Forces was announced by DOD on 27 November 1951.

a. Qualifications. To qualify for award of the United Nations Service Medal, individuals must meet one of the following:

(1) Servicemembers of the Armed Forces of the United States dispatched to Korea or adjacent areas for service on behalf of the UN in the action in Korea.

(2) Other personnel dispatched to Korea or adjacent areas as members of paramilitary and quasi-military units designated by the U.S. Government for service in support of UN action in Korea and certified by the UN Commander in Chief as having directly supported military operations there.

(3) Personnel awarded the KSM are automatically eligible for award of the United Nations Service Medal.

(4) Service with a national contingent designated by the U.S. Government for service in support of the UN action in Korea and certified by the UN Commander in Chief as having directly supported military operations in Korea.

b. Service requirements. Service will be for periods between 27 June 1950 and 27 July 1954, inclusive, under either of the following conditions:

(1) Within the territorial limits of Korea or the waters immediately adjacent thereto or in the air over Korea or over such waters.

(2) The service prescribed must have been performed while serving with any unit as provided in paragraphs 9–5a(1) and 9–5a(2) as specified below:

(a) While on an assignment to such unit for any period between the dates specified above.

(b) While attached to such a unit for a period of 30 days, consecutive or nonconsecutive, between the dates specified above.

(c) While in active combat against the enemy under conditions other than those prescribed in paragraphs 9-5b(a) and 9-5b(b) if a combat decoration has been awarded or an individual certificate testifying to such combat service has been furnished by the commander of an independent force or a division, ship, or air group, or comparable or higher unit.

c. *Exclusions.* Personnel of the UN and its specialized agencies, any national government service, other than as prescribed above, and International Red Cross personnel engaged for service under the UN Commander in Chief with any UN relief team in Korea will not be eligible for award of the medal.

d. *Order of precedence.* The United Nations Service Medal will follow the Philippine Independence Ribbon.

9-6. Inter-American Defense Board Medal

The Inter-American Defense Board Medal was established by the Ninety-First Session of the Inter-American Defense Board on 11 December 1945 and authorized by EO 11446, 18 January 1969, as amended by EO 13286, 28 February 2003.

a. U.S. military personnel who have served on the Inter-American Defense Board for at least 1 year as chairman of the board, delegates, advisors, officers of the staff, officers of the secretariat, or officers of the Inter-American Defense College may wear the Inter-American Defense Board ribbon permanently.

b. U.S. military personnel who have been awarded the Inter-American Defense Board Medal and ribbon may wear them when attending meetings, ceremonies, or other functions where Latin American members of the Board are present.

c. For order of precedence the Inter-American Defense Board Medal will follow the Philippine Independence Ribbon.

9-7. Philippine Defense Ribbon

a. The Philippine Defense Ribbon is awarded for service in the defense of the Philippines from 8 December 1941 to 15 June 1942, under either of the following conditions:

(1) Participation in any engagement against the enemy in Philippine territory, in Philippine waters, or in the air over the Philippines or over Philippine waters. An individual will be considered as having participated in an engagement if they meet one of the following: Was a member of the defense garrison of the Bataan Peninsula or of the fortified islands at the entrance to Manila Bay.

(a) Was a member of and present with a unit actually under enemy fire or air attack.

(b) Served on a ship that was under enemy fire or air attack.

(c) Was a crewmember or passenger in an airplane that was under enemy aerial or ground fire.

(2) Assigned or stationed in Philippine territory or in Philippine waters for not less than 30 days during the period.

b. Individuals who meet conditions set forth in paragraphs 9-7a(1) and 9-7a(2) are authorized to wear a bronze service star on the ribbon.

c. For order of precedence, the Philippine Defense Ribbon will follow the Expeditionary Medal.

9-8. Philippine Liberation Ribbon

The Philippine Liberation Ribbon is authorized by DA Circular 59, 8 March 1948.

a. *Requirements.* Awarded for service in the liberation of the Philippines from 17 October 1944 to 3 September 1945, under any of the following conditions:

(1) Participated in the initial landing operations on Leyte or adjoining islands from 17 October 1944 to 20 October 1944. An individual will be considered as having participated in such operations if he landed on Leyte or adjoining islands, was on a ship in Philippine waters, or was a crewmember of an airplane which flew over Philippine territory during the period.

(2) Participated in any engagement against the enemy during the campaign on Leyte and adjoining islands. An individual will be considered as having participated in combat if he or she meets any of the conditions set forth in paragraphs 9-7a(1) and 9-7a(2).

(3) Participated in any engagement against the enemy on islands other than those included in paragraph 9-8a(2). An individual will be considered as having participated in combat if they meet any of the conditions set forth in paragraph 9-7a(1)(b) through (c).

(4) Served in the Philippine Islands or on ships in Philippine waters for no less than 30 days during the period.

b. *Bronze service stars.* An individual who meets more than one of the conditions set forth in paragraph 9-8a is authorized to wear a bronze service star on the ribbon for each additional condition under which he or she qualifies other than that under which he or she is eligible for the initial award of the ribbon.

c. *Order of precedence.* The Philippine Liberation Ribbon will follow the Philippine Defense Ribbon.

9–9. Philippine Independence Ribbon

a. The Philippine Independence Ribbon is authorized by DA Circular 59, 1948. Any recipient of both the Philippine Defense and Philippine Liberation ribbons is eligible for award of the Philippine Independence Ribbon. U.S. Army personnel authorized to wear the Philippine Independence Ribbon under the established criteria may continue to wear the ribbon, provided the authority for such wear was recorded before 24 November 1954.

b. For order of precedence, the Philippine Independence Ribbon will follow the Philippine Defense Ribbon.

9–10. United Nations Medal

Established by the Secretary General of the UN and authorized under EO 11139, 7 January 1964, as amended by EO 13286, 28 February 2003. U.S. Servicemembers who are or have been in the service of the UN in operations designated by the SECDEF may accept the UNM when awarded by the Chief of the UN mission.

a. Eligibility. The eligibility criteria for award of the UNM requires that an individual serve under the operational or tactical control of the UN and serve a minimum of 90 consecutive days in the service of the UN. Table 9–1 contains an updated list of DOD approved UNMs approved by the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense through 30 September 2011.

Table 9–1
Department of Defense approved United Nation Medals

United Nations mission or action	Start date	End date
UN Truce Supervisory Organization in Palestine	1 June 1948	To be determined
UN Military Observers Group in India and Pakistan	1 January 1949	To be determined
UN Service Medal (Korea)	27 June 1950	27 July 1954
UN Observation Group in Lebanon	1 June 1958	9 December 1958
UN Security Forces, Hollandia	1 October 1962	30 April 1963
UN Temporary Executive Authority	1 October 1962	30 April 1963
UN Security Force in West New Guinea (West Irian)	1 October 1962	30 April 1963
UN Iraq/Kuwait Observation Group	1 April 1991	31 October 2003
UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara	1 May 1991	To be determined
UN Advance Mission in Cambodia	1 October 1991	31 March 1992
UN Protection Force in Yugoslavia	1 February 1992	31 March 1995
UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia	1 March 1992	30 September 1993
UN Operation Somalia	24 April 1992	31 March 1995
UN Operation in Mozambique	13 October 1992	31 January 1995
UN Observation Mission in Georgia	24 August 1993	30 June 2009
UN Mission in Haiti (includes U.S. Quick Reaction Force)	23 September 1994	31 March 2000
UN Preventive Deployment Force	31 March 1995	28 February 1999
UN Transitional Administrative Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja, and Western Sirmium	15 January 1996	31 January 1998
UN Support Mission in Haiti (includes U.S. Quick Reaction Force)	1 July 1996	31 July 1997
UN Verification Mission in Guatemala	3 March 1997	31 May 1997
UN Special Service Medal	6 October 1997	To be determined
UN Interim Administration in Kosovo	10 June 1999	To be determined
UN Assistance Mission in East Timor	11 June 1999	30 Sep 1999
UN Transitional Administration in East Timor	1 October 1999	20 May 2002
UN Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo	30 November 1999	30 June 2010
UN Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea	31 July 2000	31 July 2008

Table 9–1
Department of Defense approved United Nation Medals—Continued

United Nations mission or action	Start date	End date
UN Mission of Support in East Timor	20 May 2002	20 May 2005
UN Assistance Mission in Iraq - UN Awards the UN Special Service Medal	14 August 2003	To be determined
UN Mission in Liberia	19 September 2003	To be determined
UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti	1 June 2004	To be determined
African Union/UN Hybrid Operation in Darfur	31 July 2007	To be determined
UN Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad	25 September 2007	31 December 2010
UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo	1 July 2010	To be determined

b. Wear. Each UN mission for which an UNM is awarded is commemorated by a suspension and service ribbon of unique colors and design. The ribbon and medallion combination take on the name of the specific operation for which the combination was created. For example, the operation in the former Republic of Yugoslavia is UN Protection Force in Yugoslavia, yielding the UN Protection Force in Yugoslavia Medal. Servicemembers who are awarded an UNM may wear the first UNM with unique suspension and service ribbon for which they qualify. Only one UN ribbon is authorized for wear. A bronze service star will denote subsequent awards of the UNM for service in a different UN mission.

c. Presentation. The senior representative of the Secretary General who makes the award normally makes presentation of the UNM in the field. Approval authority to accept and wear the UNM for Servicemembers of the Armed Forces of the United States is the SECDEF.

d. Order of precedence. The UNM will follow the Inter-American Defense Board Medal.

9–11. North Atlantic Treaty Organization Medal

The NATO Medal is awarded by the Secretary General of NATO to military and civilian members of the Armed Forces of the United States who participate in designated NATO operations.

a. Eligibility. The following missions and/or operations have been approved by the SECDEF, for acceptance and wear:

- (1) Operations related to the Former Republic of Yugoslavia (1 July 1992 to 12 October 1998).
- (2) Operations related to Kosovo (13 October 1998 to 31 December 2002).
- (3) Operation EAGLE ASSIST (12 October 2001 to 16 May 2002).
- (4) Operation ACTIVE ENDEAVOR (26 October 2001 to a date to be determined).
- (5) Operations in the Balkans (1 January 2003 to a date to be determined).
- (6) International Security Assistance Force in Afghanistan (1 June 2003 to 31 December 2014).
- (7) National Training Implementation Mission-Iraq (18 August 2004 to 31 December 2011).
- (8) National Training Mission-Iraq (18 August 2004 to 31 December 2011).
- (9) Operations and activities in relation to Africa, Operations ALLIED PROVIDER, ALLIED PROTECTOR, AND OCEAN SHIELD (1 January 2008 to a date to be determined).
- (10) Operation RESOLUTE SUPPORT (1 January 2015 to a date to be determined).

b. Period of qualifying service.

- (1) The normal period of service, which will be required as qualifying service, is 30 days, continuous or accumulated, in any single tour of duty, which is normally 180 days.
- (2) A period of qualifying service will not be required for the posthumous award of the medal or for those missing in action and therefore presumed killed or repatriated consequent to wounding or serious injury while on assignment.
- (3) Where personnel, by the nature of their duties or location, are eligible for the award of more than one NATO Medal during the same period, such personnel will only be awarded the medal for one campaign or operation. The medal selection will be decided by the NATO chain of command according to the most appropriate qualifying conditions.
- (4) Subject to meeting the specific eligibility criteria, military or civilian personnel who have completed a period of qualifying service during the designated campaign and/or operation will be eligible to receive the medal and appropriate ribbon and clasp, provided they have not been convicted of serious misconduct or crimes during the period of their assignment under NATO command or control.

c. Acceptance. Acceptance of the NATO Medal has been approved for U.S. military personnel who serve under NATO command or operational control in direct support of the above NATO operations.

d. Presentation. The NATO Medal will normally be presented by the Allied Command Europe headquarters exercising operational command or control over U.S. military units or individuals prior to their departure from service with NATO.

e. Medal set. The medal set includes a ribbon clasp denoting the specific operation for which the award was made. U.S. Servicemembers are authorized to retain the ribbon clasp presented but may not wear the clasp. Only the basic medal and service ribbon are authorized for wear on the uniform. The basic medal and service ribbon is further defined as the first NATO Medal awarded/presented to a Soldier for that contingency operation.

f. Subsequent awards. For subsequent awards (if approved by the SECDEF) for service in a different NATO operation, U.S. military personnel will affix a bronze service star to the NATO Medal suspension ribbon and service ribbon.

g. Change in North Atlantic Treaty Organization policy. Effective 1 January 2011, NATO revised its policy to state that all NATO Medal requests must be submitted within 2 years of leaving the operational area. Request for medals for operations that ended 2 years or more prior to the date of request will not be processed.

h. Inquiries. All inquiries will be sent via the Service component to Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe Joint Personnel Office and the U.S. National Military Representative by email to js.shape.us-mil-el.mbx.usnmr@mail.mil.

i. Order of precedence. The NATO Medal will have the same precedence as the UNM, but will rank immediately below the UNM when the wearer has been awarded both medals.

9–12. North Atlantic Treaty Organization Meritorious Service Medal

a. The NATO MSM is awarded to military and civilian personnel who have been commended for providing exceptional or remarkable service to NATO.

b. The eligibility criteria for award of the NATO MSM includes: military and civilian personnel must not have been convicted of serious misconduct or crimes during the period of assignment under NATO command and control; must be serving permanently or temporarily within NATO's operational chain of command or in those forces under NATO command or control or in a NATO body; must be commended personally by a commander or a head of a NATO body for one of the following:

- (1) Performing acts of courage in difficult or dangerous circumstances.
- (2) Showing exceptional leadership or personal example.
- (3) Making an outstanding individual contribution in any activity or program.
- (4) Enduring particular hardship or deprivation in the interest of NATO.

c. A period of qualifying service is not required. There is no limit to the number of times an individual may be recommended for the NATO MSM.

d. Where individuals by nature of their duties or location qualify for an operational award, such individuals may also be considered for the award of the NATO MSM in accordance with the criteria detailed above.

e. Award of the NATO MSM to personnel killed, presumed killed, or repatriated, as a result of being wounded or seriously injured while on assignment may be considered.

f. Order of precedence. The NATO MSM will be worn in the order of their receipt after all U.S. decorations, the Good Conduct Medal, campaign and service medals, and service and training ribbons.

9–13. Multinational Force and Observers Medal

The MFO Medal was established by the Director General, MFO, 24 March 1982. Presidential acceptance for the U.S. Armed Forces and DOD civilian personnel was announced by DOD on 28 July 1982.

a. Eligibility. To qualify for the award personnel must have served with the MFO at least 90 cumulative days after 3 August 1981. Effective 15 March 1985, personnel must serve 6 months (170 days minimum) with the MFO to qualify for the award. Periods of service on behalf of the MFO outside of Sinai and periods of leave while a Servicemember is serving with the MFO may be counted toward eligibility for the MFO medal. Qualifying time may be lost for disciplinary reasons. This award is not authorized for service in Lebanon.

b. Awards. Awards are made by the Director General, MFO, or in their name by officials to whom they delegate awarding authority.

c. Presentation. Presentations are usually made by personnel designated by the Director General, MFO. When presentation is not accomplished, any person with MFO service who believes he or she is eligible for the award may submit a request for the award to Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC-PDP-A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122–5408. This request must include complete details related to MFO duty, including geographical location and inclusive dates of service, and copies of all substantiating documents. Commander, HRC will then forward each request through the Office of Internal Administration, Office of the Assistant Secretary of State for International Organization Affairs, to the MFO for consideration.

d. Subsequent awards. An appropriate numeral starting with numeral 2 will indicate second and subsequent awards for each completed 6-month tour. If an individual has not completed a cumulative 6-month tour, he or she is not eligible for award of the MFO medal unless one of the following conditions exists:

- (1) The award is to be made posthumously.
- (2) The Servicemember is medically evacuated due to Service-incurred injuries or serious illness.
- (3) The Servicemember is withdrawn at the request of the parent Government for national service reasons under honorable conditions.

e. Order of precedence. The MFO Medal will follow the NATO Medal.

9–14. Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal

The Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal is awarded by the government of the Republic of Vietnam to Servicemembers of the U.S. Armed Forces and authorized by DODM 1348.33, Volume 3.

a. To qualify for award personnel must meet one of the following requirements:

- (1) Have served in the Republic of Vietnam for 6 months during period specified in paragraph 9–14*b*.
- (2) Have served outside the geographical limits of the Republic of Vietnam and contributed direct combat support to the Republic of Vietnam and Armed Forces for 6 months. Individuals must meet the criteria established for the AFEM (Vietnam) or the VSM, during the period of service required to qualify for the Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal.
- (3) Have served as stated in paragraphs 9–14*a*(1) or 9–14*a*(2) for less than 6 months and have been one of the following:
 - a*) Wounded by hostile forces.
 - b*) Captured by hostile forces, but later escaped, was rescued, or released.
 - c*) Killed in action or otherwise in line of duty.
- (4) Personnel assigned in the Republic of Vietnam on 28 January 1973 must meet one of the following:
 - a*) Served a minimum of 60 days in the Republic of Vietnam as of that date.
 - b*) Completed a minimum of 60 days service in the Republic of Vietnam during the period from 28 January 1973 to 28 March 1973, inclusive.

b. Eligibility for award under authority of this paragraph is limited to the period from 1 March 1961 to 28 March 1973, inclusive. Eligibility for acceptance of this award solely by virtue of service performed prior to 1 March 1961 or subsequent to March 1973 is governed by paragraph 9–3.

c. The Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal with device (1960) and the miniature medal are items of individual purchase. The Ribbon with device (1960) will be requisitioned per paragraph 1–47 only for initial issue to eligible individuals.

d. For order of precedence, the Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal will follow the MFO Medal.

9–15. Kuwait Liberation Medal-Saudi Arabia

The KLM-SA is awarded by the Government of Saudi Arabia to Servicemembers of the Armed Forces of the United States and authorized by DOD on 3 January 1992.

a. It is awarded to Servicemembers of the Armed Forces of the United States who participated in Operation DESERT STORM between 17 January 1991 and 28 February 1991 in one or more of the following areas: Persian Gulf; Red Sea; Gulf of Oman; that portion of the Arabian Sea that lies north of 10 degree north latitude and west of 68 degree east longitude; the Gulf of Aden; or the total land areas of Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Bahrain, Qatar, and the United Arab Emirates.

b. To be eligible personnel must meet one of the following qualifications:

- (1) Be attached to or regularly serving for 1 or more days with an organization participating in ground or shore operations.
- (2) Be attached to or regularly serving for 1 or more days aboard a naval vessel directly supporting military operations.
- (3) Actually participate as a crewmember in one or more aerial flights supporting military operations in the areas designated above.
- (4) Serve on TDY for 30 consecutive days during the period 17 January 1991 to 28 February 1991 under any of the criteria in paragraphs 9–15*b* (1) through (3). This time limit may be waived by Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC-PDP-A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122–5408 for people participating in actual combat operations.

c. The eligibility period and geographic boundaries were specified by the government of Saudi Arabia and may not be waived.

d. Posthumous award to the primary next of kin of any Soldier who lost his or her life, while, or as a direct result of, participating in Operation DESERT STORM between 17 January 1991 and 28 February 1991, without regard to the length of such service, will be made by HRC, ADB.

- e.* The KLM-SA, ribbon, and miniature medal are items of individual purchase. The Army accomplished an initial issue to eligible personnel from a one-time stock provided by the government of Saudi Arabia in 1992.
- f.* For order of precedence, the KLM-SA will follow the Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal.

9-16. Kuwait Liberation Medal-Government of Kuwait

The KLM-KU is awarded by the government of Kuwait to Servicemembers of the Armed Forces of the United States and authorized by DOD on 7 August 1995.

a. It is awarded to Servicemembers of the Armed Forces of the United States who served in support of Operations DESERT SHIELD and DESERT STORM between 2 August 1990 and 31 August 1993 in one or more of the following areas: the Arabian Gulf; the Red Sea; the Gulf of Oman; that portion of the Arabian Sea that lies north of 10 degree north latitude and west of 68 degree east longitude; the Gulf of Aden; or the total land areas of Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Bahrain, Qatar, and the United Arab Emirates.

b. To be eligible, personnel must meet one of the following qualifications:

(1) Be attached to or regularly serving for 1 or more days with an organization participating in ground and/or shore operations.

(2) Be attached to or regularly serving for 1 or more days aboard a naval vessel directly supporting military operations.

(3) Actually participate as a crewmember in one or more aerial flights directly supporting military operations in the areas designated above.

(4) Serve on TDY for 30 consecutive days or 60 nonconsecutive days during the period 2 August 1990 to 31 August 1993 under any of the criteria in paragraphs 9-16*b* (1) through (3). This time limit may be waived by Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC-PDP-A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122-5408 for Soldiers participating in actual combat operations.

c. The eligibility period and geographic boundaries were specified by the government of Kuwait and may not be waived.

d. Posthumous award to the primary next of kin of any Soldier who lost his or her life while, or as direct result of, participating in Operations DESERT SHIELD or DESERT STORM between 2 August 1990 and 31 August 1993, without regard to the length of such service, will be made by Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC-PDP-A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122-5408.

e. The government of Kuwait provided a one-time stock of the KLM-KU for initial issue to eligible personnel. The medal may be requisitioned through normal supply channels according to paragraph 1-47.

f. For order of precedence, the KLM-KU will follow the KLM-SA.

9-17. Korean War Service Medal

The KWSM was originally offered to the Armed Forces of the United States by the Ministry of Defense, Republic of Korea, on 15 November 1951. On 20 August 1999, the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Force Management Policy) approved the acceptance and wear of the medal for veterans of the Korean War.

a. Criteria. It is awarded to Servicemembers of the U.S. Armed Forces who served in Korea and adjacent waters between 25 June 1950 and 27 July 1953. The service prescribed must have been performed as follows:

(1) While on permanent assignment.

(2) While on TDY within the territorial limits of Korea or on waters immediately adjacent thereto for 30 consecutive days or 60 nonconsecutive days.

(3) While as crew members of aircraft, in aerial flight over Korea participating in actual combat operations or in support of combat operations.

b. Supply of the medal. The USAF is the Executive Agency for KWSM. Therefore, requests for award of the medal should be forwarded to the following address: Headquarters, Air Force Personnel Center (AFPC/DPSIDR), 550 C Street West, Randolph Air Force Base, TX 78150-4717. The Air Force Personnel Center website address is <http://www.afpc.randolph.af.mil/awards/>.

c. Order of precedence. Order of precedence for non-U.S. service medals and ribbons is determined by date of approval. Accordingly, the KWSM will be worn after the KLM-KU. For the majority of Korean War veterans, the medal will be worn after the UNM or the Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal, if they served during the Vietnam Conflict era.

Section IV

Criteria for Approved Foreign Unit Awards

9–18. French Fourragere

The French Fourragere may be awarded by the French government when a unit has been cited twice for the Croix de Guerre. When a unit has been cited four times for the Croix de Guerre, the colors in the Fourragere (green and red) are changed to one in the colors of the Medaille Militaire (yellow and green). The Fourragere in the colors of the Medaille Militaire is the ranking decoration. The award of the Fourragere is not automatic, but requires a specific decree of the French government. Persons who were present in only one action are not authorized to wear the Fourragere.

9–19. Belgian Fourragere

The Belgian Fourragere may be awarded by the Belgian government when a unit has been cited twice in the Order of the Day of the Belgian Army. The award of the Fourragere is not automatic, but must be by specific decree of the Belgian government.

9–20. Netherlands Orange Lanyard

The Orange Lanyard may be awarded by the Netherlands government when a unit has been cited and awarded the Netherlands Military Order of William. It may also be awarded independently. The award of the Orange Lanyard is not automatic, but must be by specific decree of the Netherlands government.

9–21. Philippine Republic Presidential Unit Citation

a. The Philippine Republic Presidential Unit Citation was awarded to certain units of the Armed Forces of the United States in recognition of participation in the war against the Japanese Empire during the periods 7 December 1941 and 10 May 1942, inclusive, and 17 October 1944 to 4 July 1945, inclusive. No more than one Philippine Republic Presidential Unit Citation will be worn by an individual and no oak leaf cluster or other appurtenance is authorized.

b. The Philippine Republic Presidential Unit Citation was awarded to several U.S. military units for outstanding service to the Republic of the Philippines in 1970 and 1972 during disaster relief operations.

c. The Philippine Republic Presidential Unit Citation was awarded to several U.S. military units for outstanding service and support of Exercise BALIKATAN 02–1 during the period of 31 January 2002 to 31 July 2002.

9–22. Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation

The Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation is awarded by the Korean government. No more than one Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation will be worn by any individual and no oak leaf cluster or other appurtenance is authorized.

9–23. Vietnam Presidential Unit Citation

The Vietnam Presidential Unit Citation was awarded to all personnel assigned to the Military Assistance Advisory Group, Indo-China, during August and September 1954.

9–24. Republic of Vietnam Gallantry Cross Unit Citation

The unit citation of the Gallantry Cross is awarded by the Vietnamese government for valorous combat achievement. It is awarded in four degrees as follows:

- a.* With Palm-to a unit which is cited before the Armed Forces.
- b.* With Gold Star-to a unit which is cited before a corps.
- c.* With Silver Service Star-to a unit which is cited before a division.
- d.* With Bronze Star-to a unit which is cited before a regiment or brigade.

9–25. Republic of Vietnam Civil Actions Unit Citation

The unit citation of the Civil Actions Unit Citation is awarded by the Vietnamese government for meritorious service. The award of the Civil Actions Unit Citation, First Class, is accompanied with oak leaf clusters. The Palm used in the Republic of Vietnam Gallantry Cross with Palm Unit Citation is the oak leaf device and is worn with the stem to the wearer's right.

Section V

Application for Authority for U.S. Army Personnel to Accept and Wear Foreign Badges and Decorations

9-26. Foreign Badges

a. Eligibility requirements. Qualification and special skill badges may be accepted if awarded in recognition of meeting the criteria, as established by the foreign government concerned, for the specific award. Only those badges that are awarded in recognition of military activities and by the military department of the host country are authorized for acceptance and permanent wear. Badges that do not meet these criteria may be authorized for acceptance but not for wear. Of particular importance are the criteria established by the military department of the host country; for example, if a particular badge is authorized for award only to enlisted personnel of host country then the badge may be accepted and worn by U.S. Army enlisted personnel.

b. Awarding authority. Commanders or DCGs serving in the rank of BG/O-7 or above are delegated authority to approve the acceptance, retention, and permanent wear of foreign badges listed in appendix D. This authority may be further delegated to commanders at headquarters charged with custody of the AMHRR including the General Officer Management Office. The burden of proof rests on the individual Soldier to produce valid justification, that is, orders, citations, or other original copies of the foreign elements that awarded them the badge. Any foreign badges not listed in appendix D will be forwarded to Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC-PDP-A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122-5408, for approval. See tables 9-2 and 9-3 below for additional procedures for requesting acceptance and wear of foreign badges.

c. Wear. AR 670-1 and DA PAM 670-1 governs the manner of wear of foreign qualification and special skill badges.

d. Official records. Foreign badges listed in appendix D are not annotated in an individual's Soldier's record brief or entered on the DD Form 214. The approved memorandum for acceptance and wear of foreign badges endorsed by the first general officer in the chain of command or HRC, ADB to include a copy of the certificate and its supporting documents will be entered in the AMHRR of the recipient.

e. Foreign airborne training. Soldiers not currently assigned to airborne duty, but who have completed basic airborne training, are prohibited from attending foreign airborne training courses, participating in foreign airborne operations, or wearing of foreign parachute badges. However, exceptions are permitted under the Army's Permissive Parachuting Program. The first general officer in a Soldier's chain of command can approve permissive jumps. Soldiers who are awarded a foreign airborne badge under this status may accept and/or wear the badge if authorized by this regulation.

9-27. Foreign decorations

a. Eligibility requirements. Individual foreign decorations may be accepted if awarded in recognition of meeting the criteria, as established by the foreign government concerned, for the specific award. Only those decorations that are awarded in recognition of military activities and by the military department of the host country are authorized for acceptance and/or wear. Individual decorations that do not meet these criteria may be authorized for acceptance but not for wear and will not be entered in the AMHRR of the recipient. Of particular importance are the criteria established by the military department of the host country; for example, if a particular decoration is authorized for award only to enlisted personnel of host country then the decoration may be accepted and worn by U.S. Army enlisted personnel.

b. Awarding authority. Commanders or DCGs serving in the rank of BG/O-7 or above are delegated authority to approve the acceptance, retention, and permanent wear of foreign decorations listed in appendix E. This authority may be further delegated to commanders and headquarters charged with custody of the AMHRR including the General Officer Management Office. The burden of proof rests on the individual Soldier to produce valid justification, that is, orders, citations, or other original copies of the foreign elements that awarded them the decoration. Any individual foreign decoration not listed in appendix E will be forwarded to Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC-PDP-A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122-5408, for approval. See table 9-2 and table 9-3 for additional procedures for requesting acceptance and wear of foreign decorations.

c. Wear. AR 670-1 and DA Pam 670-1 governs the manner of wear of foreign individual decorations.

d. Official records. Foreign decorations listed in appendix E are not annotated in an individual's Soldier's record brief or entered on the DD Form 214. The approved memorandum for acceptance and wear of foreign decorations endorsed by the first general officer in the chain of command or HRC, ADB to include a copy of the certificate and its supporting documents will be entered in the AMHRR of the recipient.

Table 9-2
Foreign badges and decorations listed in appendices D and E

Step	Requestor and HR office	Required action
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Table 9–2
Foreign badges and decorations listed in appendices D and E—Continued

1	Requestor	Provide a copy of the certificate and/or citation for the badge or decoration in the original language and an English translation to the servicing HR office.
2	HR office	Verify that the badge or decoration is listed in appendix D or E (including online versions located at https://www.hrc.army.mil/).
3	HR office	1. Validate that the badge or decoration was earned in accordance with guidance in paragraph 9–27a. 2. Prepare memorandum or DA Form 4187 authorizing acceptance, retention, and/or wear and submit to the approval authority along with supporting documentation; both the token acceptance and accept and wear memorandum templates can be found at: https://www.hrc.army.mil/ .
4	Approval authority	Approve acceptance, retention, and/or wear of foreign badge or decoration (commanders in the grade BG/O–7 or higher and COL/O–6 commanders with The General Court Martial Convening Authority).
5	HR office	Process memorandum or DA Form 4187 and return copy of decision to the requestor. a. If determination is acceptance, retention and wear, submit a copy of the approval document to iPERMS along with the certificate (original and English translation) for posting to the Soldier's AMHRR. b. If determination is acceptance and retention (token acceptance), no further action is required.

Notes:

1. Organizations that do not have commanders or DCGs in the rank of BG/O–7 in their chain of command may submit their requests to HRC, ADB for processing.
2. Foreign badges and decorations approved for honorary or token acceptance only (not for wear on the U.S. Army uniform) are not posted to the recipient's AMHRR.
3. Foreign badges and decorations included in appendices D and E will not be updated in eMILPO (for posting to the ERB or DA Form 4037, or DD Form 214); only those foreign badges and decorations published in chapter 9, sections III and IV, can be updated in eMILPO.

Table 9–3
Foreign badges and decorations not listed in appendices D and E

Step	Requestor and HR office	Required action
1	Requestor	Provide a copy of the certificate or citation for the badge or decoration in the original language and an English translation to servicing HR office.
2	HR office	Verify that the decoration or badge is not listed in appendix D or E (or paragraph 5 below).
3	HR office	1. Validate that the badge or decoration was earned in accordance with guidance in paragraph 3 above. 2. Prepare memorandum requesting a determination on acceptance, retention, and/or wear of the decoration and badge; the memorandum template can be found at: https://www.hrc.army.mil/content/Award%20and%20Decoration%20Templates .
4	HR office	Submit memorandum, copy of original certificate, and English translation to the following email address: usarmy.knox.hrc.mbx.tagd-awards-policies-inquiries@mail.mil or by regular mail to Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC–PDP–A), Department 480, 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122–5408.
5	HRC, ADB	1. Review documentation. 2. If complete, make a determination on acceptance, retention, and/or wear; if needed, request additional information from the host/issuing country. 3. Prepare memorandum. a. If determination is acceptance, retention and wear, submit a copy of the signed memorandum to the requesting HR office and iPERMS along with the certificate (original and English translation) for posting to the Soldier's AMHRR. b. If determination is acceptance and retention (token acceptance), submit signed memorandum to the requesting HR office.
6	HR office	Provide a copy of memorandum to the Soldier.

Notes:

Table 9–3
Foreign badges and decorations not listed in appendices D and E—Continued

1. Such requests for ARNG personnel will be routed through the Chief, National Guard Bureau (ARNG–HRH–A), 111 South George Mason Drive, Arlington, VA 22204–1373.
 2. Notes 2 and 3 from table 9–2 apply when determination is for acceptance, retention, and wear.
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Chapter 10

Certificates, Memorandums, and Letters

Section I

Overview

10–1. Intent

This chapter outlines the policies and procedures governing eligibility criteria and issuance of various certificates, memorandums and letters.

10–2. Prohibitions

- a.* Embossed or engraved certificates other than those specifically authorized by the SECARMY will not be issued.
- b.* The social security number will not be entered on the certificate due to the provisions of the Privacy Act.

Section II

Certificates for Formal U.S. Army Decorations - Individual and Unit

10–3. Certificates for decorations

a. A certificate will be presented with each award of an authorized military decoration. In no case will a commander issue a certificate, indicating award of a military decoration other than on the standard DA certificate for the awarded decoration. Award certificates will be issued with reference to the appropriate identifying device (V, C, or R) but without reference to numbered oak leaf clusters.

b. Certificates for award of the LM, MSM, ARCOM, and AAM will be completed by the awarding commander and will bear his or her personal signature in the lower right side. The PO number and date are typed on the line on the left side of the LM, MSM, ARCOM, and AAM certificates. The grade, name, and branch of service, together with the place and dates of the act, achievement, or service of the recipient, will be inserted on the certificate in the appropriate spaces.

c. The DA Form 7777 (Center for Initial Military Training Graduation Certificate) awarded to enlisted personnel for successful completion of either basic combat training or the basic combat training portions of One Station Unit Training.

(1) Officers will be awarded the DA Form 7777 upon completion of Basic Officer Leaders Course-A (pre-commission/preappointment). For those officer personnel assigned a specialty, SSI, or MOS based on civilian or other service-acquired skills, DA Form 7777 will be awarded upon honorable completion of 4 months' active service.

(2) Only one award of DA Form 7777 is authorized, regardless of whether a Soldier completes both officer and enlisted initial entry training.

(3) An individual may be posthumously awarded DA Form 7777 before completion of the requisite training or time in service, provided the Soldier's death is ruled "Line of Duty-Yes." The DA Form 7777 also may be awarded posthumously under the same circumstances as the Army Service Ribbon.

(4) The DA Form 7777 will not be issued retroactively.

d. Veterans, retirees, Regular Army Soldiers, and RC Soldiers may obtain replacement award certificates as follows:

(1) Veterans, retirees, and RC Soldiers awarded U.S. military decorations to whom an appropriate certificate has not been issued or lost may apply for such certificate by writing to Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC–PDP–A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122–5408.

(2) Regular Army Soldiers may request a replacement certificate through command channels to the headquarters currently having authority to award the decoration for which the certificate is required. Each request should include a copy of the orders announcing the award. The replacement certificate will be annotated with the original order number (for example, Per Permanent Orders XXX–XX, 1 January 2016).

e. DA Form 7550 (Award Citation Certificate) is a required part of the award elements for a number of the individual decorations and unit awards. DA Form 7550 is authorized to be issued along with the award certificate for the DSC, DSM,

SS, DFC, and SM. DA Form 7549 (Unit Award Citation Certificate) is authorized to be issued in combination with applicable unit award certificates.

f. Supply of certificates for decorations awarded in the field will be requisitioned electronically from Commander, U.S. Army Publications Distribution Center, 1655 Woodson Road, St. Louis, MO 63114–6181 (see para 1–48).

10–4. Form designation

See table 10–1.

Form number	Title	Remarks
DA Form 4980–1	Medal of Honor Certificate	See notes 1, 2, and 3.
DA Form 4980–2	Distinguished Service Cross Medal Certificate	See notes 1, 2, and 3.
DA Form 4980–3	Distinguished Service Medal Certificate	See notes 1, 2 and 3.
DA Form 4980–4	Silver Star Certificate	See notes 1, 2 and 3.
DA Form 4980–5	Bronze Star Medal Certificate	See notes 1, 2 and 3.
DA Form 4980–6	Soldier’s Medal Certificate	See notes 1, 2 and 3.
DA Form 4980–7	Distinguished Flying Cross Certificate (Heroism)	See notes 1, 2 and 3.
DA Form 4980–8	Distinguished Flying Cross Certificate (Achievement)	See notes 1, 2 and 3.
DA Form 4980–9	Air Medal Certificate	See notes 1, 2 and 3.
DA Form 4980–10	Purple Heart Medal Certificate	See notes 1, 2 and 3.
DA Form 4980–11	Legion of Merit Certificate	See note 1.
DA Form 4980–12	Meritorious Service Medal Certificate	See note 1.
DA Form 4980–13	Presidential Unit Citation Certificate	See notes 1 and 2.
DA Form 4980–14	Army Commendation Medal Certificate	See note 3.
DA Form 4980–16	Valorous Unit Award Certificate	See notes 1 and 2.
DA Form 4980–17	Meritorious Unit Commendation Certificate	See notes 1 and 2.
DA Form 4980–18	Army Achievement Medal Certificate	See note 3.
DA Form 4980–19	Army Superior Unit Award Certificate	See notes 1 and 2.
DA Form 7549	Unit Award Citation Certificate	See notes 1 and 2.
DA Form 7550	Award Citation Certificate	See notes 1 and 2.
DA Form 7777	Center for Initial Military Training Graduation Certificate	

Note:

¹ Sensitive form (control required). These forms must be protected because release of the information to unauthorized sources could result in compromise or adverse consequences. Only account holders authorized by HQDA may order these certificates.

² These forms are issued only by HQDA unless authority to award the decoration is delegated by the SECARMY.

³ Accountable form (controlled required). These forms could be used or misused for monetary gain or inappropriate or adverse actions. These forms must be distributed and controlled from the publications control officer.

Section III

Miscellaneous Certificates

10–5. Presidential Service Certificate

For information on the Presidential Service Certificate, see paragraph 8–27.

10–6. Vice Presidential Service Certificate

See paragraph 8–28 for information on the Vice Presidential Service Certificate.

10–7. Certificate of Achievement

Commanders may recognize periods of faithful service, acts, or achievements which do not meet the standards required for decorations by issuing to individual U.S. military personnel a DA Form 2442 (Certificate of Achievement) or a certificate of achievement of local design provided it meets guidance in 10–2(a).

- a.* DA Form 2442 will be issued under such regulations as the local commander may prescribe.
- b.* If a locally designed DA Form 2442 is printed for use according to this regulation, it may bear reproductions of insignia. In the interest of economy, the use of color will be held to a minimum.
- c.* The citation on such certificates will not be worded so that the act of service performed appears to warrant the award of a decoration.
- d.* No distinguishing device is authorized for wear to indicate the receipt of a DA Form 2442.
- e.* Copies of DA Form 2442 or memorandum of record stating that a DA Form 2442 has been awarded and citing the service recognized will be distributed to the AMHRR per AR 600–8–104.

10–8. Cold War Recognition Certificate

PL 105–85, Section 1084, established a Cold War Recognition Certificate to recognize all Servicemembers of the U.S. Armed Forces and qualified Federal Government civilian personnel who faithfully and honorably served the United States during the Cold War Era from 2 September 1945 to 26 December 1991. The Cold War Recognition System webpage announces the program and provides instructions for individual requests. See the HRC, ADB website at: <https://www.hrc.army.mil/tagd/awards%20and%20decorations%20branch%20related%20links%20and%20pocs>.

10–9. Certificate of Honorable Service (Deceased Military Personnel)

DA Form 1563 (Certificate of Honorable Service) is prescribed in AR 638–8.

10–10. Certificate of Appreciation for Active Reserve Service

All USAR members who are discharged or transferred to the Retired Reserve after 31 December 1972 and have completed 20 or more years of qualifying service will be awarded a DA Form 3931 (Certificate of Appreciation for Active Reserve Service) signed by the Chief, USAR. This Certificate of Appreciation will be presented along with the Certificate of Transfer to the Retired Reserve or Discharge Certificate, as appropriate, encased in a green vinyl folder.

10–11. DA Form 3891

The prescribing directive for DA Form 3891 (Army Spouse Certificate of Appreciation) is AR 635–8.

10–12. DA Form 5612

The prescribing directive for DA Form 5612 (Certificate of Appreciation for Army Spouse (of Reenlistees)) is AR 601–280.

10–13. DA Form 7777

The prescribing publication for DA Form 7777 is this regulation.

10–14. Letters of appreciation to employers

To improve employer acceptance of the concept of military leave for participation in RC training and to encourage employers to adopt liberal military leave policies, letters of appreciation may be presented to employers who have wholeheartedly and consistently cooperated in granting military leave to employees.

- a.* The CGs, TRADOC, U.S. Forces Command, State Adjutants General, USAR RSCs, corps, and the U.S. Army Military District of Washington are authorized to present these letters.
- b.* Letters will be presented by the commander or by an authorized representative, as appropriate.
- c.* The above commanders are authorized locally to reproduce a substantial number of letters of appreciation as shown in figure 10–1. In the interest of economy, the use of multiple color inks will be held to a minimum.

Letter of Appreciation to employers

(Appropriate Army or State Adjutant General Insignia)

STATE SEAL

ARMY SEAL

*IN RECOGNITION OF FAITHFUL AND COOPERATIVE SPIRIT IN THE RELEASE
OF EMPLOYEES FOR PERFORMANCE OF MILITARY DUTY, THE COMMANDING
GENERAL AWARDS TO*

this

LETTER OF APPRECIATION

Many of our citizens, veterans and non-veterans alike, are members of the Army Reserve (the National Guard of the United States). They assume certain obligations to participate in summer field training and other tours of active duty for training, which require their absence from civilian occupations for brief periods.

It is gratifying to note that your firm is wholeheartedly supporting this Reserve program of our Armed Forces, and authorizing military leaves of absence for its employees so that they can participate in such training.

The invaluable contribution you and your organization are making to the defense of our country is greatly appreciated. Your continued interest will assist materially in strengthening the Reserve components of the Army, and thus maintain our national security.

(Date)

(Commanding General)

or

(State Adjutant General)

Figure 10–1. Sample letter of appreciation to employers

10–15. Certificates for badges

Commanders authorized to award badges may issue, simultaneously, appropriate certificates of achievement to persons under their command who have qualified for the respective badges. However, they are commemorative in nature, do not take the place of the PO and should not be placed in the AMHRR as an authenticating document for award of a badge.

Section IV

Memorandums, Letters, and Accolades

10–16. Letters of commendation and appreciation

Acts or services which do not meet the criteria for decorations or the various authorized certificates may be recognized by written or oral expressions of commendation or appreciation. A written expression of commendation or appreciation will be typed on letterhead stationery and will not contain formalized printing, seals, or other distinguishing features which depart from normal letter form. Such letters may be issued to military personnel. Copies of each letter of commendation or appreciation will be distributed to the individual's AMHRR per AR 600–8–104.

10–17. Accolade (rescinded)

a. As a token of appreciation and in recognition of service rendered by those who died in the service of their country, an accolade signed by the President was issued by The Adjutant General to the primary next of kin of record of all military personnel whose death occurred in line of duty during World War II, 7 December 1941 to 25 July 1947, both dates inclusive, and in Korea during military operations from 27 June 1950 to 27 July 1954, inclusive. The accolade was also issued to the next of kin of civilians who died overseas or as a result of injury or disease contracted while serving in a civilian capacity with the Armed Forces of the United States during the dates and/or in the areas prescribed above in connection with military personnel.

b. The accolade, issued during World War II and the Korean War, is no longer issued. The primary next of kin may request a Presidential Memorial Certificate from the Veterans Administration at <http://www.cem.va.gov/pmc.asp>.

Chapter 11

Trophies and Similar Devices Awarded in Recognition of Accomplishments

11–1. Intent

a. Trophies and similar devices may be presented to military Servicemembers, units, or DA agencies for excellence in accomplishments or competitions which clearly contribute to the increased effectiveness or efficiency of the military unit, for example, tank gunnery, weapons competition, and military aerial competition.

b. Intramural and athletic competitions may also be recognized.

c. Implementing instructions for these programs are contained in AR 215–1.

11–2. Guidelines

a. Contests and events for which trophies are to be presented will be announced officially. They will be conducted within a stated period. All eligible Servicemembers, units, and agencies will be given an equal chance to compete.

b. Contests and events will be of a continuing nature. However, awards may be made on a one-time basis where the achievement is unique and clearly contributes to increased effectiveness.

c. Trophies and similar devices should be properly displayed.

d. Coordination will be accomplished to prevent one Servicemember, unit, or agency from receiving two awards for an achievement when other candidates are equally qualified.

11–3. Items to be awarded

a. Trophies include, but will not be limited to, loving cups, plaques, badges, buttons, and similar objects that represent the type of achievement or contest. Cash prizes or savings bonds are not authorized. Authorities who approve the purchase of the award will set the monetary limits. However, such awards will not exceed \$500 for an individual award or team award. The appropriate ACOM, ASCC, and DRU commanders, or principal HQDA official will specifically approve exceptions. Cash prizes awarded under the provisions of AR 672–20 are excluded from the provisions of this regulation.

b. Coins or medallions are also items for presentation to Servicemembers or civilian employees for one-time awards or recognition devices for acts of exceptional or unique service, achievement or unique contribution toward accomplishment

of the mission. Commanders of ACOMs, ASCCs, DRUs as well as principal HQDA officials are responsible for procurement and administration of their respective coin program.

11–4. Use of appropriated funds

Appropriated funds will be used to purchase the items to be awarded. ACOM, ASCC, and DRU commanders, State Adjutants General, and principal officials of HQDA agencies may authorize their subordinate award authorities to use appropriated funds as required. To avoid waste of Army resources, award items procured in bulk will not include the presenting official's name unless the official is the SECARMY, the CSA, or the Sergeant Major of the Army. Items may be procured in bulk and may contain the official's title and/or the organization's name. This limitation does not prohibit the specific inscribing or engraving of an award individually selected for presentation.

Appendix A

References

Section I

Required Publications

AR 380–5

Department of the Army Information Security Program (Cited in para 3–21*o*.)

AR 380–67

Personnel Security Program (Cited in para 4–7*c*.)

AR 600–8–104

Army Military Human Resource Records Management (Cited in table 2–1.)

AR 600–8–105

Military Orders (Cited in para 1–20*a*.)

AR 600–37

Unfavorable Information (Cited in table 2–7.)

AR 600–105

Aviation Service of Rated Army Officers (Cited in para 8–11*b*(1).)

AR 600–106

Flying Status for Nonrated Army Aviation Personnel (Cited in para 3–18*c*.)

AR 601–280

Army Retention Program (Cited in para 4–7*b*.)

AR 611–75

Management of Army Divers (Cited in para 8–21*b*.)

AR 614–30

Overseas Service (Cited in para 5–4*c*.)

AR 635–200

Active Duty Enlisted Administrative Separations (Cited in para 1–32*c*(9)(*d*).)

AR 670–1

Wear and Appearance of Army Uniforms and Insignia (Cited in para 1–30*i*.)

AR 672–8

Manufacture, Sale, Wear, and Quality Control of Heraldic Items (Cited in para 1–35*g*.)

AR 840–10

Flags, Guidons, Streamers, Tabards, and Automobile and Aircraft Plates (Cited in para 7–9*b*.)

AR 870–5

Military History: Responsibilities, Policies and Procedures (Cited in para 7–5.)

DA Pam 670–1

Guide to the Wear and Appearance of Army Uniforms and Insignia (Cited in para 1–41*b*.)

TC 3–21.5

Drill and Ceremonies (Cited in para 1–26*e*.) (Available at https://armypubs.us.army.mil/doctrine/tc_1.html.)

Section II

Related Publications

A related publication is a source of additional information. The user does not have to read it to understand the publication.

Act of Congress 29 June 1906 (34 Stat 621)

(Available in hardcopy from the Awards and Decorations Branch (AHRC–PDP–A) via email at usarmy.knox.hrc.mbx.tagd-awards@mail.mil.)

Act of Congress 9 July 1918 (40 Stat 873)

(Available in hardcopy from the Awards and Decorations Branch (AHRC-PDP-A) via email at usarmy.knox.hrc.mbx.tagd-awards@mail.mil.)

Act of Congress 2 July 1926

(Available in hardcopy from the Awards and Decorations Branch (AHRC-PDP-A) via email at usarmy.knox.hrc.mbx.tagd-awards@mail.mil.)

Act of Congress 21 November 1941 (55 Stat 781)

(Available in hardcopy from the Awards and Decorations Branch (AHRC-PDP-A) via email at usarmy.knox.hrc.mbx.tagd-awards@mail.mil.)

Act of Congress 6 July 1945 (59 Stat 461)

(Available in hardcopy from the Awards and Decorations Branch (AHRC-PDP-A) via email at usarmy.knox.hrc.mbx.tagd-awards@mail.mil.)

Act of Congress 20 July 1942 (PL 671–77th Congress)

(Available in hardcopy from the Awards and Decorations Branch (AHRC-PDP-A) via email at usarmy.knox.hrc.mbx.tagd-awards@mail.mil.)

Act of Congress 20 July 1949 (63 Statue (Stat) 477)

(Available in hardcopy from the Awards and Decorations Branch (AHRC-PDP-A) via email at usarmy.knox.hrc.mbx.tagd-awards@mail.mil.)

AGO 1947–4

Army of Occupation Medal

AGO 1960–10

Army Commendation Medal

AGO 1971–30

Army Reserve Components Achievement Medal

AGO 1974–4

HQDA General Order - (Multiple Titles by Paragraphs)

AGO 1979–18

HQDA General Order - (Multiple Titles by Paragraphs)

AGO 1984–33

Grenada Campaign Participating Credit and Units Credited with Assault Landings

AGO 1990–15

HQDA General Order - (Multiple Titles by Paragraphs)

AGO 1992–31

Units Credited with Assault Landings

AGO 1992–34

Awards

AGO 2006–10

Units Credited with Assault Landings

AR 1–100

The Army Gift Program

AR 11–2

Managers' Internal Control Program

AR 15–6

Procedures for Administrative Investigations and Boards of Officers

AR 25–30

The Army Publishing Program

AR 25–400–2

The Army Records Information Management System (ARIMS)

AR 56–9

Watercraft

AR 135–180

Retirement for Non-Regular Service

AR 215–1

Military Morale, Welfare, and Recreation Activities and Nonappropriated Fund Instrumentalities

AR 220–5

Designation, Classification and Change in Status of Units

AR 350–1

Army Training and Leader Development

AR 385–10

The Army Safety Program

AR 600–8–14

Identification Cards for Members of the Uniformed Services, their Eligible Family Members, and other Eligible Personnel

AR 600–8–24

Officer Transfers and Discharges

AR 600–9

The Army Body Composition Program

AR 600–25

Salutes, Honors, and Visits of Courtesy

AR 600–55

The Army Driver and Operator Standardization Program (Selection, Training, Testing, and Licensing)

AR 600–88

Sea Duty

AR 614–200

Enlisted Assignments and Utilization Management

AR 635–8

Separation Processing and Documents

AR 638–8

Army Casualty Program

AR 670–10

Furnishing Uniforms or Paying Uniform Allowances to Civilian Employees

AR 672–20

Incentive Awards

AR 700–84

Issue and Sale of Personal Clothing

AR 725–50

Requisition, Receipt, and Issue System

Army Space Personnel Development Office Procedural Guide #1

(Available on the Army Space Personnel Development Office Army Knowledge Online website at <https://www.us.army.mil/suite/page/343526>.)

CJCSI 1301.01F

Joint Individual Augmentation Procedures (Available at http://www.dtic.mil/cjcs_directives/.)

CJCSI 1310.01E

Joint Chiefs of Staff Identification Badge (Available at http://www.dtic.mil/cjcs_directives/.)

DA Memo 600–8–22

Award of the Legion of Merit and Lesser Awards for Service, Achievement, or Retirement during Peacetime

DA Memo 672–1

Army Staff Identification Badge and Army Staff Lapel Pin

DA Pam 25–30

Consolidated Index of Army Publications and Blank Forms

DA Pam 25–403

Guide to Recordkeeping in the Army

DA Pam 385–10

Army Safety Program

DODI 1348.33

DoD Military Decorations and Awards Program

DODI 4515.13

Air Transportation Eligibility (Available at <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/>.)

DODM 1348.33 (Volumes 1, 2, 3, 4)

Manual of Military Decorations and Awards (Available at <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/>.)

EO 8808

American Defense Service Medal

EO 9242–A

Amendment of EO 9158, To Provide That the Air Medal May Be Awarded to Persons Serving with the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard of the United States

EO 9365

Women's Army Corps Service Medal

EO 9706

Amendment of EO 9265, Establishing the American, European-African-Middle Eastern and Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medals

EO 10179

Establishing the Korean Service Medal, as amended by EO 13286

EO 10439

Amendment of Executive Order No. 10163 of September 25, 1950, Establishing the Armed Forces Reserve Medal

EO 10444

Amendment of Executive Order No. 8809 of June 28, 1941, Establishing the Good Conduct Medal, as Amended by Executive Order No. 9323 of March 31, 1943

EO 10600

Amending Executive Order No. 9260 of October 29, 1942, Entitled "Legion of Merit"

EO 10879

Establishing the White House Service Certificate and the White House Service Badge

EO 10977

Establishing the Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal, as amended by EO 13286

EO 11016

Authorizing award of the Purple Heart, as amended by EO 13758

EO 11139

Authorizing acceptance of the United Nations Medal and Service Ribbon, as amended by EO 13286

EO 11174

Establishing the Presidential Service Certificate and the Presidential Service Badge, as amended by EO 11407

EO 11231

Establishing the Vietnam Service Medal, as amended by EO 13286

EO 11265

Amending Executive Order No. 10448, establishing the National Defense Service Medal

EO 11407

Amending Executive Order No. 11174, establishing the Presidential Service Certificate and the Presidential Service Badge

EO 11446

Authorizing the acceptance of service medals and ribbons from multilateral organizations other than the United Nations, as amended by EO 13286

EO 11520

Amending Executive Order No. 11407, relating to the Presidential Service Certificate and the Presidential Service Badge

EO 11545

Establishing the Defense Distinguished Service Medal

EO 11904

Establishing the Defense Superior Service Medal

EO 11926

The Vice Presidential Service Badge, as amended by EO 13373

EO 11965

Establishing the Humanitarian Service Medal, as amended by EO 13286

EO 12019

Establishing the Defense Meritorious Service Medal

EO 12312

The Meritorious Service Medal, amends EO 11448

EO 12464

Authorizing Award of the Purple Heart

EO 12754

Establishing the Southwest Asia Service Medal, as amended by EO 12790

EO 12776

Extending the National Defense Service Medal to members of the Reserve components of the Armed Forces of the United States during the period of the Persian Gulf crisis, as amended by EO 13293

EO 12790

Amending the Order Establishing the Southwest Asia Service Medal

EO 12793

Continuing the Presidential Service Certificate and the Presidential Service Badge

EO 12830

Establishing the Military Outstanding Volunteer Service Medal, as amended by EO 13286

EO 12985

Establishing the Armed Forces Service Medal, as amended by EO 13286

EO 13013

Amending Executive Order 10163, the Armed Forces Reserve Medal

EO 13154

Establishing the Kosovo Campaign Medal

EO 13286

Amendment of Executive Orders, and Other Actions, in Connection with the Transfer of Certain Functions to the Secretary of Homeland Security

EO 13289

Establishing the Global War on Terrorism Medals

EO 13293

Amendment to Executive Order 10448, Establishing the National Defense Service Medal

EO 13363

Establishing the Afghanistan and Iraq Campaign Medals

EO 13723

Establishing the Inherent Resolve Campaign Medal

PL 80–306

The Gold Star Lapel Button

PL 86–600

Establishing the Antarctica Service Medal

PL 98–525

National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1985

PL 99–145

DOD Authorization Act of 1986

PL 100–48

The New G.I. Bill Continuation Act

PL 101–189

National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1990 and 1991

PL 103–60

National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1994

PL 104–106

National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1996

PL 105–85

National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1998

PL 107–248, Section 8143

Medal of Honor, Designation of Medal of Honor Flag

PL 107–314

Bob Stump National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2003

PL 108–234

To provide for the establishment of separate campaign medals to be awarded to members of the uniformed services who participate in Operation Enduring Freedom and to members of the uniformed services who participate in Operation Iraqi Freedom

PL 109–163

National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006

PL 109–364, Section 555

Authority for Presentation of Medal of Honor Flag to Living Medal of Honor Recipients and to Living Primary Next-of-Kin of Deceased Medal of Honor Recipients

PL 111–383

National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011

PL 113–260

Designer Anabolic Steroid Control Act of 2014

PL 113–291, Section 571

Carl Levin and Howard P. “Buck” McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015

PL 132–93

Establishing the National Defense Service Medal

UCMJ, Art. 15

Commanding Officer's Non-Judicial Punishment (Available at <http://www.au.af.mil/au/awc/awcgate/ucmj.htm>.)

War Department General Order 96, 1909

Service Badges, Army of Cuban Occupation, and Army of Cuban Pacification (Available in hardcopy from the Awards and Decorations Branch (AHRC-PDP-A) via email at usarmy.knox.hrc.mbx.tagd-awards@mail.mil.)

War Department General Order 40, 1915

Service Badges, Army of Cuban Occupation, and Army of Cuban Pacification (Available in hardcopy from the Awards and Decorations Branch (AHRC-PDP-A) via email at usarmy.knox.hrc.mbx.tagd-awards@mail.mil.)

War Department General Order 155, 1917

Mexican Service Badge (Available in hardcopy from the Awards and Decorations Branch (AHRC-PDP-A) via email at usarmy.knox.hrc.mbx.tagd-awards@mail.mil.)

War Department Compilation of Orders, changes 15, 4 February 1919

Service Badges, Army of Cuban Occupation, Army of Cuban Pacification, and for service in Porto Rico (Available in hardcopy from the Awards and Decorations Branch (AHRC-PDP-A) via email at usarmy.knox.hrc.mbx.tagd-awards@mail.mil.)

War Department General Order 48, 1919

War Service Medal - Victory Medal (Available in hardcopy from the Awards and Decorations Branch (AHRC-PDP-A) via email at usarmy.knox.hrc.mbx.tagd-awards@mail.mil.)

War Department General Orders 3, 1932

Purple Heart (Available in hardcopy from the Awards and Decorations Branch (AHRC-PDP-A) via email at usarmy.knox.hrc.mbx.tagd-awards@mail.mil.)

War Department General Orders 32, 1946

Army of Occupation Medal - Established, Legion of Merit Award, Bronze Star Medal (Oak Leaf Cluster) Award, and Air Medal - Award (Available in hardcopy from the Awards and Decorations Branch (AHRC-PDP-A) via email at usarmy.knox.hrc.mbx.tagd-awards@mail.mil.)

5 USC 7342

Receipt and disposition of foreign gifts and decorations

8 USC 1189

Designation of foreign terrorist organizations (Immigration and Nationality Act, Section 219)

10 USC

Armed Forces

10 USC 101

Definitions

10 USC 1126

Gold star lapel button: eligibility and distribution

10 USC 1128

Prisoner-of-war medal: issue

10 USC 1129

Purple Heart: members killed or wounded in actions by friendly fire

10 USC 1130

Consideration of proposals for decorations not previously submitted in a timely fashion: procedures for review

10 USC 1131

Purple Heart: limitation to members of the armed forces

10 USC 1133

Bronze Star: limitation to members receiving imminent danger pay

10 USC 1552

Correction of military records: claims incident thereto

10 USC 3741

Medal of Honor: award

10 USC 3742

Distinguished-service cross: award

10 USC 3743

Distinguished-service medal: award

10 USC 3746

Silver Star: award

10 USC 3749

Distinguished Flying Cross: award; limitations

10 USC 3750

Soldier's Medal: Award; limitations

10 USC 3991

Computation of retired pay

10 USC 10142

Ready Reserve

10 USC 12301

Reserve components generally

10 USC 12302

Ready Reserve

10 USC 12304

Selected Reserve and certain Individual Ready Reserve members; order to active duty other than during war or national emergency

10 USC 12406

National Guard in Federal service: call

14 USC 505

Medal of honor: presentation of Medal of Honor Flag

14 USC 712

Active duty for emergency augmentation of regular forces

26 USC 152

Dependent defined

32 USC

National Guard

36 USC 903

Designation of Medal of Honor Flag

37 USC 310

Special pay: duty subject to hostile fire or imminent danger

37 USC 351

Hazardous duty pay

38 USC 1562

Special provisions relating to pension

Section III**Prescribed Forms**

Unless otherwise indicated, DA forms are available on the Army Publishing Directorate website (<https://armypubs.army.mil/>).

DA Form 638

Recommendation for Award (Prescribed in para 1–28*a*.)

DA Form 1306

Statement of Jump and Loading Manifest (Prescribed in para 8–15*c*.)

DA Form 1307

Individual Jump Record (Prescribed in para 8–15*c*.)

DA Form 4612

Number and Type of Decorations Approved (Prescribed in para 1–50*d*.)

DA Form 4950

Good Conduct Medal Certificate (Prescribed in para 4–10*a*.)

DA Form 4980–1

Medal of Honor Certificate (Prescribed in para 10–4 (table 10–1) (Stocked and issued by Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command, (AHRC–PDP–A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122–5408.))

DA Form 4980–2

Distinguished Service Cross Medal Certificate (Prescribed in table 10–1.)

DA Form 4980–3

Distinguished Service Medal Certificate (Prescribed in table 10–1.)

DA Form 4980–4

Silver Star Medal Certificate (Prescribed in table 10–1.)

DA Form 4980–5

Bronze Star Medal Certificate (Prescribed in table 10–1.)

DA Form 4980–6

Soldier's Medal Certificate (Prescribed in table 10–1.)

DA Form 4980–7

Distinguished Flying Cross Certificate (Heroism) (Prescribed in table 10–1.)

DA Form 4980–8

Distinguished Flying Cross Certificate (Achievement) (Prescribed in table 10–1.)

DA Form 4980–9

Air Medal Certificate (Prescribed in para 10–4 (table 10–1).)

DA Form 4980–10

Purple Heart Medal Certificate (Prescribed in para 2–8/(2).)

DA Form 4980–11

Legion of Merit Certificate (Prescribed in table 10–1.)

DA Form 4980–12

Meritorious Service Medal Certificate (Prescribed in table 10–1.)

DA Form 4980–13

Presidential Unit Citation Certificate (Prescribed in table 10–1.)

DA Form 4980–14

Army Commendation Medal Certificate (Prescribed in table 10–1.)

DA Form 4980–16

Valorous Unit Award Certificate (Prescribed in table 10–1.)

DA Form 4980–17

Meritorious Unit Commendation Certificate (Prescribed in table 10–1.)

DA Form 4980–18

Army Achievement Medal Certificate (Prescribed in table 10–1.)

DA Form 4980–19

Army Superior Unit Award Certificate (Prescribed in table 10–1.)

DA Form 7549

Unit Award Citation Certificate (Prescribed in para 10–3*e*.)

DA Form 7550

Award Citation Certificate (Prescribed in para 10–3*e*.)

DA Form 7594

Unit Award Recommendation (Prescribed in para 7–12*f*.)

DA Form 7777

Center for Initial Military Training Graduation Certificate (Prescribed in para 10–3*c*.)

Section IV**Referenced Forms**

Unless otherwise indicated, DA forms are available on the Army Publishing Directorate website (<http://armypubs.army.mil/>); DD forms are available on the Office of the Secretary of Defense website (<http://www.esd.whs.mil/directives/forms/>); standard forms and optional forms are available on the General Services Administration website (www.gsa.gov).

DA Form 2–1

Personnel Qualification Record

DA Form 11–2

Internal Control Evaluation Certification

DA Form 348

Equipment Operator's Qualification Record (Except Aircraft)

DA Form 348–1

Equipment Operator's Qualification Record (Except Aircraft) (continuation sheet)

DA Form 1563

Certificate of Honorable Service (Stocked and issued by Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command, (AHRC–PDP–A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122–5408.)

DA Form 2028

Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms

DA Form 2339

Application for Voluntary Retirement

DA Form 2442

Certificate of Achievement

DA Form 3891

Army Spouse Certificate of Appreciation

DA Form 3931

Certificate of Appreciation (for Active Reserve Service)

DA Form 4037

Officer Record Brief

DA Form 4187

Personnel Action

DA Form 5612

Certificate of Appreciation for Army Spouse (of Reenlistees) (Available through normal supply channels.)

DA Form 7347

Career Counselor Badge Certificate (Available through normal supply channels.)

DA Form 7791

Eyewitness Statement Valor/Heroism

DD Form 2

U.S. Uniformed Services Identification Card (Retired) (Blue))

DD Form 3

Application for Gold Star Lapel Button

DD Form 149

Application for Correction of Military Record under provisions of Title 10, U.S. Code, section 1552

DD Form 214

Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty

DD Form 215

Correction to DD Form 214, Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty

DD Form 256A

Honorable Discharge Certificate

DD Form 1348-6

DOD Single Line Item Requisition System Document (Manual - Long Form)

DD Form 1610

Request and Authorization for TDY Travel of DOD Personnel

OF 346

U.S. Government Motor Vehicles Operator's Identification Card

SF 600

Medical Record-Chronological Record of Medical Care

Appendix B

Campaigns, Service Requirements and Inscriptions Prescribed for Streamers

B-1. Campaigns, service requirements, and inscriptions prescribed for streamers

Campaigns, service requirements, and inscriptions prescribed for Army flag streamers are shown in table B-1. Unit streamer inscriptions will be determined by CMH.

Table B-1
Campaigns, service requirements, and inscriptions prescribed for streamers

Campaigns	Inclusive dates	*Army flag campaign streamer inscription
Revolutionary War		
Lexington	19 April 1775	LEXINGTON 1775
Ticonderoga	10 May 1775	TICONDEROGA 1775
Boston	17 June 1775 to 17 March 1776	BOSTON 1775–1776
Quebec	28 August 1775 to 3 July 1776	QUEBEC 1775, 1776
Charleston	28 to 29 June 1776 and 29 March to 12 May 1780	CHARLESTON 1776, 1780
Long Island	26 to 29 August 1776	LONG ISLAND 1776
Trenton	26 December 1776	TRENTON 1776
Princeton	3 January 1777	PRINCETON 1777
Saratoga	2 July to 17 October 1777	SARATOGA 1777
Brandywine	11 September 1777	BRANDYWINE 1777
Germantown	4 October 1777	GERMANTOWN 1777
Monmouth	28 June 1778	MONMOUTH 1778
Savannah	29 December 1778; 16 September to 10 October 1779	SAVANNAH 1778, 1779
Cowpens	17 January 1781	COWPENS 1781
Guilford Court House	15 March 1781	GUILFORD COURT HOUSE 1781
Yorktown	28 September to 19 October 1781	YORKTOWN 1781
<i>Note: *War service streamer requirement: Unit must have been part of the Revolutionary Land forces between 19 April 1775 and 19 April 1783.</i>		
War of 1812		
Canada	18 June 1812 to 17 February 1815	CANADA 1812–1815
Chippewa	5 July 1814	CHIPPEWA 1814
Lundy's Lane	25 July 1814	LUNDY'S LANE 1814
Bladensburg	17 to 29 August 1814	BLADENSBURG 1814
McHenry	13 September 1814	MCHENRY 1814
New Orleans	23 September 1814 to 8 January 1815	NEW ORLEANS 1814–1815
<i>Note: *War service streamer requirement: Unit must have been part of the forces of the United States between 18 June 1812 and 17 February 1815.</i>		
Mexican War		
Palo Alto	8 May 1846	PALO ALTO 1846
Resaca de la Palma	9 May 1846	RESACA DE LA PALMA 1846
Monterey	21 September 1846	MONTEREY 1846
Buena Vista	22 to 23 February 1847	BUENA VISTA 1847

Table B–1
Campaigns, service requirements, and inscriptions prescribed for streamers—Continued

Vera Cruz	9 to 29 March 1847	VERA CRUZ 1847
Cerro Gordo	17 April 1847	CERRO GORDO 1847
Contreras	18 to 20 August 1847	CONTRERAS 1847
Churubusco	20 August 1847	CHURUBUSCO 1847
Molino del Rey	8 September 1847	MOLINO DEL REY 1847
Chapultepec	13 September 1847	CHAPULTEPEC 1847

*Note: *War service streamer requirement: Unit must have served in the theater or area of operations between 24 April 1846 and 30 May 1848.*

Civil War

Sumter	12 to 13 April 1861	SUMTER 1861
Bull Run	16 to 22 July 1861	BULL RUN 1861 ¹
Henry and Donelson	6 to 16 February 1862	HENRY & DONELSON 1862
Mississippi River	6 February 1862 to 9 July 1863	MISSISSIPPI RIVER 1862–1863
Peninsula	17 March to 3 August 1862	PENINSULA 1862
Shiloh	6 to 7 April 1862	SHILOH 1862
Valley	15 May to 17 June 1862	VALLEY 1862
Manassas	7 August to 2 September 1862	MANASSAS 1862 ¹
Antietam	3 to 17 September 1862	ANTIETAM 1862 ¹
Fredericksburg	9 November to 15 December 1862	FREDERICKSBURG 1862
Murfreesborough	26 December 1862 to 4 January 1863	MURFREESBOROUGH 1862–1863
Chancellorsville	27 April to 6 May 1863	CHANCELLORSVILLE 1863
Gettysburg	29 June to 3 July 1863	GETTYSBURG 1863
Vicksburg	29 March to 4 July 1863	VICKSBURG 1863
Chickamauga	16 August to 22 September 1863	CHICKAMAUGA 1863
Chattanooga	23 to 27 November 1863	CHATTANOOGA 1863
Wilderness	4 to 7 May 1864	WILDERNESS 1864
Atlanta	7 May to 2 September 1864	ATLANTA 1864
Spotsylvania	8 to 21 May 1864	SPOTSYLVANIA 1864
Cold Harbor	22 May to 3 June 1864	COLD HARBOR 1864
Petersburg	4 June 1864 to 2 April 1865	PETERSBURG 1864–1865
Shenandoah	7 August to 28 November 1864	SHENANDOAH 1864
Franklin	17 to 30 November 1864	FRANKLIN 1864
Nashville	1 to 16 December 1864	NASHVILLE 1864
Appomattox	3 to 8 April 1865	APPOMATTOX 1865

*Note: *War service streamer requirement: Unit must have served in the theater or area of operations between 1 April 1861 and 26 May 1865.*

Indian Wars

Miami	January 1790 to August 1795	MIAMI 1790–1795
Tippecanoe	21 September to 18 November 1811	TIPPECANOE 1811
Creeks	27 July 1813 to August 1814 February 1836 to July 1837	CREEKS 1813–1814, 1836–1837
Seminoles	20 November 1817 to 31 October 1818;	SEMINOLES 1817–1818,

Table B–1
Campaigns, service requirements, and inscriptions prescribed for streamers—Continued

	28 December 1835 to 14 August 1842; 15 December 1855 to May 1858	1835–1842, 1855–1858
Black Hawk	26 April to 20 September 1832	BLACK HAWK 1832
Comanches	1867 to 1875	COMANCHES 1867–1875
Modocs	1872 to 1873	MODOCS 1872–1873
Apaches	1873 and 1885 to 1886	APACHES 1873, 1885–1886
Little Big Horn	1876 to 1877	LITTLE BIG HORN 1876–1877
Nez Perces	1877	NEZ PERCES 1877
Bannocks	1878	BANNOCKS 1878
Cheyennes	1878 to 1879	CHEYENNES 1878–1879
Utes	September 1879 to November 1880	UTES 1879–1880
Pine Ridge	November 1890 to January 1891	PINE RIDGE 1890–1891

*Note: *War service streamer not authorized.*

War with Spain

Santiago	22 June to 11 July 1898	SANTIAGO 1898
Puerto Rico	25 July to 13 August 1898	PUERTO RICO 1898
Manila	31 July to 13 August 1898	MANILA 1898

*Note: *War service streamer not authorized.*

China Relief Expedition

Tientsin	13 July 1900	TIENTSIN 1900
Yang-tsun	6 August 1900	YANG-TSUN 1900
Peking	14 to 15 August 1900	PEKING 1900

*Note: *War service streamer requirements: Unit must have served with the China Relief Expedition between 26 June 1900 and 27 May 1901.*

Philippine Insurrection

Manila	4 February to 17 March 1899	MANILA 1899
Iloilo	8 to 12 February 1899	ILOILO 1899
Malolos	24 March to 16 August 1899	MALOLOS 1899
Laguna de Bay	8 to 17 April 1899	LAGUNA DE BAY 1899
San Isidro	12 April to 30 May 1899 15 October to 19 November 1899	SAN ISIDRO 1899
Zapote River	13 June 1899	ZAPOTE RIVER 1899
Cavite	7 to 13 October 1899 4 January to 9 February 1900	CAVITE 1899–1900
Tarlac	5 to 20 November 1899	TARLAC 1899
San Fabian	6 to 19 November 1899	SAN FABIAN 1899
Mindanao	4 July 1902 to 31 December 1904; 22 October 1905	MINDANAO 1902–1905
Jolo	1 to 24 May 1905; 6 to 8 March 1906; 6 August 1906; and 11 to 15 June 1913	JOLO 1905, 1906, 1913

*Note: *War service streamer requirements: Unit must have served in the Philippine Islands between 4 February 1899 and 4 July 1902.*

Mexican Expedition

Mexico 1916 to 1917	14 March 1916 to 7 February 1917	MEXICO 1916–1917
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Table B–1
Campaigns, service requirements, and inscriptions prescribed for streamers—Continued

*Note: *War service streamer not authorized.*

World War I

Cambrai	20 November to 4 December 1917	CAMBRAI 1917
Somme Defensive	21 March to 6 April 1918	SOMME DEFENSIVE 1918
Lys	9 to 27 April 1918	LYS 1918
Aisne	27 May to 5 June 1918	AISNE 1918
Montdidier-Noyon	9 to 13 June 1918	MONTDIDIER–NOYON 1918
Champagne-Marne	15 to 18 July 1918	CHAMPAGNE–MARNE 1918
Aisne-Marne	18 July to 6 August 1918	AISNE–MARNE 1918
Somme Offensive	8 August to 11 November 1918	SOMME OFFENSIVE 1918
Oise-Aisne	18 August to 11 November 1918	OISE–AISNE 1918
Ypres-Lys	19 August to 11 November 1918	YPRES–LYS 1918
St. Mihiel	12 to 15 September 1918	ST. MIHIEL 1918
Meuse-Argonne	26 September to 11 November 1918	MEUSE–ARGONNE 1918
Vittorio Veneto	24 October to 4 November 1918	VITTORIO VENETO 1918

*Note: *War service streamer requirement: Unit must have served in the theater of operations between 6 April 1917 and 11 November 1918.*

World War II – American Theater

Antisubmarine	7 December 1941 to 2 September 1945	ANTISUBMARINE 1941–1945
Ground Combat	7 December 1941 to 2 September 1945	
Air Combat	7 December 1941 to 2 September 1945	

*Note: * War service streamer requirement: Unit must have served in the theater outside the continental limits of the United States between 7 December 1941 and 2 September 1945.*

World War II – Asiatic-Pacific Theater

Philippine Islands	7 December 1941 to 10 May 1942	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS 1941–1942
Burma, 1942	7 December 1941 to 25 May 1942	BURMA 1941–1942
Central Pacific	7 December 1941 to 6 December 1943	CENTRAL PACIFIC 1941–1943
East Indies	1 January to 22 July 1942	EAST INDIES 1942
India-Burma	2 April 1942 to 28 January 1945	INDIA–BURMA 1942–1945
Air Offensive, Japan	17 April 1942 to 2 September 1945	AIR OFFENSIVE, JAPAN 1942–1945
Aleutian Islands	3 June 1942 to 24 August 1943	ALEUTIAN ISLANDS 1942–1943
China Defensive	4 July 1942 to 4 May 1945	CHINA DEFENSIVE 1942–1945
Papua	23 July 1942 to 23 January 1943	PAPUA 1942–1943
Guadalcanal	7 August 1942 to 21 February 1943	GUADALCANAL 1942–1943
New Guinea	24 January 1943 to 31 December 1944	NEW GUINEA 1943–1944
Northern Solomons	22 February 1943 to 21 November 1944	NORTHERN SOLOMONS 1943–1944
Eastern Mandates (Air) (Ground)	7 December 1943 to 16 April 1944 31 January to 14 June 1944	EASTERN MANDATES 1944
Bismarck Archipelago	15 December 1943 to 27 November 1944	BISMARCK ARCHIPELAGO 1943–1944
Western Pacific (Air) (Ground)	17 April 1944 to 2 September 1945 15 June 1944 to 2 September 1945	WESTERN PACIFIC 1944–1945

Table B–1
Campaigns, service requirements, and inscriptions prescribed for streamers—Continued

Leyte	17 October 1944 to 1 July 1945	LEYTE 1944–1945
Luzon	15 December 1944 to 4 July 1945	LUZON 1944–1945
Central Burma	29 January to 15 July 1945	CENTRAL BURMA 1945
Southern Philippines	27 February to 4 July 1945	SOUTHERN PHILIPPINES 1945
Ryukyus	26 March to 2 July 1945	RYUKYUS 1945
China Offensive	5 May to 2 September 1945	CHINA OFFENSIVE 1945

*Note: *War service streamer requirement: Unit must have served in the theater between 7 December 1941 and 2 September 1945.*

World War II – European - African - Middle Eastern Theater

Egypt-Libya	11 June 1942 to 12 February 1943	EGYPT–LIBYA 1942–1943
Air Offensive, Europe	4 July 1942 to 5 June 1944	AIR OFFENSIVE, EUROPE 1942–1944
Algeria-French Morocco	8 to 11 November 1942	ALGERIA–FRENCH MOROCCO 1942
Tunisia (Air) (Ground)	12 November 1942 to 13 May 1943 17 November 1942 to 13 May 1943	TUNISIA 1942–1943
Sicily (Air) (Ground)	14 May to 17 August 1943 9 July to 17 August 1943	SICILY 1943
Naples-Foggia (Air) (Ground)	18 August 1943 to 21 January 1944 9 September 1943 to 21 January 1944	NAPLES–FOGGIA 1943–1944
Anzio	22 January to 24 May 1944	ANZIO 1944
Rome-Arno	22 January to 9 September 1944	ROME–ARNO 1944
Normandy	6 June to 24 July 1944	NORMANDY 1944
Northern France	25 July to 14 September 1944	NORTHERN FRANCE 1944
Southern France	15 August to 14 September 1944	SOUTHERN FRANCE 1944
North Apennines	10 September 1944 to 4 April 1945	NORTH APENNINES 1944–1945
Rhineland	15 September 1944 to 21 March 1945	RHINELAND 1944–1945
Ardennes-Alsace	16 December 1944 to 25 January 1945	ARDENNES–ALSACE 1944–1945
Central Europe	22 March to 11 May 1945	CENTRAL EUROPE 1945
Po Valley	5 April to 8 May 1945	PO VALLEY 1945

*Note: *War service streamer requirement: unit must have served in the theater between 7 December 1941 and 2 September 1945.*

Korean War

UN Defensive	27 June to 15 September 1950	UN DEFENSIVE 1950
UN Offensive	16 September to 2 November 1950	UN OFFENSIVE 1950
Chinese Communist Forces Intervention	3 November 1950 to 24 January 1951	Chinese Communist Forces INTERVENTION 1950–1951
First UN Counteroffensive	25 January to 21 April 1951	FIRST UN COUNTEROFFENSIVE 1951
Chinese Communist Forces Spring Offensive	22 April to 8 July 1951	Chinese Communist Forces SPRING OFFENSIVE 1951
UN Summer-Fall Offensive	9 July to 27 November 1951	UN SUMMER–FALL OFFENSIVE 1951
Second Korean Winter	28 November 1951 to 30 April 1952	SECOND KOREAN WINTER 1951–1952
Korea, Summer-Fall 1952	1 May to 30 November 1952	KOREA SUMMER–FALL 1952
Third Korean Winter	1 December 1952 to 30 April 1953	THIRD KOREAN WINTER 1952–1953
Korea, Summer 1953	1 May to 27 July 1953	KOREA SUMMER 1953

*Note: * War service streamer not authorized.*

Table B–1
Campaigns, service requirements, and inscriptions prescribed for streamers—Continued

Vietnam		
Advisory	15 March 1962 to 7 March 1965	VIETNAM ADVISORY 1962–1965
Defense	8 March 1965 to 24 December 1965	VIETNAM DEFENSE 1965
Counteroffensive	25 December 1965 to 30 June 1966	VIETNAM COUNTEROFFENSIVE, 1965–1966
Counteroffensive-Phase II	1 July 1966 to 31 May 1967	VIETNAM COUNTEROFFENSIVE, PHASE II 1966–1967 ²
Counteroffensive-Phase III	1 June 1967 to 29 January 1968	VIETNAM COUNTEROFFENSIVE, PHASE III 1967–1968
Tet Counteroffensive	30 January 1968 to 1 April 1968	TET COUNTEROFFENSIVE 1968
Counteroffensive- Phase IV	2 April 1968 to 30 June 1968	VIETNAM COUNTEROFFENSIVE, PHASE IV–1968
Counteroffensive Phase V	1 July 1968 to 1 November 1968	VIETNAM COUNTEROFFENSIVE, PHASE V–1968
Counteroffensive Phase VI	2 November 1968 to 22 February 1969	VIETNAM COUNTEROFFENSIVE, PHASE VI–1968–1969
Tet 69/Counteroffensive	23 February 1969 to 8 June 1969	TET 69/COUNTEROFFENSIVE, 1969
Summer-Fall 1969	9 June 1969 to 31 October 1969	VIETNAM SUMMER–FALL 1969
Winter-Spring 1970	1 November 1969 to 30 April 1970	VIETNAM WINTER–SPRING 1970
Sanctuary Counteroffensive	1 May 1970 to 30 June 1970	SANCTUARY COUNTEROFFENSIVE 1970
Counteroffensive Phase VII	1 July 1970 to 30 June 1971	VIETNAM COUNTEROFFENSIVE, PHASE VII 1970–1971
Consolidation I	1 July 1971 to 30 November 1971	CONSOLIDATION I 1971
Consolidation II	1 December 1971 to 29 March 1972	CONSOLIDATION II 1971–1972
Cease-Fire	30 March 1972 to 28 January 1973	VIETNAM CEASE–FIRE 1972–1973

*Note: *War service streamer not authorized.*

Dominican Republic

Dominican Republic	28 April 1965 to 21 September 1966	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC 1965–1966 ³
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**War service streamer not authorized.*

Grenada

Grenada	23 October to 21 November 1983	GRENADA 1983 ⁴
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*Note: *War service streamer not authorized.*

Panama

Panama	20 December 1989 to 31 January 1990	PANAMA 1989–1990 ⁵
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*Note: *War service streamer not authorized.*

Somalia

Somalia	5 December 1992 to 31 March 1995	SOMALIA 1992–1995
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*Note: *War service streamer not authorized.*

Southwest Asia

Defense of Saudi Arabia	2 August 1990 to 16 January 1991	DEFENSE OF SAUDI ARABIA 1990–1991
Liberation and Defense of Kuwait	17 January 1991 to 11 April 1991	LIBERATION AND DEFENSE OF KUWAIT 1991
Cease-Fire	12 April 1991 to 30 November 1995	SOUTHWEST ASIA CEASE–FIRE 1991–1995

*Note: *War service streamer not authorized.*

Kosovo

Table B–1
Campaigns, service requirements, and inscriptions prescribed for streamers—Continued

Kosovo Air Campaign 1999	24 March to 10 June 1999	KOSOVO AIR
Kosovo Defense Campaign	11 June 1999 to 31 December 2013	KOSOVO DEFENSE

*Note: *War service streamer not authorized.*

Global War on Terrorism

	Global War on Terrorism Campaign	
Global War on Terrorism	11 September 2001 to a date to be determined	GLOBAL WAR ON TERRORISM ⁶
	Afghanistan Campaign	
Liberation of Afghanistan	11 September 2001 to 30 November 2001	LIBERATION OF AFGHANISTAN 2001 ⁷
Consolidation I	1 December 2001 to 30 September 2006	CONSOLIDATION I 2001–2006
Consolidation II	1 October 2006 to 30 November 2009	CONSOLIDATION II 2006–2009
Consolidation III	1 December 2009 to 30 June 2011	CONSOLIDATION III 2009–2011
Transition I	1 July 2011 to 31 December 2014	TRANSITION I 2011–2014
Transition II	1 January 2015 to a date to be determined	TRANSITION II Note: Campaign is still open and thus no streamer is authorized.
	Iraq Campaign	
Liberation of Iraq	19 March 2003 to 1 May 2003	LIBERATION OF IRAQ 2003 ⁸
Transition of Iraq	2 May 2003 to 28 June 2004	TRANSITION OF IRAQ 2003–2004
Iraqi Governance	29 June 2004 to 15 December 2005	IRAQI GOVERNANCE 2004–2005
National Resolution	16 December 2005 to 9 January 2007	NATIONAL RESOLUTION 2005–2007
Iraqi Surge	10 January 2007 to 31 December 2008	IRAQI SURGE 2007–2008
Iraqi Sovereignty	1 January 2009 to 31 August 2010	IRAQI SOVEREIGNTY 2009–2010
New Dawn	1 September 2010 to 31 December 2011	NEW DAWN 2010–2011
	Iraq/Syria Campaign	
Abeysance	14 June 2014 to 24 November 2015	ABEYANCE 2014–2015
Intensification	25 November 2015 to TBD	INTENSIFICATION Note: Campaign is still open and thus no streamer is authorized.

Table B–1
Campaigns, service requirements, and inscriptions prescribed for streamers—Continued

Note:

¹ For Confederate Service, campaign honors to indicate Bull Run, Manassas, and Antietam, will use inscriptions: First Manassas, Second Manassas, and Sharpsburg, respectively; see also paragraph 7–18i and AR 840–10.

² Arrowhead is authorized only for members of the 173d Airborne Brigade who actually participated in a landing in the vicinity of Katum, Republic of Vietnam, between the hours of 0900 to 0907, inclusive, on 22 February 1967. A bronze service star affixed to the Parachutist Badge is authorized for the 173d Airborne Brigade for participating in a combat parachute jump on 22 February 1967 per AGO 1979–18.

³ The SECARMY approved this campaign on 6 January 1992; see AGO 1992–34.

⁴ Arrowhead is authorized only for members of the 1st and 2d BNs, 75th Ranger Regiment, who actually participated in a landing onto Fury DZ, Point Salinas Airfield in Grenada, between the hours of 0635 to 1300, inclusive, on 25 October 1983. A bronze service star affixed to the Parachutist Badge is authorized for the 1st and 2d BNs, 75th Ranger Regiment for participation in combat parachutist jump on 25 October 1983 per AGO 1984–33.

⁵ Arrowhead is authorized only for members of the units listed in AGO 1992–31, who actually participated in a landing in Panama on 20 December 1989. A bronze service star affixed to the Parachutist Badge is authorized for members of the unit listed in AGO 1992–31 for participation in combat parachute jump on 20 December 1989.

⁶ Refer to paragraph 2–20.

⁷ Arrowhead is authorized only for members of the units listed in AGO 2006–10, who actually participated in a landing in Afghanistan on 2 March 2002 to 3 March 2002.

⁸ Arrowhead is authorized only for members of the units listed in AGO 2006–10, who actually participated in a landing in Iraq. A bronze service star affixed to the Parachutist Badge is authorized for members of the unit listed in AGO 2006–10 for participation in combat parachute jump.

B–2. Establishing campaign participation credit, campaign streamers, and assault-landing credit (arrowhead device)

See paragraphs 7–17, 7–18, 7–19, and 7–23 for criteria and guidance on establishing CPC, campaign streamers, war service streamers, and assault-landing credit.

B–3. Unit citation and campaign participation credit registers

a. The HRC, ADB website contains separate registers of unit citations and CPC for all affected units at <https://www.hrc.army.mil/tagd/unitawards>. These registers are arranged as follows:

- (1) Service during World War I, World War II and the Korean War:
 - (a) Campaign participation credits.
 - (b) Assault-landing credit.
 - (c) Distinguished Unit Citation (re-designated as PUC (Army) in 1966).
 - (d) PUCs.
 - (e) MUCs.
 - (f) Foreign unit decorations.
 - (g) USAF Outstanding Unit Citations.
 - (h) Army of Occupation credits.
 - (i) Berlin Airlift credit.
- (2) Unit citation and campaign participation through September 1987.
 - (a) Campaign participation credits.
 - (b) Assault landing credits.
 - (c) PUCs.
 - (d) Joint Meritorious Unit Awards.
 - (e) Valorous Unit Awards.
 - (f) Navy Unit Commendations.
 - (g) MUCs.
 - (h) Air Force Outstanding Unit Awards.
 - (i) Air Force Excellence Awards.
 - (j) ASUAs.
 - (k) Foreign Unit Citations.
 - (l) Berlin Lift Credit.
- (3) Unit campaign and participation since 1987.

- (a) Campaign participation credits.
- (b) Assault landing credits.
- (c) PUCs.
- (d) Joint Meritorious Unit Awards.
- (e) Valorous Unit Awards.
- (f) Navy Unit Commendations.
- (g) MUCs.
- (h) Air Force Outstanding Unit Awards.
- (i) Air Force Excellence Awards.
- (j) ASUAs.
- (k) Foreign Unit Citations.

b. Unit commanders and military records custodians are encouraged to use registers in conjunction with personnel records to determine and confirm entitlement of individual Servicemembers to wear the insignia pertinent to each type of unit recognition. All verified entitlements will be entered into the AMHRR of individuals concerned per AR 600–8–104.

c. Individuals or units with questions or attempting to verify past unit awards or CPC may use the registers described in this paragraph or contact the Center for Military History to verify the official lineage and honors of that unit.

d. Inquiry instructions for individuals or units with questions regarding pending unit awards is available on the ADB website. Inquiries should be directed to: usarmy.knox.hrc.mbx.tagd-awards@mail.mil.

Appendix C

Department of Defense and Department of the Army Approved Humanitarian Service Medal Operations

C–1. Department of Defense and Department of the Army approved Humanitarian Service Medal operations

Table C–1 lists DOD and DA approved HSM operations.

Table C–1 Department of Defense and Department of the Army approved Humanitarian Service Medals operations		
Operations	Inclusive dates	Geographical area
Evacuation of Laos	1 April – 15 August 1975	Laos ¹ .
New Life/New Arrivals	1 April – 20 December 1975	Guam; Fort Chafee, AR; and Fort Indiantown Gap, PA.
Baby Lift	4 April – 9 May 1975 29 April – 7 May 1975	Vietnam Presidio of San Francisco, CA; Fort Benning, GA; and Fort Lewis, WA.
Eagle Pull	12 April 1975	Cambodia, Thailand and contiguous waters.
Frequent Wind	29 – 30 April 1975	Vietnam and contiguous waters.
Guatemala Earthquake	4 February – 30 June 1976	Guatemala.
Lion Assist	7 May – 4 June 1976	Italy.
Typhoon Pamela Disaster Relief	21 May – 15 June 1976	Guam.
Teton Dam Disaster Relief	5 – 9 June 1976	ID.
Beirut Evacuation	20 June – 27 July 1976	Lebanon.
Big Thompson Flood Disaster	31 July – 3 August 1976	CO.
Bolivia Commercial Air Disaster	13 – 21 October 1976	Bolivia.
Turkey Earthquake Disaster	24 November 1976 – 22 January 1977	Van, Turkey.
Eniwetok Radiological Cleanup	24 January 1977 – 15 April 1980	Eniwetok, Marshall Islands ² .
Snow-Go	30 January – 8 February 1977	Buffalo, NY and nine western counties in NY.
Port-au-Prince Disaster Relief	22 March – 1 June 1977	Haiti.
Canary Islands	28 – 30 March 1977	Canary Islands.
Commercial Aircraft Disaster	28 March – 22 April 1977	Dover Air Force Base, DE.
Appalachian Flood Relief	6 April – 30 June 1977	KY, VA, and WV.
Johnstown Flood Relief	20 July – 16 August 1977	Johnstown, PA.
North Carolina Flood Relief	6 November – 21 December 1977	North, east, and south of Asheville, NC.
Washington State Flood Relief	2 December 1977 – 31 January 1978	State of WA.
Snow Blow/Snow Blow II	26 January – 18 February 1978	MA, RI, NH, ME, OH, IN, MI, and CT.
Naples Relief	18 – 21 April 1978	Naples, Italy.
Zaire Airlift	19 – 27 May 1978	Zaire.
Operation Boat People – U.S.S. REASONER (FF 1063)	7 Jun 1978	
Operation Boat People --U.S.S. FLASHER (SSN 631)	14 Jul 1978	
Texas Flood Relief	3 – 15 August 1978	Southwest TX.

Table C–1
Department of Defense and Department of the Army approved Humanitarian Service Medals operations—Continued

Operations	Inclusive dates	Geographical area
Operation Boat People – U.S.S. FRANCIS HAMMOND (FF 1067)	9 – 14 August 1978	
Operation Boat People – U.S.S. WHIPPLE (FF 1062)	22 August 1978	
Jonestown, Guyana Disaster Relief	20 November – 20 December 1978	Guyana and Dover Air Force Base, DE.
Sri Lanka Disaster Relief	27 November – 13 December 1978	Sri Lanka.
Louisiana Tornado Disaster Relief	3 – 31 December 1978	LA.
Iran Rescue & Evacuation	8 December 1978 – 20 February 1979	Iran ¹ .
Illinois Snow Removal	19 – 15 January 1979	Northern IL.
Mississippi Tornado Flood Relief	8 April – 9 July 1979	Jackson, MS.
Wichita Falls and Vernon, Texas Flood Relief	10 – 21 April 1979	Northwest TX.
Red River of the North Flood Relief	17 April – 2 May 1979	MN.
Nicaragua Evacuation (Noncombatants)	11 June – 31 July 1979	Nicaragua.
Wyoming Tornado Disaster Relief	16 – 19 July 1979	Cheyenne, WY.
Operation Boat People	21 July 1979 – 30 June 1984	Southeast Asia.
Graves Registration Effort	10 August – 15 September 1979	Panama.
Jamaican Disaster Relief	14 August – 23 December 1979	Jamaica.
Dominica Disaster Relief	31 August – 30 November 1979	Dominica.
Dominican Republic Disaster Relief	1 September – 26 October 1979	Dominican Republic.
Colombia Earthquake Relief	13 – 30 December 1979	Tumaco, Colombia.
Hurricane Frederick Relief	12 September 1979 – 23 February 1980	AL.
Gallup Indian Medical Center Relief	3 October 1979 – 15 April 1980	Gallup, NM.
Indochinese Refugee Relief, Thailand Phase	26 October 1979 – 30 April 1980	Thailand.
Majuro Atoll Disaster Relief	27 November 1979 – 8 January 1980	Marshall Islands.
Nicaragua Disaster Relief	17 December 1979 – 10 March 1980	Nicaragua.
Azores Earthquake Disaster Relief	1 – 15 January 1980	Azores.
San Bernardino Flood/Mud Slide Disaster	8 February – 15 March 1980	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, and Ventura Counties, CA.
Liberian Assistance (U.S. Military Mission, Libera)	12 April – 22 May 1980	Liberia.
Costa Rica	21 – 27 April 1980	Costa Rica.
Iran Hostage Rescue	24 – 25 April 1980	Iran.
Cuban Refugee Resettlement	27 April 1980 – 1 July 1985	Florida Straits.
Mount St. Helens Volcano Relief	18 May 1980 – 1 July 1985	States of WA ¹ .
Nebraska Tornado Relief	3 – 18 June 1980	Grand Island, NE.
Haiti Hurricane Relief	6 – 21 August 1980	Haiti.
Mississippi Hurricane Relief	12 – 22 September 1980	MS.

Table C–1
Department of Defense and Department of the Army approved Humanitarian Service Medals operations—Continued

Operations	Inclusive dates	Geographical area
Haitian Refugee Resettlement	23 September 1980 – 30 April 1982	Puerto Rico.
Algeria Earthquake Disaster Relief	12 – 21 October 1980	Algeria.
Italy Earthquake Disaster Relief	26 November – 7 December 1980	Italy.
Typhoon Dinah Disaster Relief	26 November – 13 December 1980	Saipan.
Federal Aviation Agency Air Traffic Controller Support	3 August 1981 – 1 July 1983	United States.
San Francisco Bay Area Flood Relief	4 January – 12 March 1982	CA.
Air Florida Crash Recovery	13 – 27 January 1982	District of Columbia.
Indiana Flood Relief	19 – 21 March 1982	Fort Wayne, IN.
Texas Tornado Disaster Relief	25 – 29 April 1982	Paris, TX.
Chiriqui River Bridge Disaster Relief	21 May – 2 July 1982	Panama.
Lebanon Evacuation	23 – 25 June 1982	Lebanon.
Tunisia Flood Relief	2 November 1982 – 22 April 1983	Tunisia.
Hurricane Iwa Relief	25 – 29 November 1982	HI ³ .
Illinois Tornado Disaster Relief	2 – 12 December 1982	New Baden, IL.
Mississippi River Flood	2 December 1982 – 30 June 1983	Lower Valley Mississippi (AR, IL, KY, LA, MS, MO, and TN).
Southeast Missouri Flood Relief	3 – 10 December 1982 and 21 – 22 December 1982	Southeast MO.
Yemen, Arab Republic Earthquake Disaster	17 – 29 December 1982	Yemen.
California Flood Relief	24 January – 15 July 1983	CA.
Medical Support to Central America	9 February 1983 – 25 May 1984	El Salvador.
Fiji Islands Cyclone Disaster Relief	9 – 26 March 1983	Viti Levu, Fiji Islands.
Colombia Earthquake Disaster Relief	31 March – 8 April 1983	Popayan, Colombia.
Utah Flood Relief	30 April 1983 – 1 July 1984	UT.
Coalinga Earthquake Relief	2 – 18 May 1983	Coalinga, CA ⁴ .
Peru Flood Relief	26 June – 1 July 1983	Piura, Peru.
Costa Rica Earthquake Disaster Relief	5 – 13 July 1983	San Isidro de General, Costa Rica.
Truk Island Cholera Epidemic	7 September – 12 December 1983	Federated States of Micronesia.
Turkey Earthquake Disaster Relief	31 October – 14 November 1983	Turkey.
Emergency Animal Disease Eradication Relief	10 November 1983 – 12 March 1984	PA, VA, and NJ.
Agalega Islands Cyclone Disaster Relief	13 December 1983	Agalega Islands, Maritius.
Beirut, Lebanon (Noncombatant Evacuation)	10 – 12 February 1984	Beirut, Lebanon.
North Carolina Tornado Disaster Relief	28 March – 19 April 1984	NC.
Wisconsin Tornado Disaster Relief	8 June 1984	Barnveld, WI.

Table C–1
Department of Defense and Department of the Army approved Humanitarian Service Medals operations—Continued

Operations	Inclusive dates	Geographical area
Eastern Nebraska Flood	13 June – 15 September 1984	NE.
Operation INTENSE LOOK	8 August – 1 October 1984	Suez Canal and Red Sea.
Hurricane Diana Relief Operation	10 September – 8 October 1984	NC.
South Korea Flood Relief	29 – 30 September 1984	South Korea.
Preventive Medicine Operation	21 April – 14 May 1985	Somalia.
Mali Raft Famine Relief Operation	23 May – 31 October 1985	Gao, Mali.
Central Pennsylvania Tornado Relief Operation	31 May – 1 June 1985	Mercer County, PA.
Wyoming Flood Relief Operation	1–5 August 1985	Cheyenne, WY.
Hurricane Elena Relief Operation	29 August – 8 September 1985	MS.
Mexico City Earthquake	19 September – 4 October 1985	Mexico City, Mexico.
Puerto Rico Flood Disaster Relief	6 – 21 October 1985	Puerto Rico.
Virginia Flood Relief Operation	4 – 25 November 1985	VA.
West Virginia Flood Relief	5 – 28 November 1985	WV.
Colombia Disaster Relief Operation	16 November – 20 December 1985	Colombia.
California Flood Relief Operation	14 February – 6 March 1986	CA.
Western Nevada Flood Relief Operation	17 – 21 February 1986	NV.
Typhoon Namu	27 – 29 May 1986	Solomon Islands.
Lake Nos, Cameroon Disaster Relief Operation	25 August – 26 September 1986	Cameroon.
Northern Illinois Flood Relief	29 September – 1 October 1986	IL.
El Salvador Earthquake Disaster Relief Operation	10 – 20 October 1986	El Salvador.
Typhoon Kim Relief Operation	3 – 23 December 1986	Saipan, Commonwealth of Northern Marianna Islands.
Babuyan Island Relief Operation	15 – 19 December 1986	Philippines.
Typhoon Tusi Relief Operation	24 January – 8 March 1987	American Samoa.
Cyclone Uma Disaster Relief	13 – 18 February 1987	Republic of Vanuatu.
Ecuador Earthquake Disaster Relief Operation	5 March – 5 April 1987	Ecuador.
Kum-Gang Valley Flood Relief	15 – 26 July 1987	South Korea.
Operation FIREBREAK 1987	5 – 15 September 1987	Western United States.
Operation Pocket Planner	November 1987	United States
Typhoon Nina Relief Operation	25 November – 21 December 1987	Turk, Micronesia.
Tropical Cyclone Anne	16 – 19 January 1988	Solomon Islands.
Costa Rica Flood Relief Operation	31 January – 5 February 1988	Costa Rica.
Operation FIREBREAK 1988	31 January – 5 February 1988	Western United States.
Greenland Sledge Dog Relief	9 February – 29 April 1988	Greenland.
Pakistan Ammunition Depot Relief	10 April – 18 May 1988	Pakistan.
South Dakota Forest Fire	26 – 30 July 1988	SD.
Burma Evacuation of U.S. Persons	15 August – 30 September 1988	Burma.

Table C–1
Department of Defense and Department of the Army approved Humanitarian Service Medals operations—Continued

Operations	Inclusive dates	Geographical area
Inner Passage 88 (Sudan)	25 August – 10 September 1988	Sudan.
Hurricane Gilbert Disaster Relief	24 September – 1 October 1988	United States.
Costa Rica Flood Relief Operation	28 October – 3 November 1988	Costa Rica.
Operation SAFE PASSAGE Afghan Refugees	1989 – 1990	See note 8.
Grand Forks Flood Relief	7 – 13 April 1989	NE.
Grosse Tete Tornado Relief Operation	8 – 16 June 1989	Grosse Tete, LA.
Soviet Burn Victims	9 – 23 June 1989	Soviet Union.
United Airlines Flight 232 Crash	19 – 20 July 1989	Sioux City, IA.
Typhoon July Flood Relief	25 – 27 July 1989	South Korea.
Operation FIREBREAK 1989	28 July – 25 August 1989	Western United States.
Ethiopian Search and Rescue Mission	9 – 23 August 1989	Ethiopia ⁵ .
Evacuation of U.S. Embassy Beirut	6 September 1989	Beirut, Lebanon.
Hurricane Hugo	18 September – 31 October 1989	SC, NC, KY, Virgin Islands, and Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.
California Earthquake Relief Operation	17 October – 13 December 1989	San Francisco, CA ⁷ .
Huntsville Tornado Relief Operation	15 – 30 November 1989	Huntsville, AL.
Islands of Basco and Ibayat, Batanes Province	12 – 21 December 1989	Philippines.
American Samoa Disaster Relief	2 February – 21 March 1990	American Samoa.
Operations ATLAS RAIL	3 February – 19 May 1990	Southern Tunisia.
Western Samoa Relief Operation	8 February – 2 March 1990	Western Samoa.
Alabama Flood Relief Operation	16 March – 4 April 1990	AL.
Operation AMIGO	13 – 19 May 1990	Honduras.
Island of Luzon Earthquake	16 July – 18 September 1990	Luzon.
Evacuation of Kuwait and Iraq	6 August – 30 September 1990	Amman, Jordan.
Operation SHARP EDGE	5 – 25 August 1990	Liberia.
Operation FIREBREAK 1990	9 – 21 August 1990	CA and OR.
Joliet/Will County, Illinois Tornado	28 – 29 August 1990	Joliet/Will County, IL.
Korean Flood Relief Operation	11 – 12 September 1990	South Korea.
Okefenokee Wildfire Operation	30 September – 15 October 1990	Okefenokee Swamp, GA.
Western Washington Floods	24–26 November 1990	Western WA State.
Kuwait Reconstruction Effort	26 February – 1 December 1991	Kuwait.
Combined Joint Task Force PROVIDE COMFORT (first increment)	5 April – 14 June 1991	Northern Iraq and Turkey.
Costa Rican Disaster Relief	22 April – 3 May 1991	Costa Rica.
Panama Earthquake Relief Operation	22 April – 4 May 1991	Bocas de Toro, Panama or San Jose, Costa Rica.
Operation SEA ANGEL	10 May – 13 June 1991	Bangladesh.
Combined Joint Task Force PROVIDE COMFORT	14 June 1991 – 15 April 1992	Northern Iraq and Kuwait.

Table C–1
Department of Defense and Department of the Army approved Humanitarian Service Medals operations—Continued

Operations	Inclusive dates	Geographical area
(second increment)		
Operation Humanitarian Assistance in Angola	12 September 1991 – 1 June 1992	Angola.
Joint Task Force Guantanamo Bay (first increment)	22 November 1991 – 31 January 1992	Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
Tropical Storm Zelda Relief Operation	6 December 1991 – 22 February 1992	Marshall Islands.
Tropical Cyclone Val Task Force Balm Restore	13 – 25 December 1991	American Samoa.
Operation PROVIDE HOPE	1 February – 30 April 1992	Russia.
Joint Task Force Guantanamo Bay (second increment)	1 February – 30 April 1992	Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
Operation DEPREM in Turkey	14 – 20 March 1992	Erzincan, Turkey.
Mount Etna Volcano Disaster	11 – 25 April 1992	Sicily.
Combined Joint Task Force Provide Comfort (third increment)	16 April 1992 – 31 July 1993	Northern Iraq, Kuwait, and Turkey.
Joint Task Force Guantanamo (third increment)	1 May – 30 June 1992	Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
Operation Baker Mifanilla II	10 July – 27 July 1992	Madagascar.
Operation PROVIDE HOPE (On-site Inspection Agency Department of State)	1 – 31 August 1992 and 1 October – 30 April 1993	Commonwealth of Independent States.
Joint Task Force Provide Relief	18 August – 4 December 1992	Somalia and Kenya.
Hurricane Andrew Disaster Relief Operation	23 August – 10 November 1992 26 August – 8 October 1992	FL. LA.
Joint Task Force, Marianas	28 August – 19 September 1992	Marianas.
Typhoon Omar Recovery Effort	28 August – 19 September 1992	Guam.
Operation HURRICANE INIKI Response	12 September – 8 November 1992	HI.
Operation PROVIDE HOPE (final increment)	1 October 1992 – 30 April 1993	Russia.
Joint Task Force Provide Refuge	11 February – 11 March 1993	Kwajalein, Republic of the Marshall Islands.
Operation Ecuador Relief	29 March – May 1993	Ecuador.
Mississippi River Flood Operation	9 July – 20 August 1993	IL, IA, MO, NE, WI, KS, and SD.
Operation Bridge Lift	20 July – 20 August 1993	Kathmandu, Nepal.
Cambodian Demining Operation	1 August 1993 – 30 September 1995	Cambodia.
Northridge Earthquake Relief Operation	17 January – 25 February 1994	Northridge, CA.
Joint Task Force 160 Operation SEA SIGNAL	20 May 1994 – 15 April 1996	Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
Colombia Earthquake Relief Effort	6 June – 28 June 1994	Colombia.
Southeast Flood Disaster Relief	7 July – 19 August 1994 8 – 28 August 1994 8 – 16 July 1994	GA. AL. FL.
Joint Task Force Support Hope	20 July – 7 October 1994	Rwanda.
Joint Task Force Suriname	19 August – 31 October 1994	Suriname.

Table C–1
Department of Defense and Department of the Army approved Humanitarian Service Medals operations—Continued

Operations	Inclusive dates	Geographical area
Joint Task Force Safe Haven	26 August 1994 – 3 March 1995	Panama.
Joint Task Force 180, 190, and Multina- tional Forces Operation UPHOLD/RESTORE DEMOCRACY	10 September 1994 – 31 March 1995	Haiti.
Kobe Earthquake Relief Operation	17 January – 7 March 1995	Kobe, Japan.
Oklahoma City Bombing Disaster Relief Operation	19 April – 3 May 1995	Oklahoma City, OK.
Joint Special Operations Task Eritrea and Ethiopia	30 May – 30 September 1995	Eritrea and Ethiopia.
Russia Relief Operation	13 June – 17 October 1995	Vladivostok, Russia.
Joint Task Force Prompt Return	12 July – 10 August 1995	Wake Island, Mid Pacific.
Hurricane Marilyn Disaster Relief Opera- tion	16 September – 1 October 1995 16 September – 31 October 1995	Puerto Rico. Virgin Islands.
Laotian Demining Operation	1 October 1995 – 30 September 1996	Laos.
Cambodian Demining Operation	1 October 1995 – 30 September 1996	Cambodia.
Hurricane Opal Disaster Relief Operation	4 – 13 October 1995	AL and FL.
Joint Task Force Assured	8 April – 12 August 1996	Liberia.
Wildland Fire Fighting Support Operation	12 August – 11 September 1996	CA and OR.
Hurricane Fran Disaster Relief Operation	5 – 13 September 1996	NC.
Joint Task Force Operation Pacific Haven	15 September 1996 – 30 April 1997	Guam.
Operations QUICK TRANSIT I, II, and III	16 September – 15 December 1996	Iraq.
Operation PACIFIC BRIDGE	29 September 1996 – 7 April 1997	Koror, Republic of Palau.
Laotian Demining Operation	1 October 1996 – 30 September 1999	Laos.
Cambodian Demining Operation	1 October 1996 – 30 September 2001	Cambodia.
Operation Combined Joint Force MARATHON PACIFIC	10 October – 21 November 1996	Wake Island.
Ecuadoran Rescue Misión	24 – 31 October 1996	Manta, Ecuador.
Western U.S. Floods 1997 Disaster Relief Operation	4 January – 24 February 1997 4 January – 6 February 1997 4 January – 20 February 1997	CA. NV. ID.
Snow Blow 1997 Disaster Relief Operation	12 January – 7 February 1997 10 January – 7 February 1997	ND. SD.
North Central U.S. Floods Disaster Relief Operation	7 April – 3 June 1997 7 April – 6 May 1997 9 April – 29 April 1997	North Dakota. South Dakota. Minnesota.
Grenada Drought Operation	25 April – 23 June 1997	Martinique, Grenada.
Eritrea/Ethiopia Demining Operation	5 June – 25 July 1997	Eritrea and Ethiopia.
Korean Airlines Flight 801	6 – 23 August 1997	Guam.
Indonesian Forest Fire Relief	17 October – 4 December 1997	Indonesia.
Super Typhoon Paka Relief Effort	17 December 1997 – 24 January 1998	Guam.

Table C–1
Department of Defense and Department of the Army approved Humanitarian Service Medals operations—Continued

Operations	Inclusive dates	Geographical area
Northeastern U.S. Ice Crisis 1998 Disaster Relief Operation	10 – 30 January 1998 13 – 21 January 1998	NY. ME.
Sao Miguel Relief Operation	19 March – 20 June 1998	Azores.
Ecuador El Nino Disaster Relief Effort	9 – 24 May 1998	Ecuador.
Republic of Yemen Demining Operation	15 May – 15 December 1998	Republic of Yemen.
Joint Task Force Nobel Obelisk	25 May – 6 June 1998	Freetown, Sierra Leone.
Operation SAFE DEPARTURE	6 – 7 June 1998	Asmara, Eritrea.
Joint Task Force-Kenya for Operation RESOLUTE RESPONSE	7 – 31 August 1998	Kenya.
Evacuation Operations in the Democratic Republic of Congo	8 – 17 August 1998	Republic of Congo.
Operation AIR ANGEL 1998	9 – 23 September 1998	Bangladesh.
Operation SHADOW EXPRESS	20 September – 10 October 1998	Liberia.
Joint Task Force Full Provider	25 September – 1 November 1998	Puerto Rico, Dominican Republic, Haiti.
Hurricane Georges Disaster Relief	25 September – 1 November 1998	Puerto Rico, Dominican Republic, and Haiti.
Operation TEMPEST GUARDIAN (Hurricane Georges)	26 September – 10 October 1998	MS.
Central and South Texas Floods	21 October – 13 November 1998	Central and South TX.
Hurricane Mitch Disaster Relief Operation in Central America	28 October 1998 – 30 September 1999	Central America.
Thailand Demining Operation	1 January 1999 – 30 September 2001	Thailand.
Clarksville Tornado Relief Operation	17 – 26 January 1999	Clarksville, TN.
Alpine Rescue Operation	24 – 28 February 1999	Paznaun Valley, Austria.
Republic of Yemen Demining	15 March – 30 June 1999	Republic of Yemen.
Operation SHINING HOPE	3 April – 5 June 1999	Albania, Macedonia.
Operation PROVIDE REFUGE	1 May – 31 July 1999	Fort Dix, NJ.
West Point Military Reservation Fire	28 July – 16 August 1999	West Point, NY.
Operation AVID RESPONSE	17 August – 11 September 1999	Western Turkey.
Kingdom of Jordan Demining Operation	13 September – 14 December 1999	Kingdom of Jordan.
Hurricane Floyd Disaster Relief	15 September – 9 November 1999	NC.
Operation STABILIZE	16 September 1999 – 23 February 2000	East Timor.
Operation Joint Task Force ATLAS RESPONSE	18 February – 27 March 2000	Botswana, Mozambique, South Africa, and Mozambique.
Operation FIERY RELIEF in the Republic of the Philippines	3 – 7 March 2000	Republic of Philippines.
Kingdom of Jordan Demining Operation	15 June – 15 August 2000	Kingdom of Jordan. ⁶
Western U.S. Wildland Fires	13 July – 24 September 2000	MT and ID.
Belize Hurricane Relief Operation	4 – 8 October 2000	Belize.
El Salvador Earthquake Relief Operation	14 January – 28 February 2001	El Salvador.
Indian Earthquake Relief Operation	26 January – 19 February 2001	India.
Oman Demining Operation	1 March – 10 May 2001	Oman.

Table C–1
Department of Defense and Department of the Army approved Humanitarian Service Medals operations—Continued

Operations	Inclusive dates	Geographical area
Djibouti Demining Operation	1 March – 11 May 2001	Djibouti.
U.S. Support Group East Timor	1 March 2001 – 31 December 2002	East Timor.
Egypt Demining Operation	2 June – 9 August 2001	Egypt.
Task Force Avid Recovery	19 February – 15 April 2002	Lagos, Nigeria.
La Plata, Maryland Tornado Relief Operation	2 – 12 May 2002	La Plata, MD ⁹ .
Typhoon Chata'an Relief Operation	2 July – 11 October 2002	Micronesia ⁹ .
Operation AUTUMN RETURN	22 September – 4 October 2002	Ghana and Cote D'Ivoire, West Africa.
Operation SHEPARD SENTRY	29 October – 3 November 2002	Central African Republic.
Super Typhoon Pongsona Relief	8 – 31 December 2002	Island of Guam ⁹ .
Joint Special Operations Task Force SHINING EXPRESS	7 – 20 June 2003	Monrovia, Liberia ⁹ .
Joint Task Force, Liberia	25 July – 15 October 2003	Liberia.
Operation SECURE TOMORROW	15 March – 25 June 2004	Port-au-Prince, Haiti ⁹ .
Operation UNIFIED ASSISTANCE - Tsunami Relief Effort	1 December 2004	Indonesia, Bangkok, Utaphao, and Phuket, Thailand, and Okinawa, Japan ⁹ .
Joint Task Force New Horizons	15 February – 15 May 2005	Haiti
Hurricane Katrina and Rita	29 August – 13 October 2005	AL, LA, MS, and TX.
Iowa Disaster Relief Efforts	25 May – 15 July 2008	IA
Operation ASSURED DELIVERY	14 August – 10 September 2008	Tbilisi, Georgia - formally of Russia ⁹ .
Hurricanes Gustav and Ike	1 September – 25 September 2008	LA and TX.
Kentucky Severe Winter Storm	28 January – 24 February 2009	KY
Pakistan Displaced Persons Crisis	12 May – 18 June 2009	Northwest Frontier Province, Pakistan
Operation PACIFIC WAVE	29 September – 10 October 2009	American Samoa
Joint Task Force Bravo	11 – 23 November 2009	El Salvador
UNIFIED RESPONSE- Haiti Earthquake Relief Effort	13 January 2010 – 4 February 2010	Port-au-Prince, Haiti
Disaster Relief in Chile	6 – 29 March 2010	Cities of Angol, Santiago, and Talcahuano, Chile
Disaster Relief in Guatemala	26 May – 7 June 2010	Guatemala
Pakistan Flooding Relief Operations	31 July – 15 December 2010	Country of Pakistan to include its territorial waters.
Operation(s) TOMODACHI/PACIFIC PASSAGE/PACIFIC HOMECOMING	11 March – 31 May 2011	Japan
Republic of Thailand Flood Relief Efforts	15 October – 5 November 2011 13 November – 3 December 2011	Thailand
Operations in Montenegro	19 February – 2 March 2012	Montenegro
Task Force Hurricane Sandy Response	29 October – 25 November 2012	NY, NJ
III Marine Expeditionary Force Forward Command Element - Republic of the Philippines Relief Efforts - Typhoon Pablo	8 December – 15 December 2012	Philippines

Table C–1
Department of Defense and Department of the Army approved Humanitarian Service Medals operations—Continued

Operations	Inclusive dates	Geographical area
Republic of the Philippine’s Relief Efforts (Operation Damayan)	10 November – 1 December 2013	Philippines
Colorado Flooding Operation (Operation Centennial Raging Waters)	13 – 20 September 2013	CO
Government of Slovenia Assistance (Operations Urgent Response)	7 – 12 February 2014	Slovenia
Washington Wild Land Fires	16 August 2015 – 14 September 2015	WA
Tropical Storm Hanna, Honduras	29 – 30 October 2014	Honduras
U.S. Embassy Evacuation, Juba, South Sudan	18 December 2014 – 1 February 2014	South Sudan
Hurricane Matthew	4 – 19 October 2016	Haiti, Cuba, Jamaica and Cayman Islands to include the air and sea space

Note:

¹ Any geographical location from which direct support was provided.

² By-name eligibility listings were published for this operation. Individuals not listed who claim meritorious direct participation should submit evidence of such through command channels to the Director, Defense Threat Reduction Agency, 6200 Meade Road, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060–5264, for determination. Servicemembers involved in surveys and planning visits on Eniwetok Atoll between 1 April 1975 and 23 June 1977 are eligible. These individuals should write to the Director, Defense Threat Reduction Agency, through channels for confirmation of eligibility.

³ Soldiers assigned to the 25th Infantry Division and other U.S. Army Pacific units are not eligible for award of the HSM.

⁴ Awarded only to participating members of the California National Guard and the USMC.

⁵ Search and rescue for deceased Congressman Mickey Leland.

⁶ The areas of operation include: The Canyon Creek Fire in the Lewis and Clark National Forest; Southwest of Augusta, MT and the airfield in Augusta, MT; Yellowstone National Park, WY; MT and ID and within 10 nautical miles of the Park; Grand Teton National Forest, WY; Boise, ID; Great Falls, ID; and Bozeman, MT.

⁷ Awarded only to individuals who performed assistance in the civilian community, not military installations.

⁸ Inclusive dates and location are classified. Supporting documentation maintained by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

⁹ The award of the HSM is approved only for those Servicemembers contained in the by-name listing provided by the Joint Staff. A copy of the by-name listing is maintained by all ACOMs.

C–2. Determination of eligibility

Determination of eligibility for award of the HSM is delegated to the commander having operational control over the military assistance being provided in the humanitarian act or operation. This authority may not be delegated below COL/O–6 level commander.

Appendix D

Foreign Badges

D–1. Foreign badges

Foreign badges authorized for acceptance and wear on the Army uniform are shown in table D–1.

D–2. Newly authorized badges

Foreign badges approved since the publication of the regulation will be available on the HRC, ADB website at <https://www.hrc.army.mil/site/active/tagd/awards/index.htm>.

Table D–1 Foreign badges		
Country	Badge	Notes
Afghanistan	Afghanistan Ministry of Defense Flight Insignia Badge	See note 1 (token acceptance only).
	Afghanistan National Army Flight Wings Badge	See note 1 (token acceptance only).
Algeria	Algerian Parachutist Badge	
Argentina	Argentina Army Parachutist Badge	See note 1 (token acceptance only).
	Argentina Federal Special Operations Group (of the Argentine Police)	
	Argentina Aviator Badge	See note 1 (token acceptance only).
	Argentina Army Commando Badge	
	Argentina Army Mountain Expert Badge	Enlisted only.
	Argentina Observer Crew Wings	
	Argentina Army Pilot Qualification Badge	Officers only.
	Argentina Army Command and Staff Course Graduation Badge	
Australia	Australian Army Sniper Badge	See note 1 (token acceptance only).
	Royal Australian Air Dispatch Badge	
	Royal Australian Parachutist Badge	(Awarded to pilot, nonpilot officer aircrew, and loadmasters). See note 1 (token acceptance only). General, Commandos, Special Air Service, and 3d Battalion.
	Chief of Australian Army Commendation Badge	
	Australian Army Pilot Badge (also known as the Army Flying Badge)	
Austria	Australian Army Commando Parachute Badge	
	Royal Australian Army Chief of General Staff Commendation Badge	
	Austrian Armed Forces High Alpine Badge	Seal on certificate must contain the Word “Bundesministerium”; Bronze, silver, and gold. See note 1 (token acceptance only). Bronze, silver, and gold.
	Austrian Armed Forces Sports Badge	
	Austrian Police Alpine Badge	See note 1 (token acceptance only). Gold.
	Austrian Parachutist Badge	
	Austrian Aviator Badge	
	Austrian Army Mountain Guide Badge	
Austria	Austrian Marksmanship Badge	
	Austrian Shooting Performance Badge	
Bahrain	Bahrain Defence Force Parachutist Badge	
Bangladesh	Bangladesh Parachutist Badge	See note 1 (token acceptance only).
Belarus	Parachutist’s Insignia of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Belarus	
Belgium	Belgian Armed Forces Parachutist Badge	See note 1 (token acceptance only). Must make 2 jumps with issuing nation.
	Belgian Commando Badge	
	Belgian Military Physical Fitness Badge	See note 1 (token acceptance only). There is no badge.
	Belgian Military Parachutist A–Award	
	Belgian Military Parachutist B–Award	
Belgium	Belgian Military High Altitude Operational Free Fall Award	
	Belgian Military High Altitude Operational Free Fall Award	
Benin	Beninois Parachutist Badge	

Table D–1
Foreign badges—Continued

Country	Badge	Notes
Bolivia	Bolivian Army Parachutist Badge Bolivian Jump Master Badge	
Botswana	Botswana Defence Force Parachutist Badge	
Brazil	Brazilian Jungle Fighter Badge Brazilian Parachutist Badge Brazilian Command and General Staff (ECEME) Badge Brazilian Mountaineering Badge Brazilian Airmobile Operations Course Insignia Brazilian Advanced Mountain Badge	Officers only; must complete both years of 2-year course. Officers – gold, Enlisted – silver. See note 1 (token acceptance only).
Bulgaria	Bulgarian Military Parachutist Badge	
Burma	Myanmar Army Parachutist Insignia	
Cambodia	Cambodian Parachute Badge Cambodian Crew Chief Badge	Basic, Jumpmaster, Freefall. See note 1 (token acceptance only).
Canada	Canadian Forces Aircrew Flying Badge-Pilot Canadian Parachutist Badge Canadian Combat Diver Badge	Officers only.
Chad	Chadian Parachute Badge	
Chile	Chilean Paratrooper Badge Chilean Close Quarters Combat Badge Chilean Grupo de Policia Especial (G.O.P.E.) Parachutist Badge Chilean Parachutist Badge Chilean Air Force Jumpmaster Parachutist Badge Chilean Mountain Skill Badge Chilean Tactical Diver Badge	 Soldier must graduate from the 9-month tactical diver course; otherwise See note 1 (token acceptance only)
China	Chinese Parachutist Badge Republic of China Armed Policy Command Badge Republic of China Army Emblem	Includes the Republic of Taiwan.
Colombia	Colombian Army Military Police Badge Category "A" Expert Colombian Command and General Staff College Badge Colombian Parachutist Badge Colombian Freefall Military Parachutist Badge Colombian Army Ranger Badge Colombian Non-Commissioned Officer Badge Colombian Jungle Commando Badge Colombian Basic Military Police Award Colombian Special Forces Badge Colombian Rigger Badge Colombian Urban Commando Badge Colombian Dive Badge Colombian Military Police Course Decoration	Officers only. Basic, Distinguished, and Expert. Enlisted only. Class 1, 2, Master.
Costa Rica	Costa Rican Parachutist Badge	Badge being developed, only certificate issued.
Croatia	Croatian Military Parachutist Badge	
Czech Republic	Czech Senior Service College Breast Badge Czech Parachutist Badge Czech Military Badge of Efficiency Czech Airborne Wings Czech Badge of the BRNO Military Academy	Officers only who complete the year long course. 1 st , 2d, and 3d Degree Officers only.

Table D–1
Foreign badges—Continued

Country	Badge	Notes
Denmark	Royal Danish Army Patrol Tab Royal Danish Parachutist Badge Royal Danish Marksmanship Badge Danish Contingent March Medal Royal Danish First Aid Skill Badge	Bronze, silver, and gold. See note 1 (token acceptance only). See note 1 (token acceptance only).
Djibouti	Djiboutian Parachutist Badge	
Dominican Republic	Dominican Air Force Parachute Insignia Dominican Republic Military Instructor's Badge Dominican Republic Cazadores Tab Dominican Republic Parachutist Badge	See note 1 (token acceptance only). See note 1 (token acceptance only).
Ecuador	Ecuadorian Andinismo Badge Ecuadorean Military Intelligence Badge Ecuadorean Parachutist Badge Ecuadorean Parche de Curso de Selva (Jungle School Tab) Ecuadorean Special Operations Badge	See note 1 (token acceptance only). Must make 3 jumps with issuing nation.
Egypt	Egyptian Parachutist Badge Egyptian Commando Badge Egyptian Engineer Badge Egyptian Aviator Wings Badge Egyptian Scuba Badge	See note 1 (token acceptance only). See note 1 (token acceptance only).
El Salvador	El Salvadorian Air Force Aviation Badge El Salvadorian Combat Badge El Salvadorian Parachutist Badge El Salvadorian Rigger Badge El Salvadorian HALO Parachute Badge El Salvadorian Military Freefall Parachute Wings El Salvadorian Military Intelligence Badge	Officers only.
Estonia	Estonian Military Parachutist Wings	Must make 5 jumps with issuing nation.
Ethiopia	Ethiopian Imperial Bodyguard Badge	See note 1 (token acceptance only).
France	French Airborne Badge French Army Aviator and Observer Badge French Army Mountaineering Badge French Army Parachutist Badge French Forces Commando Badge French Army Aviation "First Class of Honor" French Electronic Warfare Badge French Bronze Sport Competition Award French Minex III Qualification Badge French Combat and Survival in Desert Area Badge French Expert Field Medical Badge French Joint Defense College Badge French Staff College Badge French Desert Warfare Insignia French Military Skier Badge French Combat Training Badge French Certificate of First Aid Training	Officers only. See note 1 (token acceptance only). Officers only. Enlisted only. See note 1 (token acceptance only). See note 1 (token acceptance only). Officers only. Officers only. See note 1 (token acceptance only).
Germany	German Air Force Medical School Badge German Air Force Badge for Air Traffic Control Personnel German Armed Forces Air Defense Gun Badge German Armed Forces Anti-Aircraft and Airflight Missile Personnel Professional Qualification Badge) German Armed Forces General Staff Officer's Badge German Armed Forces Leadership Badge German Armed Forces Marksmanship Badge	See note 1 (token acceptance only). Bronze. Bronze. Bronze, silver, and gold. Officers only. See note 1 (token acceptance only). Bronze, silver, and gold. Bronze, silver, and gold. Officers,

Table D–1
Foreign badges—Continued

Country	Badge	Notes
	(Schuetzenschnur) German Armed Forces Military Efficiency Badge German Armed Forces Parachutist Badge German Armed Forces Proficiency Badge German Armed Forces Ski Instructor Certificate German Armed Forces Surface-to-Air Missile Allocator Badge German Army Airborne Ranger Patch German Army Mountain Guide Badge German Artillery Service Badge German Barreled Weapons Badge German GSG Freefall Badge German European Medal of Sports German Federal Armed Forces Troop Duty Proficiency Badge German Fireman Qualification Badge German International Long Range Reconnaissance and Patrol School (ILRRPS) /International Special Training Center (ISTC) Badge German Labor Service Commemorative Badge German Leading Service Personnel Badge German Military Police Badge German Mountain Achievement Badge German Mountain and Winter Warfare School German NBC Badge German Occupational Specialty Badge for General Military Service German Occupational Specialty Badge (Medical) (also known as the Ger- man Military Occupational Skill Badge for Medical Personnel) German Professional Engineer Diver Skill Badge German Proficiency Insignia for Rocketry and Missile Personnel German Proficiency Insignia for Operations Information Personnel German Proficiency Insignia for Psychological Defense Personnel German Reserve Forces Badge of Honor German Sports Badge German Activity Badge for Logistics and Supply Personnel German Air Force Badge for Air Traffic Control Personnel The Federal Armed Forces Foreign Duty Medal	see note 1 (token acceptance only). Bronze, silver, and gold. Bronze, silver, and gold. Bronze, silver, and gold. See note 1 (token acceptance only). Bronze, silver, and gold. See note 1 (token acceptance only). See note 1 (token acceptance only). Also called Troop Duty Proficiency Badge. See note 1 (token acceptance only). Bronze, silver, and gold. Students - See note 1 (token acceptance only); assigned instructors can request permanent wear. See note 1 (token acceptance only). Bronze, silver, and gold. See note 1 (token acceptance only). Bronze, silver, and gold. Bronze, silver, and gold. See note 1 (token acceptance only). Bronze, silver, and gold. Bronze, silver, and gold. Gold. Bronze, silver, and gold. Bronze, silver, and gold. Bronze, silver, and gold. See note 1 (token acceptance only). See note 1 (token acceptance only). Bronze, silver, and gold.
Ghana	Ghanaian Parachute Badge	
Great Britain	British Army Aviator Badge British Air Dispatch Wings British Army Marksmanship Badge British Army Parachute Badge British Army Air Corps Pilots Wings and Aeronautical Designation of Army Air Corps Pilot Badge British Royal Marine Commando Badge British Iraq Campaign Medal British Army Combat Infantry Marksmanship Badge	Officer and enlisted personnel designated as official military pilots. Enlisted only.
Greece	Greek Armed Forces HALO Parachutist Badge Greek Parachutist Badge Greek Freefall Wings Greek Badge of the Higher/Senior War College	Officers only.
Guatemala	Guatemalan Civil Affairs Badge	Officers only.

Table D–1
Foreign badges—Continued

Country	Badge	Notes
	Guatemalan Military Aviator Wings Guatemalan Parachutist Badge Guatemalan Armed Forces Advanced Course Identification Badge Guatemalan Command and General Staff Course Badge	Basic, senior, and master Officers only. Officers only.
Honduras	Honduran Military Airborne Badge Honduran Special Operations Course Badge Honduran Expert Infantry Badge Honduran Parachute Badge Honduran Jumpmaster Parachute Badge Honduran Military Freefall Badge	
Hungary	Hungarian Service Medal	1st, 2d, and 3d class.
India	Indian Airborne Wings	
Indonesia	Indonesian Basic Parachutist Badge Indonesian Aviation Wings Indonesian Army Aviation Service Mechanic's Badge Indonesian Parachutist Badge Indonesian Army Scuba Diver Badge Indonesian Freefall Parachutist Badge	
Ireland	Irish Defense Forces Parachute Wings	
Israel	Israeli Air Defense Tactical Operations Badge Israeli Defense Force Parachutist Badge Israeli Basic Parachute Badge	Officers only. Must attend Israeli parachute school refresher training.
Italy	Italian Army War School Senior Staff Course Badge Italian Army War College Staff School Badge Italian Parachutist Badge	Officers only. Officers only.
Ivory Coast	Ivories Parachutist Badge	
Jamaica	Jamaican Defense Force Air Wings	Officers only.
Japan	Japanese Parachutist Badge Japanese Ski Badge	
Jordan	Jordanian Armed Forces Ranger Commando Badge Jordanian Scuba Diver Badge Jordanian Master Parachutist Badge Jordanian Parachutist Badge Jordanian Flight Wings Jordanian Military Freefall Badge Jordanian Army Fighting in Built up Areas Special Skill Badge	Personnel must complete the Jordanian Ranger/Commando Course. See note 1 (token acceptance only). Basic, senior, and master. Basic, senior and master
Kazakhstan	Republic of Kazakhstan Parachutist Badge	Must make three parachute jumps.
Kenya	Kenyan Parachutist Badge	See note 1 (token acceptance only).
Korea	Republic of Korea Army Ranger Badge Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation Republic of Korea Marine Mountain Warfare Badge Republic of Korea Basic Parachutist Wings Republic of Korea Jump Master Parachutist Wings Republic of Korea Parachutist Laurel Wings Republic of Korea Gold Parachutist Wings	See note 1 (token acceptance only). Not authorized for permanent wear; see note 1 (token acceptance only). See note 1 (token acceptance only). See note 1 (token acceptance only). See note 1 (token acceptance only). See note 1 (token acceptance only). See note 1 (token acceptance only).

Table D–1
Foreign badges—Continued

Country	Badge	Notes
	Republic of Korea Army HALO Badge Republic of Korea Army Aviator Wings Honor Badge Republic of Korea Army Master Aviation Mechanic Badge of Honor Republic of Korea Master Airborne Badge	See note 1 (token acceptance only). Officers only; must have specific number of flying hours documented with the Korean Air Force.
Kuwait	Kuwait Naval Diving Badge Kuwait Engineer Wings	
Kyrgyzstan	Kyrgyzstan Expert Parachutist Wings	
Laos	Laotian Parachute Badge	
Latvia	Latvia Badge of Parachutist Badge of the Latvian National Guard Paratroopers.	Bronze, silver, and gold. See note 1 (token acceptance only).
Lithuania	Lithuanian Military Parachutist Badge	
Macedonia	Macedonian Military Parachutist Badge	
Malawi	Malawi Parachutist Jump Wings	
Malaysia	Malaysian Diver Badge Malaysian Parachutist Badge Royal Malaysian Police Force Free-fall Jumpmaster Badge Malaysian Police Static Jump Wings	Free-fall, Static, and Senior. See note 1 (token acceptance only).
Mali	Mali Parachuting Brevet Insignia	Must complete seven jumps.
Mauritania	Mauritania Parachutist Qualified Badge Mauritania Freefall Qualification Badge	
Mexico	Mexican Superior War College Badge Mexican Marine Airborne Wings Mexican Army Parachutist Badge	Officers only.
Moldova	Moldovan National Army Parachutist Badge	
Mongolia	Mongolian Parachutist Badge Mongolian Badge of Honor	
Morocco	Moroccan Parachutist Badge Moroccan Division Staff Officer's Badge	Officers only.
Nepal	Nepal Para Basic Jump Wings	
Netherlands	Dutch UZI Machine Gun Badge Royal Netherlands Army Parachute Badge Royal Netherlands Army/Dutch Military Physical Skill Badge Royal Netherlands Military Aviator Wings Royal Netherlands Shooters Badge First Class I Royal Netherlands Army Diving Badge Royal Netherlands Engineers Diver Badge Netherlands Military Ex-Airmobile Badge Netherlands Marksmanship Badge	See note 3. See note 1 (token acceptance only). Officer aviators only. P=pistol; I=submachine gun; and F=rifle (same as marksmanship badge).
New Zealand	New Zealand Air Force Parachute Badge New Zealand Parachutist Badge	See note 1 (token acceptance only).
Nicaragua	Nicaraguan Army Parachute Wings	
Nigeria	Republic of Nigeria Army Parachutist Badge	Individual must complete the Nigerian Airborne School to wear, otherwise accept only.

Table D–1
Foreign badges—Continued

Country	Badge	Notes
Norway	Norwegian Military Sharpshooter Medal/Badge Norwegian Military Ski Medal Badge Norwegian Biathlon Badge Norwegian Military March Metal/Badge Norwegian Foot-March Skill Insignia (also known as the Road March Badge) Norwegian Military Basic Parachute Badge	Bronze. Bronze. See note 1 (token acceptance only). See note 1 (token acceptance only). Bronze, silver and gold.
Pakistan	Pakistani Parachutist Badge	
Panama	Panamanian-Pana Jungle Badge Panamanian Parachutist Badge	
Paraguay	Paraguayan Parachutist Wings	
Peru	Peruvian Police Parachutist Badge Peruvian Master Parachutist Badge Peruvian Police Aviator Badge Peruvian Army Ranger Badge Peruvian Army Free-fall Parachutist Insignia Peruvian Parachutist Badge (same as Police Parachutist Badge) Peruvian Close Combat Tactics and Techniques Badge Peruvian Sinichi Honor Badge Peruvian National Police Jungle Operations Instructor Badge Peruvian Nous Defonso ODA 794 Badge	See note 1 (token acceptance only). See note 1 (token acceptance only). See note 1 (token acceptance only). See note 1 (token acceptance only). See note 1 (token acceptance only). See note 1 (token acceptance only). See note 1 (token acceptance only). See note 1 (token acceptance only).
Philippines	Philippines Parachutist Badge Philippines Honorary Scout Ranger Badge Philippines Army General Staff Course Badge Philippines Disaster Relief and Rehabilitation Operation Ribbon Philippines Outstanding Achievement Medal Philippines Military Civic Action Medal Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) Intelligence Community Badge	See note 1 (token acceptance only). Officers only. Civilians - gesture for local civilians in support of Scout Ranger Regiment. Soldier must graduate from an Intelligence Basic Course offered by the AFP; otherwise See note 1 (token acceptance only)
Poland	Polish Labor Service Commemorative Badge Polish Land Forces Parachute Badge (Army) Polish G.R.O.M. Badge Polish Army Aviator Badge Polish Army Rifle/Marksmanship Badge Polish Airborne Wings Polish Military Contingent Multi-National Division Center South Badge Polish 6 th Airborne Brigade Krakow Parachute Badge	See note 1 (token acceptance only). Instructors wear with gold laurel and the letter M. Non-instructors wear with silver laurel. Bronze, silver, and gold. Officers only. See note 1 (token acceptance only).
Portugal	Portuguese Parachutist Badge	
Qatar	Qatar Parachutist Insignia Badge	
Romania	Romanian National Defense College Insignia Badge Romanian Parachutist Badge	Officers only.
Russia	Russian Airborne Instructor Badge Russian Parachutist Badge Russian Qualification Badge Master Class Russian Award for Demining Russian DOSAAF Airborne Qualification	Officers only. Officers only. See note 1 (token acceptance only).

Table D–1
Foreign badges—Continued

Country	Badge	Notes
	Russian Army Parachutist Insignia	
Saudi Arabia	Saudi Arabian Aviator Badge Saudian Parachutist Badge GCDA Instructor Crew Chief Advisor Aircrew Wings The Royal Saudi Land Force Aviator Badge	Aviator officers only. See note 1 (token acceptance only). Enlisted only
Senegal	Republic of Senegal Parachutist Badge	
Singapore	Singapore Armed Forces Parachutist Badge Singapore Armed Forces Riggers Parachute Badge Singapore Chemical Biological Radiography Defense Course	Basic, senior, and master. Must complete full course to wear
Slovakia	Slovak Airborne Wings Slovak Republic Merit Badge of Honor	1st, 2d, and 3d class. Instructor and master.
Somalia	Somalian Parachutist Badge	
South Africa	South African Defense Force Parachutist Badge	See note 1 (token acceptance only).
Spain	Spanish Armed Forces Parachutist Badge Spanish Army General Staff College Badge	Officers only.
Sudan	Sudanese Parachutist Badge	
Swaziland	Umbutfo Swaziland Defense Force Parachutist Wings	
Thailand	Her Majesty's Queen Sirikit Ammunition Pouch Pin Royal Thai Air Force Skydiver Wing (Parachutist) Badge Royal Thai Army Airborne Wings Royal Thai Army Aiguillette Badge Royal Thai Army Skydiving Badge Royal Thai Aviation Badge Royal Thai Balloon Parachutist Badge Royal Thai Border Patrol Police Parachutist Badge Royal Thai Command and General Staff College Badge Royal Thai Navy Parachutist (Skydiver Wing) Badge Royal Thai Police Parachutist Badge Thai Counter-Insurgency Badge	See note 1 (token acceptance only). See note 1 (token acceptance only). Must be SF qualified. Officers only. See note 1 (token acceptance only). See note 1 (token acceptance only). See note 1 (token acceptance only). Officers only. Must complete 11 month Royal Thai Army Command and General Staff College Course. See note 1 (token acceptance only).
Tunisia	Tunisian Parachutist Badge	See note 4.
Turkey	Turkish Parachutist Badge Turkish Marksmanship Badge	See note 2.
Ukraine	Ukrainian Parachutist Badge The Order of Merit Decoration from the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine	
United Arab Emirates	United Arab Emirates Parachutist Badge United Arab Emirates Aviator Wings United Arab Emirates Special Forces Operations Command Static Line Parachutist Badge United Arab Emirates Basic Free Fall HALO Wings	Officers only. See note 1 (token acceptance only). See note 1 (token acceptance only).
Uruguay	Uruguayan Parachutist Badge	Officers only.

Table D-1
Foreign badges—Continued

Country	Badge	Notes
	Uruguayan Command and General Staff College Badge Uruguayan Military Paratrooper Badge	
Uzbekistan	Republic of Uzbekistan Paratrooper of the Airborne Forces Badge	
Venezuela	Venezuelan Armored Advance Course Badge Venezuelan Command and General Staff College Badge "Star of Carabobo" Venezuelan Diver Badge Venezuelan Free-fall (HALO) Badge Venezuelan Parachutist Badge Venezuelan Pilot's Wings Venezuelan Sniper Badge Venezuelan Instructor Badge Venezuelan Instructor of Commando Group Badge Venezuelan International "Cazador" Tab Venezuelan Honor & Merit to the Superior School of the Guardia Badge Venezuelan Artillery Instructor Badge Venezuelan Army Cavalry Leader's Qualification Badge Venezuelan Army Senior Aviator Badge Venezuelan "Merito Bolivariano" Badge Venezuelan Packaging, Maintenance and Aerial Delivery Instructor Badge Venezuelan Parachutist Support Battalion Merit Badge Venezuelan Merit Badge of Honor Venezuelan Armed Forces of Cooperation/National Guard Superior College Badge Venezuelan Cavalry Leaders Badge	Officers only. Officers only. Basic, senior, and master. Basic, senior, and master. Basic, senior, and master. (Officer pilots only). Officers only. Officers only. Officers only. Officers only. Officers only.
Yemen	Republic of Yemen Parachute Medal	Must complete three jumps.
Yugoslavia	Former Republic of Yugoslavia Special Tasks Parachutist Badge	
Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe Army Parachutist Badge Zimbabwe Joint Command and Staff Badge	Officers only.

Note:

¹ Honorary. Unless otherwise specified, this award may only be accepted and retained; it is not allowed for wear on the U.S. Army uniform.

² Authorized for acceptance only. To wear this badge the Soldier must receive an engraved badge displaying a matching serial number to that listed on the diploma.

³ Certificate must be signed on behalf of the Royal Netherlands Chief of Staff by the Royal Netherlands Commander of the Corps Commando Troepen (The Dutch Special Forces). There are two distinctive wing badges: (1) With the star denotes jumpers who were previously or are currently on jump status in an airborne slot, and (2) Without star denotes troops who have no previous airborne operational experience and who are not currently on jump status.

⁴ Authorized for wear if the individual successfully completed the Tunisian Parachute Course; otherwise, accept only.

Appendix E

Foreign Decorations

E-1. Foreign decorations

Foreign decorations approved for acceptance and wear are shown in table E-1.

E-2. Newly authorized decorations

Foreign decorations approved since the publication of the regulation will be available on the HRC, ADB website at: <https://www.hrc.army.mil/site/active/tagd/awards/index.htm>.

Table E-1
Foreign decorations

Country	Decoration	Notes
Afghanistan	Baryal Medal Ghazi Mir Bacha Khan Medal Ghazi Mir Bacha Khan Superior Medal Afghanistan Commemorative Service Medal EUPOL Afghanistan Gold Medal Ghazi Mir Masjedi Khan Magnificent State Medal	1st, 2d degree See note 1 (token acceptance only). See note 1 (token acceptance only).
Albania	Albanian Golden Eagle Medal Medal of Military Service	Officers only.
Argentina	Argentina Merit of Military Fraternity Argentina Superior Meritorious Service Medal Argentina Order of May to Military Excellence Argentina Order of Distinguished Services	See note 1 (token acceptance only). Officers only. Officers only. Officers only.
Armenia	Armenian "Dro" Medal	
Australia	Australian Active Service Medal with Iraq Clasp Australian Army Commendation Medal Australian Chief of Defense Force Commendation Medal Australian Navy Commendation Medal Australian Air Force Commendation Medal	
Austria	Austrian Cross of Honor Great Silver Award for Merit of the Austrian Republic Austria Order of Merit in Silver Austrian Blood Donation Medal (Silver)	Gold, silver, and bronze. See note 1 (token acceptance only).
Bahrain	Order of Bahrain	Class 1, Class 2, Class 3
Belgium	Belgian Order of Crown Medal Belgian Military Cross Belgian Medal of Military Merit Commemorative Medal for Overseas Missions or Operations Belgian Order of Leopold Medal Belgian Order of Leopold II Medal	2d Class, 1st Class. For active combat service deployments only.
Bolivia	Bolivian "Protector of Liberty," Major General Jose Miguel Lanz Medal Bolivian Medal for Military Merit "Colonel Edvarado Avaroa" (Grade of Officer)	Grand Officer, Officer, Soldier. Officers only.
Brazil	Brazilian Order of Military Merit Medal Brazilian Medal of Tamandare Brazilian Peacemaker's Medal National Order of Southern Cross The Military Firefighter National Meritorious	Levels: Gentleman, Officer, Commendable, High Officer, and Great Cross. Officers only. See note 1 (token acceptance only).

Table E-1
Foreign decorations—Continued

Country	Decoration	Notes
	Medal	
Bulgaria	For Faithful Service Under the Colors Commendation Medal of the Ministry of Defense "St. George" For Faithful Service Under the Colors Bulgarian Lady's Cross	Officers only. 2d Degree. Enlisted can receive the award at a lower level.
Cambodia	Cambodian Meritorious Service Medal Cambodian Ambassador's Award The National Defense Medal Cambodian Sahak Metrey Medal Silver	Officers only. See note 1 (token acceptance only). Bronze, Silver and Gold. Officers only.
Canada	Canadian Commander Land Force Command Commendation Canadian Deputy Chief of the Defence Staff Commendation Canadian Vice Chief of the Defence Staff Commendation Canadian Chief of the Defence Staff Commendation Canadian Commander In Chief's Unit Commendation Canadian Meritorious Service Medal Medal of Military Valour	 Victoria Cross, Star of Military Valour
Cherokee Nation	Cherokee Nation Warrior Medal	See note 1 (token acceptance only).
Chile	Medal Cross of Victory Chilean Armed Forces Military Star Chilean Army Minerva Medal	Officers only.
Colombia	Colombian Brigadier General Ricardo Cherry Solano Medal Colombian Cruz De La Fuerza Aerea Al Merito Aeronautico, Gran Cruz Colombian Distinctive Gonzalo Jimenez de Quesda Branch Award Colombian Honor Medal for Outstanding Service Colombian Honor to a Fulfilled Duty Medal Colombian Marco Fidel Suarez Medal Colombian Medal of Merit of the Military Police Colombian Military Infantry Medal Colombian Ministry of National Defense Medal Colombian Noncommissioned Officer School Military "Sargento Incencio Chinca" Medal Colombian Order of Military Merit "General Jose Maria Cordoba "Antonio Narino" Colombian Reserve Merit Medal Colombian San Gabriel Military Communications Medal Colombian Santa Barbara Medal Colombian Superior War College Medal Distinctive of the Colombian Military Cadets School: General Jose Maria Cordoba Award Distinguished Service Medal of the Military Penal Justice System Colombian Marine Corps Medal Medal of Honor for Especial Service, National Police Academy Colombian Medal of Honor of the Military Police Colombian National Police Distinguished Service Medal Lancers School Medal The Naval Order of Admiral Padilla in the Grade Of Commander	Officers only. See note 1 (token acceptance only). Officers only. Officers only. Officers only. See note 1 (token acceptance only) Knight commander and officer. Officers only. See note 1 (token acceptance only). Officers only. See note 1 (token acceptance only). See note 1 (token acceptance only). See note 1 (token acceptance only).

Table E–1
Foreign decorations—Continued

Country	Decoration	Notes
	The President of the Council of the Medal Military Engineers :Tower of Castile"	
Costa Rica	Medal of Honor for Especial Services, National Police Academy	See note 1 (token acceptance only).
Croatia	Order of Croatian Shamrock Croatian Order of Prince Branimir with Ribbon	
Czech Republic	Cross of Merit of the Minister of Defense of the Czech Republic Czech Republic Honorary Commemorative Badge for the 10th Anniversary of the School and Educational Center of the Ministry of Defense, Komorní Hrádek Premysl Otakar II King of Iron and Gold	Class I, II, and III. Officers only.
Denmark	Order of Dannebrog, Commanders Grade	Officers only.
Dominican Re- public	Order of Military Merit Medal Order of the Machete	Officer only. Blue, White and Red.
Ecuador	Star of the Armed Forces of Ecuador	
Egypt	Egyptian First-Degree Order of Merit	1st and 2d Degree.
El Salvador	Salvadorian Gold Medal of Merit Salvadorian Medal of Honor to Merit Salvadorian Wounded in Combat Medal El Salvadorian Distinguished Service Star Republic of El Salvador Ora Al Merito Medal Republic of El Salvador Gold Medal for Distinguished Service	See note 1 (token acceptance only). See note 1 (token acceptance only).
Equatorial Guinea	Medal of Military Merit	
Estonia	Defense Forces Memorial Medal Distinguished Service Cross of the Estonian Defense Forces Peace Operation Medal of the Estonian Ministry of Defense Estonian Order of the White Cross Estonian Defense League Distinguished Service Medal (Special Class) The Order of the Eagles Cross, 3 rd Class Estonian Defense Forces Merit Medal Estonian Sword and Lynx	See note 1 (token acceptance only). See note 1 (token acceptance only). See note 1 (token acceptance only). See note 1 (token acceptance only).
Ethiopia	The Imperial Order of the Star of Honor of the Ethiopian Empire	See note 1 (token acceptance only).
European Union	European Union Police Officers Cross of Honor European Union European Security and Defense Policy Service Medal	See note 1 (token acceptance only).
Finland	Finnish Distinguished Military Service Medal	
France	French National Defense Medal French Commemorative Medal Cross of War (with star) Legion of Honor National Order of Merit Knight in the National Order of Merit French Military Valor Cross	Bronze, silver, and gold. Knight, officer commander, Grand officer and grand cross. Device based on French recommender level: Bronze Star – Brigade level Silver Star – Division level Silver Gilt Star – Corps level Bronze Palm – Army level
Georgia	The Georgia Commendation Medal	See note 1 (token acceptance only).

Table E-1
Foreign decorations—Continued

Country	Decoration	Notes
Germany	Order of Merit for the Federal Republic of Germany Silver Cross of Honor of the Federal Armed Forces German Lifesaving Medal of the State of Baden-Württemberg German Armed Forces Shooting Medal of Reservists German Lifesaving Medal German Medal of Honor of the German Firefighter German Meritorious Service Cross of First Degree of the German Soldiers' and Comradeship Federation in Bavaria German Bernhardiner Award German Civilian Support Organization Commemorative and Honor Insignia Officer's Cross of the Order of Merit of the Federal Republic of Germany European Medal of Sports	See note 2. Bronze, silver, and gold. See note 1 (token acceptance only) Bronze, silver, and gold. See note 1 (token acceptance only). See note 1 (token acceptance only). See note 1 (token acceptance only). See note 1 (token acceptance only). See note 1 (token acceptance only). See note 1 (token acceptance only).
Great Britain	British Outward Bound Medal Most Excellent Order of the British Empire Commander of the Order of the British Empire Order of St. John	See note 1 (token acceptance only). Grand Cross, Commander, Officer and Member. See note 1 (token acceptance only).
Greece	Republic of Greece Merit and Honor Medal Greek Commendation Star of Merit and Honor	Officers only. Officers only.
Guatemala	Guatemalan First Distinguished Presidential Citation Guatemalan National Flower "White Nun" Orchid Medal Guatemalan Ground Forces Cross Cross of Military Merit	1st and 2d class.
Guinea, Republic of	National Order of Merit	Grand Cross, Grand Commander, Commander, officer and chevalier.
Haiti	Haitian Army Distinguished Service Medal	
Honduras	Honduran Cross of the Armed Forces Medal Honduran Medal of Merit Meritorious Class II Medal	1st and 2d class. Officers only.
Hungary	Order of Merit of the Hungarian Republic Middle Cross with a Star Medal Hungarian First Class Honors of Service Award Hungarian Honorary Title for National Defense Medal Hungarian Distinguished Service Medal Hungarian For the Alliance Service Medal	Officers only. 1st and 2d class. 1st and 2d class.
Indonesia	Indonesia Yuhda Dharma Naraya Award	Officers only.
Iraq	Iraq Joint Service Commendation	
Ireland	Irish Military Order of the Golden Chain	See note 1 (token acceptance only).
Italy	Italian Diploma of Merit Medal Italian Defense General Staff Cooperation Medal Italian Commemorative Cross The Knight Order of Merit of the Republic of Italy Italian Afghan Campaign Cross Medal Italian Cross for the Military Peace Mission in Kosovo	See note 1 (token acceptance only). See note 1 (token acceptance only). See note 1 (token acceptance only). See note 1 (token acceptance only).

Table E–1
Foreign decorations—Continued

Country	Decoration	Notes
	Antica Babilonia Operation Medal Order of Merit of the Italian Republic Italian Army Staff Officer Course Ribbon of Merit The Honorary Decoration of the Joint Defense Chief of Staff	See note 1 (token acceptance only).
Japan	Japanese Order of the Sacred Treasure Medal Japanese Order of the Rising Sun	
Kazakhstan	Kazakhstan Medal for the Development of International Military Cooperation	Officers only.
Korea	Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation Republic of Korea Military Merit Medal Republic of Korea Cheonsu National Security Medal Republic of Korea Samil National Security Merit Medal Republic of Korea Letter of Commendation Medal Korean National Police Distinguished Cooperation Medal	See note 1 (token acceptance only). See note 1 (token acceptance only). See note 1 (token acceptance only).
Kyrgyzstan	Kyrgyzstan National Guard Service Medal Kyrgyzstan Republic “Mykty” Medal for Excellence, 3d Class	Officers only.
Latvia	Latvian Army Medal of Diligence/Dedication of Military Service Latvian Army Medal of Merit	1 st (Gold), 2 nd (Silver) and 3 rd (Bronze) Class.
Lebanon	Lebanese National Order of the Cedars Lebanese Merit Medal Lebanese War Medal Lebanese Medal for Combat Wounds Lebanese Peace Medal	Knight, officer, commander, superior officer, and the higher sash. 1st Degree, 2d Degree, 3d Degree, and 4th Degree. Officers only. Officers only. Officers only. Officers only.
Lithuania	Lithuanian National Defense System Decoration “for outstanding achievement” Lithuanian Republic Civil Protection Honor Sign Lithuanian Armed Forces Medal of Distinction Grand Commander Cross Order for Merits Lithuania	See note 1 (token acceptance only).
Malaysia	Malaysian Combat Tracking Certificate (no medal) Malaysian Combat Survival Certificate (no medal) Malaysia Honorary Order of Military Service Medal	See note 1 (token acceptance only). See note 1 (token acceptance only).
Mexico	Mexican Naval Distinction, 3d Class Mexican Order of Military Merit Mexican Meritorious Military Service Award Second Class	Officers only. 1st Class and 2d class. Officers only.
Moldova	Fraternity in Arms Medal of the Republic of Moldova Consolidation the Brotherhood of Arms Medal Republic of Moldova	
Mongolia	Mongolian Honorable Service Medal Medal of Mongol Fraternity	
Morocco	Wissam Medal (Medal of Military Merit)	Awarded within four classes; Grand Officer, Commander, Officer and Knight.

Table E-1
Foreign decorations—Continued

Country	Decoration	Notes
Netherlands	Netherlands Medal of Merit in Gold Holland Four Day Event Cross Royal Dutch National Pentathlon Cross Netherlands League for Physical Cultures Medal Commemorative Medal (Peace Operations) Dutch Armed Forces Medal of Merit Netherlands Armed Forces Marching Cross Netherlands Order of Orange-Nassau Netherlands Reserve Officers Cross	See note 1 (token acceptance only). See note 1 (token acceptance only). Gold or silver.
Nicaragua	Nicaraguan Honor to Military Service Medal "Soldier of the Country" Order of Nicaraguan Army Nicaraguan Medal of Friendship, Defense, and Honor	Officers only. Officers only.
Niger	Order of Merit for Niger	Knights Class, Officers Class, Commanders Class, and Grand Officers Class.
NATO	NATO Meritorious Service Medal	
Norway	Norwegian Order of Merit Norwegian Defense International Service Medal Norwegian Defense Intelligence Service Medal	Grand Cross, Grand Officer, Commander, Officer, and Knight.
Oman	Military Order of Oman	3d class, 4th class, 5th class.
Pakistan	Pakistan Star of Distinction Medal Pakistan Nishan-I-Imtiaz (Military Medal)	Officers only. Officers only.
Panama	National Decoration of the Order "Vesco Nunez De Balboa" in the Grade of Knight	
Paraguay	Paraguayan Physical Education Medal Honorific Medal of Paraguayan Army Paraguayan Army Medal of Honor Paraguayan Marshal Francisco Solano Lopez Honor Medal Paraguayan Order of Military Merit CECOPAZ Medal of Honor Silver Medal of Honor from the Armed Forces Command	See note 1 (token acceptance only). Officers only. Officers only.
Peru	Peruvian Military Merit Cross Ayacucho Military Order Award	
Philippines	Philippine Outstanding Achievement Medal Philippine Military Civic Action Medal Philippine Disaster Relief and Rehabilitation Operation Ribbon Philippine Distinguished Conduct Star Medal Philippine Legion of Honor Philippine Bronze Cross Medal Philippine Military Merit Medal Philippine Military Commendation Medal Philippine Pamana NG Pilipino Presidential Award Philippine Gawad Sa Kaunlaran	Chief Commander, Commander, Officer, and Legionnaire. See note 1 (token acceptance only).
Poland	Polish Guardian of Places of National Memory Medal Polish Gold Medal of the Polish Armed Forces Bronze Medal of the Polish Army Brown Medal of the Polish Army Polish Armed Forces in Service for Country Medal	See note 1 (token acceptance only). Bronze.

Table E-1
Foreign decorations—Continued

Country	Decoration	Notes
	Silver Medal of the Polish Army	
Portugal	Portugal Order of Military Merit The Dom Afonso Henriques Medal - Founder of the Army	Grand Cross, 1st Class, 2nd Class, 3rd Class, and 4th Class.
Romania	Honor Crest of the Romanian Armed Forces General Staff Emblem of Honor of the Romanian General Staff Romanian National Order of Merit in Rank of Grand Officer, for War Romanian Chief of Defense's Honor Emblem	See note 1 (token acceptance only). See note 1 (token acceptance only). Enlisted only.
Russia	Russian Order of Friendship Russian Soldier International Medal Russian Military Cooperation Medal Medal of the Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation Russian U.N. Military Observer Medal Russian Federation Award for Strengthening the Military Community	See note 1 (token acceptance only). See note 1 (token acceptance only). See note 1 (token acceptance only). See note 1 (token acceptance only). Officers only. Officers only.
Saudi Arabia	Saudi Arabia King Faisal Medal (Class Two) First Centennial Anniversary Ribbon for establishing the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	
Senegal	Senegal National Order of the Lion Medal Gendarmerie Medal of Honor	
Slovakia	The Peacekeeping Medal of the Slovak Republic Commemorative Medal of the Ministry of Defense	See note 1 (token acceptance only).
Slovenia	Silver Medal of the Slovenian Army Gold Medal of the Slovenian Army	
Spain	Sacred Military Order of Saint George Spanish Cross of the Order of Military First Class with White Tab (also known as Army Military Merit Cross with White Badge) Great Cross of Distinguished Military Service	Knights and Dames, Knights and Dames Grand Cross, and Knights of Office. Officers only. Officers only.
Sweden	Swedish Order of the Polar Star, Degree of Commander	Officers only.
Thailand	Medal of the Volunteer Rangers of Thailand Thailand Knight Grand Cross (First Class)	Officers only.
Turkey	Turkish War Medal Turkish Armed Forces Medal of Honor Turkish Distinguished Gallantry and Self Sacrifice Medal Turkish Armed Forces Service Medal Turkish Armed Forces Meritorious Service Medal Turkish Armed Forces Commendation Medal Turkish Armed Forces Decoration of Honor Turkish Order of Merit Turkish Legion of Merit	Gold and silver. Gold and silver. Officers only.
Ukraine	Ukrainian Outstanding Soldier of the Soviet Union Award Ukrainian Soldier Second Class Award Commendation Cross "For Merits" of the Ministry of Emergencies of Ukraine Ukrainian Badge of Honor	See note 1 (token acceptance only). See note 1 (token acceptance only).

Table E-1
Foreign decorations—Continued

Country	Decoration	Notes
United Arab Emirates	United Arab Emirates Super Service Medal	
Uruguay	Uruguayan Medal of Military Merit Medalla 18 May 1811	
Vatican	Order of St. Gregory The Great	See note 1 (token acceptance only). Commander with Star, Commander, and Knight.
Venezuela	Venezuela Army Achievement Medal Venezuela Army Armor School's Meritorious Service Badge Venezuela Merit Badge of Honor Medal Venezuela Meritorious Service Medal Venezuela Merit to the Service Bar Venezuela Naval Medal Venezuela Engineer Medal	See note 1 (token acceptance only).
Vietnam	Vietnamese National Order Medal Vietnamese Military Merit Medal Vietnamese Special Service Medal Vietnamese Gallantry Cross Vietnamese Armed Forces Honor Medal Vietnamese Staff Service Medal Vietnamese Technical Service Medal Vietnamese Training Service Medal	Grand Cross, Grand Officer, Commander, Officer, and Knight. Enlisted only. Bronze, Silver, Gold, Palm.

Note:

¹ Honorary. Unless otherwise specified, this award may only be accepted and retained; not allowed for wear on the U.S. Army uniform. Many decorations may or may not be authorized for wear and are only honorary. Accompanying documents must be read very carefully.

² Medal of the Order of Merit, Cross of the Order of Merit, Officer's Cross of the Order of Merit, Commander's Cross, Knight Commander's Cross, Grand Cross 2d Class, Grand Cross 1st Class, and Grand Cross Special Class.

Appendix F

Initial Consideration/Reconsideration of an Award through a Member of Congress

F-1. 10 USC 1130 process

a. Members of Congress may request consideration and/or reconsideration of a proposal for an award or presentation of decoration (or the upgrading of a decoration), either for an individual or unit, that is not otherwise authorized to be presented or awarded due to limitations established by law or policy for timely submission of a recommendation. Based upon such review, the SECARMY will make a determination as to the merits of approving the award or presentation of the decoration and other determinations necessary to comply with congressional reporting under 10 USC 1130.

b. All requests that are not processed within time limitations and/or theater are considered retroactive, and must be processed through the chain of command which was in effect at the time of the service or achievement to be recognized. All commanders in the former chain of command, to include the awards approval authority for the request, must endorse the recommendation for approval, downgrade, or disapproval as appropriate in the intermediate authority blocks on the award form. Every attempt will be made by the recommender to obtain the original chain of command's endorsement for all award recommendations. In the event an individual is not available, the recommender must provide documentation, such as a memorandum of record, emails, or letters verifying they have taken all reasonable steps to locate the individual.

c. Award recommendations submitted under the provisions outlined in this appendix are governed by this regulation in the same fashion as any timely submission. In particular, the requirements in paragraph 3-5 must be met for consideration under 10 USC 1130.

F-2. Guidance

The following is a guide to the 10 USC 1130 process that is separated by initial requests and/or consideration (table F-1) or reconsideration (table F-2). Steps will assist Soldiers, units, and veterans in the accuracy and completeness of the initial or reconsideration request received from the Member of Congress and the Office, Chief of the Legislative Liaison (OCLL).

Table F-1
Steps for preparing and submitting for an initial 10 USC 1130 process

Step	Who	Required action
1	Recommender	Requests consideration of an action (over 2-year time limitation).
2	Recommender	Prepares and/or completes the following for submission to Member of Congress: a. Complete DA Form 638 or DA Form 7594 (if applicable) with proposed citation and narrative. b. Individual awards will include the documentation outlined in chapter 3; unit awards will include the documentation outlined in chapter 7. c. Endorsements from the chain of command (from the time of the award on either form listed above). d. DD-214 and supporting documentation (if applicable).
3	Recommender	Sends completed documents to Member of Congress for staffing.
4	Member of Congress	Member of Congress receives; staff prepares endorsements of request for the Member of Congress. Request is forwarded to the OCLL for staffing.
5	OCLL	Staffs and assigns a tracking number. Forwards to HRC, ADB.
6	HRC, ADB	Receives and reviews for completeness.
7	HRC, ADB	Verifies as complete or incomplete. a. Staffs packet for processing. b. For incomplete packets, HRC, ADB contacts the Member of Congress for additional documents and/or information required for the request.
8	HRC, ADB	Obtains decision and notifies the sponsoring Member of Congress in writing on the determination.
9	HRC, ADB	For approved awards and decorations, sends award elements to Member of Congress or the Soldier's chain of command (as applicable).

Table F-2
Steps for preparing and submitting for a reconsideration 10 USC 1130 process

Step	Who	Required action
1	Recommender	Requests reconsideration of an action (over 2-year time limitation).
2	Recommender	Prepares and/or completes the following for submission to Member of Congress: a. Justification in letter format from Soldier, unit, or veteran. b. Copy of original or reconstructed DA Form 638 or DA 7594 (including citation). c. Copy of all endorsements from the chain of command (from the time of the award). d. Proposed citation and narrative. e. DD-214 and supporting documentation (if applicable). f. Individual awards will include the documentation outlined in chapter 3; unit awards will include the documentation outlined in chapter 7.
3	Recommender	Sends completed documents to Member of Congress for staffing.
4	Member of Congress	Member of Congress receives; staff prepares endorsements of request for the Member of Congress. Request is forwarded to the OCLL for staffing.
5	OCLL	Staffs and assigns a tracking number. Forwards to HRC, ADB.
6	HRC, ADB	Receives and reviews for completeness.
7	HRC, ADB	Verifies as complete or incomplete. a. Staffs packet for processing. b. For incomplete packets, HRC, ADB contacts the Member of Congress for additional documents and/or information required for the request.
8	HRC, ADB	Obtains decision and notifies the sponsoring Member of Congress in writing on the determination.
9	HRC, ADB	For approved awards and decorations, sends award elements to Member of Congress or the Soldier's chain of command (as applicable).

Appendix G

Internal Control Evaluation

G–1. Function

The functions covered by this evaluation is the Army Awards and Decorations Program.

G–2. Purpose

The purpose of this evaluation is to assist the commander in evaluating the key internal controls listed. It is intended as a guide and does not cover all controls.

G–3. Instructions

Answers must be based upon the actual testing of controls (for example, document analysis, direct observation, interviewing, sampling, and/or others). Answers that indicate deficiencies must be explained and the corrective action indicated in the supporting documentation. These internal controls must be evaluated at least once every 5 years and then certified on DA Form 11–2 (Internal Control Evaluation Certification).

G–4. Test questions

- a.* Was the award entered into military channels within 2 years of the act, achievement, or service? If not, was the award recommendation submitted in accordance with 10 USC 1130?
- b.* Was the request for reconsideration of a previously disapproved or downgraded award submitted within 1 year of the awarding authority's date? If not, was the request submitted in accordance with 10 USC 1130?
- c.* Has the requestor provided new, substantive, and material information to support the reconsideration?
- d.* Does the recommender of the award have first-hand personal knowledge of the event at the time of the act or service for which the individual is being recommended for an award?
- e.* Has the recommended Soldiers' records been verified for flags (for example, adverse action, weight control, and physical fitness)?
- f.* Has the recommended unit or individual records been verified to ensure that no other award has been awarded for the same act, achievement, or period of meritorious service?
- g.* Has the award approval authority notified the affected Soldier of his or her intent to revoke a previously presented award?
- h.* Has the command received a concurrence from other Service(s) for personnel temporarily assigned to the ACOM?
- i.* Is the person requesting replacement of medals or other award elements the recipient or his or her primary next of kin?
- j.* Was the award approved by the appropriate award approval authority as outlined in table 3–3?
- k.* Has the SECARMY delegated wartime award approval authority to the combatant commander for awards listed in table 3–4?
- l.* Have the higher award approval authority delegated, in writing, disapproval authority to their immediate subordinate commander to disapprove and award the next lower award (for example, ARCOM authority disapprove the MSM and award ARCOM)?
- m.* Has the Soldier completed more than 3 years for award of the AGCM? If not, does the Soldier meet the requirements of paragraphs 4–5*b* through *e* for award of the AGCM?
- n.* Has the eligible Soldier's company commander prepared a memorandum stating the rationale for his or her decision for disapproving the Soldier's AGCM?
- o.* Were badges prescribed in paragraphs 8–9 through 8–47 approved and awarded by the proper approval authority?
- p.* Has the PO/final decision been placed in the Soldiers AMHRR? Has it been retained in the units record?
- q.* Has the unit completed required peacetime and/or wartime award reporting?

G–5. Supersession

No previous internal control evaluation exists for this program.

G–6. Comments

Help make this a better tool for evaluating internal controls. Submit comments to Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC–PDP–A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122–5408.

Glossary

Section I

Abbreviations

AAM

Army Achievement Medal

AASA

Administrative Assistant to the Secretary of the Army

ABCMR

Army Board for Correction of Military Records

ACM

Afghanistan Campaign Medal

ACOM

Army command

ADB

Awards and Decorations Branch

ADSM

American Defense Service Medal

ADT

active duty for training

AFEM

Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal

AFRM

Armed Forces Reserve Medal

AFSM

Armed Forces Service Medal

AGCM

Army Good Conduct Medal

AGO

Army General Order

AGR

Active Guard Reserve

AIB

Army Instructor Badge

AKO

Army Knowledge Online

AM

Air Medal

AMEDD

Army Medical Department

AMHRR

Army Military Human Resource Record

AOC

area of concentration

AOE

area of eligibility

AR

Army regulation

ARCAM

Army Reserve Components Achievement Medal

ARCOM

Army Commendation Medal

ARCOTR

Army Reserve Components Overseas Training Ribbon

ARIMS

Army Records Information Management System

ARNG

Army National Guard

ARNGUS

Army National Guard of the United States

ASA (ALT)

Assistant Secretary of the Army (Acquisition, Logistics, and Technology)

ASA (M&RA)

Assistant Secretary of the Army (Manpower and Reserves Affairs)

ASCC

Army service component command

ASDR

Army Sea Duty Ribbon

ASI

additional skill identifier

ASR

Inherent Resolve Campaign Medal

ASUA

Army Superior Unit Award

BAIB

Basic Army Instructor Badge

BG

brigadier general

BN

battalion

BSM

Bronze Star Medal

CAB

Combat Action Badge

CE&S

Campaign, Expeditionary, and Service

CG

commanding general

CIB

Combat Infantryman Badge

CJCSI

Chairman of the Joint Chief of Staff Instructions

CMB
Combat Medical Badge

CMF
career management field

CMH
Center of Military History

CMP
Civilian Marksmanship Program

COL
colonel

CONUS
continental United States

CPC
campaign participation credit

CSA
Chief of Staff, Army

DA
Department of the Army

DCG
deputy commanding general

DCS
Deputy Chief of Staff

DD
Department of Defense (form)

DFC
Distinguished Flying Cross

DIA
Defense Intelligence Agency

DMSM
Defense Meritorious Service Medal

DMZ
demilitarized zone

DOD
Department of Defense

DODI
Department of Defense instruction

DODM
Department of Defense manual

DRU
direct reporting unit

DSC
Distinguished Service Cross

DSM
Distinguished Service Medal

DSN
defense switched network

E-6
staff sergeant

EFMB
Expert Field Medical Badge

EIB
Expert Infantryman Badge

eMILPO
electronic military personnel office

EO
executive order

EOD
explosive ordnance disposal

ERB
enlisted record brief

ETS
expiration term of service

FY
fiscal year

GOCOM
General Officer Command

GS
general schedule

GSLB
Gold Star Lapel Button

GWOTEM
Global War on Terrorism Expeditionary Medal

GWOTSM
Global War on Terrorism Service Medal

HQDA
Headquarters, Department of the Army

HR
human resources

HRC
Human Resources Command

HSM
Humanitarian Service Medal

ICM
Iraq Campaign Medal

IMA
individual mobilization augmentee

IRCM
Inherent Resolve Campaign Medal

KATUSA
Korean Augmentation to the United States Army

KCM
Kosovo Campaign Medal

KDSM

Korea Defense Service Medal

KLB

Korean Augmentations of the United States Army Lapel Button

KLM–KU

Kuwait Liberation Medal-Kuwait

KLM–SA

Kuwait Liberation Medal-Saudi Arabia

KSM

Korean Service Medal

KWSM

Korean War Service Medal

LM

Legion of Merit

LTC

lieutenant colonel

LTG

lieutenant general

MAIB

Master Army Instructor Badge

MFO

Multinational Force and Observers

MG

major general

MIO

Maritime Intercept Operation

MOH

Medal of Honor

MOS

military occupational specialty

MOVSM

Military Outstanding Volunteer Service Medal

MSM

Meritorious Service Medal

mTBI

mild traumatic brain injury

MTOE

modified table of organization and equipment

MUC

Meritorious Unit Commendation

NATO

North Atlantic Treaty Organization

NCO

noncommissioned officer

NCOPDR

Noncommissioned Officer Professional Development Ribbon

NDSM

National Defense Service Medal

NPRC

National Personnel Records Center

NRA

National Rifle Association

O-5

lieutenant colonel

O-6

colonel

O-7

brigadier general

O-8

major general

OCLL

Office, Chief of the Legislative Liaison

ODS

Operation Desert Spring

OEF

Operation Enduring Freedom

OF

optional form

OFS

Operation Freedom's Sentinel

OIF

Operation Iraqi Freedom

OIR

Operation Inherent Resolve

OJE

Operation Joint Endeavor

OJF

Operation Joint Forge

OJG

Operation Joint Guard

OND

Operation New Dawn

ONS

Operation Nomad Shadow

ONW

Operation Northern Watch

OSR

Overseas Service Ribbon

OSS

Office of Strategic Services

OSW

Operation Southern Watch

PCS
permanent change of station

PDSI

PH
Purple Heart

PL
public law

PO
permanent order

POTUS
President of the United States

POW
prisoner of war

PSD
personnel services division

PUC
Presidential Unit Citation

RC
Reserve Component

RMC
regional medical command

RRS–A
Records Retention Schedule-Army

RSC
regional support command

S1
adjutant

SAC
senior Army commander

SAIB
Senior Army Instructor Badge

SECARMY
Secretary of the Army

SF
Special Forces

SM
Soldier's Medal

SMC
Sergeants Major Course

SQI
skill qualification identifier

SS
Silver Star

SSI
specialty skill identifier

SWA

Southwest Asia

SWASM

Southwest Asia Service Medal

TC

training circular

TDA

table of distribution and allowances

TDY

temporary duty

TIOH

The Institute of Heraldry

TOE

table of organization and equipment

TPU

troop program unit

TRADOC

Training and Doctrine Command

UCMJ

Uniform Code of Military Justice

UIC

unit identification code

UN

United Nations

UNM

United Nations Medal

USAACE

U.S. Army Aviation Center of Excellence

USAF

U.S. Air Force

USAJFKSWCS

U.S. Army John F. Kennedy Special Warfare Center and School

USAR

U.S. Army Reserve

USARC

U.S. Army Reserve Command

USAREC

U.S. Army Recruiting Command

USARPAC

U.S. Army Pacific

USASOC

U.S. Army Special Operations Command

USC

United States Code

USCG

U.S. Coast Guard

USMC

U.S. Marine Corps

USN

U.S. Navy

USPHS

U.S. Public Health Service

VSM

Vietnam Service Medal

VUA

Valorous Unit Award

Section II**Terms****Above and beyond the call of duty**

Exercise of a voluntary course of action the omission of which would not justly subject the individual to censure for failure in the performance of duty. It usually includes the acceptance of existing danger or extraordinary responsibilities with praiseworthy fortitude and exemplary courage. In its highest degrees it involves the voluntary acceptance of additional danger and risk of life.

Active duty

Full-time duty in the active military service of the United States. It includes duty on the active duty list, full-time training duty, annual training duty, and attendance, while in the active military service, at a school designated as a Service school by law or by the SECARMY. Such term does not include full-time National Guard duty per section 10 USC 101(22).

Active Federal military service

Includes all periods of active duty, AGR service and, except for service creditable for the AFRM, excludes periods of ADT and full-time training duty. Service as a cadet at the U.S. Military Academy is considered to be active duty for the purposes of military awards and decorations.

Active Guard Reserve

ARNGUS and USAR personnel serving on active duty under 10 USC and ARNG personnel serving on full-time National Guard duty under 32 USC. These personnel are on full-time National Guard duty or active duty (other than training) for 180 days or more for the purpose of organizing, administering, recruiting, instructing, or training the RCs and are paid from National Guard personnel, Army, or Reserve Personnel Army appropriations.

Area of eligibility

The foreign territory on which troops have actually landed or are present and specifically deployed for the operation. Adjacent water areas in which ships are operating, patrolling, or providing direct support of the operation. The airspace above and adjacent to the area in which operations are being conducted.

Area of operation

The foreign territory upon which troops have actually landed or are present and specifically deployed for the direct support of the designated military operation; adjacent water areas in which ships are operating, patrolling, or providing direct support of operations; and the airspace above and adjacent to the area in which operations are being conducted.

Award

Recognition given to individuals or units for certain acts or services, or badges, accolades, emblems, citations, commendations, and streamers. Also, an adjective used to identify administrative functions relating to recognition (for example, awards boards, award recommendations, and so forth).

Award precondition

Any eligibility criterion not specified by this regulation which must be met before awarding a decoration.

Biographical sketch

Identification of an individual that includes as a minimum: full name, social security number, date and place of birth, marital status, education, and military service.

Bravery

Quality or state showing courage; level of conduct which is expected of professional Army Soldiers.

Chain of command

The sequence of commanders in an organization who have direct authority and primary responsibility for accomplishing the assigned unit mission while caring for personnel and property in their charge.

Combat heroism

Act or acts of heroism by an individual engaged in actual conflict with an armed enemy, or in military operations which involve exposure to personal hazards due to direct enemy action or the imminence of such action.

Combat zone

The region where fighting is going on; the forward area of the theater of operations where combat troops are actively engaged. It extends from the frontline to the front of the communications zone.

Death or wounding by friendly fire

Servicemember(s) killed in action or wounded in action mistakenly or accidentally by friendly forces who are directly engaged with the enemy and directing fire at a hostile force or what is thought to be a hostile force.

Decoration

Distinctively designed mark of honor denoting heroism or meritorious and/or outstanding service and/or achievement for individuals and units.

a. Individual U.S. Army decorations are the MOH, DSC, DSM, SS, LM, DFC, SM, BSM, PH, MSM, AM, ARCOM, and the AAM.

b. U.S. unit decorations are the PUC, VUA, MUC, and ASUA.

Detachment

A part of a unit separated from its main organization for duty elsewhere. A temporary military unit formed from other units or parts of units.

Direct participation

“Hands-on” activity at the site(s) of the military act or operation. The individual must be physically present at the designated location, having contributed to and influenced the action.

Direct support

Services being supplied to participating forces in the AOE by ground units, ships, and aircraft provided in involve actually entering the designated AOE. This includes units, ships, and aircraft providing logistic, patrol, guard, reconnaissance, or other military support within the designated AOE.

Distinguished himself or herself by

Someone who, by praiseworthy accomplishment, is set apart from other persons in the same or similar circumstances. Determination of this distinction requires careful consideration of exactly what is or was expected as the ordinary, routine, or customary behavior and accomplishment for individuals of like rank and experience for the circumstances involved.

Duty of great responsibility

Duty which, by virtue of the position held, carries the ultimate responsibility for the successful operation of a major command, activity, agency, installation, or project. The discharge of such duty must involve the acceptance and fulfillment of the obligation so as to greatly benefit the interests of the United States.

Duty of responsibility

Duty which, by virtue of the position held, carries a high degree of the responsibility for successful operation of a major command, activity, agency, installation, or project, or which requires the exercise of judgment and decision affecting plans, policies, operations, or the lives and well-being of others.

Entitlement Award

The subset of DoD-Wide decorations that Service members are entitled to based on meeting eligibility requirements. The current entitlement awards are the Prisoner of War Medal and the Purple Heart.

Extraordinary heroism

Act or acts of heroism or gallantry involving the risk of life. Minimum level of valorous performance in combat consistent with a recommendation for the DSC.

Foreign decoration

Any order, device, medal, badge, insignia, emblem, or award tendered by or received from a foreign government.

Foreign government

Includes any unit of a foreign governmental authority, including any foreign national, state, local, and municipal government; any international or multinational organization whose membership is composed of any unit of foreign government described above; and any agent or representative of any such unit or organization while acting as such.

Foreign terrorist organization

An entity designated as a foreign terrorist organization by the Secretary of State pursuant to section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 USC 1189).

Gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of life

Fearless, spontaneous conduct at the certain risk of life, above and beyond the call of duty, which clearly sets the Soldier apart from all other comrades. Minimum level of valorous performance in combat consistent with a recommendation for the MOH.

Gallantry in action

Spirited and conspicuous acts of heroism and courage. Minimum level of valorous performance in combat consistent with a recommendation for the SS.

Heroism

Extreme courage demonstrated in attaining a noble end. Varying levels of documented heroic actions are necessary to substantiate recommendations for the BSM with “V” device, AM with “V” device, and the ARCOM with “V” device in connection with military operations against an armed enemy. This phrase covers all military operations including combat, support, and supply which have a direct bearing on the outcome of an engagement or engagements against armed opposition. To perform duty, or to accomplish an act or achievement in connection with military operations against an armed enemy, the individual must have been subjected to either personal hazard as a result of direct enemy action, or the imminence of such action, or must have had the conditions under which his or her duty or accomplishment took place complicated by enemy action or the imminence of enemy action.

Hostile Act

- a. An attack or other use of force by any civilian, paramilitary, or military force or terrorist(s) (with or without national designation) against the United States, U.S. Forces and, in certain circumstances, U.S. nationals, their property, U.S. commercial assets, or other designated non-U.S. Forces, foreign nationals, and their property.
- b. Force used directly to prevent or impede the mission and/or duties of U.S. Forces, including recovery of U.S. personnel and vital U.S. Government property. When a hostile act is in progress, the right exists to use proportional force, including armed force, in self-defense by all necessary means available to deter or neutralize the potential attacker or, if necessary, to destroy the threat.

Intermediate authority

A person who is occupying a position of command that is between the award recommender and the award approval authority.

Key individual

A person who is occupying a position that is indispensable to an organization, activity, or project.

Medal

A term used to include the three categories of awards, namely: decorations, AGCMs, and service medals. Also refers to the distinctive physical device, made of metal and ribbon, which constitutes the tangible evidence of an award.

Medical officer

A physician with officer rank. An officer of the Medical Corps of the Army, an officer of the Medical Corps of the USN, or an officer in the USAF designated as a medical officer in accordance with 10 USC 101.

Medical professional

A civilian physician or a physician extender. Physician extenders include nurse practitioners, physician assistants, and other medical professionals qualified to provide independent treatment (for example, independent duty corpsman and Special Forces medic). Basic corpsmen and medics are not physician extenders.

Meritorious achievement

An act which is well above the expected performance of duty. The act should be an exceptional accomplishment with a definite beginning and ending date. The length of time is not a primary consideration; however, speed of accomplishment of an important task can be a factor in determining the value of an act.

Meritorious service

Distinguished by a succession of outstanding acts of achievement over a sustained period of time. Individual performance must exceed that expected by virtue of grade and experience based on accomplishments during an entire tour of duty.

Meritorious service or achievement under combat conditions. Meritorious service or achievement while personally exposed to hostile action or while at significant risk of exposure to hostile action.

Military merit

Demonstrated conduct or character deserving of recognition.

Month

Considered to be 30 calendar days.

Officer

Except where expressly indicated otherwise, indicates commissioned or warrant officer.

Operation

A military action, or the carrying out of a strategic, tactical, service, training, or administrative military mission; the process of carrying out combat including movement, supply, attack, defense, and maneuvers needed to gain the objectives of any battle or campaign.

Outstanding or unusually meritorious performance

Performance of duty determined by the employing component to have contributed to an unusually significant degree toward the furtherance of good relations between the United States and the foreign government tendering the decoration. This requires that the service be of national significance to the foreign government and that it be performed under exceptionally difficult, extraordinary, or hazardous conditions.

Peacetime criteria

Defined as follows:

- a. A period when the United States is not engaged in the prosecution of a formally declared war. Applied outside a combat zone when the United States is engaged in military operations against an armed enemy, but is not prosecuting a formally declared war, except that in the communications zone those individuals whose duties are in connection with military operations against an armed enemy may be considered under wartime criteria.
- b. A period in specified areas where U.S. troops are engaged in military operations involving conflict with an opposing foreign force or while serving with friendly foreign forces engaged in an armed conflict against an opposing armed force in which the United States is not a belligerent party.

Personnel support

Level of work is executed in a personnel support organization. The specific personnel support work centers covered by this regulation are officer records, enlisted and flagged records, and personnel actions branch.

Physician

A person possessing a degree in medicine or osteopathy.

Primary next of kin

Primary next of kin in descending order of precedence are: surviving spouse; eldest surviving child (natural or adoptive); father or mother, unless legal exclusive (sole) custody was granted to a person by reason of a court decree or statutory provision; blood or adoptive relative who was granted legal custody of the person by a court decree or statutory provision; eldest surviving brother or sister; eldest surviving grandparent; eldest surviving grandchild.

Ready Reserve

The Selected Reserve, Individual Ready Reserve, and Inactive National Guard liable for active duty as prescribed by law (10 USC 10142, 12301, and 12302).

Reserve Components of the Army

The ARNGUS and the USAR.

Significant activity

A U.S. military operation considered to be of such a high degree of scope, impact, and national or international significance as to warrant the permanent commemoration and recognition afforded by award of a campaign or service medal.

Unit

Any military element whose structure is prescribed by competent authority, such as a TOE; specifically, a part of an organization.

- a. An organization title of a subdivision of a group in a task force.
- b. With regard to RCs of the Armed Forces, denotes a Selected Reserve unit organized, equipped, and trained for mobilization to serve on active duty as a unit or to augment or be augmented by another unit. Headquarters and support functions are not considered units.

Valor

An act or acts of heroism by an individual or unit above what is normally expected while engaged in direct combat with an enemy of the U.S., or an opposing foreign or armed force, with exposure to enemy hostilities and personal risk.

Wartime criteria

- a. A period of formally declared war and for 1 year after the cessation of hostilities.
- b. A period of military operations against an armed enemy and for 1 year after cessation of hostilities. Only those individuals actually in the combat zone or those in the communications zone whose duties involve direct control or support of combat operations are to be considered under wartime criteria. A period of national emergency declared by the President or by the Congress.

Wound

An injury to any part of the body from an outside force or agent.

Wounded in action

Battle casualties, other than the individuals killed in action, who incurred a wound in action against the enemy or as a result of enemy action that required the treatment of a physician. The term encompasses all kinds of wounds and other injuries caused by an outside force or agent, whether there is a piercing of the body, as in a penetrating or proliferating wound, or none, as in a contused wound; all fractures, burns, blast concussions, traumatic brain injury, all effects of gasses and like chemical and biological warfare agents; and the effect of exposure to radioactive substances. Civilian battle casualties are not classified as wounded in action.

Year

Equal to 12 complete calendar months or 365 calendar days (including leap year).

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