

Personnel-General

Military Awards

Rapid Action Revision (RAR) Issue Date: 15 September 2011

**Headquarters
Department of the Army
Washington, DC
11 December 2006**

UNCLASSIFIED

SUMMARY of CHANGE

AR 600-8-22

Military Awards

This rapid action, dated 15 September 2011--

- o Implements the Don't Ask, Don't Tell Repeal Act of 2010 in the area of policy for issue of lapel buttons for service by deleting all references to separation for homosexuality or homosexual conduct (rescinded para 6-16d(5)(d)).
- o Makes administrative revisions (app A: obsolete form marked DA Form 4980-15).

Effective 8 July 2007


Personnel-General

Military Awards

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

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General, United States Army
Chief of Staff

Official:


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*Administrative Assistant to the
Secretary of the Army*

History. This publication is a rapid action revision (RAR). This RAR is effective 20 September 2011. The portions affected by this RAR are listed in the summary of change.

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

Applicability. This regulation applies to the active Army, the Army National Guard, the Army National Guard/Army National Guard of the United States, and the United States 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 management control process. This regulation contains management control provisions in accordance with AR

11–2, but it does not identify key management controls that must be evaluated.

Supplementation. Supplementation of this regulation and establishment of command or local forms are prohibited without prior approval from Deputy Chief of Staff, G-1, through Commander, USAHRC, AHRC-PDO-PA, Alexandria, VA 22332–0478.

Suggested improvements. Users are invited to send comments and suggested improvements on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) directly to Commander, USAHRC, AHRC-PDO-PA, Alexandria, VA 22332–0471 or via electronic mail to: awards@hoffman.army.mil.

Distribution. The publication is available in electronic media only and is intended for command levels A, B, C, D, and E for the active Army, the Army National Guard/Army National Guard of the United States, and the United States Army Reserve.

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*This regulation supersedes Army Regulation 600–8–22, dated 25 February 1995; AR 672–7, Armed Forces Decorations for Foreign Military Personnel, 1 May 1985; and AR 672–9, Distinguished U.S. Army Service School Award, 19 June 1968. This edition publishes a rapid action revision of AR 600–8–22.

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Chapter 1

Introduction

Section I

Overview

1–1. Purpose

This regulation prescribes Army policy, criteria, and administrative instructions concerning individual and unit military awards. Information on various civilian awards is found in AR 672–20. 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

Required and related publications and prescribed and referenced forms are listed in appendix A.

1–3. Explanation of abbreviations and terms

Abbreviations and special terms used in this regulation are explained in the glossary.

Section II

Responsibilities

1–4. The Deputy Chief of Staff, G–1

The Deputy Chief of Staff, G–1 (DCS, G–1) will—

- a.* Serve as the Headquarters, Department of the Army (HQDA) policy proponent of the Army decorations, awards, and honors program.
- b.* Establish 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 in accordance with the "Proponent and Exception Authority statement" in this regulation.
- c.* Exercise DA responsibility on matters concerning military awards.
- d.* Serve as the senior uniformed Army official on matters concerning military awards.

1–5. The Commanding General, U.S. Army Human Resources Command

The Commanding General, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (CG, USAHRC), will conduct and supervise all military awards functions prescribed in this regulation. The CG, USAHRC will act on behalf of DCS, G–1 when so delegated and directed.

1–6. The Commandant, Adjutant General School

The Commandant, Adjutant General School, will ensure that the branch implements this regulation.

1–7. Major Army Commanders and Heads of Principal Headquarters, Department of the Army agencies

Major Army commanders (MACOMs) and heads of principal HQDA agencies will—

- a.* Initially and periodically remind all personnel of the prohibitions and requirements of chapter 9, pertaining to foreign awards.
- b.* Designate a focal point where personnel may acquire advice and assistance on any questions relating to the application and implementation of chapter 9, pertaining to foreign awards.
- c.* Announce accomplishments and competitions for which trophies and similar devices are to be presented.
- d.* Approve the trophies and similar devices to be awarded within their command or agency.
- e.* Further delegate to installation/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

1–8. Principles of support

The Military Personnel System will direct a function 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 members 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.

1-9. Standards of service

- a. Awards and decorations are—
 - (1) A wartime and peacetime military personnel function.
 - (2) Defined in the tables of organization and equipment (TOE) (for example, the G1/AG) for the tactical force.
 - (3) Deployed with the tactical force.
 - (4) The functional responsibility of the Personnel Operations Work Center (and its tactical counterpart).
- b. Recommended decorations will be expeditiously processed, and recorded in military orders and certificates by the final approving authority within 60 days.
- 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.
- 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.

Section IV

Manpower

1-10. Manpower resources

Manpower Staffing Standards System recognizes the awards function as being the functional responsibility of the Awards Work Center of the Personnel Service Company (PSC). Manpower officials will use the workload factors (obtained from Manpower Staffing Standards System) to determine the manpower authorizations.

1-11. Levels of work

- a. Most personnel work in the field is performed at three primary levels: unit, battalion, and installation (or some equivalent in the tactical force). The focus of the guidance in this regulation is on those levels.
 - (1) Unit- and battalion-level work is straightforward as to where it is performed.
 - (2) Installation-level work is subdivided into work centers. This regulation identifies the work center required to perform the work for manpower purposes.
- b. This regulation will typically address the following levels of work:
 - (1) *Soldiers*. This level of work begins with a Soldier.
 - (2) *Unit*. This level of work is executed at unit level.
 - (3) *Battalion*. This level of work is executed at battalion level.
 - (4) *Command and Staff*. This level of work is executed in the chain of command (other than battalion). The specific Command and Staff (C&S) work center covered by this regulation is Personnel Plans and Actions (PPA).
 - (5) *Personnel support*. This level of work is executed in a personnel support organization. The specific personnel support work centers covered by this regulation are Officer Records (ORs), Enlisted and Flagged Records, and Personnel Actions Branch.

Section V

Policy, Precedence, and Information

1-12. Objective and implementation

- a. The objective of the Department of the Army Military Awards Program is to provide tangible recognition for acts of valor, 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: Decorations, Good Conduct Medal, campaign and service medals, service ribbons, badges and tabs, and certificates and letters.

1-14. Time limitation

- a. Except for the provisions of Section 1130, Title 10, United States Code (10 USC 1130), outlined below and

paragraph 1–15 (Lost recommendations), 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. Submission into military channels is defined as “signed by the initiating official 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 Secretary of the Army 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. 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 that 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.

c. No military decoration, except the Purple Heart, will be awarded more than 3 years after the act or period of service to be honored. The Purple Heart 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. Exceptions to the time limit include decorations approved under 10 USC 1130 and the provisions in subparagraphs *d* and *e* below.

d. 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.

e. 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 *c* above, because either the person recommending or the person being recommended was in a prisoner of war (POW), missing in action (MIA) or in a medically incapacitated status, award of the Silver Star or lesser decorations may be approved without regard to elapsed time since the act, achievement, or service occurred, that is to be honored.

f. Recommendations for award of U.S. Army decorations forwarded through command channels to Commander, USAHRC, AHRC–PDO–PA, Alexandria, VA 22332–0471, for final action will be initiated sufficiently in advance to arrive in USAHRC not less than 60 days before the desired presentation date.

1–15. Lost recommendations

If the Secretary of the Army 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, award any appropriate military decoration, Numeral, or Oak Leaf Cluster in lieu thereof, to the person concerned (10 USC 3744). In each case, the proponent for an award provides the following to Commander, USAHRC, AHRC–PDO–PA, Alexandria, VA 22332–0471:

a. Conclusive evidence of the formal submission of the recommendation into military channels.

b. Conclusive evidence of the loss of the recommendation or the failure to act on the recommendation through inadvertence.

c. A copy of the original recommendation, or its substantive equivalent. As a minimum, the recommendation should be accompanied by statements, certificates, or affidavits corroborating the events or services involved. It is emphasized that the proponent must provide Commander, USAHRC, AHRC–PDO–PA, Alexandria, VA 22332–0471, 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/Appeal of disapproved or downgraded award recommendations

a. A request for reconsideration or the appeal of a disapproved or downgraded award recommendation must be placed in official channels within 1 year from the date of the awarding authority’s decision. One time reconsideration by the award approval authority will be conclusive. However, pursuant to 10 USC 1130, a member of Congress can 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.

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 above 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 new/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 to revoke the lesser awarded decoration.

d. Other options for reconsideration or appeal include the Army Board for Correction of Military Records (ABCMR) and the Inspector General. A DD Form 149 (Application for Correction of Military Record) is required for review by the ABCMR.

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 the standards of conduct, courage, and duty required by law and customs of the service of a member of the grade to whom the standard is applied. Commanders will ensure that—

(1) Individuals on whom favorable personnel actions have been suspended neither are recommended for nor receive awards during the period of the suspension. Exceptions to the above are Soldiers who are flagged for APFT failure, in accordance with AR 600-8-2, paragraph 1-15.

(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. *Waiver for overweight.* As an exception to subparagraph a(1), above, a Soldier who is flagged for overweight may be recommended for and presented an award based on valor, heroism, or for length of service retirement. A waiver of the overweight flag must be processed to the first general officer in the Soldier's chain of command for approval or disapproval. A waiver for overweight is not required for award of the Purple Heart. Approval or disapproval authority is delegated to the first general officer in the chain of command. 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. Approved waivers will accompany the award recommendation once submitted.

c. *Badges.* A badge will not be awarded to any person who, subsequent to qualification therefore, has been dismissed, dishonorably discharged, 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 1-22.) 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. Also, 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 cited period is governed by the same standards stated in b above, the only difference is the manner and circumstances involved during the act.

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 in recognition of a single act of heroism or meritorious achievement does not preclude an award for meritorious service at the termination of an assignment. Recommendations for award of a decoration for meritorious service will not refer to acts of heroism or meritorious achievements which have been previously recognized by award of a decoration.

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 may not receive a Joint award and a Service award for the same period; moreover, a Soldier who is retiring may only be recommended for a Service or Defense retirement award, but not both.

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

a. To ensure that a deserving act, achievement, or service receives 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 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 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 Army Commendation Medal 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 or the Soldier's Medal has been submitted.

1-21. 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 next of kin.

1-22. Recognition upon retirement

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

b. *Service awards.* Meritorious service awards may be awarded, upon retirement, which may include periods of service longer than that served in the recommending command. It is recommended that such periods be limited to the last 10 years of service. This is not to imply that an extended period of service should be considered for every individual who retires. An extended period should 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. 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.

c. *Submissions.* Award recommendations submitted for meritorious service based upon retirement will be submitted so that they may be processed to conclusion prior to the requested presentation date. In determining the presentation date, the recommender must take into account the Soldier's requested retirement date, number of days of any transition leave, and authorized travel/transition processing time. Recommendations for awards being submitted to Headquarters (HQ), USAHRC for final action will be initiated sufficiently in advance to arrive not less than 90 days before the desired presentation date.

1-23. Posthumous awards

a. *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.

b. *Presentation of awards to next of kin.* Presentation will be made to primary next of kin per procedures in paragraph 1-32. When presentation to 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, HRC, AHRC-PDO-PA, Alexandria, VA 22332-0471, where appropriate action will be taken to accomplish the presentation. Under no circumstances will commanders forward award elements (medal, certificate, and citation) directly to next of kin.

c. *Eligible classes of next of kin.* Primary next of kin are, in order of precedence, surviving spouse, eldest surviving child, father or mother, eldest surviving brother or sister, or eldest surviving grandchild. When it is determined by HQ, HRC or the Commander, USAHRC-St. Louis, that medals will be issued posthumously to the primary next of kin, which is based on information in HQ, USAHRC records, the same order of precedence will be used.

d. *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. Replacement Medals of Honor, Distinguished Service Crosses, and Distinguished Service Medals will be replaced without charge. All other medals will be replaced at cost.

e. *Special provisions during periods of armed hostilities.* During periods when members 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.

f. *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 next-of-kin, rather than the appurtenance alone.

g. 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 next of kin.

1–24. 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, 9700 Page Avenue, St. Louis, MO 61332–5100. (Soldiers who retired or were discharged after to 1 October 2002 and the next of kin of Soldiers who died after 1 October 2002 should send their requests to the Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command, AHRC–CC–B, 1 Reserve Way, St. Louis, MO 63132–5200.) Only those awards authorized in paragraphs 2–8, 3–9, 3–13, and 3–16 are categorized as conversion awards. If possible, the applicant for the conversion of an award should enclose the original or a copy of the documentation which he or she wishes to have considered, and furnish all possible details as to time, place, and deed or service to assist in locating any copy or documentation which may have been recorded.

1–25. 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. Members voluntarily electing discharge or transfer to the retired reserve prior to mandatory removal from an active Reserve status may also be considered.

b. Types of recognition. They are as follows:

(1) Members who are discharged or transferred to the Retired Reserve may be accorded appropriate recognition by—

(a) Farewell letters from commanding generals of the U.S. Army Reserve General Officer Commands (GOCOMs), State adjutants general and the Commander, HRC–St. Louis.

(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 (1)(b) and (c), above.

(3) 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) 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, GOCOM, State adjutant general, or Commander, HRC, St. Louis, 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 commanding general of the respective U.S. Army Reserve Command. The Commander, HRC, St. Louis, will prepare farewell letters to Reserve Soldiers (except general officers) under his or her jurisdiction. Letters for all general officers will be prepared by HQDA.

(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 FM 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 Secretary of the Army residing in the locality of the ceremony will be invited to attend as the personal representative of the Secretary. The senior Active 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 the general officer.

(2) Through existing liaison with State military authorities, official recognition and appreciation of the 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 non-unit members.

(a) When a USAR non-unit member requests a ceremony (non-retirement), Commander, HRC, St. Louis, forwards the related documents and appropriate awards, if any, to the numbered Regional Support Command (RSC) commander of the locality in which the member resides. The commander arranges for appropriate ceremony and presentation of awards.

(b) When a USAR non-unit member requests a retirement ceremony at either active duty or reserve commands, Commander, HRC, St. Louis forwards the retirement documents and appropriate award, if any, to the commander of the numbered RSC or active Army command of the locality in which the member resides. The commander arranges for appropriate ceremony and presentation of awards.

(c) Criteria for retirement ceremonies at active Army commands will require the following:

1. Soldier has 20 year qualifying letter for non-regular retirement pay at age 60. This includes those individuals issued a Reserve ID 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 non-unit member does not desire a ceremony, Commander, HRC, St. Louis, forwards the retirement documents and appropriate awards, if any, to the Soldier.

(4) Posthumous recognition. 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, U.S. Army Reserve Command, GOCOM, and HRC, St. Louis arrange ceremony with the next of kin or family member of deceased USAR personnel. If the deceased is a general officer, procedures in subparagraph e(1), above will apply, with next of kin and family members in attendance, if appropriate.

1-26. Announcement of awards

a. Decorations and the Good Conduct Medal.

(1) Awards made by the President, the Secretary of Defense, and the Secretary of the Army will be announced in DA General Orders.

(2) Awards of decorations and the Good Conduct Medal made by major Army commands and principal HQDA officials will be announced in permanent orders.

(3) Awards of decorations and the Good Conduct Medal made according to delegated authority will be announced in permanent orders by the commanders authorized to make the awards.

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.

c. Badges. Permanent awards of badges, except basic marksmanship qualification badges, identification badges, and the Physical Fitness Badge will be announced in permanent orders by commanders authorized to make the award or permanent orders of HQDA.

1-27. Format, content, and distribution of orders

a. Format, content, and distribution of orders will conform to AR 600-8-105. Instructions for format, content, and distribution of orders for DA Form 638 (Recommendation for Award) are in chapter 3, section III, table 3-2.

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 HQDA (DASG-HCZ), Falls Church, VA 22041-3258.

c. One copy of all orders awarding Aviator Badges will be forwarded to Commander, HRC, AHRC-PLP-I, Alexandria, VA 22332-0406.

1-28. Announcement of revocation of awards

Revocation of an award will be announced in permanent orders and Department of the Army General Orders, when award is published in Department of the Army General Orders.

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, paragraph 2-23. 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, AHRC, AHRC-PDO-PA, Alexandria, VA 22332-0471, 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 permanent orders and citations announcing all previous awards of the same decoration.

(2) Copies of general or permanent orders 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 non-concurrence (with comments) of the individual concerned when requesting revocation of general or permanent orders announcing an award. Such statement is also required when requesting amendment of general or permanent orders 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/announced on the DA Form 638 will be amended or revoked using a separate permanent orders 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 presented, it may be revoked by the awarding authority if facts subsequently determined would have prevented original approval of the award had they been known at the time. 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. Failure to be reassigned or separated as originally scheduled does not constitute grounds for revocation of an award which has been presented. The decision to revoke an award may not be delegated by the awarding authority. In making the decision, the awarding authority will consider a statement of concurrence or non-concurrence (with comments) from the individual concerned. Upon revocation, the affected individual will be informed that he or she may appeal the revocation action through command channels to Commander, USAHRC, AHRC–PDO–PA, Alexandria, VA 22332–0471, for final review. When desirable, the awarding authority may refer the revocation request to Commander, USAHRC, AHRC–PDO–PA, Alexandria, VA 22332–0471, for appropriate action

b. When the Bronze Star Medal has been awarded to an individual based upon award of the Combat Infantryman Badge during World War II, revocation of the Combat Infantryman Badge will result in revocation of the Bronze Star Medal. Revocation will be announced in permanent orders of local commanders citing this paragraph as authority.

c. 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, USAHRC, AHRC–PDO–PA, Alexandria, VA 22332–0471, 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. Revocation of badges, Ranger Tab, Special Forces Tab, and Sapper Tab

a. Commanders authorized to award combat and special skill badges are authorized to revoke such awards. An award, once revoked, will not be reinstated except by USAHRC, AHRC–PDO–PA, Alexandria, VA 22332–0471, when fully justified. When desirable, the awarding authority may refer the revocation request to USAHRC, AHRC–PDO–PA, Alexandria, VA 22332–0471, for appropriate action.

b. Revocation of awards of badges will be announced in permanent orders, except that revocations which are automatically effected, as prescribed in this regulation, need not be announced in orders; see paragraphs c(1) through (9), below.

c. Award of badges may be revoked under any of the following conditions:

(1) An award of any combat and 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*. Any Parachutist badge may be revoked 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 military occupational specialty (MOS), 180A or specialty skill identifier (SSI) 18A before he or she completes 36 cumulative months of airborne duty. 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.

(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 they packed.

(c) Initiates action which results in withdrawal of MOS 92R, 401A, or SSI 92D before he or she completes 36 months in a parachute position.

(4) *Military Free Fall Parachutist Badge*. The Military Free Fall Parachutist Badge and Jumpmaster Badge 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. Special Operations Command, 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.
- (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
- (6) *Aviation Badges*. Any Aviation Badge may be revoked by a commander who has authority to make 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.
- (7) *Explosive Ordnance Disposal Badges*. Any Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Badge may be revoked when the awardee—
- (a) Is convicted by court-martial for refusal to participate in explosive ordnance disposal operations.
 - (b) Any EOD Badge may be revoked by a commander having authority to award the badge upon his or her determination that the awardee was guilty of gross negligence in the performance of assigned explosive ordnance disposal duties or a flagrant violation of EOD safety procedures or regulation.
 - (c) Initiates, in his or her initial tour of explosive ordnance disposal duty, action which results in termination of his or her explosive ordnance disposal status prior to the completion of 18 consecutive months of explosive ordnance disposal duty.
- (8) *Air Assault Badge*. Any Air Assault Badge may be revoked by the awarding authority (see para 8–26) based upon the determination that an assigned or attached individual has failed to maintain prescribed standards of personal fitness and readiness to accomplish Air Assault missions. 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 Commander, USAHRC, AHRC–PDO–PA, 200 Stovall Street, Alexandria, VA 22332–0471. These cases will be limited to those where it has been determined that an awardee was guilty of cowardice, refusal to fly in a tactical exercise or gross negligence in the performance of Air Assault duties.
- (9) *Special Forces Tab*. Special Forces Tab may be revoked by the awarding authority (Commander, U.S. Army John F. Kennedy Special Warfare Center) if the recipient—
- (a) Has his or her Parachutist Badge revoked.
 - (b) Initiates action which results in termination or withdrawal of the Special Forces specialty or branch code prior to completing 36 months of Special Forces duty. Requests for advanced schooling which may lead to another specialty or branch code being awarded instead of Special Forces will not be used as a basis for revocation of the tab.
 - (c) Has become permanently medically disqualified from performing Special Forces duty and was found to have become disqualified not in the line of duty.
 - (d) 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 Special Forces duties.
 - (e) 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.
 - (f) Has committed any act or engaged in any conduct inconsistent with the integrity, professionalism, and conduct of a Special Forces Soldier, as determined by the Commander, U.S. Army John F. Kennedy Special Warfare Center and School.
 - (g) The SF Tab for active and reserve component Soldiers will be reinstated by the Commander, U.S. Army Special Operations Command (USASOC), Fort Bragg, NC, when fully justified. Veterans, retirees, or next of kin should submit request for reinstatement of the SF Tab to the Commander, USAHRC, AHRC–PDO–PA, Alexandria, VA 22332–0471, final review.
- (10) *Driver and Mechanic Badge*. Driver and Mechanic Badge award will be revoked only by a commander authorized to award the badge and/or bar 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. An award once revoked will not be reinstated.

(12) *U.S. Competitive Marksmanship Awards*. Awards awarded under the U.S. Civilian Marksmanship Program and the President's Hundred Tab made through error or as a result of fraud, may be revoked only by the USAHRC (AHRC-PDO-PA).

(13) *Ranger Tab*. The Ranger Tab may be revoked by the Commander, U.S. Army Infantry School based on the recommendation of the field commander (COL or above) of the individual in question, if in the opinion of that commander the individual has exhibited a pattern of behavior, expertise or duty performance that is inconsistent with expectations of the Army, that is, that Ranger qualified Soldiers continuously demonstrate enhanced degrees of confidence, commitment, competency and discipline. Award of the Ranger Tab may be revoked for the following 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.
- (14) *Sapper Tab*. See paragraph 8-50c.
- (15) *Guard, Tomb of the Unknown Soldier Identification Badge*. See paragraph 8-40f.

1-32. Presentation of decorations

a. The Medal of Honor is usually presented to living awardees by the President of the United States at the White House. Posthumous presentation to the next of kin normally is made in Washington, DC, by the President or their personal representative.

b. Other U.S. military decorations will be presented with an appropriate air of formality and with fitting ceremony. FM 3-21.5 prescribes the ceremony for presentation of decorations at a formal review.

c. When deemed appropriate, commanders are encouraged to recognize both military and civilian members of their organization in mutual awards ceremonies as outlined in *b*, above. These ceremonies should be conducted in an atmosphere of formality and dignity.

d. Foreign decorations will not be presented by members of the U.S. Army to designated recipients whether awardees or next of kin.

e. Conversion awards, service medals, and service ribbons usually are not presented with formal ceremony. However, such presentation may be made at the discretion of the local commander.

f. 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 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 next-of-kin, it may be handed to the recipient in an opened decoration container.

g. Whenever practical, badges will be presented to military personnel in a formal ceremony as provided in FM 3-21.5. 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.

h. Presentation of the Good Conduct Medal to military personnel may be made at troop formations. (See FM 3-21.5.) Ceremonies will not be conducted to present the Good Conduct Medal to former military personnel or next of kin.

i. 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 their departure for retirement. These buttons may be presented to a separating Soldier at the same time as the Good Conduct Medal and any other approved decoration.

1-33. Engraving of awards

The grade, name, and organization of the awardee are engraved on the reverse of the Medal of Honor. The name only of the awardee is engraved on the reverse of every other decoration, the Prisoner of War Medal and the Good Conduct Medal. Normally, engraving will be accomplished prior to presentation. When this is impracticable, the awardee will be informed that they may mail the decoration (Prisoner of War Medal or Good Conduct Medal) to the Commander, U.S. Army TACOM, Clothing and Heraldry Product Support Integration Directorate (PSID), PO Box 57997, Philadelphia, PA 19111-7997, for engraving at Government expense.

1-34. Display sets of award elements and the Medal of Honor

a. *Government agencies*. Upon approval by the Secretary of the Army, samples of military decorations may be furnished, without charge, for one display at the headquarters of each Army and higher field commander, 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 Secretary of the Army, 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 Medal of Honor to government agencies and to civilian institutions, 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.

d. Letter requests for decorations for exhibit or display will be made to Commander, USAHRC, AHRC-PDO-PA, Alexandria VA 22332-0471.

e. 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. Restrictions in a and b above are not applicable to miniature medals. Miniature medals are not issued or sold by the Department of the Army. Miniatures may be purchased from dealers in military insignia.

g. Except for the Medal of Honor, all other decorations, service medal, and ribbons can be purchased from private vendors who have been issued a certificate of authority by The Institute of Heraldry. A list of certified vendors can be obtained from Commander, USAHRC, AHRC-PDO-PA, 200 Stovall Street, Alexandria, VA 22332-0471.

1-35. 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, the orders announcing the award and supporting papers will be forwarded directly to the commander having current jurisdiction. When forwarding documentation to the commander having current jurisdiction, a copy of permanent change of station (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 assignment of an awardee is unknown, contact the servicing local PSC for the awardee's new unit of assignment. If the PSC is unable to provide a new unit address, refer to the Army World Wide Locator for current duty assignment. If you have an Army Knowledge Online (AKO) account, you can access from your AKO homepage the white pages for location information.

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, 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 the National Personnel Records Center, 9700 Page Avenue, St. Louis, MO 63132-5100 or HRC St. Louis for Soldiers who retired, were discharged or died after 1 October 2002.

1-36. Awards for civilian service

a. The primary purpose of this regulation is to promulgate awards to military personnel. Awards for Department of the Army civilians is governed by AR 672-20.

b. AR 672-20 provides implementing instructions for incentive awards, honorary awards and devices, awards from nonfederal organizations, and medals for public service.

1-37. Awards to personnel of other Services

a. Peacetime awards of the Meritorious Service Medal (MSM), Army Commendation Medal (ARCOM), and Army Achievement Medal (AAM) to a member of another military service permanently assigned to the Army may be approved by the award approval authority of the Army without concurrence from the other Service concerned. Likewise, members of the Army permanently assigned to other U.S. Service units may be awarded other Service decorations (MSM and below) without seeking concurrence from the Army. A copy of the approved award will be forwarded to the respective other Services' awards office for permanent records keeping. Recommendations for award of the Legion of Merit (LM) and above will be submitted to the Service Member's parent service for consideration and processing.

b. For personnel assigned temporarily between the Services, the other Service may recommend the MSM and below by forwarding the recommendation directly to the service member's permanent command for action/concurrence. The award must be approved prior to obtaining concurrence. Addresses for the other Services are provided in table 1-1 below.

c. An Army decoration will not be awarded to a member of another military service for any act or period of meritorious service recognized by award of a decoration by one of the other military departments.

d. Recommendations for retirement awards to members of other Services must be submitted in accordance with that Service's regulation/directive. Members of the Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard permanently assigned to an Army command cannot be recommended for any Army retirement award.

e. Award of a wartime decoration to a member 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 below. The award must be approved prior to obtaining concurrence.

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 Department of Defense 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 the U.S. Public Health Service, Parkland Building, Room 4–36, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, Maryland 20857.

Table 1–1
Addresses for other Services—Request for awards and concurrences

Service: United States Navy

Submit to: Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, Awards, Code: N09B33, Navy Pentagon, Washington, DC 20350–2000

Service: United States Air Force

Submit to: Headquarters, U.S. Air Force Personnel Center/DPPRA, 550 C Street West, Suite 12, Randolph Air Force Base, TX 78150–4712

Service: United States Marine Corps

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

Service: United States Coast Guard

Submit to: Commandant, United States Coast Guard, 2100 Second Street, SW, G–PS–3, Washington, DC 20593–0001

1–38. U.S. awards to foreign military personnel

a. It is the Department of Defense policy to recognize individual acts of heroism, extraordinary achievement or meritorious achievement on the part of service members 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 will 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 establishments.

c. Foreign military personnel in ranks comparable to the grade of 0–6 and below, at the time the act was performed and at the time the decoration is presented, may be awarded the following military decorations:

(1) The Silver Star, Distinguished Flying Cross, Bronze Star Medal, or the Air Medal for valorous acts in actual combat in direct support of military operations.

(2) The Soldier's Medal for heroic acts in direct support of operations, but not involving actual combat.

(3) The Bronze Star Medal for meritorious service in direct support of combat operations.

d. The Legion of Merit, in the degrees listed in table 1–2 below, 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 9260, 29 October 1942, which has been amended by Executive Order 10600, 15 March 1955.

(1) When recommending a degree higher than Legionnaire, include a statement to explain the basis for recommending that degree.

(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 1–2
Degrees of the Legion of Merit

Degrees of the Legion of Merit	Awarded to
Degree of Chief Commander	Chief of State or Head of Government
Degree of Commander	Equivalent to Army Chief of Staff or higher, but not Chief of State
Degree of Officer	General officers in positions below Chief of Staff level; ranks equivalent to colonel 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. The MSM, Army Commendation Medal (ARCOM) and AAM may be awarded to foreign military personnel who distinguish themselves in a way that has been of mutual benefit to a friendly foreign nation and the United States. The MSM, ARCOM, and AAM will not be awarded to general or flag officers of a friendly foreign nation without the approval of the Secretary of Defense.

f. Criteria for recommendations:

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

(2) Meritorious Service, Army Commendation and Army Achievement Medals. The criteria for these awards to foreign military personnel are the same as for award to members of the U.S. Forces. (See paras 3–15, 3–17, and 3–18.)

g. Procedures are as follows:

(1) The DA Form 638 will be completed in accordance with instructions outlined in paragraph 3–19.

(2) A biographic sketch on the individual to receive the award (give the full name, date and place of birth, present resume, and previous U.S. decorations).

(3) Obtain statement of concurrence from both the U.S. Ambassador and U.S. Defense Attaché in the proposed awardee's parent country.

(4) Obtain security checks from appropriate agencies. The Defense Attache must attach a statement of concurrence from the recipient's respective country before submitting the recommendation and before presentation of the award. Attach these statements as enclosures to DA Form 638.

(5) If necessary, additional documentation supporting the recommendation.

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

(1) The Department of Defense will not process award recommendations received more than 6 months after the ending date of the service to be recognized. Requests for exceptions to this policy will be considered only if unusual circumstances beyond simple administrative delay are involved.

(2) Submit the award recommendation through command channels. Recommendations must not arrive at USAHRC, AHRC–PDO–PA earlier than 6 months before the ending date of the service to be recognized, nor may they arrive later than 1 month after that date. For recommendations submitted more than 1 month after the ending date of service, submit a letter of endorsement giving a complete justification for the late submission.

i. Approval authority is as follows:

(1) Approval authority for the Legion of Merit is the Secretary of Defense. Recommendations for the Legion of Merit will be forwarded to USAHRC, AHRC–PDO–PA for processing.

(2) Major Army Commanders (MACOM) (CONUS and overseas) have authority to approve awards of the Meritorious Service Medal, Army Commendation Medal, and Army Achievement Medal to military personnel of friendly foreign nations (in ranks comparable to the grade of O–6 (COL) and below) serving within their geographical area of responsibility. This authority will not be further delegated.

(3) Awards to military personnel of friendly foreign in ranks above O–6 (COL) will be forwarded to USAHRC, AHRC–PDO–PA for processing.

(4) Commanders delegated authority to approve these awards must ensure that procedures outlined in subparagraph e, above are followed.

j. Presenting decorations are as follows:

(1) To present the decorations, after approval obtain permission from the U.S. Ambassador of Defense and/or the Defense Attaché in the foreign country of the awardee.

(2) Do not publicize the award or schedule any ceremonies until the award is approved.

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. 38 USC 1560 provides that each Medal of Honor awardee may have his or her name entered on the Medal of Honor Roll. Each person whose name is placed on the Medal of Honor Roll is certified to the

Veterans Administration as being entitled to receive the special pension of \$1000 per month, if the person desires. Payment will be made by the Veterans Administration beginning as of the date of application therefore; 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. A written application must be made by the awardee on DD Form 1369 (Application for Enrollment on the Medal of Honor Roll and for the Pension Authorized by the Act of Congress) to have his or her name placed on the Medal of Honor Roll and to receive special pension. The application will bear the full personal signature of the awardee, or in cases where the awardee cannot sign due to disability or incapacity, the signature of the awardee's legally designated representative, and be directed to Commander, USAHRC, AHRC-PDO-PA, Alexandria, VA 22332-0471. Applicant will receive a DD Form 1370A (Certificate of Enrollment on the Medal of Honor Roll).

b. Supplemental uniform allowance. Enlisted recipients of the Medal of Honor are entitled to a supplemental uniform allowance. (See AR 700-84.)

c. Air Transportation. See DOD Regulation 4515.13R for information on air transportation of Medal of Honor awardees.

d. Commissary privileges. See AR 600-8-14, for commissary privileges on Medal of Honor awardees and their eligible family members.

e. Identification cards. See AR 600-8-14 for information on Identification Cards for Medal of Honor awardees and their eligible family members.

f. Admission to U.S. Service Academies. Admission to U.S. Service Academies. Children of Medal of Honor 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 Medal of Honor recipients and their eligible family members.

h. Burial honors. Burial honors for Medal of Honor recipients are identical to those who become deceased while on active duty. (See ARs 600-8-1 and 600-25.)

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

a. 10 USC 3991 provides that any enlisted member who is credited with extraordinary heroism in line of duty who retires after 20 or more years active Federal service, is entitled to 10 percent increase in retired pay, subject to the 75 percent limit on total retired pay. Any awardee of the Medal of Honor, the Distinguished Service Cross, Navy Cross, or Air Force Cross satisfies the requirement for extraordinary heroism. An enlisted awardee of the Distinguished Flying Cross awarded for non-combat-related heroism, or the Soldier's Medal may be credited by the Secretary of the Army with extraordinary heroism only if it is determined that the heroism displayed was equivalent to that required for award of the Distinguished Service Cross. 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 the 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, USAHRC, AHRC-PDO-PA, Alexandria, VA 22332-0471. 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 VI

Order of Precedence

1-41. Order of precedence—awards and decorations

a. Decorations, the Good Conduct Medal, 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) Prisoner of War Medal.
- (4) Good Conduct Medal.
- (5) U.S. Army Reserve Components Achievement Medal.
- (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, paragraph 29-5.

c. Decorations, service medals, badges, tabs, and appurtenances are illustrated in AR 670–1 and are available on-line at The Institute of Heraldry Web site: <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.
- (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.
- (12) Korean Service Medal.
- (13) Antarctica Service Medal.
- (14) Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal.
- (15) Vietnam Service Medal.
- (16) Southwest Asia Service Medal.
- (17) Kosovo Campaign Medal.
- (18) Global War on Terrorism Expeditionary Medal.
- (19) Global War on Terrorism Service Medal.
- (20) Korean Defense Service Medal.
- (21) Armed Forces Service Medal.
- (22) Humanitarian Service Medal.
- (23) Military Outstanding Volunteer Service Medal.
- (24) Armed Forces Reserve Medal.
- (25) NCO Professional Development Ribbon.
- (26) Army Service Ribbon.
- (27) Overseas Service Ribbon.
- (28) Army Reserve Components Overseas Training Ribbon.
- (29) 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.
- (7) NATO Medal.
- (8) Multinational Force and Observers Medal.
- (9) Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal.
- (10) Kuwait Liberation Medal—Saudi Arabia.
- (11) Kuwait Liberation Medal—Kuwait.
- (12) Republic of Korea War Service Medal.

Section VII

Supply, Service, and Requisition

1–43. Medals and appurtenances

Medals and appurtenances listed below are issued by Department of the Army:

- a. Decorations.
- b. Service medals.
- c. Service ribbons.
- d. Palms.

- e.* Rosettes.
- f.* Clasps.
- g.* Arrowheads.
- h.* Service stars.
- i.* French Fourragere.
- j.* Netherlands Orange Lanyard.
- k.* Good Conduct Medals.
- l.* Oak Leaf Cluster.
- m.* Numerals.
- n.* Letter "V" devices.
- o.* Certificate 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.* Miniature decorations to foreign military personnel.
- v.* Letter "M" Device.

1–44. Badges and appurtenances

Badges and appurtenances listed below are issued by Department of the Army:

- 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.* Army ROTC Nurse Cadet Program Identification Badge.
- i.* Drill Sergeant Identification Badge.
- j.* U.S. Army Recruiter Badge.
- k.* Career Counselor Badge.
- l.* U.S. Army Reserve Recruiter Badge.

1–45. 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 reserve components; 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, to make awards of the Good Conduct Medal and the Armed Forces Reserve Medal 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 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. The USAHRC, Alexandria, VA, USAHRC, St. Louis, MO, and the National Personnel Records Center, will complete and forward DA Form 1577 (Authorization for Issuance of Awards) to Commander, U.S. Army TACOM, Clothing and Heraldry Product Support Integration (PSID), PO Box 57997, Philadelphia, PA 19111, who will engrave as appropriate, and distribute approved award elements. DA Form 1577 is a limited use, DA controlled form. Only USAHRC, Alexandria, VA, HRC, St. Louis, MO, and the National Personnel Records Center are authorized to requisition and use this form.

1-46. Supply of certificates for military decorations

Certificates for decorations awarded in the field will be requisitioned electronically, by publication account holders, from the Commander, U.S. Army Publications Distribution Center, St. Louis, MO. The APD e-mail address is <http://www.apd.army.mil>. Their mailing address is: Director, U.S. Army Publications Distribution Center-St. Louis, (USAPDC-St. Louis), 1655 Woodson Road, St. Louis, MO 63114-6181.

1-47. U.S. Army medals—original issue or replacement

a. All U.S. Army medals are presented without cost to an awardee. 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 HQ, USAHRC (AHRC-PDO-PA), USAHRC St. Louis (AHRC-CC-B), 1 Reserve Way, St. Louis, MO 63132-5200 or the National Personnel Records Center, 9700 Page Avenue, St. Louis, MO 63132-5100.

b. Requests will be honored from the original recipient of the award, or if deceased, from his or her primary next of kin in the following order: surviving spouse, eldest surviving child, father or mother, eldest surviving brother or sister, or eldest surviving grandchild.

c. Issue or replacement of service medals and service ribbons antedating the World War I Victory Medal is no longer accomplished. These awards are not available from the supply system, but may be purchased from private dealers in military insignia. Requests for medals should be directed as shown in tables 1-3 and 1-4.

d. The Web site for the National Personnel Records Center is: <http://www.archives.gov/>. The Web site for HRC, St. Louis is: <https://www.hrc.army.mil/site/reserve/>

e. Issue of medals, other than Army. 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 appropriate Service as shown in table 1-1 above.

Table 1-3
Addresses for requesting medals

Request for: Personnel in active Federal military service or in the Army National Guard or U.S. Army Reserve
Submit to: Unit Commander

Request for: Medals on behalf of individuals having no current U.S. Army status or deceased prior to 1 October 2002
Submit to: National Personnel Records Center, 9700 Page Avenue, St. Louis, MO 63132-5100

Request for: Medals for individuals who retired, were discharged or died (except general officers) after 1 October 2002
Submit to: Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command, AHRC-CC-B, 1 Reserve Way, St. Louis, MO 63132-5200

Request for: Retired general officers
Submit to: Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command, AHRC-PDO-PA, 200 Stovall Street, Alexandria, VA 22332-0471

Table 1-4
Addresses for requesting medals for other Services

Request for: Navy Awards
Submit to: Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, Awards, 09B33, 2000 Navy Pentagon, Washington, DC 20350-2000

Request for: Air Force Awards
Submit to: Commander, U.S. Air Force Personnel Center, DPPRA, 550 C Street West, Suite 12, Randolph Air Force Base, TX 78150-6001

Request for: Marine Corps Awards
Submit to: Commandant, U.S. Marine Corps, Manpower and Reserve Affairs, Code: MMA, 3280 Russell Road, Quantico, VA 22134-5103

Request for: Coast Guard awards
Submit to: Commandant (G-PS-5/TP41), U.S. Coast Guard, Washington, DC 20593

1-48. Items not issued or sold by Department of the Army

The items listed below are not issued by the Department of the Army—

- 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 1–44.
- 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.
- m. Miniatures may be purchased from dealers in military insignia.

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 VIII

Reporting Requirements and Filing Instructions

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

a. An annual awards report for the preceding calendar year will be prepared by major U.S. Army 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 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 which are given posthumously or in connection with a PCS, expiration term of service (ETS), or release from active duty (REFRAD) or other periods of service. Service awards presented in connection with retirement should be reported only under retirement.

c. Commanders of major U.S. Army commands and HQDA principal officials will include figures from all subordinate commands, installations, and activities in totals reported.

d. Commands will generate an electronic version of the report using figure 1–1 as an example. The report will be sent to the Commander, USAHRC, AHRC–PDO–PA, Alexandria, VA 22332–0471, to arrive no later than 31 January of each year.

R600-8-22F1-1.EPS
width = 6.77 in. depth = 2.00 in.

Figure 1–1. Sample Annual Awards Report

1–51. The Army Records Information Management System

The Army Records Information Management System (ARIMS), 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 Department of Defense (DOD) policies and procedures on awarding Defense decorations and service awards; nonmilitary decorations; the acceptance of foreign military decorations by members of the Armed Forces of the United States; and the Office of Secretary of Defense Identification Badge. It describes the various Defense awards; the basis or eligibility requirements for the award; who is eligible to receive; and who is authorized to approve the award. It tells how to prepare, submit, and process recommendations for DOD decorations.

b. The objective of the DOD Military Awards Program is to ensure members 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. Processing and approval of DOD awards are made in the name of the Secretary of Defense.

2-2. Order of precedence

DOD awards are categorized as U.S. military decorations and service medals and service ribbons. The order of precedence for wear of these awards is stated in AR 670-1, paragraph 29-6 and in paragraphs 1-41 and 1-42 of this regulation.

Section II

Individual Department of Defense Decorations

2-3. Defense Distinguished Service Medal

The Defense Distinguished Service Medal was established by Executive Order 11545, 9 July 1970. It is awarded by the Secretary of Defense 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 for the Defense Distinguished Service Medal is DOD 1348.33-M.

2-4. Defense Superior Service Medal

The Defense Superior Service Medal was established by Executive Order 11904, 6 February 1976. It is awarded by the Secretary of Defense to members 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 for the Defense Superior Service Medal is DOD 1348.33-M.

2-5. Defense Meritorious Service Medal

The Defense Meritorious Service Medal was established by Executive Order 12019, 3 November 1977. It is awarded in the name of the Secretary of Defense to members of the Armed Forces of the United States who, after 3 November 1977, distinguished themselves by noncombat meritorious achievement or service. The prescribing directive for the Defense Meritorious Service Medal is DOD 1348.33-M.

2-6. Joint Service Commendation Medal

The Joint Service Commendation Medal was authorized by the Secretary of Defense on 25 June 1963 and implemented by DOD 1348.33-M. It is awarded in the name of the Secretary of Defense to members of the Armed Forces of the United States who, after 1 January 1963, distinguished themselves by meritorious achievement or service. The prescribing directive for the Joint Service Commendation Medal is DOD 1348.33-M.

2-7. Joint Service Achievement Medal

The Joint Service Achievement Medal was authorized by the Secretary of Defense on 3 August 1983 and implemented by DOD 1348.33-M. It is awarded in the name of the Secretary of Defense to members of the Armed Forces of the United States below the grade of O-6 who, after 3 August 1983, distinguished themselves by outstanding performance of duty and meritorious achievement. The prescribing directive for the Joint Service Achievement Medal is DOD 1348.33-M.

2-8. Purple Heart

a. The Purple Heart was established by General George Washington at Newburgh, New York, on 7 August 1782, during the Revolutionary War. It was reestablished by the President of the United States per War Department General Orders 3, 1932 and is currently awarded pursuant to Executive Order 11016, 25 April 1962; Executive Order 12464, 23 February 1984; Public Law 98-525, 19 October 1984 amended by Public Law 100-48, 1 June 1987; Public Law 103-160, 30 November 1993; Public Law 104-106, 10 February 1996; and Public Law 105-85, 18 November 1997.

b. The Purple Heart is awarded in the name of the President of the United States and per 10 USC 1131, effective 19 May 1998, is limited to members of the Armed Forces of the United States who, while serving under component authority in any capacity with one of the U.S. Armed Services after 5 April 1917, has been wounded or killed, or who has died or may hereafter die after being wounded—

- (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 of opposing Armed Forces.
- (5) As the result of an act of any hostile foreign force.
- (6) After 28 March 1973, as the 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 Secretary of Army, 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 the result of military operations while serving outside the territory of the United States as part of a peacekeeping force.
- (8) Members killed or wounded in action by friendly fire. In accordance with 10 USC 1129 for award of the Purple Heart, the Secretary of the Army will treat a member of the Armed Forces described in (a), below, in the same manner as a member who is killed or wounded in action as the result of an act of an enemy of the United States.

(a) A member described in this subsection is a member who is killed or wounded in action by weapon fire while directly engaged in armed conflict, other than as 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 willful misconduct of the member.

(b) This section applies to members of the Armed Forces who are killed or wounded on or after 7 December 1941. In the case of a member killed or wounded, as described in paragraph 2–8b above, on or after 7 December 1941 and before 30 November 1993, the Secretary of the Army will award the Purple Heart under provisions of paragraph 2–8a above in each case which is known to the Secretary before such date or for which an application is made to the Secretary in such manner as the Secretary requires.

c. While clearly an individual decoration, the Purple Heart 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.

d. A Purple Heart is authorized for the first wound suffered under conditions indicated above, but for each subsequent award an Oak Leaf Cluster will be awarded to be worn on the medal or ribbon. Not 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. A wound is defined as an injury to any part of the body from an outside force or agent sustained under one or more of the conditions listed above. A physical lesion is not required, however, the wound for which the award is made must have required treatment by medical personnel and records of medical treatment for wounds or injuries received in action must have been made a matter of official record.

f. When contemplating an award of this decoration, the key issue that commanders must take into consideration is the degree to which the enemy caused the injury. The fact that the proposed recipient was participating in direct or indirect combat operations is a necessary prerequisite, but is not sole justification for award.

g. Examples of enemy-related injuries which clearly justify award of the Purple Heart are as follows:

- (1) Injury caused by enemy bullet, shrapnel, or other projectile created by enemy action.
- (2) Injury caused by enemy placed mine or trap.
- (3) Injury caused by enemy released chemical, biological, or nuclear agent.
- (4) Injury caused by vehicle or aircraft accident resulting from enemy fire.
- (5) Concussion injuries caused as a result of enemy generated explosions.

h. Examples of injuries or wounds which clearly do not justify award of the Purple Heart are as follows:

- (1) Frostbite or trench foot injuries.
- (2) Heat stroke.
- (3) Food poisoning not caused by enemy agents.
- (4) Chemical, biological, or nuclear agents not released by the enemy.
- (5) Battle fatigue.
- (6) Disease not directly caused by enemy agents.
- (7) Accidents, to include explosive, aircraft, vehicular, and other accidental wounding not related to or caused by enemy action.
- (8) Self-inflicted wounds, except when in the heat of battle and not involving gross negligence.
- (9) Post traumatic stress disorders.
- (10) Jump injuries not caused by enemy action.

i. It is not intended that such a strict interpretation of the requirement for the wound or injury to be caused by direct result of hostile action be taken that it would preclude the award being made to deserving personnel. Commanders must also take into consideration the circumstances surrounding an injury, even if it appears to meet the criteria. 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 Purple Heart as they clearly were not injured as a result of enemy action, but rather by their own negligence.

j. During wartime the senior Army commander in the combat theater can award the Purple Heart as approval authority when delegated by the Secretary of the Army. The National Personnel Records Center, 9700 Page Avenue, St. Louis, MO 63132-5100, awards the Purple Heart to 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. Approval authority for the Purple Heart for Army personnel wounded or killed as the result of an international terrorist attack is the Secretary of the Army. All other requests for award of the Purple Heart are processed by the Commander, USAHRC (AHRC-PDO-PA). The following types of requests for award of the Purple Heart will be forwarded to the Commander, USAHRC, AHRC-PDO-PA, 200 Stovall Street, Alexandria, VA 22332-0471:

(1) Any member of the Army who was awarded the Purple Heart 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 Purple Heart.

(2) For those who became Prisoners of War during World War II, the Korean War and before and after 25 April 1962, the Purple Heart will be awarded to individuals wounded while prisoners of foreign forces, upon submission by the individual to the Department of the U.S. Army of an affidavit that is supported by a statement from a witness, if this is possible.

(3) Any member of the U.S. Army who believes that he or she is eligible for the Purple Heart, but through unusual circumstances no award was made, may submit an application through military channels, to the Commander, USAHRC, AHRC-PDO-PA. The application will include complete documentation, to include evidence of medical treatment, pertaining to the wound.

k. The following rules apply for processing award of the Purple Heart:

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

(2) Approved awards of the Purple Heart require the publication of permanent orders according to AR 600-8-105, citing each recipient. A DA Form 4980-10 (The Purple Heart Medal Certificate) will include the following information: The recipient's name and grade, date wounded in action, and date certificate is signed. All Purple Heart Medal certificates will bear the signature and signature block of the Secretary of the Army on the right side. During wartime, the signature and signature block of the commander authorized to award the Purple Heart will be on the left side. All other Purple Hearts awarded will bear the signature and signature block of The Adjutant General of the Army.

(3) Each approved award of the Purple Heart must exhibit all of the following factors: wound, injury or death must have been the result of enemy or hostile act; international terrorist attack; or friendly fire (as defined in paragraph b(8) above) the wound or injury must have required treatment by medical officials; and the records of medical treatment must have been made a matter of official Army records.

(4) Recommendations for award of the Purple Heart based on alleged international terrorist attacks must be accompanied by a written evaluation from the MACOM 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. HQ, USAHRC (AHRC-PDO-PA) will confirm the international terrorist report with the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, G-2 (ODCS, G-2) prior to forwarding the Purple Heart recommendations to the Secretary of the Army for final decision.

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

Section III

Department of Defense Service Medals and Ribbons

2-9. Prisoner of War Medal

a. The POW Medal is authorized by Public Law 99-145, 10 USC 1128, 8 November 1985, as amended by, 10 USC

1128, 1989. 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.

(4) By foreign armed forces that are hostile to the United States, under circumstances which the Secretary concerned finds to have been comparable to those under which persons have generally been held captive by enemy armed forces during periods of armed conflict.

c. 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 Secretary of Defense 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.

d. 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 Conflict, and Somalia. 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 and Iraq see subparagraph j.

e. 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 prisoner of war, or whose conduct was not in accord with the Code of Conduct, and whose actions are documented by U.S. military records is ineligible for the medal. The Secretary of the Army 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 HQ, USAHRC, AHRC-PDO-PA, Alexandria, VA 22331-0481, for coordination with the Repatriation and Family Affairs Division and final decision by the Secretary of the Army.

f. 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. (Service stars are described in chap 6.)

g. The POW Medal may be awarded posthumously.

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

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

j. 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 the HQ, USAHRC (AHRC-PDO-PA).

(2) *Veterans, retirees and their next of kin.* All requests for award of the POW Medal for past armed conflicts will be initiated by former POWs or their next of kin, using a personal letter. The following documents, as applicable, should be submitted with POW Medal applications to assist in validating the award: Army separation documents; casualty reports; messages/letters/telegrams sent home; unit journals; diaries; sworn eyewitness statements or affidavits; photos, ID Card, or other documents taken or obtained while in captivity; news clippings and other evidence in support of the request. Applications or personal letters should be forwarded to the National Personnel Records Center, 9700 Page Avenue, St. Louis, MO 63132-5100 (Soldiers who retired or were discharged after 1 October 2002 and the next of kin of Soldiers who died after 1 October 2002 should send their requests to the Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command, AHRC-CC-B, 1 Reserve Way, St. Louis, MO 63132-5200).

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

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

k. The steps for processing award of the POW Medal to active Army Soldiers during actual wartime or their primary next of kin are in table 2-1 below.

Table 2–1
Steps for processing award of the Prisoner of War Medal

Steps	Work Center	Required Action
1	Soldier's unit receives notification that Soldier was released from captivity or died in captivity.	Unit submits memorandum with all supporting and corroborating documentation to the USAHRC, AHRC–PDO–PA, Alexandria, VA 22332–0471.
2	USAHRC (AHRC–PDO–PA)	Forwards requests to the Repatriation and Family Affairs Division (RFAD).
3	RFAD	Confirms Soldier's character of service and conduct during captivity and returns requests to USAHRC, AHRC–PDO–PA
4	USAHRC (AHRC–PDO–PA)	Approves or disapproves award of the POW Medal
5	USAHRC (AHRC–PDO–PA)	For approved awards, an engraved medal to Soldier's unit. For disapproved awards, notifies Soldier's unit in a memorandum.
6	Soldier's unit	Post personnel records and submits transaction for update of records via eMilpo.
7	Soldier's unit	The POW Medal is a service medal and a formal presentation ceremony is not required, however, a ceremony may be conducted as desired.

2–10. National Defense Service Medal

a. The National Defense Service Medal (NDSM) was established by Executive Order (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 Secretary of Defense Memorandum, dated 26 April 2002; and EO 13293, dated 28 March 2003.

b. It is awarded for honorable active service for any period between 27 June 1950 and 27 July 1954, both dates inclusive; between 1 January 1961 and 14 August 1974, both dates inclusive; between 2 August 1990 and 30 November 1995; and from 11 September 2001 to a date to be determined. During these periods, service members in the following categories will not be eligible for the NDSM:

(1) Members of the Army National Guard and U.S. Army Reserve on short tours of duty to fulfill training obligations under an inactive duty training program.

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

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

c. Honorable service as a member of the Armed Forces of the United States for any period between 2 August 1990 and 30 November 1995 and 11 September 2001 to a date to be determined. Service members on active duty, members of the Selected Reserve in good standing, and members of other than the Selected Reserve who were called to active duty will also be eligible. During these periods, service members in the following categories will not be considered eligible for the NDSM:

(1) Any service member 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.

d. Notwithstanding these limitations, any member of the United States Coast Guard or the Reserve or Guard Forces of the Armed Forces who, between 1 January 1961 and 14 August 1974, became eligible for award of either the Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal or the Vietnam Service Medal or between 2 August 1990 and 30 November 1995, became eligible for award of the Southwest Asia Service Medal will be eligible for award of the NDSM.

e. To signify receipt of a second or subsequent award of the NDSM, a 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 one or more of the four time periods listed in a above. It is not authorized for Soldiers who met the criteria in one time period, left active duty and returned during the same period of eligibility. (See chap 6 for service stars.)

f. 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.

g. The NDSM may be awarded posthumously.

2–11. Antarctica Service Medal

a. The Antarctica Service Medal (ASM) was established by Public Law 86–600 (DA Bull. 3, 1960).

b. The ASM 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 member 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 member 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 member 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 member 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 S. 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 United States expedition in Antarctica at the invitation of a participating United States 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 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.

(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 (1) and (2), above 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 S. 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 equals one mission). Days need not be consecutive.

f. No person is authorized to receive more than one award of the ASM. Not more than one clasp or disc will be worn on the ribbon. Antarctica is defined as the area south of latitude 60 degrees S. The ASM takes precedence immediately after the Korean Service Medal.

2-12. Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal

a. The Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal (AFEM) was established by EO 10977, dated 4 December 1961, as amended by EO 10977, 3 May 2000, and may be awarded to members 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 service members 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.

(2) U.S. operations in direct support of the United Nations.

(3) U.S. operations of assistance for friendly foreign nations.

c. Service members 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 meet 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 area of eligibility while participating in the operation, regardless of time;

(3) Accumulate 15 days service (consecutive/nonconsecutive) while participating as a regularly assigned 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 on-going 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 service member on whom qualification for the award of the AFEM is based will have been honorable.

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

f. Service members who earned the Southwest Asia Service Medal (SWASM) and subsequently became eligible, at any time, for the AFEM for Operation SOUTHERN WATCH may wear both awards, with the exception of those who became eligible for both awards during one tour in Southwest Asia (SWA). Service members 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. Service members 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 Operation SOUTHERN WATCH during a subsequent tour in SWA under the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel Readiness Memorandum dated 7 February 1996.

g. Service members who earned the AFEM for Operation FREQUENT WIND, between 29 and 30 April 1975, may elect to receive the Vietnam Service Medal instead of the AFEM. No service member 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 service member. For each succeeding operation, conducted in a different theater of operations or against a different enemy/armed force, justifying a subsequent award, a bronze service star is worn on the suspension and service ribbon of the medal. (Service stars are described in para 6–8.)

j. The AFEM may be awarded posthumously.

k. Definitions of “area of operation” and “direct support” are defined 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 2–2 below:

Table 2–2
Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal—Designated U.S. Military Operations

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	
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 paragraph 2–12g above).
Mayaguez Operation	15 May 1975	
Grenada—Operation URGENT FURY	23 October to 21 November 1983	The qualifying criteria for non-unit direct support personnel in Grenada is 6 consecutive days or 12 non-consecutive 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	

Table 2–3**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	
Former Republic of Yugoslavia—Operations JOINT ENDEAVOR and JOINT GUARD	1 June 1992 to 20 June 1998	Only for participants deployed in Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatia.
Former Republic of Yugoslavia—Operation JOINT FORGE	21 June 1998 to a date to be determined.	

Table 2–4**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.
Southwest Asia operations:		
Operation SOUTHERN WATCH	1 December 1995 to 18 March 2003	
Maritime Intercept Operation	1 December 1995 to 18 March 2003	
Vigilant Sentinel	1 December 1995 to 15 February 1997	
Operation NORTHERN WATCH	1 January 1997 to 18 March 2003	
Operation DESERT THUNDER	11 November to 22 December 1998	
Operation DESERT FOX	16 to 22 December 1998	
Operation DESERT SPRING	31 December 1998 to 18 March 2003	

2–13. Vietnam Service Medal

a. The Vietnam Service Medal (VSM) was established by EO 11231, 8 July 1965, as amended by EO 13286, 2 February 2003. It is awarded to all members of the Armed Forces of the United States serving in Vietnam and contiguous waters or airspace there over, after 3 July 1965 through 28 March 1973. Members 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 Naval vessel directly supporting military operations.

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

(4) Serve on temporary duty 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 Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal 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 Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal. In such instances, the Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal will be deleted from the list of authorized medals in personnel records. No person will be entitled to both awards for Vietnam service.

e. Service members who earned the AFEM for Operation FREQUENT WIND between 29 and 30 April 1975, may elect to receive the Vietnam Service Medal instead of the AFEM. No service member 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 N. latitude, 108 degrees; 15'E. Longitude; thence, southward to 18 degrees; N. latitude, 108 degrees; 15'E. Longitude; thence southeastward to 17 degrees 30' N. latitude, 111 degrees E. longitude; thence southward to 11 degrees N. latitude; 111 degrees E. longitude; thence southwestward to 7 degrees N. latitude, 105 degrees E. longitude; thence westward to 7 degrees N. latitude, 103 degrees; E. longitude; thence northward to 9 degrees 30' N. latitude, 103 degrees E. longitude, thence northeastward to 10 degrees 15' N. Latitude, 104 degrees 27'E. Longitude; thence 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 are as defined in *f* above.

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 commanding general of a corps, higher unit, or independent force that 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 he 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.

j. The Vietnam campaigns are listed in appendix B. (Service stars are described in para 6–8.)

2–14. Southwest Asia Service Medal

a. The Southwest Asia Service Medal (SWASM) was established by Executive Order 12754, 12 March 1991, as amended by Executive Order 12790, 3 March 1992. It is awarded to all members of the Armed Forces of the United States serving in Southwest Asia and contiguous waters or airspace there over, on or after 2 August 1990 to 30 November 1995. Southwest Asia 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 N. latitude and west of 68 degrees E. longitude, as well as the total land areas of Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Bahrain, Qatar, and United Arab Emirates.

b. Members 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 11 April 1991, will also be eligible for this award. Members serving in these countries must have been under the command and control of U.S. Central Command or directly supporting military operations in the combat theater.

c. To be eligible, a service member must meet one or more of the following criteria:

(1) Be attached to or regularly serving for one or more days with an organization participating in ground or shore (military) operations.

(2) Be attached to or regularly serving for one or more days aboard a naval vessel directly supporting military operations.

(3) Be actually participating as a crew member in one or more aerial flights directly supporting military operations in the areas designated above.

(4) Be serving on temporary duty 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. Service stars are described in chapter 6. The designated campaigns for Southwest Asia are listed in appendix B.

f. See AR 672–20 for the Civilian Service in Southwest Asia Medal.

2–15. Kosovo Campaign Medal

a. The Kosovo Campaign Medal was established by Executive Order 13154, 3 May 2000. It is awarded to members 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): HAWK, SABER; or HUNTER 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 area of eligibility for the Air Campaign includes the total land area and air space of Serbia (including Kosovo), Montenegro, Albania, Macedonia, Bosnia, Croatia, Hungary, Romania, Greece, Bulgaria, Italy and Slovenia; and the waters and air space 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 a date to be determined. The area of eligibility for the Defense Campaign includes the total land area and air space of Serbia (including Kosovo), Montenegro, Albania, Macedonia, and the waters and air space 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) Service members 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 area of eligibility or for 60 nonconsecutive days provided this support involves entering the operations area of eligibility or meet 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 area of eligibility;

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

(c) While participating as a regularly assigned aircrew member flying sorties into, out of, within, or over the area of eligibility in direct support of the military operations.

b. The Kosovo Campaign Medal 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 Kosovo Campaign Medal 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 member to only one bronze service star.

2–16. Afghanistan Campaign Medal

a. The Afghanistan Campaign Medal is authorized by Public Law 108–234, 28 May 2004, and Executive Order 13363, 29 November 2004, as amended by Executive Order 13289, 12 March 2003.

b. Individuals authorized the Afghanistan Campaign Medal must have served in direct support of Operation ENDURING FREEDOM (OEF). The area of eligibility encompasses all land area of the country of Afghanistan and all air spaces above the land. The Afghanistan Campaign Medal period of eligibility is on or after 24 October 2001 to a future date to be determined by the Secretary of Defense or the cessation of OEF.

c. Service members qualified for the Global War on Terrorism Expeditionary Medal by reasons of service between 24 October 2001 and 28 February 2005, in an area for which the Afghanistan Campaign Medal was subsequently authorized, will remain qualified for that medal. Upon application, any such service member may be awarded the Afghanistan Campaign Medal in lieu of the Global War on Terrorism Expeditionary Medal for such service. No service member will be entitled to both medals for the same act, achievement or period of service.

d. Service members must have been assigned, attached, or mobilized to units operating in the area of eligibility for 30 consecutive days or for 60 non-consecutive days or meet one of the following criteria:

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

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

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

e. The following rules apply to award the Afghanistan Campaign Medal:

(1) The Afghanistan Campaign Medal 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 Afghanistan Campaign Medal, the Global War on Terrorism Expeditionary Medal, the Global War on Terrorism Service Medal, the Iraq Campaign Medal, or the Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal for the same action, time period or service.
- f.* Precedence for the Afghanistan Campaign Medal will be positioned below the Kosovo Campaign Medal and above the Iraq Campaign Medal.

2–17. Iraq Campaign Medal

- a.* The Iraq Campaign Medal was authorized by Public Law 108–234, 28 May 2004 and Executive Order 13363, 29 November 2004, as amended by Executive Order 13289, 12 March 2003.
- b.* Individuals authorized the Iraq Campaign Medal must have served in direct support of Operation IRAQI FREEDOM (OIF). The area of eligibility encompasses all land area of the country of Iraq, and the contiguous water area out to 12 nautical miles, and all air spaces above the land area of Iraq and above the contiguous water area out to 12 nautical miles. The Iraq Campaign Medal period of eligibility is on or after 19 March 2003 to a future date to be determined by the Secretary of Defense or the cessation of OIF.
- c.* Service members qualified for the Global War on Terrorism Expeditionary Medal by reasons of service between 19 March 2003 and 28 February 2005, in an area for which the Iraq Campaign Medal was subsequently authorized, will remain qualified for that medal. Upon application, any such service member may be awarded the Iraq Campaign Medal in lieu of the Global War on Terrorism Expeditionary Medal for such service. No service member will be entitled to both medals for the same act, achievement or period of service.
- d.* Service members must have been assigned, attached, or mobilized to units operating in the area of eligibility for 30 consecutive days or for 60 non-consecutive days or meet one of the following criteria:
 - (1) Be engaged in combat during an armed engagement, regardless of the time in the area of eligibility.
 - (2) While participating in an operation or on official duties, is wounded or injured and requires medical evacuation from the area of eligibility.
 - (3) While participating as a regularly assigned air crewmember flying sorties into, out of, within or over the area of eligibility in direct support of the military operations; each day of operations counts as one day of eligibility.
- e.* The following rules apply to award the Iraq Campaign Medal:
 - (1) The Iraq Campaign Medal 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 Iraq Campaign Medal, the Global War on Terrorism Expeditionary Medal, the Global War on Terrorism Service Medal, the Iraq Campaign Medal, or the Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal for the same action, time period or service.
- f.* Precedence for the Iraq Campaign Medal will be positioned below the Afghanistan Campaign Medal and above the Global War on Terrorism Expeditionary Medal.

2–18. Global War on Terrorism Expeditionary Medal

- a.* The Global War on Terrorism Expeditionary Medal (GWOTEM) was established by Executive Order 13289, 12 March 2003. It is authorized for award to members of the Armed Forces of the United States who deployed abroad for service in the Global War on Terrorism Operations on or after 11 September, 2001 to a date to be determined. Operations approved the GWOTEM are provided in *g* below.
- b. Procedures.*
 - (1) The Secretary of Defense in consultation with the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff will designate approved operations on a case-by-case basis when requested by the Combatant Commanders.
 - (2) The general area of eligibility encompasses all foreign land, water, and air spaces outside the fifty states of the United States and outside 200 nautical miles of the shores of the United States. The Secretary of Defense, when recommended by the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, will designate the specific area of eligibility per qualifying operation.
 - (3) Because counter-terrorism operations are global in nature, the area of eligibility for an approved operation may be deemed to be non-contiguous. 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 (2), above be deemed eligible for the GWOTEM.
- c. Criteria.* Service members must be assigned, attached or mobilized to a unit participating in designated operations for 30 consecutive days or 60 nonconsecutive days in the area of eligibility, 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 area of eligibility.
 - (2) While participating in the designated operation, regardless of time, is killed, wounded or injured requiring medical evacuation from the area of eligibility .
 - (3) Service members participating as a regularly assigned air crew member flying sorties into, out of, within, or over

the area of eligibility in direct support of Operations Enduring Freedom and/or Iraqi Freedom 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 one day toward the 30 consecutive or 60 nonconsecutive day requirement.

d. General.

(1) The GWOTEM may be awarded posthumously.

(2) Service members may be awarded both the GWOTEM and the Global War on Terrorism Service Medal (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 Kosovo Campaign Medal (KCM) (that is, KCM, GWOTEM, GWOTSM, Korean Defense Service Medal (KDSM), and so forth.).

e. Subsequent awards. Only one award of the GWOTEM may be authorized to any individual; therefore, second or subsequent awards will not be awarded.

f. Battle stars.

(1) Battle stars (bronze service stars) may be applicable for service members who were engaged in actual combat against the enemy and under circumstances involving grave danger of death or serious bodily injury from enemy action. Only the Combatant Commander can initiate a request for a Battle Star. The request will contain the specific unit(s) or individual(s) engaged in actual combat, the duration for which actual combat was sustained, and a detailed description of the actions against the enemy.

(2) The Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) is the approving authority for Battle Stars.

(3) The approval of battle stars by the CJCS is authority for the senior Army commander in the combat theater to approve campaign participation credit. See paragraph 7-18, table 7-1, and figure 7-1.

g. Initial award of the GWOTEM. Limited to service members deployed abroad in Operations ENDURING FREEDOM and IRAQI FREEDOM in the following designated specific geographic areas of eligibility: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria (Bourgas), Chad, Crete, Cyprus, Diego Garcia, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Georgia, Hungary, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kosovo (only specific GWOT operations not associated with operations qualifying for the Kosovo Campaign Medal), Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Romania (Constanta), Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Syria, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Yemen, that portion of the Arabian Sea north of 10 degrees north latitude and west of 68 degrees 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 degrees east longitude and boarding and searching vessel operations, Persian Gulf, Red Sea, Strait of Hormuz, and Suez Canal.

2-19. Global War on Terrorism Service Medal

a. Meaning of the Global War on Terrorism Service Medal (GWOTSM). The Global War on Terrorism Service Medal (GWOTSM) was established by Executive Order 13289, 12 March 2003. It is authorized for award to members of the Armed Forces of the United States who have participated in the Global War on Terrorism (GWOT) operations outside of the designated areas of eligibility defined in 2-18g above, on or after 11 September 2001 to a future date to be determined. Operations approved for the GWOTSM are provided in *e*, below.

b. Procedures.

(1) The Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff will designate approved operations on a case-by-case basis when requested by the Combatant Commanders.

(2) At the request of the Combatant Commander, the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff may approve specific efforts that are rendered by unit(s) or individual(s) that meet all other requirements for award of the GWOTSM however, are not issued specific orders for the approved operation(s).

(3) Battalion commanders and commanders of separate units have the authority to award the GWOTSM for approved operations to units and personnel within his or her command.

c. Criteria. Service members must be assigned, attached, or mobilized to a unit supporting designated operations listed in 2-18g for 30 consecutive days or for 60 nonconsecutive days, or meet one of the following criteria:

(1) *Initial award of the GWOTSM.* Limited to airport security operations (from 27 September 2001 through 31 May 2002) and Soldiers who supported Operations NOBLE EAGLE, ENDURING FREEDOM, and IRAQI FREEDOM.

(2) All Soldiers on active duty, including reserve component Soldiers mobilized, or National Guard Soldiers activated on or after 11 September 2001 to a date to be determined having served 30 consecutive days or 60 nonconsecutive days are authorized the GWOTSM.

d. General.

(1) The GWOTSM may be awarded posthumously.

(2) Service members 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 both will directly follow the Kosovo Campaign Medal (KCM) (that is, KCM, GWOTEM, GWOTSM, Korean Defense Service Medal (KDSM), and so forth.)

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

2–20. Korea Defense Service Medal

a. The KDSM was authorized by Section 543, National Defense Authorization Act, 2003. It is authorized for award to members 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 area of eligibility and period of eligibility are as follows:

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

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

b. Criteria. Service members must have been assigned, attached, or mobilized to units operating in the area of eligibility 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 area of eligibility.

(2) Is wounded or injured in the line of duty and requires medical evacuation from the area of eligibility.

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

(4) Personnel who serve in operations and exercises conducted in the area of eligibility are considered eligible for the award as long as 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.

c. Special provisions. Service members qualified for the Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal by reasons of service between 1 October 1966 and 30 June 1974, in an area for which the KDSM was authorized subsequent are eligible for both the Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal and the KDSM. Award of the KDSM for this time period is a one-time exception to policy to comply with section 543 of the National Defense Authorization Act of Fiscal Year 2003, Public Law 107–314.

d. General.

(1) The KDSM may be awarded posthumously to any Soldier who lost his or her life without regard to length of such service.

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

2–21. Armed Forces Service Medal

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

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

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

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

(1) Peacekeeping operations.

(2) Prolonged humanitarian operations.

c. The AFSM may be awarded for United States military operations in direct support of the United Nations (UN) or the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), and for operations of assistance to friendly foreign nations.

d. Service members must be bona fide members of a unit participating in or engaged in 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 consecutive days provided this support involves entering the area of operations or meet the following criteria:

(1) While participating as a regularly assigned aircrew member, accumulates 15 days service (consecutive/nonconsecutive) flying sorties into, out of, within, or over the area in direct support of the military operations.

(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.

e. The AFSM provides recognition to participants who deploy to the designated area of eligibility for the qualifying operation. Outstanding or meritorious performance of non-deployed 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.

f. Because the AFSM may be awarded for a prolonged humanitarian operation, distinction between the AFSM and the Humanitarian Service Medal (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 once (if) the humanitarian action evolves 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.

(4) Humanitarian operations for which some (or all) participants are awarded the HSM, which continue beyond the “period of immediate relief,” may be recognized by award of the AFSM. The AFSM may be awarded for the entire period of the operation; individuals awarded the HSM for direct participation during the “period of immediate relief” are also eligible for the AFSM if awarded.

g. 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 participates, the AFSM will be awarded only if there is no other suitable award available to that Service.

(3) The military service of the individual on which qualification for the award of the AFSM is based will have been honorable.

(4) Award of the AFSM is not authorized for participation in national or international exercises.

(5) The AFSM will not be awarded for NATO or United Nations operations not involving significant, concurrent U.S. military support operations.

h. The CJCS will designate U.S. military operations on or after 1 June 1992 that qualify for the AFSM.

i. No more than one medal will be awarded to any one Service member. One bronze service star is worn to denote second and subsequent awards of the AFSM. 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. (Service stars are described in para 6–8.)

j. The AFSM will take precedence immediately after the Southwest Asia Service Medal.

k. The AFSM may be awarded posthumously to eligible Soldier’s primary next of kin (primary next of kin is defined in the Glossary).

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

m. Definitions of “significant activity”, “area of eligibility”, and “direct support” are provided in the Glossary.

n. Designated U.S. military operations approved for award of the AFSM are provided in table 2–5 below:

Table 2–5
Armed Forces Service Medal—Designated U.S. Military Operations

Operations	Dates	Notes
Operations PROVIDE PROMISE, JOINT ENDEAVOR, ABLE SENTRY, DENY FLIGHT, MARITIME MONITOR, AND SHARP GUARD	20 November 1995 to 19 December 1996	
Operation PROVIDE COMFORT	1 December 1995 to 31 December 1996	
Operation JOINT GUARD	20 December 1996 to 20 June 1998	
Operation JOINT FORGE	21 June 1998 to a date to be determined	
Operation UNITED NATIONS MISSION in Haiti; U.S. FORCES HAITI; and U.S. SUPPORT GROUP–HAITI	1 April 1995 to 31 January 2000	

2–22. Humanitarian Service Medal

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

b. The following types of military acts or operations may qualify for award of the HSM.

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

(2) Relief to a starvation area.

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

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

(5) Other significant military activities, directly related to humanitarian service, as designated by the 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.

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

c. To qualify for award of a DOD or DA approved HSM operation, Soldiers must meet the following requirements:

(1) Must be on active duty at the time of direct participation in a DOD or DA approved humanitarian act or operation. (See app C for list of approved DOD and DA HSM operations.)

(a) "Active duty" means 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 Secretary of the Military Department concerned per 10 USC 101(22).

(b) This includes service as a cadet at the U.S. Military Academy. Members of the Army National Guard are eligible provided that the use of active forces has been authorized in the act or operation.

(2) Must have directly participated in the humanitarian act or operation within the designated geographical area of operation and within specified time limits.

(a) Direct participation is defined as being physically present at the designated location, having directly contributed to and influenced the action.

(b) Specifically excluded from eligibility are Service members or elements remaining at geographically separate locations or who were assigned to the location but did not make a direct contribution to nor influenced the action.

(c) Designated location is the immediate site(s) of the humanitarian operations as defined by the Presidential request for assistance in the United States or the Department of State for overseas areas. When appropriate, the local commander in his or her recommendation may propose specific clarification of designated boundaries based on the intent of the Presidential or Department of State request.

(3) Must provide evidence which substantiates direct participation in a DOD or DA approved humanitarian act or operation. Acceptable evidence includes the following:

(a) Certificates, letters of commendation or appreciation.

(b) Officer or enlisted evaluation reports.

(c) Copies of TDY or special duty orders reflecting participation within the specified timeframe and geographical location cited.

(d) After-action reports, situation reports, rosters, unit files or any other records or documentation which verifies the service member's participation.

(e) Statements from commanders, supervisors, or other officials who were in a position to substantiate the service members direct participation in the area of operation.

d. The following rules apply to awarding the HSM.

(1) Award of the Humanitarian Service Medal 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.

(2) No service member will be entitled to more than one award of the Humanitarian Service Medal for participation in the same military act or operation of a humanitarian nature.

(3) A service star will be worn to denote direct participation in second or subsequent humanitarian acts or operations. (Service stars are described in chap 6.)

(4) The Civilian Award for Humanitarian Service is prescribed in AR 672-20.

(5) The HSM is categorized as a service medal and, as such, no orders are issued to announce its approval.

(6) Retroactive award of the HSM to active Army Soldiers will be based on an administrative decision of the servicing personnel officer. However, the burden of proof rests with each potentially eligible Soldier to furnish appropriate source documents, per paragraph 2-22c(3) (a) through (e) above, to his or her personnel officer.

(7) Approved HSM will be posted to the officer record brief (ORB) for officers and on the ERB for enlisted Soldiers.

(8) The HSM may be awarded posthumously to eligible Soldiers' primary next of kin.

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

(1) The President must have declared the act or event a Federal disaster or the Secretary of State must have requested emergency assistance from the 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 two 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 Service members in the act or operation being recommended. The HSM is an individual award, as such only those individuals who meet the specific requirements in *b*, above will be eligible for award of the HSM.

(4) The HSM may not be awarded for services rendered in domestic disturbances involving law enforcement, equal rights demonstrations, or protection of properties.

(5) Recommendations will contain the following two enclosures:

(a) Enclosure one will contain the following information: Name of operation; date or period of operation; Federal Disaster Assistance Control Number; 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; the names of the units and location involved; and the estimated number of military participants listed by unit.

(b) Enclosure two will contain supporting documents such as after action reports.

(6) HSM recommendations for operations or acts performed outside the Continental United States will have the endorsement of the combatant commander.

f. Award approval authorities are as follows:

(1) The Secretary of Defense is the approval authority for recommendations of the HSM originating within a Defense Agency.

(2) The Secretary of the Army is the approval authority for recommendations of the HSM originating with the Army. The Assistant Secretary of the Army (Manpower & Reserves Affairs) (ASA(M&RA)) has the authority to disapprove recommendations for the HSM being forwarded to the Secretary of the Army.

(3) Recommendations for the HSM involving the Unified Combatant Commands will be submitted to the Director, Joint Staff.

(4) Recommendations for the HSM involving the U.S. Coast Guard units or personnel will be submitted to the Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard.

g. Who may award.

(1) Once the recommendation for an operation has been approved by the appropriate authority as qualifying for award of the HSM, determination of individual eligibility is delegated to the Commander having operational control over the military assistance being provided in the humanitarian act or operation. Such authority will not be delegated below the level of O-5 (LTC) command or civilian equivalent.

(2) Approval authority for Army veterans and retirees prior to 1 October 2002 is the National Personnel Records Center. Individuals who retired or were discharged after to 1 October 2002 and the next of kin of Soldiers who died after 1 October 2002 should send their requests to the Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command, AHRC-CC-B, 1 Reserve Way, St. Louis, MO 63132-5200. Fully documented requests for award of the HSM will be forwarded to National Personnel Records Center, 9700 Page Avenue, St. Louis, MO 63132-5100 or HRC St. Louis, for decision.

2-23. Military Outstanding Volunteer Service Medal

a. The Military Outstanding Volunteer Service Medal (MOVSM) was established by Executive Order 12830, 9 January 1993, as amended by Executive Order 13286, 28 February 2003. It may be awarded to members of the Armed Forces of the United States and their reserve components, 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 service member's volunteer service must meet the following requirements:

(1) Be to the civilian community, to include the military family community.

(2) Be significant in nature and produce tangible results.

(3) Reflect favorably on the Military Service and the Department of Defense.

(4) Be of a sustained and direct nature.

c. While there is no specific time period to qualify for the MOVSM (for example, 500 hours of community service within 24 calendar months), approval authorities will ensure the service to be honored merits the special recognition afforded by this medal. The MOVSM is intended to recognize exceptional community support over time and not a single act or achievement. Further, it is intended to honor direct support of community activities. For the purpose of this award, attending membership meetings or social events of a community service group is not considered qualifying service, while manning a community crisis action telephone line is considered qualifying service.

d. Approval authority for award of the MOVSM will be commanders (overseas and CONUS) serving in the rank of Lieutenant Colonel or higher. Before the recommendation is forwarded to the award approval authority, the recommender must certify that the service member 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 service member's volunteer services may be attached as enclosures to the recommendation.

e. 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 the DA Form 638 (Recommendation for Award).

(2) The Soldier's commander will certify that the eligibility requirements have been met and that the service was honorable throughout the award period.

(3) When contemplating award of the MOVSM, the following issues should be taken into consideration:

(a) Service member must be performing services on a voluntary basis, not detailed or tasked.

(b) Services performed may not be part of any military mission (for example a unit project), and may not result in any personal gain for the service member.

(4) No more than one MOVSM will be awarded to any service member. For subsequent periods of community service justifying award of the medal, a bronze service star will be worn on the suspension and service ribbon of the medal. Service stars are described in chapter 6.

(5) The MOVSM may be awarded posthumously.

(6) The MOVSM will be worn immediately after the Humanitarian Service Medal.

(7) The MOVSM is categorized as a service medal and as such no orders are issued to announce its approval.

f. The steps for processing a recommendation for award of the MOVSM are provided in Table 2-6 below.

Table 2-6
Steps for processing a recommendation for award of the Military Outstanding Volunteer Service Medal

Step	Work Center	Required Action
1	Recommender	Complete blocks 1, 2, 3, and Part I (blocks 4 through 11 and 13) of DA Form 638. Complete Part II (blocks 14 and 19). A signature is required for block 19. Complete Part III. Block 20 will be used to list Soldier's volunteer service. One or all blocks may be used. Complete block 21. The proposed citation will be used when the award is presented to Soldier. The proposed citation will be limited to six lines. Forward recommendation through Soldier's immediate supervisor, unit commander, or staff officer.
3	Company Commander, OIC, or Supervisor	Forwards recommendation to PSC for verification of eligibility (flagging) data.
4	PSC or Admin Clerk	Checks to see if Soldier is flagged. If flagged, check AR 600-8-2 for award eligibility. If ineligible, return action through Company Commander, OIC or supervisor to recommender. If eligible, certify by signature and date on separate memorandum and return to Soldier's immediate supervisor or unit commander.
5	Company Commander, OIC, or Supervisor	Complete block 23 indicating approval or disapproval of award and forwards to next higher commander, supervisor, headquarters.
6	Immediate authority	Complete blocks 24 and 25, as applicable. If the chain is such that more blocks are required, additional endorsements will be completed on 8 1/2 by 11 -inch bond paper and enclosed as an addendum to the form. Forward to award approval authority.
7	Award approval authority	Final award approval authority will complete block 26 indicating approval or disapproval, and return original form through the intermediate commander to the BN S1.

Table 2-6
Steps for processing a recommendation for award of the Military Outstanding Volunteer Service Medal—Continued

8	PAC/Admin Clerk	If award is disapproved, make copies of the DA Form 638 for PSC records and return the original through intermediate commander (if any) to BN S1. The PAC will make copies for recommender, individual and BN (unit) files. The BN S1 will update the ORB or ERB showing award of the MOVSM and return original DA Form 638 to recommender.
9	Recommender	Arrange and conduct presentation ceremony.

Chapter 3

U.S. Army Individual Decorations

Section I

Overview

3-1. Intent

a. U.S. Army military decorations are awarded in recognition of heroism, meritorious achievement, or meritorious service.

b. In peacetime, U.S. Army military decorations recognize achievements which have significantly contributed to the readiness or effectiveness of a unit or organization, or have made notable contributions to the morale or esprit de corps of units or organizations. Exceptional command or leadership of a crew, team, section, squad, or similar unit may be considered meritorious achievement or service. Recommendations for awards must be based on specific achievement.

c. The decision to award an individual a decoration and the decision as to which award is appropriate are both subjective decisions made by the commander having award approval authority. Awards for meritorious achievement or service will not be based upon the grade of the intended recipient. Rather, the award should reflect both the individual's level of responsibility and his or her manner of performance. The degree to which an individual's achievement or service enhanced the readiness or effectiveness of his or her organization will be the predominant factor.

d. No individual is automatically entitled to an award upon departure from an assignment. Awards presented in conjunction with a permanent change of station will be limited to exceptional cases. Certificates of Achievement and Letters of Commendation or Appreciation are appropriate means to recognize departing personnel.

e. No preconditions for an award may be established such as, for example, when Soldiers are informed in advance that attainment of specific goals will result in the automatic award of a given decoration. Military decorations will not be used as prizes in contests.

f. Limiting awards to a specific number per unit is not authorized.

3-2. Decorations authorized and order of precedence

a. The U.S. Army decorations authorized and the order of precedence are as follows:

- (1) Medal of Honor.
- (2) Distinguished Service Cross.
- (3) Distinguished Service Medal.
- (4) Silver Star.
- (5) Legion of Merit.
- (6) Distinguished Flying Cross.
- (7) Soldier's Medal.
- (8) Bronze Star Medal.
- (9) Meritorious Service Medal.
- (10) Air Medal.
- (11) Army Commendation Medal.
- (12) Army Achievement Medal.

b. The above awards are outlined in table 3-4 at the end of this chapter.

3-3. Personnel eligible

Decorations are awarded primarily to military personnel for services performed while in active Federal military service. However, established criteria for some decorations authorizes awards to personnel in other categories. The following additional instructions apply:

a. The Secretary of the Army may award specific decorations to members of the reserve components of the Army not in active Federal service. This would be to recognize exceptionally meritorious service or singular acts of heroism or achievement directly related to performance of duty as a member of such reserve components. The Secretary may also at his or her discretion award an appropriate decoration during occasional periods of active military service. To qualify, these acts, achievements, or services must not be related directly to membership in the reserve component. They must clearly be of significant benefit to the mission accomplishment of the Army.

b. Specific decorations may be awarded to U.S. citizen civilian personnel who are determined to be "serving with" the U.S. Army in a combat zone. (See table 3-6.)

c. Specific decorations may be awarded to foreign personnel for acts or services deemed to be beneficial to the U.S. Government. (See para 1-38.)

d. Awards of medals may be made following the death of the person being honored.

3-4. Who may recommend

It is the responsibility of any individual having personal knowledge of an act, achievement, or service believed to warrant the award of a decoration, to submit a formal recommendation into military command channels for consideration. The Army does not condone self-recognition; therefore, a Soldier may not recommend himself/herself for award of a decoration.

3-5. Peacetime award approval authority

a. Awards for peacetime service are made by the President, the Secretary of Defense, and the Secretary of the Army. When peacetime criteria apply, authority to award decorations is automatically delegated as shown in table 3-5 at the end of this chapter.

b. Approval authorities must be in command or serving as head of a principal HQDA agency. Authority is extended to include those individuals occupying vacant positions of approval authorities listed in table 3-5, regardless of grade. For example, a LTC assigned on orders as a Brigade Commander (an authorized Colonel position) is authorized to act on recommendations for award of the Army Commendation Medal. This authority may not be delegated to subordinate officials (that is, executive officer, chief of staff, deputy commander, and so forth). In instances where the incumbent commander is not available to act on recommendations (hospitalization, extended temporary duty or leave) the acting commander, regardless of grade, may take final action provided a formal official assumption of command has taken place. In such cases, the acting commander will sign documents using the title "Acting Commander."

c. The delegation of military award approval authority to certain senior civilian leaders is governed by memorandum from the Administrative Assistant to the Secretary of the Army.

d. Commanders having authority to approve an award may delegate disapproval (to include downgrade) authority to their immediate subordinate commanders, provided those subordinate commanders have authority to approve the next lower award. This delegation must be in writing and should be accomplished with each change of command. Commanders reporting directly to HQ, USAHRC and officials reporting directly to a principal HQDA agency are delegated disapproval authority for current recommendations for award of the Distinguished Flying Cross, Soldier's Medal, and Air Medal. 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.

e. The Chief of Staff, Army and Vice Chief of Staff, Army have authority to disapprove a recommendation to award a general officer the Distinguished Service Medal (DSM). Also, four-star major Army commanders have authority to disapprove or downgrade all recommendations to award the DSM to general officers. Commanders and heads of principal Army agencies may recommend disapproval of the DSM for a general officer.

f. Award 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 the Commander, USAHRC, AHRC-PDO-PA, 200 Stovall Street, Alexandria, VA 22332-0471, or 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. In those cases where the Army element commander is not the senior United States 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 Secretary of Defense (OSD) or the Organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (OJCS) but does include Defense OJCS 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.

g. Major Army commanders and CONUS armies, with awards approval authority, are authorized to award applicable decorations to unit and non-unit reserve component personnel under their command in accordance with the authorized grade of the commanders concerned. For attached Individual Mobilization Augmentees (IMA) or non-unit Reserve personnel attached to U.S. Army Reserve or active Army units for ADT, active duty for special work, inactive duty training, or in active Guard Reserve (AGR) status, whose records are maintained by HRC-St. Louis, the unit of

attachment will obtain concurrence from Commander, HRC–St. Louis, AHRC–PAP–R, St. Louis, MO 63132–5200, and any previous awards, proper oak leaf cluster, period of award, derogatory information, flagging action and or other applicable information from personnel files. A copy of the permanent order granting the award will be provided the Commander, HRC–St. Louis, AHRC–PSP–R, One Reserve Way, St. Louis, MO 63132–5200, for inclusion in the individual’s Official Military Personnel File (OMPF).

h. State adjutants general and commanders of Army National Guard and U.S. Army Reserve commands may award applicable decorations to personnel under their command, including active component and full time AGR personnel performing full time duty under their command.

i. The Secretary of the Army delegated awards approval authority to the military and civilian program, project, and product managers (PMs) and Program Executive Officers (PEOs) assigned to the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Acquisition, Logistics and Technology (ASA(ALT)); and the military PMs assigned to the Army Materiel Command. The approval authorities are outlined in table 3–1 below:

Table 3–1
Delegation of award approval authority to project, program and product managers, and program executive officers—peacetime criteria

Project, Program, and Product Managers, and Program Executive Officers	May award	To
Major Generals and their civilian equivalent Senior Executive Service (SES)	MSM, ARCOM, and AAM	Service members assigned to their projects (see footnote 1 and 2).
Brigadier Generals and their civilian equivalent SES	MSM, ARCOM, and AAM	Service members assigned to their projects (see footnote 1 and 2).
Colonel and their civilian equivalent General Schedule (GS) 15	ARCOM and AAM	Service members assigned to their projects (see footnote 1 and 2).
Lieutenant Colonel	AAM	Service members assigned to their projects (see footnote 1 and 2).

Notes:

¹ See AR 600–8–22, paragraph 1–37, for instructions on awarding Army decorations to members of other U.S. Services.

² Awards approval authority only applies to the civilian and military PMs and PEOs assigned to ASA (ALT) and the military PMs assigned to Army Materiel Command.

3–6. Wartime conditions award approval authority

a. The Medal of Honor is awarded only by the President. Other decorations are awarded by the President, the Secretary of Defense, and the Secretary of the Army. When wartime conditions erupt, authority to further delegate decorations approval authority will be requested from the Secretary of the Army. Initial delegation will be requested consistent with the award approval authority outlined in table 3–6, at the end of this chapter. Initial delegation authority is not absolute, but is provided for contingency planning purposes only. Delegation of awards approval authority will be reviewed at 30 day intervals after combat commences to determine if further delegation would be expedient and justified. Award authority is gradually increased as the length and intensity of conflict increases, and the number of Soldiers committed to the combat theater increases.

b. 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 commanders based on level of command (see table 3–6).

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

(3) Delegated awards authority creates the requirement for additional reporting of approved awards.

(4) Special reporting procedures will be necessary for all Medal of Honor recommendations.

Section II

U.S. Army Individual Decorations—Authority and Criteria

3–7. Medal of Honor

a. The Medal of Honor, 10 USC 3741, was established by Joint Resolution of Congress, 12 July 1862 (amended by acts 9 July 1918 and 25 July 1963).

b. The Medal of Honor is awarded by the President 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 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.

3–8. Distinguished Service Cross

a. The Distinguished Service Cross, 10 USC 3742, was established by Act of Congress 9 July 1918 (amended by act of 25 July 1963).

b. The Distinguished Service Cross 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 Medal of Honor; 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.

3–9. Distinguished Service Medal

a. The Distinguished Service Medal, 10 USC 3743, was established by Act of Congress 9 July 1918.

b. The Distinguished Service Medal 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 which is clearly exceptional. Exceptional performance of normal duty will not alone justify an award of this decoration.

c. 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.

d. Awards may be made to persons other than members 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.

3–10. Silver Star

a. The Silver Star, 10 USC 3746, was established by Act of Congress 9 July 1918 (amended by act of 25 July 1963).

b. The Silver Star 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 Distinguished Service Cross, must nevertheless have been performed with marked distinction.

c. It is awarded upon letter application to Commander, USAHRC, AHRC–PDO–PA, Alexandria, VA 22332–0471, to 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.

3–11. Legion of Merit

a. The Legion of Merit was established by Act of Congress 20 July 1942 (Public Law 671–77th Congress). Executive Order 9260, 29 October 1942 prescribed the criteria for the award and was amended by Executive Order 10600, 15 March 1955.

b. The Legion of Merit is awarded to any member 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 and 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. Criteria for member of Armed Forces of foreign nations is in paragraph 1–38.

3–12. Distinguished Flying Cross

a. The Distinguished Flying Cross, 10 USC 3749, was established by Act of Congress 2 July 1926.

b. The Distinguished Flying Cross is awarded to any person who, while serving in any capacity with the Army of the United States, distinguished himself or herself by heroism or extraordinary achievement while participating in aerial flight. 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. 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.

3–13. Soldier's Medal

a. The Soldier's Medal, 10 USC 3750 was established by Act of Congress 2 July 1926 amended 10 USC 3750.

b. The Soldier's Medal 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 reserve component 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. The same degree of heroism is required as that of the award of the Distinguished Flying Cross. The performance must have involved personal hazard or danger and the voluntary risk of life under conditions not involving conflict with an armed enemy. Awards will not be made solely on the basis of having saved a life.

3–14. Bronze Star Medal

a. The Bronze Star Medal was established by Executive Order 9419, 4 February 1944 (superseded by Executive Order 11046, 24 August 1962, as amended by Executive Order 13286, 28 February 2003).

b. The Bronze Star Medal is awarded to any person who, while serving in any capacity in or with the Army of the United States 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. Title 10, United States Code, section 1133, (10 USC 1133) limits award of the Bronze Star Medal to service members receiving imminent danger pay.

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 Silver Star.

d. The Bronze Star Medal may be awarded for meritorious achievement or meritorious service according to the following:

(1) Awards may be made to recognize single acts of merit or meritorious service. The lesser degree than that required for the award of the Legion of Merit must nevertheless have been meritorious and accomplished with distinction.

(2) Award may be made to each member of the Armed Forces of the United States 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 Combat Infantryman Badge or Combat Medical Badge is considered as a citation in orders. Documents executed since 4 August 1944 in connection with recommendations for the award of decorations of higher degree than the Bronze Star Medal 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, NPRMA–M, 9700 Page Avenue, St. Louis, MO 63132–5100. Soldiers who retired or were discharged after to 1 October 2002 and the next of kin of Soldiers who died after 1 October 2002 should send their letter application to the Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command, AHRC–CC–B, 1 Reserve Way, St. Louis, MO 63132–5200. The letter application should include documentary evidence, if possible.

(3) Upon letter application, award of the Bronze Star Medal 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 awarded the Distinguished Unit Citation (Presidential Unit Citation) may be awarded this decoration. Letter application should be sent to the National Personnel Records Center, NPRMA–M, 9700 Page Avenue, St. Louis, MO 63132–5100. Soldiers who retired or were discharged after 1 October 2002 and the next of kin of Soldiers who retired or were discharged after 1 October 2002 should send their letter application to the Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command, AHRC–CC–B, 1 Reserve Way, St. Louis, MO 63132–5200.

3-15. Meritorious Service Medal

a. The Meritorious Service Medal was established by Executive Order 11448, 16 January 1969 as amended by Executive Order 12312, 2 July 1981, as amended by Executive Order 13286, 28 March 2003. It 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 has distinguished himself or herself by outstanding meritorious achievement or service.

b. After 16 January 1969 but prior to 11 September 2001, the Meritorious Service Medal is authorized to be awarded only for meritorious service or achievement while serving in a non-combat area.

3-16. Air Medal

a. The Air Medal was established by Executive Order 9158, 11 May 1942 as amended by Executive Order 9242-A, 11 September 1942.

b. The Air Medal is awarded to any person who, while serving in any capacity in or with the U.S. Army, will have distinguished himself or herself by meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flight. Awards may be made to recognize single acts of merit or heroism, or for meritorious service as described below.

c. 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 Distinguished Flying Cross.

d. Awards may be made for single acts of meritorious achievement, involving superior airmanship, which are of a lesser degree than required for award of the Distinguished Flying Cross, but nevertheless were accomplished with distinction beyond that normally expected.

e. 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 months. In this regard, accumulation of a specified number of hours and missions will not serve as the basis for award of the Air Medal. Criteria in paragraph *c*, above, concerning conditions of conflict are applicable to award of the Air Medal for meritorious service.

f. Award of the Air Medal is primarily intended to recognize those personnel who are on current crewmember or noncrewmember 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/group level and below, serves only to establish eligibility for award of the Air Medal; 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.

g. Numerals, starting with 2 will be used to denote second and subsequent awards of the Air Medal. (See para 6-4.)

3-17. Army Commendation Medal

a. The ARCOM was established by War Department Circular 377, 18 December 1945 (amended in DA General Orders 10, 31 March 1960).

b. The ARCOM is awarded to any member 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. 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 Bronze Star Medal. These acts may involve aerial flight.

d. The ARCOM may be awarded for acts of noncombatant-related heroism which does not meet the requirements for an award of the Soldier's Medal.

e. The ARCOM will not be awarded to general officers.

f. Awards 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 grade or position of a major general or higher. Veterans and retirees may submit letter applications to the National Personnel Records Center, 9700 Page Avenue, St. Louis, MO 63132-5100. Soldiers who retired or were discharged after 1 October 2002 will send their letter application to the Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command, AHRC-CC-B, 1 Reserve Way, St. Louis, MO 63132-5200. Awards of the Army Commendation Ribbon and of the Commendation Ribbon with Metal Pendant were redesignated by DA General Orders 10, 31 March 1960, as awards of the Army Commendation Medal, without amendment of orders previously issued.

3-18. Army Achievement Medal

- a.* The AAM was established by the Secretary of the Army, 10 April 1981, as announced in Department of the Army General Order 15, 1990.
- 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 Army Commendation Medal.
- c.* The AAM will not be awarded to general officers.

Section III

Task: Process DA Form 638, Recommendation for Award

3-19. Rules for processing DA Form 638, Recommendation for Award

- a.* The 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.* Statutory and regulatory time limits for processing valorous awards are in paragraphs 1-14 and 1-15.
- c.* Criteria for the various valor awards are as shown in this chapter under the respective decoration.
- d.* 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.
- 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 permanent orders. This delegation should be in writing. Permanent orders 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 Medal of Honor and Distinguished Service Cross will be confirmed in Department of the Army General Orders.
- 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 paragraphs 1-28 through 1-30 of this regulation). Award orders issued/announced on the DA Form 638 will be amended or revoked using a separate Permanent Order in accordance with AR 600-8-105 (Format 700 or 705).
- g.* Approval authorities for individual decorations are in tables 3-5 and 3-6 at the end of this chapter.
- h.* Commanders may disapprove (to include downgrade) the next higher award normally associated with their grade, provided such authority has been delegated to them. This delegation must be in writing. Refer to paragraph 3-5d (above).
- i.* Orders publication authority for awards may be delegated by Meritorious Service Medal approval authorities (BG and above) to commanders exercising lower award approval authority. Such delegation will allow those commanders (COL or LTC) with Army Commendation Medal or AAM approval authority to issue award orders once the award is approved. The documentation and control requirements in AR 600-8-105, paragraph 1-22, must be established by the commander before publishing award orders.
- j.* Each headquarters will have procedures established to ensure that every recommendation is processed with a minimum of delay. Recommendations requiring action by HQ, USAHRC 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.* 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 so as to contain no classified information.
- l.* 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.
- m.* The recommender will, to the extent possible, verify data on the DA Form 638 concerning the awardee from official Army personnel documents.
- n.* Recommendations submitted to HQ, USAHRC (AHRC-PDO-PA) will be submitted with the original and three copies of all documents.
- o.* 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.
- p.* All recommendations placed in official channels must be forwarded through command channels to the designated commander authorized to approve or disapprove the award. 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. Each intermediate commander/supervisor will recommend approval or disapproval, and cite specific reasons whenever disapproval is recommended. Placement in official channels is defined as "signed by the initiating official and endorsed by a higher official in the chain of command."

q. Typing the recommendation is not required. Recommendations may be handwritten or hand-printed, but must be clearly legible. Use only black ink for machine readability (copier, fax, or microfiche). If the form is typed, the limited resources of the PAC should not be used for this purpose.

r. Narrative description of meritorious service or achievement for awards of the MSM, ARCOM, and AAM will be limited to bullet format in the space allowed on the DA Form 638. Narratives are required for all other awards and will be added as an addendum to the recommendation. Narrative should be prepared on 8 1/2 by 11-inch bond paper and is limited to one double spaced typewritten page except for recommendations of the Distinguished Service Medal and above. Narratives for valor must contain a description of the following elements: terrain and weather of the area in which the action took place; enemy conditions, to include morale, proximity, firepower, casualties and situation prior to, during and after the act; the effect of the act on the enemy; the action of comrades in the immediate vicinity of the act and the degree of their participation in the act; if the act occurred in aerial flight, the type and position of the aircraft and the individual's crew position; the degree to which the act was voluntary; the degree to which the act was outstanding and exceeded what was normally expected of the individual; all unusual circumstances; and overall effects or results of the act.

s. Heroism award recommendations will contain statements of eyewitnesses, preferably in the form of certificates, affidavits, or sworn statements; extracts from official records; sketches; maps; diagrams; photographs; and so forth, which support and amplify stated facts for the heroism award.

t. All Medal of Honor recommendations must be referred to HQ, USAHRC for action, regardless of the recommendations by field and intermediate level commanders. Medal of Honor recommendations will be processed on a priority basis and will not be interrupted before they are referred to Commander, USAHRC (AHRC-PDO-PA). Medal of Honor recommendations will be processed and controlled as "For Official Use Only" material. Premature disclosure of Medal of Honor action is not authorized. Medal of Honor recommendations will contain, when appropriate, the endorsement of the subordinate unified commander; commander, Joint task force; unified or specified commander involved; and a recommendation from the JCS. After JCS recommendation is received, HQ, USAHRC (AHRC-PDO-PA) will continue the final processing.

u. Properly constituted award recommendations will include the following:

- (1) DA Form 638.
- (2) Narrative justification as explained above.
- (3) Proposed citation.
- (4) Support documents. (Optional)
- (5) Eyewitness statements in the form of certificates, affidavits, or sworn statements. (Optional for Silver Star and lesser awards.)
- (6) Records, extracts, sketches, maps, diagrams, and photographs which support and amplify the award of heroism. (Optional for Silver Star and lesser awards.)
- (7) Recommendations from all intermediate level commanders.

v. Posthumous valor awards must always reflect accurately the actual events and circumstances for which the award is being presented. Effective 18 April 2006, prior to taking any action on a posthumous valor award recommendation, the award approval authority must review the completed AR 15-6 collateral investigation, to ensure the accuracy of the awards process. The approval authority must also indicate on in block 26i, DA Form 638 that the completed AR 15-6 investigation was reviewed.

w. For historical purposes, both the DA Form 638 indicating disapproval/downgrading and the certificate for the approved award should be forwarded for filing the OMPF.

x. See table 3-3, for steps for preparing Army awards certificates.

RECOMMENDATION FOR AWARD <small>For use of this form, see AR 600-8-22; the proponent agency is DCS, G-1.</small>				
For valor/heroism/wartime and all awards higher than MSM, refer to special instructions in Chapter 3, AR 600-8-22.				
1. TO Commander, 82d Airborne Division, Ft Bragg, NC 28310		2. FROM Commander, HHD, 27th Main Support Bn, 1st Cavalry Division, Ft. Hood, TX 76544		3. DATE (YYYYMMDD) 20060710
PART I - SOLDIER DATA				
4. NAME (Last, First, Middle Initial) DOE, JOHN B Sr.		5. RANK SSG		6. SSN 000-11-2222
7. ORGANIZATION HHD, 27th Main Support Bn, 1st Cavalry Division, Ft. Hood, TX 76544		8. PREVIOUS AWARDS AAM-4, ARCOM-2, MSM-1, BSM-1		
9. BRANCH OF SERVICE		10. RECOMMENDED AWARD MSM IOLC		11. PERIOD OF AWARD a. FROM b. TO 20020401 20061009
12. REASON FOR AWARD				
12a. INDICATE REASON PCS	12b. INTERIM AWARD YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IF YES, STATE AWARD GIVEN		12c. POSTHUMOUS YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	13. PROPOSED PRESENTATION DATE (YYYYMMDD) 20061212
PART II - RECOMMENDER DATA				
14. NAME (Last, First, Middle Initial) JONES, YOLANDA A.		15. ADDRESS HHD, 27th Main Support Bn Ft. Hood, TX 76544		
16. TITLE/POSITION Platoon Sergeant	17. RANK SFC	19. SIGNATURE //SIGNED//		
PART III - JUSTIFICATION AND CITATION DATA <small>(Use specific bullet examples of meritorious acts or service)</small>				
20. ACHIEVEMENTS				
ACHIEVEMENT #1 SSG Doe was responsible for all logistics matters pertaining to the unit. He reviewed internal logistical status reports and provided daily logistical information to the higher headquarters.				
ACHIEVEMENT #2 SSG Doe maintained the current status of the commander's critical list. He was responsible for coordinating transportation requests for the administrative moves.				
ACHIEVEMENT #3 SSG Doe was responsible for ensuring highway clearances were submitted and supervised over internal supply and maintenance procedures. He provided support to all battalion-level command, staff personnel, and battalion food service personnel.				
ACHIEVEMENT #4 SSG Doe provided support to the units Forward Support Battalions and the Aviation Support Battalion.				
21. PROPOSED CITATION For exceptionally meritorious service while assigned as Noncommissioned Officer in Charge of the Support Operations Section. Staff Sergeant Doe's leadership and selfless devotion to duty enhanced operational support and ensured mission accomplishment. His professionalism reflects great credit upon himself, the 1st Cavalry Division, and the United States Army.				

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REPLACES DA FORM 638-1.
PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF DA FORM 638 ARE OBSOLETE.

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Figure 3-1. Sample of a completed DA Form 638

NAME (Last, First, Middle Initial) DOE, JOHN B Sr.		SSN 000-11-2222	
PART IV - RECOMMENDATIONS/APPROVAL/DISAPPROVAL			
22. I certify that this individual is eligible for an award in accordance with AR 600-8-22; and that the information contained in Part I is correct.		22a. SIGNATURE //SIGNED//	22b. DATE (YYYYMMDD) 20060812
23. INTERMEDIATE AUTHORITY	a. TO 27TH MSB FT. Hood, TX 76544	b. FROM HHD, 27TH MSB FT. Hood, TX 76544	c. DATE (YYYYMMDD) 20060826
d. RECOMMEND: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> APPROVAL <input type="checkbox"/> DISAPPROVAL <input type="checkbox"/> UPGRADE TO: <input type="checkbox"/> DOWNGRADE TO:			
e. NAME (Last, First, Middle Initial) SMITH, SEAN W.		f. RANK CPT	
g. TITLE/POSITION COMPANY COMMANDER		h. SIGNATURE //SIGNED//	
i. COMMENTS Great Soldier!!			
24. INTERMEDIATE AUTHORITY	a. TO 1ST CAV DIV SPT BDE FT. Hood, TX 76544	b. FROM 27TH MSB FT. Hood, TX 76544	c. DATE (YYYYMMDD) 20060915
d. RECOMMEND: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> APPROVAL <input type="checkbox"/> DISAPPROVAL <input type="checkbox"/> UPGRADE TO: <input type="checkbox"/> DOWNGRADE TO:			
e. NAME (Last, First, Middle Initial) BIRDEES, CARL A.		f. RANK LTC	
g. TITLE/POSITION BATTALION COMMANDER		h. SIGNATURE //SIGNED//	
i. COMMENTS Outstanding and motivated Soldier!!! Well deserving of this award.			
25. INTERMEDIATE AUTHORITY	a. TO 1ST CAV DIV Ft. Hood, TX 76544	b. FROM 1ST CAV DIV SPT BDE Ft. Hood, TX 76544	c. DATE (YYYYMMDD) 20060919
d. RECOMMEND: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> APPROVAL <input type="checkbox"/> DISAPPROVAL <input type="checkbox"/> UPGRADE TO: <input type="checkbox"/> DOWNGRADE TO:			
e. NAME (Last, First, Middle Initial) HURLEY, MATTHEW S.		f. RANK COL	
g. TITLE/POSITION BRIGADE COMMANDER		h. SIGNATURE //SIGNED//	
i. COMMENTS Outstanding NCO and trooper. Lives the Warrior Ethos!!			
26. APPROVAL AUTHORITY	a. TO ORDERS ISSUING AUTHORITY	b. FROM 1ST CAV DIV FT. Hood, TX 76544	c. DATE (YYYYMMDD) 20060928
d. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> APPROVED <input type="checkbox"/> DISAPPROVED <input type="checkbox"/> RECOMMEND UPGRADE TO: <input type="checkbox"/> DOWNGRADE TO:			
e. NAME (Last, First, Middle Initial) CHASE, PETER W.		f. RANK BG	
g. TITLE/POSITION DIVISION COMMANDER		h. SIGNATURE //SIGNED//	
i. COMMENTS			
PART V - ORDERS DATA			
27a. ORDERS ISSUING HQ HQ, 1ST CAVALRY DIVISION FT. HOOD, TX 76544		27b. PERMANENT ORDER NO. 334-01	31. DISTRIBUTION 1-File 1-OMPF 1-Unit 3-Individual
28a. NAME OF ORDERS APPROVAL AUTHORITY NEPOLIAN, MARIE S.		28b. RANK CPT	
28c. TITLE/POSITION ADJUTANT		29. APPROVED AWARD MSM IOLC	
28d. SIGNATURE //SIGNED//		30. DATE (YYYYMMDD) 20061130	

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Figure 3-1. Sample of a completed DA Form 638 - continued

NAME DOE, JOHN B Sr.		SSN 000-11-2222	
ADDENDUM - INTERMEDIATE AUTHORITY			
25-A1. INTERMEDIATE AUTHORITY	a. TO	b. FROM	c. DATE (YYYYMMDD)
d. RECOMMEND: <input type="checkbox"/> APPROVAL <input type="checkbox"/> DISAPPROVAL <input type="checkbox"/> UPGRADE TO: <input type="checkbox"/> DOWNGRADE TO:			
e. NAME (Last, First, Middle Initial)		f. RANK	
g. TITLE/POSITION		h. SIGNATURE	
i. COMMENTS			
25-A2. INTERMEDIATE AUTHORITY	a. TO	b. FROM	c. DATE (YYYYMMDD)
d. RECOMMEND: <input type="checkbox"/> APPROVAL <input type="checkbox"/> DISAPPROVAL <input type="checkbox"/> UPGRADE TO: <input type="checkbox"/> DOWNGRADE TO:			
e. NAME (Last, First, Middle Initial)		f. RANK	
g. TITLE/POSITION		h. SIGNATURE	
i. COMMENTS			
25-A3. INTERMEDIATE AUTHORITY	a. TO	b. FROM	c. DATE (YYYYMMDD)
d. RECOMMEND: <input type="checkbox"/> APPROVAL <input type="checkbox"/> DISAPPROVAL <input type="checkbox"/> UPGRADE TO: <input type="checkbox"/> DOWNGRADE TO:			
e. NAME (Last, First, Middle Initial)		f. RANK	
g. TITLE/POSITION		h. SIGNATURE	
i. COMMENTS			
25-A4. INTERMEDIATE AUTHORITY	a. TO	b. FROM	c. DATE (YYYYMMDD)
d. RECOMMEND: <input type="checkbox"/> APPROVAL <input type="checkbox"/> DISAPPROVAL <input type="checkbox"/> UPGRADE TO: <input type="checkbox"/> DOWNGRADE TO:			
e. NAME (Last, First, Middle Initial)		f. RANK	
g. TITLE/POSITION		h. SIGNATURE	
i. COMMENTS			
25-A5. INTERMEDIATE AUTHORITY	a. TO	b. FROM	c. DATE (YYYYMMDD)
d. RECOMMEND: <input type="checkbox"/> APPROVAL <input type="checkbox"/> DISAPPROVAL <input type="checkbox"/> UPGRADE TO: <input type="checkbox"/> DOWNGRADE TO:			
e. NAME (Last, First, Middle Initial)		f. RANK	
g. TITLE/POSITION		h. SIGNATURE	
i. COMMENTS			

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Figure 3-1. Sample of a completed DA Form 638 - continued

3–20. Steps for preparing and processing awards using the DA Form 638, Recommendation for Award

The steps for preparing and processing awards using the DA Form 638 are in table 3–2.

Table 3–2
Steps for preparing and processing awards using the DA Form 638, Recommendation for Award

STEPS	WORK CENTER	REQUIRED ACTION
1		Soldier performs a valorous or heroic act, meritorious achievement or meritorious service.
2	Recommender	Completes parts I, II, and III of DA Form 638.
3	Recommender	Enter the address of the final approval authority in block 1.
4	Recommender	Enter the address of the Soldier's immediate commander in block 2.
5	Recommender	Enter date in block 3. This field is automatically completed once the user signs block 19.
6	Recommender	Click the SET NAME button in block 4 and enter Soldier's complete name. Then click SAVE NAME.
7	Recommender	Enter Soldier's rank in block 5 or click the drop down menu and select a rank.
8	Recommender	Enter Soldier's social security number and unit in blocks 6 and 7, respectively.
9	Recommender	List all previous individual decorations to include oak leaf clusters or numerals in block 8 (for examples, AAM-2OLC). If no award, state "NO AWDS." The user will click on the PREVIOUS AWARDS button to complete.
10	Recommender	Use block 9 for recommendations for award to member of other U.S. Armed Forces and foreign military personnel. For members of the other U.S. Armed Forces, enter the Service (for example, U.S. Air Force). For foreign military personnel enter the country (for example, Federal Republic of Germany).
11	Recommender	Enter recommended award, to include oak leaf cluster or number of award (in case of the Air Medal) in block 10.
12	Recommender	Enter the period covered by proposed award in block 11. The date format is YYYYMMDD. Also, the user will click on SET DATE button to complete the field.
13	Recommender	Enter reasons for the recommended award in block 12. Specify if the award is for valor, heroism, meritorious achievement or meritorious service. If interim award was made, state award given. See glossary for definitions of valor, heroism, meritorious achievement and meritorious service.
14	Recommender	Check yes or no in block 12c for posthumous award.
15	Recommender	Enter the proposed presentation date in block 13. The date format is YYYYMMDD. Also, the user will click on SET DATE button to complete the field.

Table 3–2

Steps for preparing and processing awards using the DA Form 638, Recommendation for Award—Continued

16	Recommender	Recommender will 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).
17	Recommender	Block 20—for awards of the MSM, ARCOM, and AAM, use bullet statements to list the individual's meritorious achievements or service. This block allows for up to 4 separate achievements to be listed. A maximum of 4 lines may be completed. For awards of the LM and above, a narrative or bullet justification (not to exceed one page) is required and will be added as an addendum (enclosure) to the DA Form 638. See paragraph 3-19 for specific requirements for heroism and valor awards.
18	Recommender	Complete the proposed citation in block 21. Citation for awards of the MSM, ARCOM, & AAM are limited to six lines and will be restricted to the space allowed on the DA Form 638. All other awards 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.
19	Recommender	Submit the proposed award to the individual's immediate commander/supervisor for further action.
20	Commander/Supervisor	Forward the DA Form 638 to PAC for verification of eligibility (flagging) data.
21	PAC/Admin Clerk	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 Cdr/Supv. If ineligible, return the DA Form 638 through Cdr/Supv to recommender.
22	Commander/Supervisor	Complete block 23 of the DA Form 638 to either approve, disapprove, upgrade or downgrade the award recommendation. One block must be checked. If recommending downgrade/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 higher commander, supervisor, or headquarters.
23	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.
24	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 (PAC) for completion of Part V-Orders data. Also, ensure that para 3-19v is reflected (if applicable).

Table 3–2
Steps for preparing and processing awards using the DA Form 638, Recommendation for Award—Continued

25	PAC/Admin Clerk	If award is disapproved (no award), make copies of the DA Form 638 for PSC records and return the original through the intermediate commander (if any) to BN S1. The PAC will make copies for the recommender, individual, and BN (unit) files. Send copy of the DA Form 638 for filing in Soldier's OMPF.
26	PAC/Admin Clerk	If award is downgraded, prepare Part V, orders data to include issuing headquarters block, permanent orders number, date and approved award. Prepare award certificate as outlined in Table 3-5 for approval authority to sign. Send a copy of the DA Form 638 for filing in the Soldier's OMPF.
27	PAC/Admin Clerk	If award is approved or upgraded, prepare Part V, orders data to include issuing headquarters block, permanent orders number, date and approved award. Prepare award certificate as outlined in Table 3-5 for approval authority to sign. The DA Form 638 of an approved award is not filed in the OMPF, on the certificate is filed in the OMPF.
28	PAC/Admin Clerk	Print orders approval authority's name and grade in block provided. Use of signature stamp is authorized.
29	Adjutant	Sign orders approval authority block (adjutant or commander designee).
30	PAC/Admin Clerk	Complete distribution in block 31 of the DA Form 638 using the following example: Soldier (1) OMPF (1) Unit (1) Files (1)
31	PAC/Admin Clerk	Prepare the award certificate (see table 3-3).
32	Adjutant or PAC/Admin Clerk	Obtain the approval authority's (commander's) signature on the certificate. (Ensure approved DA Form 638 is forwarded to approval authority with the certificate.)
33	Adjutant or PAC/Admin Clerk	Make four copies of the DA Form 638 and certificate.
34	Adjutant or PAC/Admin Clerk	The original certificate and Soldier's copy of the DA Form 638 go into the green award folder for presentation to the Soldier.
35	Adjutant or PAC/Admin Clerk	Send one copy of the DA Form 638 (if applicable) and certificate to the OMPF for filing.
36	Adjutant or PAC/Admin Clerk	Provide one copy of the DA Form 638 and certificate to the unit for the Soldier's PAC/unit file.
37	Adjutant or PAC/Admin Clerk	File original DA Form 638 in awards orders file of issuing headquarters.
38	PSC Clerk	Submit transaction for entry of award on ERB for enlisted personnel and ORB for officers.

Section IV

Task: Prepare Award Certificates

3–21. Rules for preparing Army award certificates

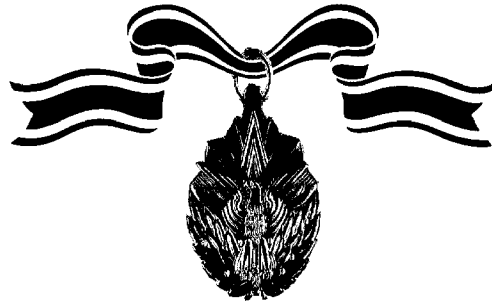
a. Proposed certificate citations submitted to HQ, USAHRC (AHRC–PDO–PA) for approval of heroism awards (Soldier's Medal and higher), and for the Distinguished Service Medal will be typed double-spaced, not more than 12 characters per inch, on 8 1/2 by 11-inch paper, and may be continued on one double-spaced typewritten page. Do not submit actual certificates to HQ, USAHRC.

b. Certificate citations for the Legion of Merit, Bronze Star Medal, Air Medal with "V" Device and Army Commendation Medal with "V" Device are limited to a maximum of nine lines, 12 characters per inch.

c. Certificate citations for the Meritorious Service Medal, Army Commendation Medal and Army Achievement Medal 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/acronym should be spelled out the first time and followed by the abbreviation/acronym in parenthesis. Certificates should include a brief descriptive narrative and 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, certificates for award of the Meritorious Service Medal, Army Commendation Medal, and Army Achievement Medal will no longer require the overprinted signature of the Secretary of the Army. Effective 5 May 2003, certificates for award of the Legion of Merit will no longer require the overprinted signature of the Secretary of the Army.



THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

TO ALL WHO SHALL SEE THESE PRESENTS, GREETING: THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE PRESIDENT
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AUTHORIZED BY EXECUTIVE ORDER, 16 JANUARY 1969 HAS AWARDED

THE MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL

TO **STAFF SERGEANT JOHN B. DOE**
COMPANY C, 1ST BATTALION, 4TH BRIGADE, 1ST ARMORED DIVISION

FOR meritorious service while assigned as the Noncommissioned Officer In Charge of the Support Operations Section. His leadership and selfless devotion to duty enhanced operational support and ensured mission accomplishment. Staff Sergeant Doe's professionalism reflects great credit upon himself, the 1st Armored Division, and the United States Army.

1 April 2002 to 15 January 2006

THIS 12TH DAY OF JANUARY 2006

Permanent Order 012-14
HQ, 1st Armored Division
APO AE 09227



//SIGNATURE//
Commanding General

Figure 3–2. Sample of completed award certificate

3–22. Steps for Preparing Army Awards Certificates

The steps for preparing Army award certificates are contained in table 3–3.

Table 3–3
Steps for preparing Army awards certificates

STEPS	WORK CENTER	REQUIRED ACTION
1	PAC/Admin Clerk	Type Soldier's name (with rank) centered to the right of the "TO" line.
2	PAC/Admin Clerk	Type unit name one line below name.
3	PAC/Admin Clerk	Type a centered, six line narrative citation (from part B, item 19).
4	PAC/Admin Clerk	For the MSM and below, type the inclusive dates for the award one line below the narrative.
5	PAC/Admin Clerk	Type the complete date line (for example, "This 21 st day of January 2000"), centered just above the Army seal. This date will be the date the award was approved.
6	PAC/Admin Clerk	<p>Certificates with the overprinted signature of the Secretary of the Army, will be prepared as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Type the approval authority signature block on the left side of certificate. (See fig 3–2.) -Obtain approval authority signature on the certificate (see step 29, table 3–4). <p>Certificates for the LM, MSM, ARCOM, and AAM without the overprinted signature of the Secretary of the Army, will be prepared as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Type the approval authority signature block on the right lower side of the certificate. The approval authority will sign on the line above his/her signature block (for example, John Q. Commander, Colonel, USA, Commanding). -Type the Permanent Order number and date on the line on the left side of the certificate (for example, PO 1–99, 1 January 1993). -Type the approval authority's unit and location below the line on the left side of the certificate (for example, HQ, 9th Infantry Division, Fort Lewis, Washington). (See fig 3–2.)

Table 3–4
U.S. Military Decorations

	<i>Awarded for:</i>	<i>Awarded for:</i>	<i>Awarded to:</i>	<i>Awarded to:</i>	<i>Awarded to:</i>	<i>Awarded to:</i>
Decorations listed in order of precedence	Heroism	Achievement or service	U.S. Military	Foreign Military	U.S. Civilian	Foreign Civilian
Medal of Honor	Combat	n/a	War ¹	n/a	n/a	n/a
Distinguished Service Cross	Combat	n/a	War ¹	War	n/a	n/a
Distinguished Service Medal	War	War Peace	War Peace	War Peace	War ²	War ²
Silver Star	Combat	n/a	War	War	War ²	War ²
Legion of Merit	n/a	War Peace	War Peace	War Peace ³	n/a	n/a

Table 3–4
U.S. Military Decorations—Continued

Distinguished Flying Cross	Combat Noncombat	War Peace ⁴	War Peace	War	n/a	n/a
Soldier's Medal	Noncombat	n/a	War Peace ⁴	War Peace ⁴	n/a	n/a
Bronze Star Medal	Combat ⁵	War Peace ⁴	War Peace ⁴	War Peace ⁴	n/a	n/a
Purple Heart	For wounds received as the result of hostile action	n/a	War Peace ⁷	n/a	n/a	n/a
Meritorious Service Medal	n/a	Peace	Peace	Peace	n/a	n/a
Air Medal	Combat ⁵ Noncombat	War Peace	War Peace ⁴	War Peace ⁴	War ⁶	War ⁶
Army Commendation Medal	Combat ⁵ & ⁸ Noncombat	War Peace ⁸	War Peace ⁸	War Peace ⁸	n/a	n/a
Army Achievement Medal	n/a	Peace ⁸	Peace ⁸	Peace	n/a	n/a

Notes:

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

² Under limited circumstances. Recommendations will be forwarded to HQ, USAHRC (AHRC-PDO-PA) for processing.

³ Awarded to foreign military personnel in one of four degrees (see para 1–38).

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

⁵ Awarded with a bronze "V" device for valor in combat.

⁶ Approval authority is the Secretary of the Army.

⁷ Awarded to military personnel wounded by terrorists or while members of a peacekeeping force.

⁸ Not awarded to U.S. General Officers.

Table 3–5
Delegation of award approval authority—peacetime criteria

Commanders and Principal HQDA Agency Officials	May award	To
Chief of Staff, Army	DSM and all lesser decorations	All U.S. Army personnel and personnel of other Services (see note 2).
General	LM, MSM, ARCOM, and AAM	1. U.S. Army personnel 2. U.S. Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force personnel below BG who are attached to their organization (see note 2).
Lieutenant General	LM MSM, ARCOM, and AAM	1. U.S. Army personnel upon retirement or for posthumous awards (except for general grade officers). 2. U.S. Army personnel assigned or attached for duty to their command or agency.
Major General	LM (see note 1), MSM, ARCOM, and AAM	1. U.S. Army personnel assigned or attached for duty to their command or agency. 2. U.S. Navy, Marine Corps and Air Force personnel below BG attached to their organization (see note 2).
Brigadier General	MSM, ARCOM, and AAM	1. U.S. Army personnel assigned or attached for duty to their command or agency. 2. U.S. Navy, Marine Corps and Air Force personnel below BG attached to their organization (see note 2).
Colonel	ARCOM and AAM	1. U.S. Army personnel assigned or attached for duty to their command or agency. 2. U.S. Navy, Marine Corps and Air Force personnel below BG attached to their organization (see note 2).

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

Lieutenant Colonel	AAM	1. U.S. Army personnel assigned or attached for duty to their command or agency. 2. U.S. Navy, Marine Corps and Air Force personnel below BG attached to their organization (see note 2).
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Notes:

¹ Major Army commanders and heads of officials of principal HQDA agencies in the grade of Major General have authority to approve awards of the Legion of Merit to retiring and deceased persons, other than general officers, assigned to their command or agency.

² See paragraph 1–37, for instructions on awarding Army decorations to members of other U.S. Services.

Table 3–6
Delegation of Award Approval Authority—Wartime Criteria

Award	Approval Authority	May further delegate	Awarded to
Medal of Honor	President of the United States	N/A	U.S. military personnel
DSC and all lesser decorations	SA or others as designated by the SA	N/A	a. U.S. Army active and reserve component (RC) personnel. b. U.S. Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard personnel with concurrence of the appropriate Service Secretary (see note 4).
DSC, SS, LM, DFC, and SM	CG of a U.S. Army Force (serving in the rank of General) (see note 1)	SS, DFC, and SM to SAC of a separate force in the rank of LTG. DCS and LM may not be further delegated.	U.S. Army personnel, members of the other armed services and members of the armed forces of friendly foreign nations in the ranks of O–6 (COL) or lower provided concurrence is obtained from that Service or foreign government (see note 4).
BSM, AM, and ARCOM	Senior Army Commander and commanders of a separate force serving in the rank of LTG (see note 1).	MG or BG (serving in MG positions), commanders of separate units, BSM, AM, and ARCOM (see note 2).	U.S. Army personnel, members of the other armed services and members of the armed forces of friendly foreign nations in the ranks of O–6 (COL) or lower provided concurrence is obtained from that Service or foreign government (see note 4).
PH	CG of any separate unit and hospital commanders receiving casualties	To any field grade commander who has orders issuing authority.	Members of the Army and members of other Services provided concurrence is obtained from that Service (see note 4).
PUC, VUA, and 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 SA.	U.S. and foreign allied units (see paras 7–13, 7–14, and 7–15).
Campaign Participation Credit	Senior Army commander serving in the rank of LTG or higher (see para 7–18 and fig 7–1).	Not further delegated.	Only eligible U.S. Army and RC units called to active duty.
Assault Landing Credit	Senior Army Commander serving in the rank of LTG or higher (see para 7–25).	Not further delegated.	Only eligible U.S. Army and RC units called to active duty.

Table 3-6
Delegation of Award Approval Authority—Wartime Criteria—Continued

Combat Badges	Commanding General of any separate unit.	MG commanders.	The CIB may be awarded to members of the all Services (see para 8-6). See chapter 8 for eligibility requirements for other combat badges. See also table 8-1 on who may be awarded these badges.
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Legend for Table 3-6:

The primary purpose of this table is to outline the various awards and decorations approval authorities for use during the immediate stages of Army combat operations. Once delegated, this authority is reviewed every 30, 60, or 90 days during combat operations to determine if further delegation is expedient and justified. Wartime delegation is withdrawn from approval authorities upon redeployment of the unit. This table is absolute and is subject to change as deemed necessary by the Secretary of the Army (SA).

Notes:

¹ The senior Army command (SAC) upon arrival in the theater of operations, or as soon thereafter as practical, will submit a memorandum to Commander, USAHRC (AHRC-PDO-PA), 200 Stovall Street, Alexandria, VA 22332-0471, requesting wartime awards approval authority be activated.

² Authority to approve award of the ARCOM under wartime criteria may be delegated to Colonel level commanders.

³ Approval of the MSM and AAM in the area of combat operations is rescinded. These are peacetime-only decorations.

⁴ See paragraph 1-37 for instructions on awards to members of other U.S. Services and paragraph 1-38 for awards to members of allied forces.

Chapter 4

Good Conduct Medal and Army Reserve Components Achievement Medal

Section I

Army Good Conduct Medal

4-1. Intent

The Army Good Conduct Medal (AGCM) was established by Executive Order 8809, 28 June 1941 and was amended by Executive Order 9323, 1943 and by Executive Order 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 their 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 permanent orders. See glossary for definition of "active Federal military service."

4-2. Personnel eligible

- a. Active component enlisted Soldiers.
- b. Active Guard Reserve (AGR) enlisted personnel serving on extended periods of active duty (other than for training) under titles 10 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 Army Reserve Components Achievement Medal (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. Retroactively to eligible Army of the United States (AUS) enlisted personnel.
- d. Other Army enlisted personnel as may be directed by the Secretary of the Army.
- e. Ready Reserve enlisted personnel ordered to active duty under title 10, USC.

4-3. Award approval authority

Unit commanders are authorized to award the AGCM to enlisted personnel serving under their command jurisdiction who meet the established criteria. Where necessary, to correct conflicting or duplicate awards, previously issued general or permanent orders may be revoked and new orders published by the unit commanders, citing this paragraph as authority. Send requests for award of the AGCM for former Soldiers to the National Personnel Records Center, 9700 Page Avenue, St. Louis, MO 63132-5100. Requests for award of the AGCM for Army National Guard and Army Reserve members for periods of active duty based on qualifying prior active Federal military service (Regular Army and AUS) will be forwarded through normal command channels to the Commander, USAHRC-St. Louis, AHRC-PSP-R, 1 Reserve Way, St. Louis, MO 63132-5200. Separation transfer points will review the records of enlisted personnel being separated to determine whether they qualify for the AGCM. Where possible, make a reasonable effort to contact the unit commander before awarding the medal to qualified members.

4-4. Basis for approval

The immediate unit commander's decision to award the AGCM will be based on his or her personal knowledge and of

the individual's official records for periods of service under previous commanders during the period for which the award is to be made. The lack of official disqualifying comment by such previous commanders qualifies the use of such period toward the award by current commander.

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 a AGCM Clasp (see para 4-9) in conjunction with the criteria in para 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.
- 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 if the death occurred in the line of duty. Subparagraph c above also applies to posthumous awards of the AGCM.

4-6. Character of service

Throughout a qualifying period, each enlisted Soldier must meet all of 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 their superiors.
 - (3) Faithfully supported the goals of their organization and the Army.
 - (4) Conducted themselves in such an exemplary manner as to distinguish them from their fellow Soldiers.
- c.* While any record of non-judicial punishment could be in conflict with recognizing the Soldier's service as exemplary, such record should not be viewed as automatically disqualifying. The commander analyzes the record, giving consideration to the nature of the infraction, the circumstances under which it occurred and when. Conviction by court-martial terminates a period of qualifying service; a new period begins following the completion of sentence imposed by court-martial.
- d.* 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.
- e.* Individuals whose retention is not warranted under standards prescribed in AR 380-67, or for whom a bar to reenlistment has been approved under the provisions of AR 601-280, chapter 8 (specifically for the reasons enumerated in AR 601-280, paras 8-4a, 8-4b, and 8-4d), are not eligible for award of the AGCM.

4-7. Additional implementing instructions

- a.* Qualifying periods of service (see para 4-5) 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; 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. Such award is authorized up to 30 days before the Soldier's departure en route to a separation processing installation in CONUS or overseas. 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. Example: from 31 October 1977 to date of separation on or about 30 October 1980. 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.
- 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, paragraph 16-3 for immediate (re)enlistment is not termination of service.

4-8. 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, chapter 8 (specifically for the reasons enumerated in AR 601–280, paragraphs 8–4*a*, *b*, *c*, and *d*), are not eligible for award of the AGCM.

c. 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, paragraph 3–6. The unit commander will consider the affected individual’s statement. If the commander’s decision remains the same, the commander will forward his or her memorandum, and the individual’s statement, and his or her consideration to Commander, U.S. Army Enlisted Records and Evaluation Center, PCRE–RP, 8899 E. 56th Street, Indianapolis, IN 46249–5301. These documents will be permanently filed in the Soldier’s Official Military Personnel File (OMPF). The commander will forward a copy of the documents to the Personnel Services Company (PSC) and the personnel automation section (PAS) chief to update electronic military personnel office (eMILPO).

d. 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 PSC, PAS chief 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 eMILPO transaction. These procedures do not apply if Soldier is disqualified under the provisions of paragraph 4–8*b* above.

4–9. Subsequent awards and clasps

A clasp is authorized for wear on the AGCM to denote a 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 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 loops

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. The DA Form 4950 will not be presented for second or subsequent awards of the AGCM except as provided in (2), above.

d. DA Form 4950 is available from the U.S. Army Publications Distribution Center, St. Louis, MO.

4-11. Retroactive award

a. Retroactive award of the AGCM to 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, contact the Commander, U.S. Army Enlisted Records and Evaluation Center (USAEREC), PCRE-FS, 8899 E. 56th Street, Indianapolis, IN 46249-5301. Upon receipt of eligibility information from U.S. Army Enlisted Records and Evaluation Center (USAEREC), 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 retroactive awards of the AGCM for veterans and retirees will be submitted to the National Personnel Records Center, 9700 Page Avenue, St. Louis, MO 61332-5100. Soldiers who retired or were discharged after 1 October 2002 should send their requests to the Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command, AHRC-CC-B, 1 Reserve Way, St. Louis, MO 63132-5200.

Section II

Task: Process Award of the Army Good Conduct Medal

4-12. Rules for processing Army Good Conduct Medal

a. Management of the AGCM is an automation assisted program for the active Army.

b. The eMILPO generated AGCM Suspense 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 award of the AGCM are shown in this chapter and must be strictly adhered to, 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 Army Good Conduct Medal are in table 4-2.

Table 4-2
Steps for Processing Award of the Army Good Conduct Medal

Steps	Work Center	Required action
1.	Soldiers'	Become eligible for consideration for the AGCM.
2.	Battalion S1	Generate a quarterly AAA-199 AGCM eligibility roster which contains Soldier names who are eligible for consideration for the next 90 days.
3.	Battalion S1	Ensure each unit that has Soldiers on the roster receives a copy of the roster.
4.	Unit PAC	Receives the AAA-1999 roster with names of the eligible Soldiers.

Table 4-2
Steps for Processing Award of the Army Good Conduct Medal—Continued

5.	Unit PAC	Verify that all Soldiers on the roster are currently in the unit. Advise BN S1 of any problems with the roster.
6.	Battalion PAC	Sort the roster by company within the battalion and forward rosters to respective commanders for review and approval or disapproval. Maintain suspense copy to ensure action is accomplished within the established suspense date.
7.	Company 1SG	Receives roster and reviews for potentially disqualified Soldiers. 1SG reviews for eligibility with the respective platoon sergeants.
8.	Company 1SG	Presents recommendations to the company commander.
9.	Company Commander	Reviews roster and indicates "YES" for approval or "NO" for disapproval and returns annotated roster to the BN S1.
10.	Company Commander	If Soldiers is disqualified, Co Commander will refer this decision to the Soldier and action will be processed per AR 600-37, and paragraph 4-8 above.
11.	Battalion S1	Review roster to ensure all processing actions have been accomplished.
12.	Battalion S1	Initiate "Request for orders" to award AGCM, or clasp to recommended Soldier.
13.	Battalion S1	Prepare DA Form 4950 for Soldiers who are receiving their first or last (retirement or separation) AGCM. (See AGCM certificate policy in para 4-10.) Send a copy to the servicing PSC/Military Personnel Division (MPD).
14.	PSC/MPD	When a Soldier has been disqualified for award of the AGCM the data code entry will be made in eMILPO.
15.	Battalion S1	Forward disqualification documents to Soldier's OMPF (USAREC) per paragraph 4-8c.
16.	PSC, PAS	Annotate and file suspense roster. Submit eMILPO transaction to update eligibility data fields.
17.	Battalion S1	Distribute AGCM orders as follows: a. Soldier—three copies. b. BN S1—one copy. c. OMPF—one copy.
18.	Battalion S1	Send award elements, certificates, and orders to the appropriate unit.
19.	Battalion/Company Commander	Conduct award ceremony per paragraphs 1-32 and 4-10.

Section III

Army Reserve Components Achievement Medal

4-14. Intent

The Army Reserve Components Achievement Medal (ARCAM) was established by the Secretary of the Army on 3 March 1971 and amended by DA General Orders 4, 1974. It is awarded for exemplary behavior, efficiency, and fidelity while serving as a member of an Army National Guard (ARNG) or USAR troop program unit (TPU) or as an individual mobilization augmentee (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 colonel and below. Individual must have been a

member of an (ARNG) unit or USAR TPU. 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 above. The medal is also awarded to USAR Soldiers serving as IMA after completing qualifying service and on recommendation of the unit commander or HQDA official to which the IMA is assigned.

4-16. Award approval authority

Approval authority for award of the ARCAM for ARNG units and USAR TPU Soldiers is the Soldier's unit commander. Commander, USAHRC-St. Louis, One Reserve Way, St. Louis, MO 63132-5200, is the approval authority for award of the ARCAM to USAR IMA Soldiers. Orders are not published for the award of this medal. Approved ARCAM is announced using an official memorandum. The records custodian will then annotate the records.

4-17. Peacetime and wartime applicability

The ARCAM is awarded to eligible Army reserve component Soldiers during times of peace and war. However, during periods of war, the length of qualifying service is subject to change at the discretion of the Secretary of the Army. Ready Reserve enlisted personnel ordered to active duty under title 10, USC, in support of wartime contingency operations, are eligible for award of the AGCM. Refer to paragraphs 4-2, 4-5, and 4-6.

4-18. Basis or criteria for approval

a. Between 3 March 1972 and 28 March 1995, the medal was authorized on completion of 4 years' service with a reserve component unit. Individual must have completed 4 years of qualifying service on or after 3 March 1972 and before 28 March 1995. A qualifying year of service is one in which a Reserve Soldier earns a minimum of 50 retirement points during his/her retirement year. Qualifying service for computation purposes is based only by retirement ending year dates.

b. Effective 28 March 1995, the period of qualifying service for award of the ARCAM is reduced from 4 to 3 years. That is, Soldiers completing 3 years of qualified service on or after 28 March 1995 are eligible for ARCAM consideration. This change is not retroactive.

c. All awards of the ARCAM must be made under the following conditions:

(1) Such years of qualifying service must have been consecutive. 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 award 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 occur when the Soldier is commissioned or appointed a warrant officer.

(2) Although only unit service may be credited for award of this medal, consecutive Ready Reserve service between periods of unit service will not be considered as a break in service and service in the first unit may be added to service in the second unit to determine total qualifying service.

(3) Soldiers who are ordered to active duty in the AGR program will be awarded the ARCAM if they have completed 2 of the 3 years required (Good Conduct Medal eligibility starts on the effective date of the AGR order). Soldiers with less than 2 years will not receive an award. Service lost may be recovered if the Soldier is separated honorably from the AGR program and reverts to troop program unit service, for example, a Soldier serves 1 year and 6 months of qualifying service and is ordered to an AGR tour. This service is not sufficient for award of the ARCAM. When the Soldier leaves the AGR program that 1 year and 6 months is granted towards the next award of the ARCAM. Only the State Adjutant General may determine that the AGR service was not sufficiently honorable enough to revoke the previously earned time, regardless of the type of separation given.

(4) 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.

(5) 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.

(6) 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. Unqualified service

a. Service performed in the reserve components of the U.S. Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard may not be credited for award of the ARCAM.

b. Release from Army reserve component status for entry into service as a cadet or midshipman at any U.S. service academy or discharge from Army reserve component 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 for award of the ARCAM.

4-20. Subsequent awards and Oak Leaf Clusters

Second and succeeding awards of the ARCAM are denoted by Oak Leaf Clusters.

Section IV

Task: Process Award of the Army Reserve Components Achievement Medal

4-21. Rules for processing the Army Reserve Components Achievement Medal

- a. Management of the ARCAM is a partially automation assisted program.
- b. The Standard Installation/Division Personnel System-Reserve Components (SIDPERS-RC) at HRC-St. Louis generates a monthly suspense roster of potential USAR 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. Soldiers will be promptly notified, with reasons therefore, whenever they are disapproved for award of an ARCAM.
- f. New beginning dates for qualifying service will be expeditiously put into the SIDPERS- RC database whenever there are changes, that is, recent award, disqualification, break in qualifying service.
- g. 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.
- h. Specific detailed step-by-step procedures for award of the ARCAM to ARNG unit Soldiers will be governed and established by the separate State and Territorial Adjutants General, and the Commanding General, District of Columbia Army National Guard.

4-22. Steps for processing award of the Army Reserve Components Achievement Medal for Troop Program Unit Soldiers

The steps for processing award of the Army Reserve Components Achievement Medal for Troop Program Unit 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	Work Center	Required action
1	Soldier	Becomes eligible for consideration for the ARCAM.
2	HRC-St. Louis	Generate a monthly suspense eligibility roster of Soldiers by unit. Dispatch roster to all applicable units that have Soldiers on the list.
3	BN S1	Ensure each unit that has Soldiers on the roster receives a copy of the roster.
4	Unit PAC	Receives the AAA-199 roster with names of the eligible Soldiers.
5	Unit PAC	Verify that all Soldiers on the roster are currently in the unit. Advise BN S1 of any problems with the roster.

Section V

Award of the Army Reserve Components Achievement Medal to Individual Mobilization Augmentation Soldiers

4-23. Guidance

- a. 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 4-21 above and steps in table 4-3.
- b. CG, USAHRC-St. Louis, will establish step-by-step procedures for processing and controlling the ARCAM for IMA Soldiers.

4-24. Procedures

Procedures for award of the ARCAM to IMA Soldiers will be in a future update to this regulation.

Chapter 5

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 Medal of Humane Action, the Armed Forces Reserve Medal, the NCO Professional Development Ribbon, the Army Service Ribbon, and the Army Reserve Components Overseas Training Ribbon, they are awarded only for active Federal military service. Orders are not published for service medals, but they are annotated on records by the personnel officer. Award of U.S. Service Medals (section II) does not preclude award of Foreign and International Service Medals (chapter 9, section II). Refer to chapter 2 for DOD service medals and service ribbons.

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.

Section II

U.S. Service Medals and Ribbons Available for Issue

5-3. Army Reserve Components Overseas Training Ribbon

a. The Army Reserve Components Overseas Training Ribbon (ARCOTR) was established by the Secretary of the Army on 11 July 1984 as announced in Department of the Army General Order 15, dated 10 October 1990. It is awarded to members of the reserve components of the Army (Army National Guard and U.S. Army Reserve), for successful completion of annual training (AT) or ADT for a period not less than 10 consecutive duty days on foreign soil. ARNG and USAR Soldiers who accompany the RC unit (including unit cells) to which they are assigned or attached as full-time unit support (FTUS) during overseas training are also eligible for the award.

b. 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 Army National Guard, U.S. Army Reserve (not on active duty in the active Army), or AGR FTUS Soldiers at the time their unit underwent AT or ADT on foreign soil.

c. 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 mop-up operations of RC units training overseas. Ten consecutive days overseas must be met. Other AGR members overseas for any other reason are not eligible for the ARCOTR.

d. The ARCOTR may be awarded retroactively to those personnel who successfully completed AT 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 active 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.

g. Numerals will be used to denote second and subsequent awards of the ARCOTR. (See para 6-4.)

5-4. Overseas Service Ribbon

a. The Overseas Service Ribbon (OSR) was established by the Secretary of the Army on 10 April 1981 as announced in Department of the Army General Order 15, 10 October 1990. It is awarded to members of the U.S. Army for successful completion of overseas tours.

b. Effective 1 August 1981, all members of the active Army, Army National Guard and Army Reserve in an active Reserve status are eligible for this award. The ribbon may be awarded retroactively to those personnel who were credited with a normal overseas tour completion before 1 August 1981 provided they had an active Army status as defined above on or after 1 August 1981.

c. Soldiers must be credited with a normal overseas tour completion according to AR 614-30. Service members who

have overseas service with another branch of service (USN, USAF, or USMC) must be credited with a normal overseas tour completion by that service to qualify for award of the Army OSR.

d. Numerals will be used to denote second and subsequent awards of the OSR. (See para 6–4.)

e. Posthumous award of the OSR. For first 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 "Line of duty-Yes."

5–5. Army Service Ribbon

a. The Army Service Ribbon (ASR) was established by the Secretary of the Army on 10 April 1981 as announced in Department of the Army General Order 15, dated 10 October 1990. It is awarded to members of the U.S. Army for successful completion of initial entry training.

b. Effective 1 August 1981, all members of the active Army, Army National Guard, and U.S. Army Reserve 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 active Army status as defined above on or after 1 August 1981.

c. Officers will be awarded this ribbon upon successful completion of their basic/orientation or higher level course. For those officer personnel assigned a specialty, special skill identifier, or MOS based on civilian or other service acquired skills, this ribbon will be awarded upon honorable completion of 4 months active service.

d. Enlisted Soldiers will be awarded this ribbon upon successful completion of their initial MOS producing course. For those enlisted Soldiers assigned a MOS based on civilian or other service acquired skills, this ribbon will be awarded on honorable completion of 4 months active service.

e. Only one award of the ASR is authorized, regardless of whether a Soldier completes both officer and enlisted initial entry training.

f. An individual may be posthumously awarded (on or after 1 August 1981) the ASR prior to completion of the requisite training or time in service, provided the Soldier's death is ruled "Line of duty-Yes."

5–6. Noncommissioned Officer Professional Development Ribbon

a. The NCO Professional Development Ribbon (NPDR) was established by the Secretary of the Army on 10 April 1981 as announced in Department of the Army General Order 15, dated 10 October 1990. It is awarded to members of active Army, ARNG, and USAR Soldiers for successful completion of designated NCO professional development courses.

b. The NPDR consists of the basic ribbon with numeral devices of 2, 3, or 4, which signify satisfactory completion of the respective levels of NCO professional development courses.

c. A change approved in February 1989 completely revamped the wear policy of numerals on ribbons and award suspension elements. Also, simultaneously TRADOC announced that the First Sergeant Course is 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 active Army or reserve component Soldiers concerning the wear of numerals on the NPDR. Only the numerals 2, 3, and 4 are authorized for wear on the ribbon.

d. Numerals used in conjunction with this service ribbon are the same type as those used for subsequent awards of the Air Medal.

e. Once a service member has been awarded the NPDR upon graduation from Warrior Leader Course (WLC) or Warrior Leader Course-Reserve Component, subsequent appropriate numerals will be awarded to identify completion of higher level Noncommissioned Officers Education System (NCOES) or Reserve Component-NCOES courses.

f. Senior NCOs selected by the U.S. Army Sergeants Major Academy (USASMA) who complete equivalent resident courses conducted by the other Services will wear the NPDR with numeral 4.

g. Soldiers who have been authorized by their local commanders to attend local NCO courses or training conducted by the other Services and who qualify for or are awarded another Service's training ribbon will not wear the other Service's ribbons on the Army uniform.

h. Soldiers who have attended NCO development courses, other than Senior Level, conducted by another Service while in the Army will not be granted Army course equivalency recognition.

i. Soldiers must successfully complete one or more of the courses listed in paragraph *k*, below which are further described in DA Pamphlet (DA Pam) 351–4, chapter 6. Graduates of NCO Academy courses conducted prior to 1976 for the active Army, and 1980 for reserve components, will be given credit for the Primary Level only.

j. Acceptable evidence of graduation is a diploma, certificate, or a letter signed by an appropriate service school official.

k. Effective 30 March 1989, a service member will be awarded the NCO Professional Development Ribbon with the numeral which identifies the highest level of NCOES or RC–NCOES successfully completed as follows: 1=Bar Ribbon Device=Primary Level; 2=Basic Level; 3=Advanced Level; and 4=Senior Level.

l. Effective 1 August 1981, all active Army, Army National Guard and Army Reserve Soldiers in an active status are eligible for this award for satisfactory completion of the respective NCOES or RC–NCOES courses as follows:

(1) The Primary level consist of the Primary NCO Course, Combat Arms (PNCOC), Primary Leadership Course (PLC), Primary Technical Courses (Service School—PTC), and WLC (formally called Primary Leadership Development Course (PLDC)) for award of the basic ribbon.

(2) The Basic level consist of the Basic NCO Course, Combat Arms (BNCOC), Basic Technical Courses (Service School—BTC), and Basic NCO Course (CS/CSS—BNCOC) for award of numeral 2.

(3) The Advanced level consist of the Advanced NCO Courses (Service School—ANCOC) for award of numeral 3.

(4) The Senior level consist of the U.S. Army Sergeants Major Academy (USASMA) for award of numeral 4. (See para f above.)

m. Special instructions for ARNG and USAR are as follows:

(1) The Primary Level consist of the Primary NCO Course, Combat Arms-Reserve Components (PNCOC—RC), and effective 1 October 1985 Warrior Leader Course-Reserve Components (WLC—RC) (formally called Primary Leadership Development Course-Reserve Components (PLDC—RC)).

(2) The Basic Level consist of the Basic NCO Course-Reserve Components (CS/CSS BNCOC—RC) through 30 September 1985 (PNCOC—RC and BNCOC—RC combined for CA/CS/CSS). Effective 1 October 1987 Basic NCO Course/Reserve Components (CA, CS, CSS) as developed and implemented.

5–7. Army Sea Duty Ribbon

On 17 April 2006, the Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army (Manpower and Reserve Affairs) approved the establishment of the Army Sea Duty Ribbon (ASDR). It is awarded to members of the active Army, Army National Guard (ARNG), and United States Army Reserve (USAR) for completion of designated periods of sea duty aboard Class A and Class B United States Army Vessels (USAV) as defined in AR 56–9, table 1–1. The ASDR is also authorized to be awarded for duty aboard other qualifying vessels when the vessels meet the requirements of AR 600–88, paragraph 1–7.

a. Description. The ASDR consists of the basic ribbon with bronze service star appurtenances which signify the completion of respective periods of qualifying sea duty.

b. Requirements for award.

(1) *For active duty members.* Active duty members must complete two years of cumulative sea duty on a Class A or B USAV or for duty aboard other qualifying vessels when such vessels meet the requirements of AR 600–88, paragraph 1–7, to be awarded the ASDR. Subsequent awards are authorized upon completion of additional two years of cumulative sea duty as outlined above.

(2) *For Army National Guard and United States Army Reserve members.* Members of the ARNG and USAR must have two creditable years in a US Army watercraft unit, which must include a minimum of 25 days underway during each year and two annual training exercises underway on a Class A or B USAV or a 90-day deployment aboard a USAV, underway. Subsequent awards are authorized upon completion of additional qualifying periods of sea duty as outlined above.

(3) *For mobilized Soldiers.* One year of sea duty as a mobilized soldier will be credited toward one creditable year as long as the minimum underway requirement is met.

(4) *For members of other Services.* Members of other services are authorized to be awarded the ASDR as outlined in paragraphs (1) and (2), above, consistent with their respective Service policies and concurrence, in accordance with paragraph 1–37.

c. Posthumous award. For first award only, an individual may be posthumously awarded the ASDR prior to completion of service criteria as defined above, provided the member's death is ruled as in the line of duty.

d. Award approval authority. The Chief, Marine Qualification Division, is the approval authority for award of the ASDR to eligible Service members. Eligible members or their next of kin may submit requests for the ASDR to the Chief, Marine Qualification Division, Attention: Career Pay Office, HRC, Building 705, Room 231, 705 Read Street, Fort Eustis, VA 23604–5407.

e. Retroactive Award. The ASDR may be awarded retroactively to those personnel who were credited with service as defined in paragraphs c above after 1 August 1952, the activation date of the first heavy boat company in the Transportation Corps. Eligible members or their next of kin may submit requests for the ASDR to the Chief, Marine Qualification Division, Attention: Career Pay Office, HRC, Building 705, Room 231, 705 Read Street, Fort Eustis, VA 23604–5407. 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.

5–8. Armed Forces Reserve Medal

a. The Armed Forces Reserve Medal (AFRM) was established by Executive Order 10163, as announced in Department of the Army Bulletin 15, 1950, and was amended by Executive Order 10439, announced in Department of the Army Bulletin 3, 1953 and Executive Order 13013, dated 6 August 1996. The reverse of this medal is struck in two designs for award to personnel whose reserve component 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 is awarded for honorable and satisfactory service as a member or former member of one or more of the reserve components of the Armed Forces of the United States, including the Coast Guard Reserve and the Marine Corps 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 reserve component 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 Coast Guard, is excluded except that service in a reserve component 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 (ADL) are, by statute, members of the reserve component. Time served as a Reserve officer on the ADL counts toward eligibility for the AFRM. For example, if a Reserve officer on ADL serves 10 active years prior to going Regular Army, or also received retirement points for other reserve component service which, when added together with their ADL 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 service 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), 10 USC 12302, 10 USC 12304, 10 USC 12406 or, in the case of the US Coast Guard 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 Secretary of Defense, as defined in 10 USC 101(A) (13). Active guard reserve (AGR) members who receive orders changing their current duty status (legal authority under which they perform duty), their duty location, or assignment to support a contingency operation are eligible for the award of the “M” Device.

c. The Ten-year-device is authorized for wear on the Armed Forces Reserve Medal 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.
- d. The “M” Device is authorized for wear on the AFRM by members of the reserve components who are called or who volunteer and serve on active duty in support of specific U.S. military operations or contingencies designed by the Secretary of Defense, 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 paragraph b(4)(a) and (b) above) will count as one “M” Device award.

(2) If no “M” Device is authorized, the appropriate hourglass will be positioned in the center of the ribbon. 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) 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).

5–9. Korean Service Medal

a. The Korean Service Medal (KSM) was established by Executive Order 10179, dated 8 November 1950, as amended by Executive Order 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 temporary duty for 30 consecutive days or 60 nonconsecutive days.

(3) In active combat against the enemy under conditions other than those prescribed in paragraphs (1) and (2) above, 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 commanding general of a corps, higher unit, or independent force that he 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 he 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. (Service stars are described in paragraph 6–8.)

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 6–9.

5–10. Medal of Humane Action

a. The Medal of Humane Action was established by the act of Congress 20 July 1949 (63 Stat 477). It is awarded to members 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 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. See DA Pam 672–1 for the list of Army units entitled to the Berlin Airlift Device.

5–11. 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, temporary duty, 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.)

(2) Service for the prescribed period with a unit which has been designated in DA general orders as having met the requirement for the Berlin airlift device.

(3) Service for which the individual was awarded the Berlin airlift device in orders issued by appropriate field authority.

(4) 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.)

(5) 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.)

(6) Army of Occupation 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 DA General Orders 4, 1947. (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.)

(7) 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 which meets the requirements for the Korean Service Medal as prescribed in para 5–8 will not be counted in determining eligibility for this medal.)

(8) 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. 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 is authorized to 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 6–7.)

(2) The Berlin Airlift 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 therefor.

5–12. World War II Victory Medal

The World War II Victory Medal was established by the 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.

5–13. European-African-Middle Eastern Campaign Medal

a. The European-African-Middle Eastern Campaign Medal was established by Executive Order 9265, announced in War Department Bulletin 56, 1942, as amended by Executive Order 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 paragraph 5–13.

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 5–13).
- (2) The western boundary is coincident with the eastern boundary of the American Theater (see para 5–14).

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 commanding general of a corps or higher unit or independent force that he 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 he 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 6–9.)

5–14. Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal

a. The Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal was established by Executive Order 9265 (War Department Bulletin 56, 6 November 1942), as amended by Executive Order 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 temporary duty 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 commanding general of a corps or higher unit or independent force showing that he 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 5–14).
- (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, thence south along the Iran boundary to the Gulf of Oman and the intersection of the 60th meridian east longitude, thence 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 5–12 *c* above. (Service stars are described in para 6–8.)
- 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 6–9.)

5–15. American Campaign Medal

a. The American Campaign Medal was established by Executive Order 9265 (WD Bul. 56, 1942), as amended by Executive Order 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 temporary duty 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 commanding general 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, thence southeast through Davis Strait to the intersection of the 40th parallel north latitude and the 35th meridian west longitude, thence south along the meridian to the 10th parallel north latitude, thence southeast to the intersection of the Equator and the 20th meridian west longitude, thence 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, thence south and southeast along the Alaska boundary to the Pacific Ocean, thence south along the 130th meridian to its intersection with the 30th parallel north latitude, thence southeast to the intersection of the Equator and the 100th meridian west longitude, thence south to the South Pole.

c. One bronze service star is authorized for wear on the American Campaign Medal to denote participation in the antisubmarine 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.

5–16. Women's Army Corps Service Medal

The Women's Army Corps Service Medal was established by Executive Order 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.

5–17. American Defense Service Medal

a. The American Defense Service Medal (ADSM) was established by Executive Order 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 a 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.)

5–18. Army of Occupation of Germany Medal

The Army of Occupation of Germany Medal was established by the act of 21 November 1941, (55 Stat. 781). It is awarded for service in Germany or Austria-Hungary between 12 November 1918 and 11 July 1923.

5–19. 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

The following service medals and ribbons are no longer available for issue:

5–20. 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.

5–21. 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.* Comanches 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 Cheyennes and Sioux in 1876 and 1877.
- f.* Nez Perce' War in 1877.
- g.* Bannock War in 1878.
- h.* Northern Cheyennes in 1878 and 1879.
- i.* Sheep-Eaters, Paiutes, and Bannocks between June and October 1879.
- j.* Utes in Colorado and Utah between September 1879 and November 1880.
- k.* Apaches 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.

5–22. 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 en route 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.

5–23. Spanish War Service Medal

This medal was established by the act 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.

5–24. 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.

5–25. Army of Puerto Rican Occupation Medal

This medal was established by War Department Compilation of Orders, changes 15, 4 February 1919. It is awarded for service in Puerto Rico between 14 August and 10 December 1898.

5–26. 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.

5-27. Philippine Congressional Medal

This medal was established by the act of 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.

5-28. 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.

5-29. 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.

5-30. 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. Pilaes, 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.

5-31. Mexican Border Service Medal

This medal was established by the act of 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.

5-32. Replacement

The medals listed in paragraph Section III are no longer issued by the Department of the Army. They may be purchased if desired from civilian dealers in military insignia and some Army exchanges.

Section IV

Task: Process Award of Army Service Medals and Service Ribbons

5-33. Rules for processing Army service medals and service ribbons

- a. There are no statutory or regulatory time limits pertaining to award of service medals and ribbons. However, issue or replacement of service medals or ribbons before the World War I Victory Medal is no longer accomplished. These award elements are no longer available from the Federal supply system.
- b. Criteria for service medals and ribbons are shown in the previous sections of this chapter.
- c. These awards may be granted posthumously to the primary next of kin, free gratis, for the initial award only. (See para 1-47 for reissue and replacement instructions.)
- d. Service medals and ribbons do not require the publication of orders to announce their approval.
- e. Approval of service medals and ribbons are based on administrative determinations rendered by the commander or servicing personnel officer. These decisions should, however, be reflected in an appropriate memorandum, letter, or form addressed to the affected Soldiers.
- f. A single service medal or ribbon request from an active Army Soldier or USAR/ARNG Soldier should be submitted on DA Form 4187 (Personnel Action) through channels to the servicing personnel officer. 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.

g. Campaigns or expeditions which are recognized by approval of service medals or ribbons that affect large numbers of Soldiers may be processed and approved by computer-generated lists and unit rosters. However, each Soldier must meet the announced criteria.

h. Approval authority for retroactive service medals and ribbons for Army retirees, former Army Soldiers, other personnel granted creditable U.S. Army service, and posthumous awards to the primary next of kin of the above personnel, is National Personnel Records Center, 9700 Page Avenue, St. Louis, MO 63132-5100. Approval authority for Soldiers who retired or were discharged after 1 October 2002 is the Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command, AHRC-CC-B, 1 Reserve Way, St. Louis, MO 63132-5200.

i. Formal awards ceremonies are not mandatory for presentation of service medals and ribbons. Ceremonies may be conducted at the discretion of the commander.

j. Individually submitted requests for approval of a service medal or ribbon will be processed under the rules and guidance contained above.

5-34. Steps for processing award of Army service medals and service ribbons

The steps for processing award of Army service medals and service ribbons are in table 5-1.

Table 5-1

Steps for processing award of the Army service medals and service ribbons

Steps	Work Center	Required action
1	HQDA	Announces approval of and criteria for award of a service medal or ribbon.
2	MACOM/PSC	Further provides the criteria to Commanders of affected units along with computer-generated alpha rosters of potentially eligible Soldiers.
3	BN S1	Rosters broken down by unit and dispatched to unit Commander.
4	Unit	Commander annotates personnel eligible, makes deletions, and returns roster to BN S1.
5	BN S1	Consolidates rosters, annotates BN HQ personnel, and forwards to servicing Personnel Automation (PAUT).
6	PAUT	Acknowledges personnel eligible and expeditiously informs Commanders to notify Soldiers of the approved service medal or ribbon.
7	Bn/Unit	Conduct ceremonies as appropriate.
8	PAUT	Submit eMILPO transaction, annotate ERB or DA Form 2-1 (Personnel Qualification Record - Part II) and post to local personnel files per AR 600-8-104.

5-35. Steps for processing award of the Armed Forces Reserve Medal

The steps for processing award of the Armed Forces Reserve Medal are in table 5-2.

Table 5–2
Steps for processing award of the Armed Forces Reserve Medal (AFRM)

Steps	Work Center	Required action
1	Soldiers	Become eligible for consideration of the AFRM.
2	PAUT	Generate a monthly Personnel Actions Suspense Roster (AAC–C20), which contains Soldier names who are eligible for consideration during the next 60 days.
3	ENRC/OFRC	Prepare memo; attach two copies of the eligibility roster and forward to all BN S1s for unit commanders' approval/disapproval.
4	BN S1	<p>Receives the AAC–C20 roster with names of eligible Soldiers.</p> <p>Verify that all Soldiers on the roster are currently in the unit. Advise PAUT of any problems with the roster.</p> <p>Sort the roster by company within the battalion and forward rosters to respective commanders for review and approval or disapproval.</p>
5	Co Commander	<p>Reviews list of eligible personnel in the company and annotates roster "YES" for approval and "NO" for disapproval.</p> <p>Return annotated roster to BN S1.</p> <p>If Soldier is disqualified, Co 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 sent to a BN S1.</p>
6	BN S1	<p>Upon receipt of approved annotated rosters, prepare memo to Soldier awarding the AFRM.</p> <p>Send memo and AFRM elements to Co Commander for presentation to the Soldier.</p> <p>Forward copies of approved memoranda and annotated rosters to ENRC/OFRC at PSC.</p>

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 distinguished characteristics of the award.

b. Commanders authorized to approve the various decorations, service medals, service ribbons, and lapel buttons will likewise requisition (see para 1–45), and provide the applicable accoutrements 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 paragraph 1–47.

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 Medal of Honor is the only decoration authorized a neck ribbon. The service ribbon for the Medal of Honor

is the same color as the neckband showing five stars in the form of an "M." (See AR 670–1 for wear of the service ribbons.)

Section II

Service Ribbon Accouterments

6–3. Oak Leaf Clusters

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 emblem is issued to denote award of second and succeeding awards of decorations (other than the Air Medal), the Army Reserve Components Achievement Medal, 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 cluster 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 Legion of Merit 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

Arabic numerals 3/16 inch in height are issued instead of a medal or ribbon for second and succeeding awards of the Air Medal, Multinational Force and Observers Medal, Overseas Service Ribbon and the Army Reserve Components Overseas Training Ribbon. The ribbon denotes the first award and numerals starting with the numeral 2 denote the number of additional awards. The numeral worn on the NCO Professional Development Ribbon 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.

6–5. "V" device

The "V" device is a bronze block letter, V, 1/4-inch high with serifs at the top of the numbers. 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 Bronze Star Medal to denote an award made for heroism (valor). Effective 29 February 1964, the "V" device was also authorized for wear on the Air Medal and Army Commendation Medal for heroic acts or valorous deeds not warranting awards of the Distinguished Flying Cross or the Bronze Star Medal 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. In the case of multiple "V" devices for the same award, only one "V" device is worn on the service ribbons.

6–6. "M" device

The "M" Device is a bronze letter, M, 1/4-inch high with serifs at the bottom of the numbers. It is authorized for wear on the Armed Forces Reserve Medal by members of the reserve components who are called or who volunteer and serve on active duty in support of specific U.S. Military operations or contingencies designated by the Secretary of Defense, as defined in Section 101(a) (13) of Title 10, USC. AGR members who receive orders changing their current duty status (legal authority under which they perform duty), their duty location, or assignment to support a contingency operation are also eligible for award of the "M" Device. (See para 5–7.)

6–7. Clasps

Clasps are authorized for wear on the Good Conduct Medal, World War I Victory Medal, American Defense Service Medal, Army of Occupation Medal, and Antarctica Service Medal. All clasps, except the Good Conduct Medal clasp, are worn only on the suspension ribbon of the medal. The clasp is described as follows:

a. The Good Conduct Medal 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 Good Conduct Medal.

b. The World War I Victory Medal battle clasps 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 with the name of the country which the service was performed inscribed thereon. The service clasps authorized are as follows:

- (1) England.
- (2) France.
- (3) Italy.
- (4) Russia.
- (5) Siberia.

d. The American Defense Service Medal 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 with the word "Germany" or "Japan" inscribed thereon, 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.

6-8. Service stars

a. Service stars are worn on campaign and service medals to denote participation in a named campaign (for example, Southwest Asia Service Medal) and on the service ribbons to denote an additional award (for example the National Defense Service Medal). The service star is a bronze or silver five-pointed star 3/16-inch in diameter. A silver 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 8-10 for criteria for award of the Combat Parachutist Badge and paragraph 8-15 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) American Defense Service Medal.
- (3) American Campaign Medal.
- (4) Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal.
- (5) European-African-Middle Eastern Campaign Medal.
- (6) Korean Service Medal.
- (7) Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal.
- (8) Vietnam Service Medal.
- (9) National Defense Service Medal.
- (10) Humanitarian Service Medal.
- (11) Prisoner of War Medal.
- (12) Southwest Asia Service Medal.
- (13) Military Outstanding Volunteer Service Medal.

6-9. 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 credit. Individual assault credit is tied directly to the combat assault credit decision (see para 7-25) for the unit to which the Soldier is attached or assigned at the time of the assault. Should a unit be denied assault credit, no assault credit will accrue to the individual Soldiers of that unit. It is worn on the service and suspension ribbons of the Asiatic-Pacific Campaign, European-African-Middle Eastern Campaign, Korean Service Medal, Vietnam Service Medal, Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal and the Global War on Terrorism Expeditionary Medal. Only one arrowhead will be worn on any ribbon.

6-10. Ten-Year Device

The Ten-year device is authorized for wear on the Armed Forces Reserve Medal 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.

6-11. Berlin Airlift Device

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 5-10.)

6-12. Army Astronaut Device

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 Chief of Staff, Army, 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.

Section III

Lapel Buttons

6-13. 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, para 29-7.)

6-14. 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 Medal of Honor.
- b.* A colored enamel replica (1/8-inch by 21/32-inch) for the service ribbon for other decorations.

6-15. Lapel buttons for badges

The only badges that have an approved lapel button are certain identification badges as follows:

- a.* Presidential Service Badge.
- b.* Vice Presidential Service Badge.
- c.* Office of the Secretary of Defense Identification Badge.
- d.* Joint Chiefs of Staff Identification Badge.
- e.* Army Staff Identification Badge.

6-16. 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-color metal consists of 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 the Department of the Army.) A button 7/16-inch high and 5/8-inch wide, of gold-color metal consists of 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 man, 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 ROTC for 1 year, or in junior ROTC for 2 years.

d. Army Lapel Button. The Army Lapel Button is a gratuitous issue item made up of a minute man in gold color on a red enamel disk surrounded by 16-pointed gold rays with an outside diameter of 9/16-inch.

- (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 an 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 (National Guard unit or Army Reserve troop program unit) 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, captain, or above.
 - (c) At troop formations or other suitable ceremonies.
 - (3) Orders will not be published.
 - (4) Original issue, for eligible Soldiers who were not awarded the Army Lapel Button, or replacement of Army Lapel Button will be replaced according to paragraph 1–47.
 - (5) Adverse separations (see AR 635–200) include:
 - (a) Unsatisfactory performance.
 - (b) Entry level status performance and conduct.
 - (c) Misconduct.
 - (d) *Rescinded*.
 - (e) Drug or alcohol abuse including rehabilitation failure.
 - (f) For the good of the service including retention not in the best interests of the United States.
 - (g) Security reasons.
 - (h) Concealment of arrest record.
 - (i) Void service.
 - (j) Fraudulent entry including conditions which would have precluded an appointment.
 - (k) Court-martial.
 - (l) Involuntary relief as a result of a DA Active Duty Board.
 - (m) Moral or professional dereliction.
 - (n) Separation instead of elimination.
 - (o) Absent without leave (AWOL) from initial active duty for training.
 - (p) Soldiers not able to enter initial active duty for training.
 - (q) Alien not lawfully admitted to the United States.
 - (r) Secretarial separation for any adverse reasons.
 - e. *U.S. Army Retired Lapel Button*. Retired Army personnel who are in possession of DD Form 2 (U.S. Uniformed Services Identification Card) (Retired)) are eligible to wear the Army Retired Lapel Button. Commanders will present the U.S. Army Retired Lapel Button to Army personnel at an appropriate ceremony before they retire.
 - 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 the Department of the Army. It is not worn on the uniform.
 - g. *Lapel Button for Korean Augmentation to the U.S. Army*. The Korean Augmentation to the U.S. Army (KATUSA) Lapel Button (KLB) was approved by the Secretary of the Army 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/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 his 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.

6-17. Gold Star Lapel Button

The Gold Star Lapel Button was established by Act of Congress (Public Law 80-306) August 1, 1947, in order to provide an appropriate identification for widows, widowers, parents, and next of kin of members of the Armed Forces of the United States who lost their lives 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 (United Nations action in Korea, 27 June 50 to 27 July 54); or who lost their lives after 30 June 1958, while engaged in an action against an enemy of the United States; 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 in which the United States is not a belligerent party against an opposing Armed Force; or who lost or lose their lives after March 28, 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 Secretary of Defense; or 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.

a. The Gold Star Lapel Button 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". Gold Star Lapel Buttons inscribed August 1947 may be issued until present inventories are exhausted.

b. One Gold Star 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 member of the Armed Forces who lost his or her life while in the 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. Request for replacement of the Gold Star Lapel Button (lost, destroyed or unserviceable) will be submitted on DD Form 3 (Application for Gold Star Lapel Button) to National Personnel Records Center, 9700 Page Avenue, St. Louis, MO 63132-5100. Request for replacement of the Gold War Lapel Button for Soldiers who retired or were discharged on or after 1 Oct 02 will be processed by the Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command, AHRC-CC-B, 1 Reserve Way, St. Louis, MO 63132-5200.

c. Each casualty area commander and major overseas commander will stock Gold Star Lapel Buttons and ensure that survivor assistance officers are provided them for issuance to eligible next of kin. Normally, delivery should not be made before the first visit to the next of kin following interment/inurnment.

6-18. Lapel Button for Next of Kin of Deceased Personnel

The Lapel Button, Next of Kin of Deceased Personnel is provided to widows/widowers, parents, and primary next of kin of armed services members who lost their lives while serving on active duty or while assigned in an Army Reserve or Army National Guard unit 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, Marine Corps, Navy, Air Force, and Coast Guard).

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 member 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 survivor 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. The next of kin of Soldiers who died since that date may request issue of the button by writing to the National Personnel Records Center, 9700 Page Avenue, St. Louis, MO 63132-5100. Furnish the name, grade, SSN, and date of death of the deceased Soldier. The names and relationships of the next of kin must also be provided.

6-19. Army Superior Unit Award Lapel Pin

The Army Superior Unit Award Lapel Pin is authorized for issue and wear by Department of the Army civilians in the employ of a unit awarded the Army Superior Unit Award. 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.

Section IV

Miniature Medals

6–20. Miniature decorations

Miniature replicas of all medals except the Medal of Honor and the Legion of Merit 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 nationals and with the award of the Distinguished Service Medal to U.S. personnel.

6–21. 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.)

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.
- d.* Infantry and medical streamers.

7–2. Announcement of unit awards

- a.* All unit awards approved at HQDA will be announced and confirmed in Headquarters, Department of the Army General Orders (DAGO).
- b.* During wartime, commanders authorized to approve unit awards will announce awards in permanent orders of their headquarters and forward three copies of each order to Commander, USAHRC, AHRC-PDO-PA, Alexandria, VA 22332–0471. Two copies of the permanent orders will be sent to the U.S. Army Center of Military History, DAMH-FPO, 103 Third Avenue, Fort McNair, DC 20319–5058. Permanent Orders 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 DAGO.

7–3. Confirmation in Department of the Army General Orders

All awards approved by authorized commanders, by foreign governments, unit awards from the other Services, and all campaign participation credits, announced by authorized commanders, will be confirmed in DAGO.

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.

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.

7-7. Unit award emblems

a. An individual unit award emblem is authorized for wear on the uniform for the Presidential Unit Citation, Joint Meritorious Unit Award, Valorous Unit Award, Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Air Force Outstanding Unit Award, Air Force Organizational Excellence Award and Army Superior Unit Award. AR 670-1 contains 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*. An Oak Leaf Cluster is authorized for wear for each additional award of the Presidential Unit Citation (Army), Joint Meritorious Unit Award, Valorous Unit Award, Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Air Force Outstanding Unit Award, Air Force Organizational Excellence Award, and the Army Superior Unit Award.

(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 Presidential Unit Citation (Navy) and Navy Unit Commendation. The silver five-pointed star is worn instead of five bronze stars.

7-8. Unit citation and campaign participation credit register

a. DA Pam 672-1 contains the following types of information concerning all affected units for service during World War II and the Korean War:

- (1) Campaign participation credits.
- (2) Assault landing credits.
- (3) Distinguished Unit Citation (redesignated as Presidential Unit Citation (Army) in 1966).
- (4) Presidential Unit Citations.
- (5) Meritorious Unit Commendations.
- (6) Foreign unit decorations.
- (7) U.S. Air Force outstanding unit citations.
- (8) Army of occupation credits.
- (9) Berlin airlift credit.

b. Similar information for the Vietnam conflict through September 1987 is contained in DA Pam 672-3. For periods after September 1987, see the Army Awards Branch Web site at: <https://www.hrc.army.mil/site/active/TAGD/awards/index.htm>.

c. Unit commanders and military records custodians are encouraged to use DA Pam 672-3 in conjunction with personnel records to determine and confirm entitlement of individual members to wear the insignia pertinent to each type of unit recognition. All verified entitlements will be entered into personnel records of individuals concerned per AR 600-8-104.

7-9. 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.

7-10. Supply of unit award emblems, streamers, and other devices

a. Streamers will be supplied upon approval of requisitions submitted to the Commander, U.S. Army TACOM, Clothing and Heraldry Product Support Integration Directorate (PSID), PO Box 57997, Philadelphia, PA 19111-7997. Unit decorations, campaign streamers and war service streamers will be issued by the Commander, U.S. Army TACOM, PSID, Philadelphia, upon verification of entitlement by the Force Structure and Unit History Branch (DAMH-FPO), U.S. Army Center of Military History. 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.

7-11. Issue to next of kin

When it is determined by HQ, USAHRC (AHRC-PDO-PA) or the National Personnel Records Center, an issue of unit decoration emblems may be made posthumously to the primary next of kin as indicated by official DA records. The following order of precedence will govern: surviving spouse, eldest child, father or mother, eldest sibling, or eldest grandchild. Duplicate issue will not be made to a next of kin when the records indicate previous issue was made to the living service member.

Section III

U.S. Unit Decorations

7-12. Description

a. The following U.S. unit decorations, in order of precedence, have been established to recognize outstanding heroism or exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services:

- (1) Presidential Unit Citation (Army and Air Force).
- (2) Presidential Unit Citation (Navy).
- (3) Joint Meritorious Unit Award.
- (4) Valorous Unit Award.
- (5) Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army).
- (6) Navy Unit Commendation.
- (7) Meritorious Unit Commendation (Navy).
- (8) Air Force Outstanding Unit Award.
- (9) Air Force Organizational Excellence Award.
- (10) Army Superior Unit Award.
- (11) Citation in Orders—Unit Recognition.

b. Refer to AR 670–1 for wear instructions for the Presidential Unit Citation (Navy), Presidential Unit Citation (Air Force), Joint Meritorious Unit Award, Navy Unit Commendation, Air Force Outstanding Unit Award, Meritorious Unit Commendation (Navy) and Air Force Organizational Excellence Award.

7–13. Presidential Unit Citation (Army)

a. The Distinguished Unit Citation (DUC) is the predecessor of the Presidential Unit Citation (PUC) (Army). On 3 November 1966, the DUC was redesignated the PUC (Army). 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. 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. The degree of heroism required is the same as that which would warrant award of a Distinguished Service Cross to an individual. 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 Distinguished Service Cross performance for extended periods except under the most unusual circumstances. Only on rare occasions will a unit larger than a battalion qualify for award of this decoration.

b. Recommendations for award of the PUC to Army units will be submitted on a DA Form 7594 and processed through normal military command channels to USAHRC, AHRC–PDO–PA, Alexandria, VA 22332–0471. Recommendations will be initiated by a senior parent headquarters to the unit recommended for the award. Each recommendation will be submitted as promptly as practicable, supported by the following data:

- (1) Operational orders and reports.
- (2) Maps 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.
- (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 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 a unit's MTOE strength, the unit should be listed as a detachment of the parent unit.
- (6) A statement from the commander certifying that more than 65 percent of each unit's MTOE strength participated in the action. If less than 65 percent participated, a detachment of the unit may be cited.
- (7) Any other pertinent material.
- (8) A proposed citation, naming all participating units, and the specific date and location of the action.

c. 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.

(1) Recommendations for award of a unit decoration to a unit of the Armed Forces of the United States or a cobelligerent nation serving in a Joint command will be submitted through command channels to the commander or military department having authority to make the award. When a recommendation covers services, all or a portion of which were performed while the unit was operating under a Joint commander, comments or recommendation concerning the valorous actions of that unit will be obtained from the Joint commander concerned.

(2) 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 for disapproval will be cited.

d. The Secretary of the Army, on behalf of the President of the United States, is the final approval authority for PUC.

e. The award elements for the PUC (Army) are as follows: PUC Streamer (Army); Presidential Unit Emblem (Army); certificate and citation; and Department of the Army General Order.

7-14. Valorous Unit Award

a. The Valorous Unit Award (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 Presidential Unit Citation. Nevertheless, the unit must have performed with marked distinction under difficult and hazardous conditions in accomplishing its mission so as 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 Silver Star 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. 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 Silver Star performance for extended periods except under the most unusual circumstances. Only on rare occasions will a unit larger than a battalion qualify for award of this decoration.

d. Recommendations for award of the VUA to Army units will be submitted on a DA Form 7594 and processed through normal military command channels to USAHRC, AHRC-PDO-PA, Alexandria, VA 22332-0471. Recommendations will be initiated by a senior parent headquarters to the unit recommended for the award. Each recommendation will be submitted as promptly as practicable, supported by the following data:

- (1) Operational orders and reports.
- (2) Maps 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.
- (5) A statement from the commander certifying that more than 65 percent of each unit's MTOE strength participated in the action. If less than 65 percent participated, a detachment of the unit may be cited.
- (6) 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 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 a unit's MTOE strength, the unit should be listed as a detachment of the parent unit.
- (7) Any other pertinent material.
- (8) A proposed citation, naming all participating units, and the specific date and location of the action.

e. Each recommendation for the VUA must be formally entered into official channels within 2 years from the date of the heroism or services performed.

f. Recommendations for award of a unit decoration to a unit of the Armed Forces of the United States or a cobelligerent nation serving in a Joint command will be submitted through command channels to the commander or military department having authority to make the award. When a recommendation covers services, all or a portion of which were performed while the unit was operating under a Joint commander, comments or recommendation concerning the valorous actions of that unit will be obtained from the Joint commander concerned.

g. 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 for disapproval will be cited.

h. The DCS, G-1 is approval authority for the VUA.

i. The award elements for the VUA are as follows: VUA Streamer; VUA Emblem; certificate and citation; and Department of the Army General Orders.

7-15. Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army)

a. The Meritorious Unit Commendation (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 the continental United States 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 Legion of Merit to an individual. Only on rare occasions will a unit larger than a battalion qualify for award of this decoration. 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. Recommendations for award of the MUC to Army units will be submitted on a DA Form 7594 and processed through normal military command channels to USAHRC, AHRC-PDO-PA, Alexandria, VA 22332-0471. Recommendations will be initiated by a senior parent headquarters to the unit recommended for the award. Each recommendation will be submitted as promptly as practicable, supported by the following data:

- (1) List of tasks performed during the period.
- (2) Record of absence without leave.
- (3) Convictions by court-martial.
- (4) Punishments under Article 15, Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ).
- (5) A statement from the commander certifying that more than 65 percent of each unit's MTOE strength participated. If less than 65 percent participated, a detachment of the unit may be cited.
- (6) A list of all units assigned and attached, actually present and the inclusive dates of the period of service for each unit.
- (7) 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 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 a unit's MTOE strength, the unit should be listed as a detachment of the parent unit.
- (8) Any other pertinent information.
- (9) A proposed citation, naming all participating units, and the specific date and location of the service being recognized.

d. Each recommendation for the MUC (Army) must be formally entered into official channels within 2 years from the date of the services performed.

e. Recommendations for award of the MUC (Army) to a unit of the Armed Forces of the United States or a cobelligerent nation serving in a Joint command will be submitted through command channels to the commander or military department having authority to make the award. When a recommendation covers services, all or a portion of which were performed while the unit was operating under a Joint commander, comments or recommendation concerning the valorous actions of that unit will be obtained from the Joint commander concerned.

f. 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 for disapproval will be cited.

g. The DCS, G-1 is approval authority for the MUC.

h. The award elements for the MUC are as follows: MUC Streamer; MUC Emblem; certificate and citation; and Department of the Army General Orders.

7-16. Army Superior Unit Award

a. The Army Superior Unit Award (ASUA) was established by the Secretary of the Army on 8 April 1985 (Department of the Army General Orders 15, 10 October 1990) to recognize outstanding meritorious performance of 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. The ASUA may be awarded to units that distinguish themselves while conducting humanitarian missions for a minimum of 30 days; however, the ASUA will not be awarded if the same act or period of service has already been recognized by another unit award.

(2) The award applies to both TO&E units and TDA organizations of battalion size or equivalent. distribution and allowances (TDA) organizations may be considered for this award, even if comprised mostly of civilians. As an exception to policy, organizations larger than battalion equivalent size may also be submitted, but the submitting headquarters must take care to highlight the logic associated with the request to justify an exception to policy.

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 USAHRC, AHRC-PDO-PA, Alexandria, VA 22332-0471, unless it has been earlier disapproved by a general officer in the chain of command. Recommendations will be initiated by a senior parent headquarters to the unit recommended for the award. Each recommendation will be submitted as promptly as practicable, supported by the following data:

- (1) Detailed unit mission statement.

- (2) Narrative outlining the period and basis for the award.
 - (3) Record of absence without leave.
 - (4) Convictions by courts-martial.
 - (5) Punishments under Article 15, UCMJ.
 - (6) A statement from the commander certifying that more than 65 percent of each unit's MTOE strength participated in the effort being recognized. If less than 65 percent participated, a detachment of the unit may be cited.
 - (7) A list of all units assigned and attached and the inclusive dates of the period of service for each unit.
 - (8) 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 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 a unit's MTOE strength, the unit should be listed as a detachment of the parent unit.
 - (9) A proposed citation, naming all participating units, and the specific date and location of the service being recognized.
- c.* Each recommendation must be formally entered into military channels within 2 years from the completion of the mission or services. Achievements or service for which this award is intended to recognize will not normally exceed 12 months in duration.
 - d.* Battalion and smaller or comparable units organized under TOE and similar type units organized under tables of TDA. Under most circumstances, headquarters type units would not be eligible for the award. Award to units larger than battalion size would be infrequent.
 - e.* Any general officer in the chain of command may disapprove an ASUA recommendation.
 - f.* The DCS, G-1 is the approval authority for the ASUA.
 - g.* The award elements for the ASUA are as follows: ASUA Emblem; certificate and citation; streamer; and Department of the Army General Orders.
 - h.* The Army Superior Unit Award Lapel Pin is authorized for issue and wear by Department of the Army civilians in the employ of the decorated unit. Those individuals employed with the unit during the cited period may wear the lapel pin permanently. Those currently employed with 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.

UNIT AWARD RECOMMENDATION				
For use of this form, see AR 600-8-22; the proponent agency is DCS, G-1.				
1. FROM: Commander 17th Signal Brigade Unit 121 APO AE 09227		2. TO: HQ, USA HRC ATTN: AHRC -PDO-PA 200 Stovall St. Alexandria, VA 22232		
3. RECOMMENDING COMMAND POC: NAME: CPT Petteroney EMAIL: john.petteroney@us.army.mil		4. POC PHONE: DSN: 314-111-2222 COMM: 011-49-6111-222		5. RECOMMENDED UNIT: 221st Signal Battalion
6. UIC: WAM9AA	7. DID 85% OF RECOMMENDED UNIT'S ASSIGNED MTOE PERSONNEL PARTICIPATE? YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>		8. ARE OTHER UNITS TO BE INCLUDED IN RECOMMENDATION? YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (COMPLETE BLOCK 20) NO <input type="checkbox"/>	
9. RECOMMENDED AWARD: ASUA		10. CAMPAIGN/OPERATION (IF APPLICABLE):		11. GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION: Bonn, Germany
12. PERIOD OF AWARD: a. FROM (YYYYMMDD): 20051001 b. TO (YYYYMMDD): 20060930		13. RECENT AND PENDING AWARDS AND DATES RECOGNIZED: MUC (20041001-20050228)		
14a. NAME, RANK, TITLE OF RECOMMENDER: George Johns, LTC, Commander		14b. SIGNATURE: //SIGNED//		14c. DATE (YYYYMMDD): 20061101
15. COMMAND ENDORSEMENT				
VIA	NAME, RANK/GRADE, TITLE AND TELEPHONE NUMBER	RECOMMENDATION	SIGNATURE	DATE (YYYYMMDD)
a:	Allan Collins, BG, Cdr, 3d SIG CMD, DSN: 314-111-1111	Approval	//SIGNED//	20061127
b:	J. James Ellis, MG, Cdr, 21st TAACOM, DSN: 314-222-2222	Approval	//SIGNED//	20061206
c:	Jeffrey Watlington, LTG, Cdr, V Corps, DSN: 314-333-3333	Approval	//SIGNED//	20070119
d:	William Smith, GEN, Cdr, USAREUR, DSN: 314-444-4444	Approval	//SIGNED//	20070220
e:				
f:				
g:				
h:				
i:				
16. APPROVAL AUTHORITY				
a. NAME, RANK/GRADE, TITLE		b. FINAL DECISION	c. SIGNATURE	d. DATE (YYYYMMDD)
Russell P.J. Jacobs, LTG, Army G-1		Approved	//SIGNED//	20070415
16e. COMMENTS:				

DA FORM 7594, APR 2006

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Figure 7-1. Sample Unit Award Recommendation

17. NARRATIVE:

The mission of the 221st Signal Battalion is to provide theater level communication security (COMSEC) logistics support; Direct, General, and Special Repair Activity (Depot) level COMSEC and Controlled Cryptographic Items (CCI) maintenance support for all U.S. Armed Forces, U.S. Government agencies and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) forces, as directed, within the European, Southwest Asian, and Korean theaters.

The men and women of the 221st Signal Battalion have been vital participants in the world's war on terrorism by providing unparalleled COMSEC logistic support to America's Armed Forces deployed worldwide.

In 2005, the Soldiers and civilians of 221st Signal Battalion played a vital role in the US-led war against terrorism. It was through the efforts of these men and women that the battalion was able to accomplish their missions. These Soldiers provided vital COMSEC and CCI maintenance to units across the globe.

Company A has saved the Department of Defense over \$1,000,000 each year through its detail-oriented mission accomplishments. When a unit requires maintenance on a CCI device, Company A tests it first on their workbench to determine which of the circuit needs repair. They are then able to take a card from the stock and immediately return the item to the customer. From there, the circuit card is tested to determine which circuit is broken. The Soldiers then used their skills to remove and replace the bad components on the circuit board. Once the card is determined to be 100% repaired, it is returned to stock to be used to repair another unit's equipment. This process allows us to replace the less expensive components on the card rather than ordering the entire card. It also saves customers wait time as some cards take almost a month to arrive in country.

When the call came for units throughout Europe to deploy in support of Operation ENDURING FREEDOM (OEF), Company A provided a 20 person Maintenance Support Team package that was ready to deploy within 48 hours. While assigned to the 17th Signal Brigade, they performed high level maintenance and services on the Brigade's COMSEC and CCI equipment. They performed Modified Work Orders (MWOs) on numerous STE phones that enabled the commanders to communicate securely over cell phones.

The Soldiers of Company B have traveled throughout Europe to provide their services to our customers. When it was identified that the new STE upgrade would be required on all STEs, Company B had the mission of providing support Europe-wide. This was a vital MWO for our customers. Company B has completed over 2000 STE up-grades, completing 700 of them in just 4 days for Army Material Command Europe in support of Operation IRAQI FREEDOM (OIF).

Figure 7-1. Sample Unit Award Recommendation - continued

17. NARRATIVE: *(continuation)*:

DA FORM 7594, APR 2006

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Figure 7-1. Sample Unit Award Recommendation - continued

17. NARRATIVE: *(continuation)*:

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Figure 7–1. Sample Unit Award Recommendation - continued

18. PUNISHMENTS UNDER THE UNIFORM CODE OF MILITARY JUSTICE DURING THE PERIOD OF RECOMMENDED AWARD (FOR MUC AND ASUA RECOMMENDATIONS ONLY):		
a. # ARTICLE 15:	b. # ABSENCE WITHOUT LEAVE:	c. # COURT MARTIAL:
4	0	0
19. PROPOSED CITATION: During the period 1 October 2005 to 30 September 2006, the 221st Signal Battalion and its subordinate units displayed outstanding meritorious service in support of Operations ENDURING FREEDOM and IRAQI FREEDOM. The battalion demonstrated the ability to innovate and accomplish the mission beyond the call of duty. Their ability to provide the warfighter with command and control capability wherever and whenever needed to enable decisive victory represents an outstanding effort. The dedication and outstanding performance of the 221st Signal Battalion are in keeping with the finest traditions of military service and reflect great credit upon the unit, the 17th Signal Brigade, and the United States Army.		

DA FORM 7594, APR 2006

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APD PE v1.01

Figure 7-1. Sample Unit Award Recommendation - continued

7-17. Rules for processing DA Form 7594, Unit Award Recommendation

a. The DA Form 7594, Unit Award Recommendations (see fig 7-1), will be used to initiate, process, and approve unit award recommendations.

b. The USAHRC, AHRC-PDO-PA is the only authorized issuer of permanent unit award orders authorized as part of the DA Form 7594. Approved unit awards will also be confirmed in Department of the Army General Orders at a later date. Records custodians may use the form 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 arrive to USAHRC, AHRC-PDO-PA no later than 120 days prior to the desired presentation date. Recommendation packets to include DA Form 7594 may not be more than 25 pages.

d. Classified unit award recommendation packets will be prepared, processed and protected according to AR 380-5. The fourth and fifth page of the DA Form 7594 must be unclassified. Proposed and approved citations will be prepared so as to contain no classified information.

e. The recommender will, to every extent possible, verify data on the DA Form 7594 from official U.S. Army Center of Military History (CMH) lineage and honors documents.

f. Recommendations submitted to USAHRC, AHRC-PDO-PA will be submitted with the original and three copies of all documents.

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.

h. Recommendations will be forwarded through command channels to USAHRC, AHRC-PDO-PA, unless otherwise delegated in accordance with table 3-3. Each intermediate commander will recommend approval or disapproval, and cite specific reasons whenever disapproval is recommended. In accordance with paragraph 7-16 any general officer in the chain of command may disapprove an ASUA recommendation.

i. 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 and specific and are limited to 25 lines.

j. Steps for preparing and processing unit awards using the DA Form 7594 are outlined in table 7-1.

Table 7-1
Steps for preparing and processing awards using the DA Form 7594, Unit Award Recommendation

STEPS	WORK CENTER	REQUIRED ACTION
1		Unit performs outstanding heroism or exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services.
2	Recommender	Completes blocks 1 through 20 of DA Form 7594.
3	Recommender	Enter the address, phone (DSN and commercial), and AKO e-mail address of the recommending command in block 1.
4	Recommender	Enter unit point of contact name and AKO e-mail address in block 3.
5	Recommender	Enter unit phone number (DSN and commercial) in block 4.
6	Recommender	Enter the official designation(s) of the recommended unit(s) in block 5.
7	Recommender	Enter the Unit Identification Code (UIC) of the recommended unit in block 6.
8	Recommender	Check YES or NO in block 7. <i>Did 65% or more of the assigned MTOE participate in the mission?</i>
9	Recommender	Check YES or NO in block 8 (if applicable), complete block 20.
10	Recommender	Enter recommended award, to include oak leaf cluster in block 9.

Table 7-1
Steps for preparing and processing awards using the DA Form 7594, Unit Award Recommendation—Continued

11	Recommender	Enter the campaign/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.
14	Recommender	For each recommended unit in the task, list all recently approved and pending unit awards and the dates recognized in block 13 (for example, ASUA (20021111–20031103); Pending: ASUA 20040704 – 20050712). If no award(s), state “NO AWDS.” (The date format is YYYYMMDD).
15	Recommender	Completes blocks 14a, b, and c.
16	Recommender	Enter the narrative description (refer to para 7–17i above) in block 17. If additional pages are required, continue on an 8 ½ by 11-inch bond paper and enclose as an addendum to the form.
17	Recommender	Enter the UCMJ statistics in blocks 18a, b and c.
18	Commander/Supervisor	Enter the proposed citation (25 lines) in block 19.
19	PAC/Admin Clerk	List all participating units being recommended for the award, along with period of service, UIC(s), and if 65% in block 20.
20	Commander/Supervisor	Completes block 15.
21	Intermediate authority	For ASUA only, disapproval authority will complete block 16.
22	Award approval authority	Unit award approval authority will complete block 16.

Section IV

Campaign credit, streamers, and other Unit Award Devices

7–18. 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. During the period of military operations against an armed enemy and for 1 year thereafter, the senior Army commander in the theater of operations is authorized to grant campaign participation credit for named campaigns to units under his or her command. This authority may not be further delegated. Campaign participation credit will be published in permanent orders of the awarding commander, and will be confirmed in Department of the Army General Orders.

c. In the absence of an order by the senior Army theater commander, the U.S. Army Center of Military History will use the following criteria to determine credit:

(1) In instances where units do not appear on the senior Army theater commander’s list, an organization will be granted campaign participation credit if unit movement orders are furnished as evidence of its participation in the campaign.

(2) An organization will be granted campaign participation credit if evidence is furnished that 65 percent or more of its MTOE strength participated in the campaign.

(3) In the absence of unit movement orders, and/or evidence of 65 percent of its modification table of organization and equipment (MTOE) strength having participated, an organization will not be granted campaign participation credit. However, those unit members who did participate in a campaign will be entitled to wear bronze service stars on their campaign medal to denote participation in a campaign.

d. 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, Southwest Asia, and Dominican Republic have been announced in DA

General Orders. The Chief of Military History determines the campaign participation credit for all wars prior to World War I and for the Vietnam Conflict.

- e.* See AR 840–10, chapter 9, paragraph 9–11 d and 3 for Civil War service.
- f.* A list of established campaigns are in appendix B.

7–19. Campaign streamers

a. Campaign streamers are awarded for active Federal military service to units or organizations that are authorized an organizational color or distinguishing flag to recognize receipt of campaign participation credit. They will be awarded ceremoniously in recognition of campaign participation credit. (See FM 3–21.5.)

- b.* See AR 840–10, paragraph 9–3b for information on ordering streamers.
- c.* Announcement of the units' campaign participation must be confirmed in HQDA General Orders.

7–20. 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.

7–21. Combat Infantry Streamer

a. When 65 percent or more of the TOE strength of a separate infantry or ranger platoon, infantry or ranger company, battalion or brigade has been awarded the Combat Infantryman Badge (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 streamer is authorized to be awarded to a unit for each separate war or military operation in which the requirements prescribed herein have been met. A star embroidered on the streamer will represent each additional award. (See para 8–6 for criteria for award of the CIB.)

b. Effective 20 December 1989, Special Forces units meeting the criteria above are eligible for award of the Combat Infantry Streamer. The Combat Infantry Streamer will not be retroactively awarded to Special Forces 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 Special Forces battalions, groups, regiments, or brigades are authorized to award the Combat Infantry Streamer to infantry, ranger, or Special Forces companies under their command. During this same period, commanding generals of divisions, corps, and armies are authorized to award Combat Infantry Streamers to separate infantry, ranger, or Special Forces platoons, battalions, groups, regiments, and brigades under their command when all other criteria are met. This authority may not be further delegated.

d. The Combat Infantry Streamers will be supplied upon approval of requisitions submitted to the U.S. Army Soldier Systems Team, PO Box 57997, Philadelphia, PA 19111–7997. The requisition for a streamer will also include a DD Form 1348–6 (DOD Single Item Requisition System Document) and a letter signed by the unit's Commanding Officer requesting the streamer. A sample format and instructions for filling out the DD Form 1348–6 can be found at the following Web site: <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/infomgt/forms/eforms/dd1348-6.pdf>.

7–22. 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 Combat Medical Badge (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 one 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.* See paragraph 7–21d above for the requisition of the Combat Medical Streamer.

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, accomplishes one of the following types of assault operations:

(1) Makes a parachute jump into enemy-held territory as a part of an organized force carrying out an assigned tactical mission.

(2) Participates in the assault waves of an amphibious landing on enemy-held territory.

(3) Makes 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. Senior Army commanders, serving in the rank of lieutenant general or higher, 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. Not later than 60 days after approval of this credit, the data listed below will be submitted to HQ, USAHRC, AHRC-PDO-PA, Alexandria, VA 22332-0471.

- (1) Size and composition of the force involved.
- (2) Lists of units that participated in the assault landing.
- (3) Mission.
- (4) The length of the operations and the relationship to the tactical operations of the unified command controlling the operation.
- (5) The date and time of the start of and the date and time of the close of the assault operation will be stated.
- (6) Enemy situation and reaction.
- (7) The 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 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 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. HQ, USAHRC (AHRC-PDO-PA) will forward the information to Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, G-3 (DCS, G-3) and the U.S. Army Center of Military History for confirmation. HQ, USAHRC will then publish a DAGO 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 to the archival system.

f. Individual Soldiers' 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 DAGO, permanent orders may be published awarding individual Soldier's award of the Parachutist Badge with bronze arrowhead. See paragraph 8-11.

FLOW CHART

Campaign Participation Credit

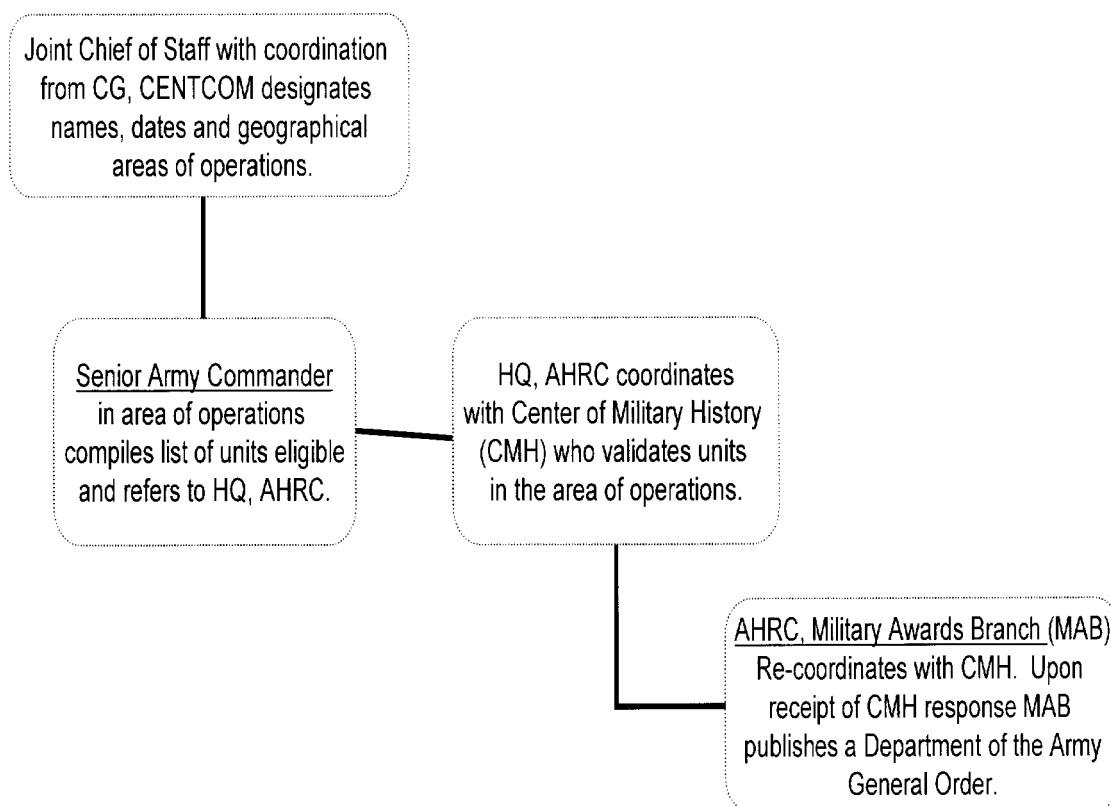


Figure 7–2. Flow Chart for Campaign Participation Credit

7–24. Expert Infantry Streamer

a. When 65 percent or more of the assigned strength (during Expert Infantryman Badge (EIB) testing period) of a separate infantry, ranger, or special forces platoon, company, battalion, or group/regiment/brigade has been awarded the Combat Infantryman Badge 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 Special Forces battalions, groups, regiment, or brigades may award the Expert Infantry Streamer to infantry companies under their command. Commanding generals may award Expert Infantry Streamers to separate infantry, ranger, or Special Forces platoons, infantry battalions and brigades under their command. This authority may not be further delegated.

c. Eligibility for award of the Expert Infantry Streamer to Special Forces unit accrues from 27 July 1988. Award is not retroactive before that date.

7-25. Expert Medical Streamer

a. When 65 percent or more of the assigned strength (during Expert Field Medical Badge testing period) of a medical unit authorized a color, distinguishing flag or guidon, has been awarded the Combat Medical Badge or the Expert Field Medical Badge, the unit will be awarded an Expert Medical 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. Commanding General, Health Services 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.

7-26. Earned honor device

To accentuate regimental honors within the United States Army Regimental System and, at the same time, allow each color-bearing and guidon-bearing elements 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. (See AR 840-10, paragraph 9-6 for description and display of the Earned Honor Device.)

Section V

Display and Presentation of U.S. Unit Honors

7-27. Display of unit honors

a. A unit authorized a distinguishing flag or organizational color will commemorate each award of a unit decoration, campaign participation credit, or war service credit by display of a streamer and, when applicable, a fourragere or lanyard on the flagstaff.

b. A TOE unit authorized a guidon will commemorate awards as follows:

- (1) Each unit decoration by display of a streamer
- (2) Each campaign participation credit by display of a streamer on the guidon staff. Each silver band will be engraved with the name of the war and the name of the campaign.
- (3) Each war service credit by display of a streamer on the guidon staff. Each silver band will be engraved with the name of the war, but will not contain a campaign inscription.

c. 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, in a rifle platoon of an Infantry Company, Infantry Battalion, more than 65 percent of the members may be holders of the Combat Infantryman Badge; award of a streamer is not authorized.)

e. See AR 840-10 for instructions on display of unit honors.

7-28. Presentation ceremonies

Military reviews and award ceremonies for purpose of attaching streamers and other recognition to the Army Colors will be accomplished in an appropriate ceremony conducted per FM 3-21.5.

Section VI

Task: Process Award of Campaign or War Service Streamer or Silver Band

7-29. 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.* Unit must be of battalion size or a comparable level unit for a streamer or company size for a smaller streamer.
- d.* Units must meet the criteria established in paragraphs 7-19, 7-20, 7-23, or 7-24.
- e.* Statutory and regulatory time limits pertaining to award of streamers do not apply. Award of streamers may be consummated at anytime after submission of documented proof that all criteria has been met and that the unit was inadvertently omitted.
- f.* Source documents for issue of streamers are HQDA General Orders that announced troop unit lists that are credited with campaign participation or war service. In the event that HQDA General Orders have not been published, the U.S. Army Center of Military History (DAMH-FPO) will determine credit on a case by case basis.
- g.* Submission of computer generated or automation assisted rosters may be utilized by the senior Army commander when compiling and recommending streamers awards provided each unit's participation/service has been verified.
- h.* Award of streamers or other decorations requires a formal ceremony. (See FM 3-21.5.)

7-30. Steps for processing award of campaign/war service streamers

The steps for processing award of campaign/war service streamers are in table 7-2.

Table 7–2
Steps for processing award of campaign or war service streamers

Step	Work Center	Required action
1	War zone	Combat action
2	Joint Chiefs of Staff/HQDA	Determination of inclusive dates, geographic parameters, names of campaigns, and whether war service credit will be authorized.
3	The Institute of Heraldry in conjunction with Center of Military History	Prepare technical data package for manufacture of appropriate streamers and provide data to the U.S. Army TACOM, PSID, Philadelphia.
4	Senior Army Commander in the area of operation	Grants combat participation credit to all eligible units. See participation criteria in paragraphs 7–19, 7–20, 7–23, and 7–24. Submits troop unit lists to HQ, USAHRC, AHRC–PDO–PA with each unit's dates of participation and unit personnel strength (authorized and assigned) as of the date of the campaign is officially terminated.
5	USAHRC (AHRC–PDO–PA)	Coordinates list of troop units with the DCS, G-3 and the Center of Military History (DAMH–FPO).
6	USAHRC (AHRC–PDO–PA)	<p>Issues Permanent Orders announcing the title, dates of the campaign, and the boundaries of the combat zone and initiates action for the publication of Department of the Army General Orders.</p> <p>Forwards approved list of units authorized campaign participation credit/war service to The Institute of Heraldry for possible design and contract for campaign/war service streamers.</p> <p>Forwards approved list of units authorized campaign participation credit/war service to Commander, U.S. Army TACOM, PSID, Philadelphia, for streamer and award acquisition and distribution.</p> <p>Forwards approved list of units authorized campaign participation credit/war service to the Senior Army Commander for unit notification and ceremonial events per FM 3–21.5.</p> <p>Distributes General Orders Army-wide based on approved.</p>

Chapter 8

Badges and Tabs, U.S. Origin

Section I

Overview

8–1. Intent

The purpose of awarding badges is to provide for 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, Special Forces, Sapper Tab, and President's Hundred.

8-3. Special guidance

a. Effective 30 September 1986, locally established special skill badges are no longer authorized for wear. Authority for major commanders to approve local badges is rescinded.

b. AR 670-1 governs the wear of badges issued by other Services. For issues involving wear of badges, submit written request to Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, G-1, (ODCS, G-1) Uniform Policy, DAPE-HR-S, 300 Army Pentagon Washington, DC 20310-0300.

c. Written authority must be obtained from USAHRC (AHRC-PDO-PA) before wearing badges awarded by other U.S. Services and the Civilian Marksmanship Program on the Army uniform.

8-4. To whom awarded

a. The Combat Infantryman Badge may be awarded to members of the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force and foreign military personnel (see para 8-6 for requirements).

b. The Combat Medical Badge may be awarded only to members of the U.S. Army, Navy, or Air Force.

c. Awards of U.S. Army badges to foreign military personnel will be made only with the prior consent of his or her 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.

d. All other 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.

e. 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 USAHRC, AHRC-PDO-PA, Alexandria, VA 22332-0471.

f. Table 8-1, at the end of this chapter, lists the U.S. Army combat and special skill badges authorized and who is authorized to be awarded each badge.

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. Award of badges to active Army personnel that cannot be resolved by local commanders will be forwarded through command channels to USAHRC, AHRC-PDO-PA, Alexandria, VA 22332-0471.

d. The processing of orders for award, rescission, revocation, and reinstatement of Army badges and tabs is in paragraphs 1-26c and 1-30.

Section II

Combat and Special Skill Badges

8-6. Combat Infantryman Badge

a. For award of the CIB a Soldier must meet the following three requirements:

(1) Be an infantryman satisfactorily performing infantry duties.

(2) Assigned to an infantry unit during such time as the unit is engaged in active ground combat.

(3) Actively participate in such ground combat. Campaign or battle credit alone is not sufficient for award of the CIB.

b. The specific eligibility criteria for the CIB require that

(1) A Soldier must be an Army infantry or special forces officer (SSI 11 or 18) in the grade of colonel or below, or an Army enlisted Soldier or warrant officer with an infantry or Special Forces MOS, who subsequent to 6 December 1941 has satisfactorily performed duty while assigned or attached as a member of an infantry, ranger or special forces unit of brigade, regimental, or smaller size during any period such unit was engaged in active ground combat. Eligibility for Special Forces personnel in Military Occupational Specialties (MOS) 18B, 18E, 18F, and 18Z (less Special Forces medical sergeant) accrues from 20 December 1989. Retroactive awards of the CIB to Special Forces personnel are not authorized prior to 20 December 1989.

(2) A recipient must be personally present and under hostile fire while serving in an assigned infantry or Special Forces primary duty, in a unit actively engaged in ground combat with the enemy. The unit in question can be of any size smaller than brigade. 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 campaign participation credit alone is not sufficient; the unit must have been in active ground combat with the enemy during the period.

(3) Personnel with other than an infantry or Special Forces MOS are not eligible, regardless of the circumstances. The infantry or Special Forces SSI 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 Special Forces 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.

(4) Awards will not be made to general officers or to members of headquarters companies of units larger in size than brigade.

(5) On or after 18 September 2001—

(a) A Soldier must be an Army infantry or special forces (SSI 11 or 18) in the grade of colonel or below, or an Army enlisted Soldier or warrant officer with an infantry or special forces MOS, who has satisfactorily performed duty while assigned or attached as a member of an infantry, ranger or special forces 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.

(b) A Soldier must be personally present and under fire while serving in an assigned infantry or Special Forces primary duty, in a unit engaged in active ground combat, to close with and destroy the enemy with direct fires.

(c) Soldiers possessing MOS of 18D (Special Force Medical Sergeant) who satisfactorily perform special forces duties while assigned or attached to a special forces 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.

(d) 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 USAHRC, AHRC-PDO-PA, 200 Stovall Street, Alexandria, VA 22332-0471 for conversion of the CMB to the CIB.

(e) Service members from the other U.S. Armed Forces and foreign military (infantry and Special Forces equivalents) assigned or attached as a member of a U.S. Army infantry or Special Forces 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.

c. The CIB is authorized for award for the following qualifying wars, conflicts, and operations:

(1) World War II (7 December 1941 to 3 September 1945).

(2) The Korean War (27 June 1950 to 27 July 1953).

(3) Republic of Vietnam Conflict (2 March 1961 to 28 March 1973), combined with qualifying service in Laos (19 April 1961 to 6 October 1962).

(4) Dominican Republic (28 April 1965 to 1 September 1966).

(5) Korea on the demilitarized zone (DMZ) (4 January 1969 to 31 March 1994).

(6) El Salvador (1 January 1981 to 1 February 1992).

(7) Grenada (23 October to 21 November 1983).

(8) Joint Security Area, Panmunjom, Korea (23 November 1984).

(9) Panama (20 December 1989 to 31 January 1990).

(10) Southwest Asia Conflict (17 January to 11 April 1991).

(11) Somalia (5 June 1992 to 31 March 1994).

(12) Afghanistan (Operation Enduring Freedom, 5 December 2001 to a date to be determined).

(13) Iraq (Operation Iraqi Freedom, 19 March 2003 to a date to be determined).

d. The special provision authorized for the War on Terrorism is listed in this paragraph. The CIB may be awarded to recognize those U.S. Army Infantry and Special Forces Soldiers embedded in formed Afghan National Army or Iraqi infantry/special force units, or Iraqi specialized Infantry type units, of brigade, regimental or smaller size, or assigned as advisors to a foreign infantry/special forces comparable to the above infantry units, as tactical advisors, trainers or performing liaison duties, during the time that the supported infantry/special force 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.

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, has commanded a line infantry (other than a headquarters unit) 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.

(a) 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 (c) and (d) below or was assigned as a member of a White Star Mobile Training Team or a member of MAAG–Laos as indicated in (2)(a) and (b) below will be eligible for award of the CIB provided all other requirements have been met.

(b) After 1 December 1967 for service in the Republic of Vietnam, noncommissioned officers serving as Command Sergeants Major of infantry battalions and brigades for periods of at least 30 consecutive days in a combat zone are eligible for award of the CIB provided all other requirements have been met.

(c) Subsequent to 1 March 1961, a Soldier must have been—

1. 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.

2. Assigned as advisor of an irregular force comparable to the above infantry units under similar conditions.

3. 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 b(1), above. 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.

(2) 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 (FAR), or with irregular type forces of regimental or smaller size.

(b) A member of MAAG–Laos assigned as an advisor to a region or zone of FAR, or while serving with irregular type forces of regimental or smaller size.

(c) Personally under hostile fire while assigned as specified in (a) or (b), above.

(3) 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 service members 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 USAHRC, AHRC–PDO–PA, 200 Stovall Street, Alexandria, VA 22332–0471. Retroactive awards under these criteria are not authorized for service prior to 29 July 1953.

f. Second and third awards of the CIB are indicated by superimposing 1 and 2 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) The Korean Conflict (27 June 1950 to 27 July 1953).

(3) The Republic of Vietnam Conflict. Service in the Republic of Vietnam conflict (2 March 1961 to 28 March 1973) combined with qualifying service in Laos; Dominican Republic; Korea on the DMZ; El Salvador; Grenada; Joint Security Area, Panmunjom, Korea; Panama; Southwest Asia Conflict; and Somalia, regardless of whether a Soldier has served one or multiple tours in any or all of these areas. The Republic of Vietnam Conflict Era officially terminated on 10 March 1995.

(4) War on Terrorism (Afghanistan, Operation ENDURING FREEDOM) and (Iraq, Operation IRAQI FREEDOM).

g. Subsequent awards of the CIB is not authorized for the same qualifying period, as outlined above. The CIB may be awarded by the following individuals:

(1) *Current awards.* These awards may be awarded by USAHRC, AHRC–PDO–PA and any commander delegated authority by the Secretary of the Army during wartime.

(2) *Retroactive awards of the Combat Infantryman's Badge and Combat Medical Badge.* These awards may be awarded by USAHRC, HRC–PDO–PA to active duty Soldiers and reserve component Soldiers. Applications for retroactive award of the Combat Infantryman's Badge (CIB) and CMB will be forwarded through command channels to USAHRC, AHRC–PDO–PA, Alexandria, VA 22332–0471. Retirees and veterans should address their application to the National Personnel Records Center, St. Louis, MO 63132–5100. Retroactive award of the CIB and CMB are authorized for time periods specified above to fully qualified individuals. Such awards will not be made except where evidence of injustice is presented.

h. The following is a history of the CIB. The CIB was established by the War Department on 27 October 1943. Lieutenant General Lesley J. McNair, then the Army Ground Forces commanding general, was instrumental in its creation. He originally recommended that it be called the "fighter badge." The CIB was designed to enhance morale and the prestige of the "Queen of Battle." Then Secretary of War Henry Stinson said, "It is high time we recognize in a personal way the skill and heroism of the American infantry."

(1) Originally, the Regimental Commander was the lowest level at which the CIB could be approved and its award was retroactive to 7 December 1941. There was a separate provision for badge holders to receive a \$10 per month pay

stipend, which was rescinded in 1948. Several factors led to the creation of the CIB, some of the most prominent factors are as follows:

(a) The need for large numbers of well-trained infantry to bring about a successful conclusion to the war and the already critical shortage of infantrymen.

(b) Of all Soldiers, it was recognized that the infantryman continuously operated under the worst conditions and performed a mission that was not assigned to any other Soldier or unit.

(c) The infantry, a small portion of the total Armed Forces, was suffering the most casualties while receiving the least public recognition.

(d) General Marwill's well known affinity for the ground forces Soldier and, in particular, the infantryman. All these factors led to the establishment 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. 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.

(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, our 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 1943 War Department Circular required infantrymen to demonstrate "satisfactory performance of duty in action against the enemy." The operative words "in action" connoted actual combat. A War Department determination in October 1944 specified that "action against the enemy" for purposes of award of the CIB was to be interpreted as "ground combat against enemy ground forces."

(4) In 1948, the regulation governing badges stipulated that "battle participation credit is not sufficient; the unit must have been in contact with the enemy." This clearly indicated that an exchange of hostile fire or equivalent personal exposure was the intent of the Army leadership.

(5) In 1963 and 1965 HQDA messages to the senior Army commander in the Southeast Asia theater of operations authorized award of the CIB to otherwise qualified personnel "provided they are personally present and under fire." U.S. Army Vietnam regulations went so far as to require documentation of the type and intensity of enemy fire encountered by the Soldier. The intended requirement to be "personally present and under fire" has not changed.

8-7. Combat Medical Badge

a. Eligibility requirements for the Combat Medical Badge (CMB) are as follows:

(1) The CMB may be awarded to members of the Army Medical Department (Colonels and below), the Naval Medical Department (Captains and below), the Air Force Medical Service (Colonels and below), assigned or attached by appropriate orders to an infantry unit of brigade, regimental, 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.

b. The following individuals are also eligible for the CMB:

(1) Effective 19 December 1989—Special Forces personnel possessing military occupational specialty (MOS) 18D (Special Operations Medical Sergeant) who satisfactorily perform medical duties while assigned or attached to a Special Forces 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 a (1), above, 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 a (1) and b(2), above, assigned or attached to or under operational control of any ground Combat Arms units (not to include members assigned or attached to 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 units (not to include members assigned or attached to 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 para 8-6b(5)(c) above).

c. The CMB is authorized for award for the following qualifying wars, conflicts, and operations:

- (1) World War II (7 December 1941 to 3 September 1945).
- (2) The Korean War (27 June 1950 to 27 July 1953).
- (3) Republic of Vietnam Conflict (2 March 1961 to 28 March 1973), combined with qualifying service in Laos (19 April 1961 to 6 October 1962).
- (4) Dominican Republic (28 April 1965 to 1 September 1966).
- (5) Korea on the DMZ (4 January 1969 to 31 March 1994).
- (6) El Salvador (1 January 1981 to 1 February 1992).
- (7) Grenada (23 October to 21 November 1983).
- (8) Joint Security Area, Panmunjom, Korea (23 November 1984).
- (9) Panama (20 December 1989 to 31 January 1990).
- (10) Southwest Asia Conflict (17 January to 11 April 1991).
- (11) Somalia (5 June 1992 to 31 March 1994).
- (12) Afghanistan (Operation Enduring Freedom, 5 December 2001 to a date to be determined).
- (13) Iraq (Operation Iraqi Freedom, 19 March 2003 to a date to be determined).

d. 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 Special Forces 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 *a*, above. Soldiers 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.

(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 (FAR), or with irregular-type forces of regimental or smaller size.

(b) A member of MAAG, Laos assigned as an advisor to a region or zone of FAR, or while serving with irregular type forces of regimental or smaller size.

(c) Personally under hostile fire while assigned as specified in (a) or (b), above.

(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 service members who served in Korea on or after 28 July 1953 and meet the criteria for award of the CMB 8-7c, may submit an application (to include supporting documentation) for award of the CMB to the USAHRC, AHRC-PDO-PA, 200 Stovall Street, Alexandria, VA 22332-0471. Retroactive awards under these criteria are not authorized for service prior to 29 July 1953.

e. Second and subsequent awards of the CMB are indicated by superimposing 1 and 2 stars respectively, centered at the top of the badge between the points of the oak wreath. To date, a separate award of the CMB has been authorized for qualified Soldiers in the following four conflicts:

(1) World War II.

(2) Korean War.

(3) Republic of Vietnam Conflict. Service in the Republic of Vietnam conflict combined with qualifying service in Laos; Dominican Republic; Korea on the DMZ; El Salvador; Grenada; Joint Security Area, Panmunjom, Korea; Panama; Southwest Asia Conflict; and Somalia, regardless of whether a Soldier has served one or multiple tours in any or all of these areas. The Republic of Vietnam Conflict Era officially terminated on 10 March 1995.

(4) War on Terrorism (Afghanistan, Operation ENDURING FREEDOM) and (Iraq, Operation IRAQI FREEDOM).

f. Subsequent awards of the CMB is not authorized for the same qualifying period, as outlined above.

g. The award approval authority for the CMB is the same as the CIB (see paragraph 8-6f above).

h. The following is a history of the CMB. 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 Medical Department assigned or attached to the medical detachment of infantry regiments, infantry battalions, and elements thereof designated as infantry in tables of organization or tables of organization and equipment. 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 retroactively to 7 December 1941 to fully qualified personnel.

(1) Like the CIB, the Regimental Commander was the lowest level at which the CMB could be approved and it also carried with it a separate provision for enlisted badge holders to receive a \$10 per month pay stipend.

(2) The CMB was created as a "companion" badge to the CIB with criteria for its award intended to parallel that of the CIB. It was designed to provide recognition to the field medic who accompanies the infantryman into battle and shares with the 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, that is, a division-level medical company supporting a maneuver brigade.

(3) As with the CIB, the infantry unit to which the medical personnel are assigned or attached must engage the enemy in active ground combat. Since inception, the intent of the Department of the Army regarding this requirement has been that medical personnel must be personally present and under fire in order to be eligible for the awarding of the badge. So stringent was this requirement during the Vietnam era that 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. This fact naturally precludes the awarding of the badge to those medical personnel who accompany infantry units into a potential engagement area but do not come under enemy fire.

(4) Over the years, there has been some confusion concerning the phrase "...in direct support of an infantry unit...". The CMB is intended for, and awarded to, those medical personnel who accompany the infantryman into combat. The Army has never approved of deviations from this purpose and its restrictive criteria. During the World War II era, medical support for infantry units in combat was provided by the medical detachments and companies of battalions and regiments. These medical personnel and units were termed direct support. This concept lasted until Vietnam. Today, medical personnel are assigned as organic personnel to infantry companies and are regarded as participants as opposed to being categorized as those providing direct medical support. For example, medical personnel serving in division-level medical companies, ground ambulance and medical clearing companies, mobile-Army surgical hospital, combat-support hospital, field hospitals, and aero-medical evacuation units are not eligible for the CMB. The sole criteria that qualifies medical personnel for award of the CMB is to be assigned or attached to an infantry unit engaged in active ground combat. Medical personnel other than those medics organic to infantry units may qualify only if they serve as medical personnel accompanying infantrymen. Conceivably, this could occur if an infantry unit lost all its medics and as a temporary or permanent measure medical personnel were attached to an infantry unit, but remained assigned to a hospital or other non-infantry unit.

8-8. Combat Action Badge

a. On 2 May 2005, the Chief of Staff, Army, approved the creation of the Combat Action Badge (CAB) to provide special recognition to Soldiers who personally engaged, or are engaged by the enemy.

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, it is not intended to award all Soldiers who serve in a combat zone or imminent danger area.

c. Specific eligibility requirements.

(1) May be awarded to any Soldier.

(2) Soldier must be performing assigned duties in an area where hostile fire pay or imminent danger pay is authorized.

(3) Soldier must be personally present and actively engaging or being engaged by the enemy, and performing satisfactorily in accordance with the prescribed rules of engagement.

(4) Soldier must be assigned or attached to a unit that would qualify the Soldier for the CIB/CMB. For example, an 11B assigned to Corps staff is eligible for award of the CAB. However, an 11B assigned to an infantry battalion is not eligible for award of the CAB.

d. In addition to Army Soldiers, the CAB may also be awarded to members 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's in the 2d Infantry Division).

e. Award of the CAB is authorized from 18 September 2001 to a date to be determined. Award for qualifying service in any previous conflict is not authorized.

f. 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.

g. Retroactive awards of the CAB are not authorized prior to 18 September 2001. For service on or after 18 September 2001, applications (with supporting documentation) for retroactive awards of the CAB will be forwarded

through the first 2-star general in the chain of command to the USAHRC, AHRC-PDO-PA, Alexandria, VA 22332-0471.

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. The CAB may be awarded by any commander delegated authority by the Secretary of the Army during wartime or the USAHRC, AHRC-PDO-PA. Effective 3 June 2005, Commanders delegated authority to award the CAB may further delegate award authority to commanders in the grade of major general or above. The CAB will be announced in permanent orders.

8-9. Expert Infantryman Badge

a. The basic eligibility criteria for the Expert Infantryman Badge (EIB) is as follows:

(1) The specialty skill identifier and MOS requirement for the EIB are as follows: Candidates must be in an active Army status and must possess a primary MOS in CMF 11 or 18B, 18C, 18E, 18F, or 18Z; be warrant officers identified as 180A; or be infantry or special operations branch officers serving in infantry positions.

(2) The duty requirement for the EIB is as follows: All personnel having a CMF 11 or SC11 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 battalion size.

(3) The test requirement is as follows: Personnel must meet all prerequisites and proficiency tests prescribed by U.S. Army Infantry Center.

b. The authority to test and award the badge are as follows:

(1) The following commanders are authorized to give Expert Infantryman Badge (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 battalion commanders when authority is delegated to them by the commander exercising general court-martial authority over the battalion.

(e) Commanders of U.S. Army Training Centers.

(f) Commandant, U.S. Army Infantry School.

(g) Commanders of Special Forces Groups.

(h) Commanders of separate Special Forces battalions when authority is delegated to them by the commander exercising general court-martial authority over their units.

(2) Commanders of reserve component 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) The specialty skill identifier and MOS requirement are as follows:

(a) Officers must be assigned or detailed to an Army Medical Department (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" SQI (Aero-medical Evacuation Pilot) and are assigned to an air ambulance unit.

(c) Enlisted personnel must have a primary MOS in the Medical Career Management Field or an MOS of 18D.

(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) The duty requirement is as follows: Eligible personnel must be on active duty or assigned to a troop program unit in the reserve component unit or an AMEDD mobilization augmentation agency.

b. The authority to test and award the EIB is as follows: The following commanders in the grade of Lieutenant Colonel 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) Active Army TOE and TDA medical units.

(2) Division support commands.

(3) Separate regiments and brigades.

(4) Commanders of U.S. Army Reserve and National Guard units. Reserve and National Guard units must conduct the test during their annual active duty training.

8-11. Parachutist badges

a. Three degrees of badges are authorized for award: Parachutist Badge, Senior Parachutist Badge, and Master Parachutist Badge.

b. Eligibility criteria for each badge as set forth in paragraphs 8-12, 8-13, and 8-14.

c. Special eligibility for awards will be determined from the DA Form 1307 (Individual Jump Record) in the field 201 file section of the personnel records jacket. Each entry on this form will include pay period covered and initials of the personnel officer; the entry will be made only from a DA Form 1306 (Statement of Jump and Loading Manifest) completed by an officer or jumpmaster.

d. Jumps with civilian parachute clubs will not be counted in the number of total jumps required for each badge.

e. 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.

f. Award approval authorities for all three badges are as follows:

(1) Commanding Generals of MACOM and CONUSA.

(2) Commanders of U.S. Army Corps with organic long-range reconnaissance companies, commanders of airborne corps, 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 battalions, Special Forces Group (Airborne), and the U.S. Army John F. Kennedy Special Warfare Center and School.

(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).

g. A bronze service star is authorized to be worn on the Parachutist Badges to denote a Soldier's participation in a combat parachute jump. Orders are required to confirm award of these badges. (See para 1-26c.) 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 (paragraph 7-25) 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 6-8 for further information.)

h. See paragraph 1-31 for revocation of Parachutist Badge.

8-12. Parachutist Badge—basic

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:

a. 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.

b. While engaged in military operations involving conflict with an opposing foreign force.

c. 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.

8-13. Senior Parachutist Badge

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:

a. Participated in a minimum of 30 jumps to include the following:

(1) Fifteen jumps with combat equipment to consist 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.

(2) 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.

(3) Two mass tactical jumps which culminate in an airborne assault problem with either a unit equivalent to a battalion 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.

(4) For award of the Senior Parachutist Badge, the prerequisite requirements in subparagraphs (1), (2), and (3), above must be obtained by static line parachuting.

b. Either graduated from the Jumpmaster Course of the Airborne Department of the Infantry School or the Jumpmaster School of a separate airborne battalion 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.

c. Have served on jump status with an airborne unit or other organizations authorized parachutists for a total of at least 24 months.

8-14. Master Parachutist Badge

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:

a. Participated in a minimum of 65 jumps to include—

(1) Twenty-five jumps with combat equipment to consist 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.

(2) 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.

(3) Five mass tactical jumps which culminate in an airborne assault problem with a unit equivalent to a battalion or larger; a separate company/battery; or an organic staff of regimental size or larger. The individual must fill a position commensurate with their rank or grade during the problem.

(4) For award of the Master Parachutist Badge, the prerequisite requirements in subparagraphs (1), (2), and (3), above must be obtained by static line parachuting.

b. Either graduated from the Jumpmaster Course of the Airborne Department of the Infantry School or the Jumpmaster School of a separate airborne battalion 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.

c. Have served on jump status with an airborne unit or other organization authorized parachutists for a total of at least 36 months.

8-15. 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 of 43E (enlisted) or 401A (warrant officers) 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 76Z and formerly held an awarded MOS of 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 anytime held an awarded MOS listed in paragraph a above. Officers must have successfully completed one of the courses listed in paragraph a above 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 School, Fort Lee, VA 23801-5152, and the USAHRC, AHRC-PDO-PA, Alexandria, VA 22332-0471.

(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 1951 will be forwarded to the National Personnel Records Center, NPRMA-M, 9700 Page Avenue, St. Louis, MO 63132-5100.

(b) Requests for award of the badge from individuals (active duty, veterans and retirees) who qualified before 1951 will be submitted to the 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.

8-16. Military Free Fall Parachutist Badge

The Military Free Fall Parachutist Badges identify Special Operations Forces (SOF) 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 Badges 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 the U.S. Army John F. Kennedy Special Warfare Center and School (USAJFKSWC&S); 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 USAJFKSWC&S.

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 Commanding General, USAJFKSWC&S is the approval authority for award of the badges to qualifying personnel upon their graduation from USAJFKSWC&S 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 Badges. 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, SSN, 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 the National Personnel Records Center, 9700 Page Avenue, St. Louis, MO 63132-5100. Requests should include copy of official jump record, DA Form 1307, and any other support 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 7-25) 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 6-8 for further information on the bronze service star.)

f. See paragraph 1-31 for revocation of the MFFPB.

8-17. Army Aviator Badges

a. There are three degrees of the aviator badges authorized for award.

(1) Basic Army Aviator Badge.

(2) Senior Army Aviator Badge.

(3) Master Army Aviator Badge.

b. The eligibility criteria is as follows:

(1) U.S. Personnel must have satisfactorily completed prescribed training and proficiency tests as outlined in AR 600-105, and must have been designated as an aviator in orders issued by headquarters indicated above.

(2) Foreign military personnel while only U.S. officers may be awarded an aeronautical rating, the Army Aviator Badge may be awarded to foreign military graduates of initial entry flight-training courses conducted at the U.S. Army Aviation Center. The Senior and Master Army Aviator Badges may be awarded to foreign military personnel rated as pilots who meet or exceed eligibility criteria required of U.S. Army officers for the respective badges, and subject to the regulations of their countries. As a minimum, foreign officers recommended for award of advanced 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 course, have attended a formal training or aircraft transition course conducted at Fort Rucker or at an U.S. Army Aviation Training School.

(d) Have 1000 flying hours in aircraft and 7 years from basic rating date for the Senior Aviator Badge; have 2000 hours in aircraft and 15 years from basic rating date for the Master Aviator Badge. Total Operational Flying Duty Credit (TOFDC) which may be applied by U.S. officers to qualify for advanced badges will not be used to justify awards to foreign officers.

c. Badge approval authority is as follows:

(1) The Commander, U.S. Army Aviation Center and Fort Rucker, to U.S. student aviators upon successful completion of courses leading to an aeronautical rating of Army Aviator, and to foreign military personnel under the provisions of paragraph d, below.

(2) CG, USAHRC (AHRC–PLP–I) to inter-service transfers who previously held an aeronautical rating in another service.

(3) Commanders having general court-martial convening authority may award the Senior or Master Army Aviator Badge to officers on extended active duty.

(4) Major Army overseas commanders, CONUS commanders, and Commander, USAHRC–St. Louis may award the Senior and Master Aviator Badge to U.S. Army Reserve personnel not on extended active duty in the active Army.

(5) Chief, National Guard Bureau may award the Senior or Master Aviator Badge to Army National Guard (ARNG) personnel not on extended active duty in the active Army.

d. See paragraph 6–12 for information on the Army Astronaut Device.

8–18. Flight Surgeon Badges

a. The following three levels of Flight Surgeon Badges are authorized for award:

(1) Basic Flight Surgeon Badge.

(2) Senior Flight Surgeon Badge.

(3) Master Flight Surgeon Badge.

b. The eligibility requirement is as follows: 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 Commanding General, U.S. Army Aviation Center and Fort Rucker. The CG will award 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 HQDA (DASG–HCZ), Falls Church, VA 22041–3258.

(b) The Chief, National Guard Bureau to National Guard personnel not on active duty. Forward requests to the National Guard Bureau, Military Personnel Office, 111 South George Mason Drive, Arlington, VA 22204–1382.

8–19. Diver Badges

a. There are five types of Diver Badges authorized for award. They are as follows:

(1) Master Diver Badge.

(2) First-Class Diver Badge.

(3) Salvage Diver Badge.

(4) Second-Class Diver Badge.

(5) Scuba Diver Badge. (The Scuba Diver Badge has been renamed Special Operations Divers Badge (see para 8–20 below)).

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 USAHRC (AHRC–PDO–PA):

(1) Diving Officer.

(2) Diving Medical Officer.

8–20. Special Operations Diver Badge

a. The Scuba Diver Badge has been renamed the Special Operations Diver Badge. An additional skill level, Special Operations Diving Supervisor Badge, has been created.

b. The basic eligibility criteria for award of the Special Operations Diver Badge and the Special Operations Diving Supervisor Badge are as follows:

(1) The Special Operations Diver Badge is awarded to graduates of the U.S. Army John F. Kennedy Special Warfare Center and School (USAJFKSWCS) Combat Diver Qualification Course (CDQC), Special Forces Underwater Operations, Key West, Florida or any other United States Army Special Operations Command (USASOC) approved combat diver qualification course.

(2) The Special Operations Diving Supervisor Badge is awarded to graduates of the USAJFKSWCS CDQC, Special Forces 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.

c. The Commanding General, USAJFKSWCS is the approval authority for the Special Operation Diver Badge and the Special Operations Diving Supervisor Badge.

d. The Special Operations Diver Badge and the Special Operations Diving Supervisor Badge may be awarded retroactively to members of any service who successfully completed the USAJFKSWCS CDQC and the Combat

Diving Supervisor Course on or after 1 October 1964. Retroactive award requests will be submitted to the Commander, USA JFCSWCS, AOJK-GPB (C/21 SWTG LNO), Fort Bragg, NC 28310. Retroactive requests for veterans must be forwarded to the National Personnel Records Center, NRPMA-M, 9700 Page Avenue, St. Louis, MO 63132-5100.

e. The Special Operations Diver Badge and the Special Operations Diving Supervisor Badge may be revoked by the Commander, USAJFCSWCS or USAHRC, AHRC-PDO-PA, based on the recommendation of the field commander (COL 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 service member 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:

- (1) Dismissal, dishonorable discharge, or conviction by courts-martial for desertion in time of war.
- (2) Failure to maintain prescribed standards of personal fitness and readiness to accomplish missions commensurate with position and rank.
- (3) Upon relief or release for cause.

8-21. Explosive Ordnance Disposal Badges

- a. There are three types of EOD badges authorized for award. They are the Basic, Senior, and Master.
- b. Eligibility requirements for each badge are shown below.
- c. Commanding generals 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 & Munitions Center & School, and a commander of an EOD Control Group, or units may approve awards of all levels of badges.

8-22. Explosive Ordnance Disposal Badge—basic

a. Any commissioned officer, or enlisted Soldier may be awarded the badge if they meet, or have met, all the following requirements:

- (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 (2), above must be satisfactory for a period of 18 months for the award to be permanent.
- (4) Officers must have a special skill identifier of 91E, and enlisted personnel must hold the military occupational specialty 55D.

b. See paragraph 8-21c above for the award approval authority for the EOD Badge-Basic.

8-23. Senior Explosive Ordnance Disposal Badge

- a. Any commissioned officer or enlisted Soldier may be awarded the badge if they have:
 - (1) Been awarded the basic EOD Badge.
 - (2) As an effective dated of 1 May 1989 and have served 36 months cumulative service assigned to a TOE or table of distribution (TD) EOD position following award of basic badge. Prior to 1 May 1989, must have served 18 months cumulative service assigned to a TOE or TD EOD position following award of the basic EOD badge.
 - (3) Been recommended for the award by immediate commander.
 - (4) Current explosive ordnance disposal qualifications at the time of recommendation for the award.
- b. See paragraph 8-21c above for the award approval authority for the Senior EOD Badge.

8-24. Master Explosive Ordnance Disposal Badge

a. Any commissioned officer, or enlisted Soldier may be awarded the badge if they meet, or have met, all the following requirements:

- (1) Must have been awarded the Senior EOD Badge.
 - (2) Sixty months cumulative service assigned to a TOE or TD officer or noncommissioned officer 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.
- b. See paragraph 8-21c above for the award approval authority for the Master EOD Badge.

8-25. 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.

8-26. Air Assault Badge

- a. The basic eligibility criteria consist of satisfactory completion of the following:
- (1) An air assault training course according to the TRADOC standardized Air Assault Core Program of Instruction.
 - (2) The standard Air Assault Course while assigned or attached to 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault) since 1 April 1974.
- b. The Badge approval authority is as follows:
- (1) Commanders of divisions and separate brigades.
 - (2) The Commander, 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault).

8-27. Aviation Badges

- a. There are three degrees of Aviation Badge authorized for award. The degrees are basic, senior, and master.
- b. Commanders exercising jurisdiction over the individuals' personnel records will make permanent award of these badges. Permanent award of these badges based upon wounds or combat missions will be referred to USAHRC, AHRC-PDO-PA, 200 Stovall Street, Alexandria, VA 22332-0471. Request for award of the Senior and Master Aviation Badges that cannot be resolved at the MPD/PSC will be forwarded to the Commander, U.S. Army Aviation Center, ATZQ-AP, Fort Rucker, AL 36362-5000.
- 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. Eligibility requirements for each badge are set forth in following paragraphs.

8-28. Basic Aviation Badge (formerly Aircraft Crew Member Badge)

- a. The eligibility criteria for the Aviation Badge is as follows:
- (1) For award of this badge, an individual must be on flying status in accordance with AR 600-106 or be granted waiver by HQ, USAHRC (AHRC-PLP-I); be on flying status (physically qualified-class III); have performed crew-member 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), or be school trained.
 - (2) An officer on flying status as an aerial observer may be awarded the Basic Aviation Badge. U.S. Army personnel assigned to a Joint Service Airborne Command Post and serving as members of an operational team on flying status manning the Airborne Command Post are eligible for the award of the Basic Aviation Badge. Concurrent with such assignment, these personnel are authorized temporary wear of the Basic Aviation Badge until relieved from such duty or until such time as he or she fulfills the mandatory requirements for permanent award.
 - (3) An individual on flying status in accordance with AR 600-106, paragraph 2-1, 2-3, or 2-4, and serving in a valid non-rated aviation flight position as coded in The Army Authorization Documents System who has been incapacitated for 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 performing crewmember or noncrewmember flying duties is permanently authorized to wear the Basic Aviation Badge.
- b. The Basic Aviation Badge may be awarded to Soldiers upon successful completion of formal advanced individual training (AIT) in one of the following Career Management Fields or Military Occupational Specialties (MOS) listed below:
- (1) CMF 15 graduates.
 - (2) CMF 67 graduates from 7 April 1983 through 30 September 2003.
 - (3) MOS 68 graduates after 31 December 1985.
 - (4) MOS 93; 93C and 93P graduates who graduated from a CMF 67 AIT after 31 December 1985 (with a documented AIT Diploma); 93B graduates from 7 April 1983 through 1 January 1998; 93D graduates from 7 April 1983 through 30 September 1996.
 - (5) MOS 71P graduates prior to 30 June 1984.
 - (6) MOS 35: Soldiers holding MOSs 35L, 35Q, and 35W who graduated from a CMF 67 AIT prior to 30 September 1996.
- c. Individuals who meet the criteria for award of the Army Astronaut Device and are not authorized an Aviator, Flight Surgeon or Aviation Badge will be awarded the Aviation Badge in addition to the Army Astronaut Device.
- d. The Basic Aviation Badge will be awarded to Soldiers upon successful completion of formal AIT in CMF 93 MOS'. Soldiers previously holding MOS 93B who graduated from a CMF 93 AIT prior to 1 January 1998 and Soldiers previously holding MOS 93D who graduated from a CMF 93 AIT prior to 30 September 1996, to include MOS 71P who graduated from AIT prior to 30 June 1984, are authorized the badge based on documented AIT after 7 April 1983.

8-29. Senior Aviation Badge (formerly Senior Aircraft Crew Member Badge)

a. For award of this badge, an individual must successfully perform on flight or non-flight status as defined in paragraphs b and c below and the additional requirements defined in paragraph d below.

b. Flight experience requires successful performance of 7 years on flying status in accordance with, paragraph 8-28. Only time involving frequent and regular flights will be counted toward fulfillment of this requirement. That time involved in transit between PCS assignments to include TDY will also be credited.

c. For non-flight experience, Soldiers may be awarded the Senior Aviation Badge after 10 years of experience in a principal duty assignment of the following CMF/MOS:

- (1) CMF 15 graduates.
- (2) CMF 67 graduates from 7 April 1983 through 30 September 2003.
- (3) MOS 68 graduates after 31 December 1985.
- (4) MOS 93: 93C and 93P graduates after 31 December 1985 (with a documented AIT Diploma); 93B graduates from 7 April 1983 through 1 January 1998; 93D graduates from 7 April 1983 through 30 September 1996.
- (5) MOS 71P graduates prior to 30 June 1984.
- (6) MOS 00Z from CMF 67 and 93 from 7 April 1983 through 30 September 1996, and CMF 15 after 30 September 2003.
- (7) Warrant Officers MOS 150A and 151A. Warrant Officer MOS 150A and 151A may qualify for this badge after 10 years of experience in CMF 67 or 93, or MOS 71P.

d. In addition to the above criteria, all individuals must meet the following requirements:

- (1) Displayed complete competence in the principal duty or duties performed leading to this award.
- (2) Attained the grade of E-4 or higher.
- (3) Be recommended by the unit commander of the unit to which presently assigned.
- (4) Soldiers who retain qualifying CMF 15 or prior to 30 September 2003 CMF 67, 93, MOS 71P, while performing career progressive assignments such as Drill Instructor, Recruiter, Career Management NCO, Career Advisor, Instructor or Equal Opportunity Advisor will be counted towards this requirement not to exceed 36 months.

e. For retroactive award of the badge, see subparagraph c(1) through (7), above for CMF/MOS specific retroactive eligibility dates.

8-30. Master Aviation Badge (formerly Master Aircraft Crew Member Badge)

a. For award of this badge, an individual must successfully perform 17 years on flight status or non-flight status as defined in paragraphs b or c below and the additional requirements defined in paragraph d below:

b. Flight experience requires successful performance of 15 years on flying status in accordance with, paragraph 8-25. Only time involving frequent and regular flights will be counted toward fulfillment of this requirement. That time involved in transit between PCS assignments to include TDY will also be credited.

c. For non-flight experience, Soldiers may be awarded the Master Aviation Badge after 10 years of experience in a principal duty assignment of the following CMF/MOS:

- (1) CMF 15 graduates.
- (2) CMF 67 graduates after 7 April 1983 and prior to 30 September 2003.
- (3) MOS 93C, 93P, and all 68 series MOS from 31 December 1985 to 30 September 2003.
- (4) MOS 71P graduates prior to 30 June 1984.
- (5) Warrant officers MOS 150A, 151A and MOS 00Z from CMF 15 or CMF 67 and 93 prior to 30 September 2003, MOS 71P and meet the additional requirements below.

d. In addition to the above criteria, all individuals must meet the following requirements:

- (1) Displayed complete competence in the principal duty or duties performed leading to this award.
- (2) Attained the grade of E-6 or higher.
- (3) Be recommended by the unit commander and endorsed by the next higher commander of the unit to which presently assigned.

(4) Soldiers who retain CMF 15 prior to 30 September 2003 CMF 67, 93, MOS 71P while performing career progressive assignments such as a Drill Instructor, Recruiter, Career Management NCO, Career Advisor, Instructor, or Equal Opportunity Advisor will be counted towards this requirement, not to exceed 36 months.

e. For retroactive award, see subparagraph c(1) through (5), above for CMF/MOS specific retroactive eligibility dates.

8-31. 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.

b. Commanders of brigades, regiments, separate battalions, and any commander in the rank of lieutenant colonel 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 requires 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 accident or traffic violation recorded on his or her DA Form 348-1-R (Equipment Operator's Qualification Record (Except Aircraft)), 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 requires 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 is 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 accident or traffic violation 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 requires 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 later, 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.

8-32. 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 USAHRC, AHRC-PDO-PA, 200 Stovall Street, Alexandria, VA 22332-0471, 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.

8-33. Nuclear reactor operator badges (rescinded)

Effective 1 October 1990, the Nuclear Reactor Operator Badges are no longer awarded. The Army has not conducted nuclear reactor operations or nuclear reactor operator training in several years. Accordingly, the Nuclear Reactor Operator Badges will no longer be awarded. Current Army recipients who were permanently awarded any degree of the badge may continue to wear it on the Army uniform.

Section III

Identification Badges

8-34. Intent

a. Eligible Army personnel are authorized to accept and wear the 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 Secretary of Defense; in the Organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; as a member of Headquarters, Department of the Army; as a member of Guard, Tomb of the Unknown Soldier; as a participant in the Army ROTC Nurse Cadet Program; as a Drill Sergeant; as a U.S. Army Recruiter, as an Army National Guard Recruiter, as a U.S. Army Reserve Recruiter; or as a career counselor.

b. It should be noted that some of the identification badges listed above are not Department of the Army badges. Criteria and eligibility is 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.

8–35. Presidential Service Badge and Certificate

a. The Presidential Service Badge and the Presidential Service Certificate were established by Executive Order 11174, 1 September 1964 as amended by Executive Orders 11407, 23 April 1968; Executive Order 11520, 25 March 1970; and Executive Order 12793, 20 March 1992, as amended by Executive Order 13286, 28 February 2003. This award replaced the White House Service Badge and Certificate established by Executive Order 10879, 1 June 1960.

b. The certificate is awarded, in the name of the President by the Secretary of the Army, to members 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 (EOP). The certificate will not be issued to any member who is issued a Vice Presidential Certificate or similar EOP Certificate, for the same period of service. Such assignment must be for a period of at least one year, subsequent to 21 January 1989.

c. The badge is awarded to those members of the Armed Forces who have been granted the 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.

8–36. Vice Presidential Service Badge and Certificate

a. The Vice Presidential Service Badge was established by Executive Order 11926, 19 July 1976.

b. The badge is awarded upon recommendation of the Military Assistant to the Vice President, by the Secretary of the Army 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.

8–37. Office of the Secretary of Defense Identification Badge

The Office of the Secretary of Defense Identification Badge is authorized under title 10, USC, to provide a distinct identification of military staff members while assigned and, after reassignment, to indicate that the service member satisfactorily served on the Secretary of Defense's staff. The prescribing directive for this badge is DOD 1348.33–M.

8–38. Joint Chiefs of Staff Identification Badge

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. The individual must have served in a position which requires as a primary duty the creation, development, or coordination of policies, principles, or concepts pertaining to a primary function of the organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and must be approved for authorization to wear the badge by the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff; the Director, Joint Staff; the head of a Directorate of the Joint Staff; or one of the subordinate agencies of the organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The certificate of eligibility constitutes authority for wearing the badge as a permanent part of the uniform.

8–39. Army Staff Identification Badge (Army Staff Lapel Pin)

a. 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, Chief of Staff, Army.

b. The badge is awarded by Principal Officials of Headquarters, Department of the Army to military personnel serving on their staff and within their subordinate agencies. Eligibility criteria for wear and permanent issue are contained in Department of the Army Memorandum 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.

8–40. Guard, Tomb of the Unknown Soldier Identification Badge

a. Wear. The Guard, Tomb of the Unknown Soldier Identification Badge will be authorized by the Commanding Officer, 3d U.S. Infantry Regiment (The Old Guard) for wear by each member of the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier

who have 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 Commanding Officer, 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:

- (1) Have served honorably for a minimum of 9 months, which need not be continuous, as a member of the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.
- (2) Have met all specified criteria for earning the badge.
- (3) Have been recommended by the Commanding Officer, 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 of the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and are recommended by the Commanding Officer, E Company (Honor Guard), 3d U.S. Infantry Regiment (The Old Guard), temporary wear of the Tomb Identification Badge may be authorized by the Commanding Officer, 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 Commanding Officer, 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 3d U.S. Infantry Regimental Commander 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 Commanding Officer of the 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 active Army. This date reflects when the badge was first created and recognized by the Army for official wear. Former Soldiers may apply to Commander, 3d U.S. Infantry Regiment (The Old Guard), Fort Myer, VA 22211-5020.

f. Revocation is as follows:.

- (1) When the Commander, 3d U.S. Infantry Regiment (The Old Guard) becomes 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 Commanding Officer, 3d U.S. Infantry Regiment (The Old Guard) that the Tomb Identification Badge be revoked or that the Soldier be reassigned, or both.

- (2) Nothing stated in this regulation will serve to prevent the Regimental Commander from taking peremptory 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 Commanding Officer, 3d U.S. Infantry Regiment (The Old Guard). Revocation will be announced in permanent orders.

g. Request to have the Guard, Tomb of the Unknown Soldier Identification Badge reinstated will be directed to the current Commanding Officer, 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 USAHRC, AHRC-PDO-PA, Alexandria, VA 22332-0471.

8-41. Army ROTC Nurse Cadet Program Identification Badge

This badge is authorized for issue to and wear by contracted ROTC cadets enrolled in a program leading to a baccalaureate degree in nursing. It was formerly referred to as the Army Student Nurse Program Identification Badge.

8-42. Drill Sergeant Identification Badge

- a. 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 a 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 colonel or

higher who have the authority to remove Soldiers from drill sergeant duties and withdraw skill qualification identifiers (SQI) "X."

8-43. U.S. Army recruiter identification badges

a. The U.S. Army Basic Recruiter Badge is authorized for wear by military personnel, active Army and reserve component, 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. See USAREC Supplement 1 to AR 600-8-22 at: http://www.usarec.army.mil/im/formpub/REC_PUBS/s600_822.pdf

(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, Headquarters, Department of the Army.

(3) One, two, or three gold achievement stars may be awarded to eligible personnel meeting the criteria established for each achievement star by the CG, USAREC. These stars will be affixed to the basic badge.

b. The U.S. Army Gold Recruiter Badge is authorized for wear by eligible personnel meeting the criteria established by the CG, USAREC.

(1) One, two, or three sapphire achievement stars may be awarded to eligible personnel meeting the criteria established for each achievement star by the CG, USAREC. These stars will be affixed to the gold badge.

(2) Authority for permanent wear of the Gold Recruiter Badge, with or without sapphire achievement stars, for eligible personnel as a permanent part of the uniform will be announced by memorandum issued by recruiting battalion commanders as authorized by the CG, USAREC.

c. The CG, USAREC, is delegated authority to revoke award of either of the recruiter badges.

8-44. Career Counselor Badge

a. The Career Counselor Badge may be authorized for wear by enlisted personnel assigned to authorized duty positions which requires primary military occupational specialty (PMOS) 79S (Career Counselor). Officers are authorized to wear the badge if they held an authorized retention PMOS and met the criteria in paragraph d(1) below, while in an enlisted status.

b. The award is retroactive to 1 January 1972 for Soldiers who currently hold PMOS 79S or previously held PMOS 79D or PMOS OOR (Retention NCO) or PMOS OOE (In-Service Recruiter/Transition NCOI 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 battalion 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 PMOS 79S Career Counselor since graduation from the Army Retention Course.

(2) Served less than 12 months as Active Guard /Reserve (AGR) Career Counselor (PMOS 79S).

(3) Serve as Army Reserve Reenlistment NCO according to paragraph f(1), below.

d. Permanent wear of the badge is authorized for Soldiers who meet one of the following requirements:

(1) For Regular Army, successfully completes 12 months as PMOS 79S Career Counselor since graduation from the resident Army Retention Course.

(2) For USAR or ARNG, successfully completes formal resident training and 12 months in a primary duty MTOE/TDA retention coded position (PMOS 79S or other previously assigned retention MOS).

(3) Soldiers, whether RA, USAR, or ARNG, 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 Colonel or higher 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. Cite this paragraph as authority. DA Form 7347 (Career Counselor Badge Certificate) will be presented to qualified recipients. Soldiers relieved from Career Counselor duties according to AR 601-280, appendix B, will have their authority to wear the badge withdrawn.

f. The Career Counselor Badge may be authorized by the Commanding Generals of Army General Officer Commands and the Commander, HRC-St. Louis, for wear by enlisted members of the Army Reserve who have successfully completed either the resident or nonresident Reserve Component Recruiting Course and have been designated as U.S. Army Reserve Reenlistment NCO. Authorization of the badge as a uniform item will be announced by the Commanding Generals of Army Reserve General Officer Commands or the Commander, HRC-St. Louis, 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 U.S. Army Reserve Reenlistment NCO.

8-45. Army National Guard recruiting and retention identification badges

- a.* The National Guard Bureau (NGB-ARP) 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.

8-46. United States Army Reserve Recruiter Identification Badge

The U.S. Army Reserve Recruiter Badge no longer exists as a separate identification badge. All Regular Army and reserve component recruiters will wear the U.S. Army Recruiter Identification Badges authorized in paragraph 8-43 above.

Section IV

Marksmanship Badges and Tabs

8-47. 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 8-2 at the end of this chapter. 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 for instructions concerning the wear of marksmanship badges and component bar tabs.

c. Approval authority is as follows:

(1) Any commander in the rank or position of lieutenant colonel or higher may make awards to members of the Armed Forces of the United States; Camp/Post Commanders, Professors of Military Science, Directors of Army Instruction/Senior Army Instructors (DAI/SAI) or ROTC/JROTC units may make awards to members of the ROTC/JROTC.

(2) Except to uniformed civilian guards (AR 670-10), awards to civilians will be made by the Civilian Marksmanship Program. The CMP is administered by the Corporation for the Promotion of Rifle Practice and Firearms Safety, Inc. The address for the headquarters is P.O. Box 576, Port Clinton, Ohio, 43452. The authorization for civilian guards to wear marksmanship badges may be made by installation commanders. Civilian guards will procure badges at their own expense.

8-48. 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 are as follows:

(1) Successful completion of a Ranger course conducted by the U.S. Army Infantry School.

(2) Any person who was awarded the Combat Infantryman Badge while serving during World War II as a member of a Ranger Battalion (1st-6th inclusive) or in the 5307th Composite Unit (Provisional) (Merrill's Marauders).

(3) Any person who successfully completed a Ranger course conducted by the Ranger Training Command at Fort Benning, GA.

(a) The Commandant of the U.S. Army Infantry School, Commander, USAHRC, and the Commander, HRC, St. Louis, may award the Ranger Tab.

(b) See paragraph 1-31c(13) for revocation requirements.

8-49. Special Forces Tab

a. Any person meeting one of the criteria below may be awarded the Special Forces (SF) Tab:

(1) Successful completion of USAJFKSWCS approved active Army (AA) institutional training leading to SF qualification.

(2) Successful completion of a USAJFKSWCS approved reserve component SF qualification program.

(3) Successful completion of an authorized unit administered SF qualification program.

b. For active component institutional training, the SF Tab may be awarded to all personnel who meet the following:

(1) For successful completion of the Special Forces Qualification Course or Special Forces Detachment Officer Qualification Course (previously known as the Special Forces Officer Course). These courses are/were conducted by the USAJFKSWC (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 Special Forces

qualification in a Special Forces Group, who were subsequently awarded, by competent authority, SQI "S" in Career Management Field 18 (enlisted), or SQI "3" in Functional Area 18 (officer).

c. For reserve component 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 MOB 11B, 11C, 12B, 05B, 91B, or ASI "5G" or "3". The USAJFKSWCS will determine individual entitlement for award of the SF Tab based on historical review of Army, Continental Army Command (CONRAC), and TRADOC regulations prescribing SF qualification requirements in effect at the time the individual began an 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 Special Forces 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 "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) 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 member 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. The Commander, U.S. Army John F. Kennedy Special Warfare Center (USAJFKSWCS), Fort Bragg, NC 28307-5000 and the Commander, USAHRC (AHRC-PDO-PA), Alexandria, VA 22332-0471.

g. See paragraph 1-31 for revocation/reinstatement policy of the SF Tab.

8-50. Sapper Tab

The Sapper Tab was established by the Chief of Staff, Army 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 graduation of all graduation requirements and a graduation certificate from a Sapper Leader 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. The Sapper Tab may be awarded retroactively to any person who successfully completes all graduation requirements and received a graduation certificate from the Sapper Leaders Course on or after 14 June 1985. Retroactive requests will be submitted to the Commandant, U.S. Army Engineer School, Commander, 577th Engineer Battalion, Fort Leonard Wood, MO 65473. Retroactive requests for veterans and retirees must be forwarded as follows:

(1) Personnel released from active duty with reserve obligation; reserve component personnel; Army personnel separated after October 2002 by discharge, resignation, or death; retired officer and enlisted personnel submit requests to USAHRC, ZCC-A, 1 Reserve Way, St. Louis, MO 63132-5200.

(2) Personnel separated after 1912 and prior to October 2002 by discharge, resignation, or death; retired officer and enlisted personnel submit to the National Personnel Records Center, Military Personnel Records, 9700 Page Avenue, St. Louis, MO 63132.

c. The Sapper Tab may be revoked by the Commandant, U.S. Army Engineer School or the USAHRC, AHRC-PDO-PA based on the recommendation of the field commander (Colonel 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:

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

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

(3) Upon relief or release for cause.

d. Award approval authority for the Sapper Tab is the Commandant of the U.S. Army Engineer School and USAHRC, AHRC-PDO-PA.

8-51. Physical Fitness Badge

a. The Physical Fitness Badge was established by the Secretary of the Army 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 (APFT) 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. Units can obtain APFT Standards and the APFT Card (DA Form 705, dated June 1999) off the World Wide Web at www.benning.army.mil/usapfs/. Permanent Orders are not required for award of the Physical Fitness Badge.

b. See AR 670-1 for wear of the Physical Fitness Badge.

8-52. U.S. Civilian Marksmanship Program

The Civilian Marksmanship Program (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 the headquarters is P.O. Box 576, Port Clinton, Ohio, 43452.

8-53. 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 March 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 ¼ inches (10.80 cm) in length and 5/8 inch (1.59 cm) in height, with the words "President's Hundred" centered in ¼ inch (.64 cm) high green letters.

Section V

Task: Process Award of Badges to Army Personnel

8-54. 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 sections.

c. Army badges may be granted posthumously to the primary next of kin, free gratis, for the initial award only. (See para 1-45b for reissue and replacement instructions.)

d. Permanent Orders are not required for award of the Marksmanship badges. Approval of marksmanship badges 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. ID badges will be processed per directives issued by the badge proponent.

f. See paragraph 10-12 for information concerning badge certificates.

g. All other U.S. Army combat and special skill badges will be announced in permanent orders.

h. Badge criteria and approval authority are shown with the respective badges in the previous sections.

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, NPRMA-M, Army Reference Branch, 9700 Page Avenue, St. Louis, MO 63132-5100.

j. An individual request for a badge from an active Army Soldier or ARNG/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 their badge entitlement.

8-55. Tables

Below are tables that outline who is authorized Army badges and tabs and a list of the component bars authorized for wear on the marksmanship badges.

Table 8-1
U.S. Army Badges and Tabs

	May be awarded to:	May be awarded to:	May be awarded to:
Orders of precedence	Members of Other Services	Department of the Army Civilians	Foreign Military Personnel
Combat Infantryman Badge	Yes	No	Yes
Combat Medical Badge	Yes	No	No
Combat Action Badge	Yes	No	Yes
Expert Infantryman Badge	No	No	No
Expert Field Medical Badge	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
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
Driver and Mechanic Badge	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ranger Tab	Yes	Yes	Yes
Special Forces Tab	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sapper Tab	Yes	Yes	Yes

Notes:

¹ 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. Department of the Army civilians must complete full requirements for the respective badge before it is awarded.

Table 8-2
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: Machinegun
Inscription: Machinegun

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
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: Pistol, small bore
Inscription: Small bore pistol

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. Section 7342 of title 5, USC (5 USC 7342) provides for employees of the U.S. Government, including members of the Armed Forces of the United States, to accept gifts or decorations from a foreign government under certain conditions. No employee of the Department of Defense, however, may accept, request, or otherwise encourage the offer of a decoration from a foreign government. When possible, employees will refuse to accept such decorations. 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 the Uniform Code of Military Justice and may subject a Soldier to appropriate disciplinary action.

c. Policy. Conforming to the consent of Congress, it is the policy of the Department of Defense 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.

d. Constitutional restriction. No person holding any office of profit or trust under the United States will, without the consent of the Congress, accept any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatsoever from any king, prince, or foreign states (Constitution, Article I, Section 9). This includes decorations and awards tendered by any official of a foreign government.

e. Foreign gifts. The approval and reporting of receipt of foreign gifts, to include travel and travel expenses will be forwarded to Commander, USAHRC, AHRC–PDO–IP, 200 Stovall Street, Alexandria, VA 22332–0474.

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 member 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 dependent 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 DOD 1348.33–M, chapter 7 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 members of the Armed Forces of the United States, whether or not on active duty.

(b) All members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces of the United States, whether or not on active duty.

(c) All civilian employees of the Department of the Army including experts and consultants under contract to the Department of the Army.

(d) All retired members of the Regular 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 subparagraphs (a)

through (c) above, and all spouses (unless legally separated) and their dependents, as defined in Section 152, Title 26, United States Code.

(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) The recipient of a decoration dies before approval of acceptance can be obtained. Such decorations and accompanying documents will be forwarded to USAHRC, AHRC-PDO-PA, 200 Stovall Street, Alexandria, VA 22332-0471, for delivery to the 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 not later than 28 March 1974.

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 USAHRC (AHRC-PDO-PA). In the absence of such approval, the decoration will become the property of the United States and will be deposited with USAHRC (AHRC-PDO-PA) 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, Army Component commanders, or major Army commanders are authorized to accept foreign unit decorations tendered to brigades, battalions, or smaller units under their command. The USAHRC 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 the USAHRC, AHRC-PDO-PA for confirmation in DA General Orders. Confirmed foreign unit decorations are listed in DA Pam 672-1 and DA Pam 672-3.

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 the Department of the Army. Solicitation of foreign unit decorations by individuals or units within the Army is prohibited. Acceptance of foreign unit decorations will be approved by CG, USAHRC, only when the award is proffered by the foreign government based on services performed and without solicitation.

d. Display. Display of foreign unit decorations.

(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 CG, USAHRC, no

emblem is issued but 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 so far 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.

(3) *Purchase.* The following emblems are not sold by the Department of Army, 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

Foreign and International Awards

9–5. United Nations Service Medal

The United Nations Service Medal was established by United Nations General Assembly Resolution 483(V), 12 December 1950. Presidential acceptance for the United States Armed Forces was announced by the Department of Defense on 27 November 1951.

a. Qualifications. To qualify for award of the United Nations Service Medal, individuals must meet one of the following:

(1) Members of the Armed Forces of the United States dispatched to Korea or adjacent areas for service on behalf of the United Nations 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 United Nations action in Korea and certified by the United Nations Commander in Chief as having directly supported military operations there.

(3) Personnel awarded the Korean Service Medal automatically establish eligibility for the United Nations Service Medal.

(4) Service with a national contingent designated by the U.S. Government for service in support of the United Nations action in Korea and certified by the United Nations 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 *a*(1) and (2), above 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 (*a*) and (*b*), above 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 United Nations and its specialized agencies, any national government service, other than as prescribed above, and International Red Cross personnel engaged for service under the United Nations Commander in Chief with any United Nations relief team in Korea will not be eligible for award of the medal.

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 Executive Order 11446, 18 January 1969, as amended by Executive Order, 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.

9-7. Philippine Defense Ribbon

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:

a. 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:

(1) Was a member of the defense garrison of the Bataan Peninsula or of the fortified islands at the entrance to Manila Bay.

(2) Was a member of and present with a unit actually under enemy fire or air attack.

(3) Served on a ship that was under enemy fire or air attack.

(4) Was a crewmember or passenger in an airplane that was under enemy aerial or ground fire.

b. Assigned or stationed in Philippine territory or in Philippine waters for not less than 30 days during the period.

c. Individuals who meet conditions set forth in *a* and *b* above are authorized to wear a bronze service star on the ribbon.

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 paragraph 9-7a(2) through (4).

(3) Participated in any engagement against the enemy on islands other than those included in (2) above. An individual will be considered as having participated in combat if he or she meets any of the conditions set forth in paragraph 9-7 a(2) through (4).

(4) Served in the Philippine Islands or on ships in Philippine waters for not less than 30 days during the period.

b. Bronze service stars. An individual who meets more than one of the conditions set forth in *a*, above 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.

9-9. Philippine Independence Ribbon

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. United States 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.

9-10. United Nations Medal

Established by the Secretary General of the United Nations and authorized under Executive Order 11139, 7 January 1964, as amended by Executive Order 13286, 28 February 2003. U.S. service members who are or have been in the service of the United Nations in operations designated by the Secretary of Defense may accept the United Nations Medal (UNM) when awarded by the Chief of the United Nations Mission.

a. Eligibility. The eligibility criteria for award of the United Nations Medal requires that an individual serve under the operational or tactical control of the United Nations and serve a minimum of 90 consecutive days in the service of the United Nations. The following United Nations missions/operations have been approved for acceptance and wear:

(1) United Nations Observation Group in Lebanon (UNOGIL).

(2) United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine (UNTSO).

(3) United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP).

(4) United Nations Security Forces, Hollandia (UNSFH).

(5) United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC).

(6) United Nations Advance Mission in Cambodia (UNAMIC).

(7) United Nations Protection Force in Yugoslavia (UNPROFOR).

(8) United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO).

(9) United Nations Iraq/Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM).

(10) United Nations Operations in Somalia (to include U.S. Quick Reaction Force members) (UNOSOM).

(11) United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH).

(12) United Nations Medal Special Service (UNMSS).

b. Wear. Each United Nations 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 the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR), yielding the UNPROFOR Medal. Service members who are awarded an UNM may wear the first UNM with unique suspension and service ribbon for which they qualify. A bronze service star will denote subsequent awards of the UNM for service in a different United Nations mission. Only one United Nations ribbons is authorized for wear.

c. Presentation. The Senior Representative of the Secretary-General who makes the award normally makes presentation of the United Nations Medal in the field. Approval authority to accept and wear the United Nations Medal to member of the Armed Forces of the United States is the Secretary of Defense. When presentation is not so accomplished, any person who believes he or she is eligible for award may submit to USAHRC, AHRC-PDO-PA, 200 Stovall Street, Alexandria VA 22332-0471, and a request for such award with copy of any substantiating documents. The USAHRC will forward each such request through the Office of Internal Administration, Office of the Assistant Secretary of State for International Organization Affairs, to the United Nations for consideration.

9-11. NATO Medal

The NATO Medal is awarded by the Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (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/operations have been approved by the Secretary of Defense, for acceptance and wear:

- (1) Operations related to the former Republic of Yugoslavia (14 November 1995 to a date to be determined).
- (2) Operations related to Kosovo (13 October 1998 to a date to be determined).
- (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) International Security Assistance Force in Afghanistan (1 June 2003 to a date to be determined).
- (6) Operations in the Balkans (1 January 2003 to a date to be determined).

b. 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.

c. 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.

d. Medal set. The medal set includes a ribbon clasp denoting the specific operation for which the award was made. U.S. service members 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.

e. Subsequent awards. Subsequent awards (if approved by the Secretary of Defense) 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.

f. Precedence. The NATO Medal will have the same precedence as the United Nations Medal, but will rank immediately below the United Nations Medal when the wearer has been awarded both medals.

9-12. Multinational Force and Observers Medal

The Multinational Force and Observers Medal was established by the Director General, Multinational Force and Observers (MFO), 24 March 1982. Presidential acceptance for the United States Armed Forces and DOD civilian personnel is announced by Department of Defense on 28 July 1982.

a. Eligibility. To qualify for the award personnel must have served with the MFO at least ninety (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 the Sinai, and periods of leave while a member is serving with the MFO, may be counted toward eligibility for the MFO medal. Qualifying time may be lost for disciplinary reasons.

b. Awards. The Director General, MFO makes awards, or in his or her name by officials to whom he or she delegates awarding authority.

c. Presentation. Presentations are usually to be 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 USAHRC, AHRC-PDO-PA, Alexandria, VA 22332-0471. This request must include complete details related to MFO duty, including geographical location and inclusive dates of service, and copies of all substantiating documents. Commanding General, USAHRC, will then forward each such request through the Office of Internal Administration, Office of the Assistant Secretary of State for International Organization Affairs, to the Multinational Force and Observers 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 member is medically evacuated due to service-incurred injuries or serious illness.
- (3) The member is withdrawn at the request of the parent Government for national service reasons under honorable conditions.

9-13. Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal

The Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal is awarded by the Government of the Republic of Vietnam to members of the United States Armed Forces and authorized by DOD 1348.33-M.

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 *b* below.
- (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. Such individuals must meet the criteria established for the Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal (Vietnam) or the Vietnam Service Medal, during the period of service required to qualify for the Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal.
- (3) Have served as in (1) or (2), above, 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 (60-) will be requisitioned per paragraph 1-45 only for initial issue to eligible individuals.

9-14. Kuwait Liberation Medal-Saudi Arabia

The Kuwait Liberation Medal is awarded by the Government of Saudi Arabia to members of the Armed Forces of the United States and authorized by Department of Defense on 3 January 1992.

a. It is awarded to members of the Armed Forces of the U.S. 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 degrees north latitude and west of 68 degrees 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 one or more days with an organization participating in ground or shore operations.
- (2) Be attached to or regularly serving for one or more days aboard a naval vessel directly supporting military operations.
- (3) Actually participate as a crew member in one or more aerial flights supporting military operations in the areas designated above.
- (4) Serve on temporary duty for 30 consecutive days during the period 17 January 1991 to 28 February 1991 under any of the criteria in (1) through (3) above. This time limit may be waived by HQ, USAHRC (AHRC-PDO-PA) 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 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 USAHRC (AHRC-PDO-PA).

e. The Kuwait Liberation Medal, 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.

9-15. Kuwait Liberation Medal-Government of Kuwait

The Kuwait Liberation Medal is awarded by the Government of Kuwait to members of the Armed Forces of the United States and authorized by the Department of Defense on 7 August 1995.

a. It is awarded to members of the Armed Forces of the U.S. 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 degrees north latitude and west of 68 degrees east longitude; the Gulf of Aden; or the total land areas of Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Omar, 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 one or more days with an organization participating in ground and/or shore operations.

(2) Be attached to or regularly serving for one or more days aboard a naval vessel directly supporting military operations.

(3) Actually participate as a crew member in one or more aerial flights directly supporting military operations in the areas designated above.

(4) Serve on temporary duty for 30 consecutive days or 60 nonconsecutive days during the period 2 August 1990 to 31 August 1993 under any of the criteria in (1) through (3), above. This time limit may be waived by USAHRC (AHRC-PDO-PA) 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 next of kin of any Soldier who lost his life, while, or as direct result of participating in Operations DESERT SHIELD/STORM between 2 August 1990 and 31 August 1993, without regard to the length of such service, will be made by USAHRC (AHRC-PDO-PA).

e. The Government of Kuwait provided a one-time stock of the Kuwait Liberation Medal for initial issue to eligible personnel. The medal may be requisitioned through normal supply channels according to paragraph 1-45.

9-16. Republic of Korea War Service Medal

The Republic of Korea War Service Medal (KSM) 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 members 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; or

(2) While on temporary duty within the territorial limits of Korea or on waters immediately adjacent thereto for 30 consecutive days or 60 nonconsecutive days; or

(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 Air Force is the Executive Agency for KWSM. Therefore, requests for award of the medal should be forwarded to the following address: HQ, Air Force Personnel Center/DPPPRK, 550 C Street W, Suite 12, Randolph, Air Force Base, TX 78150-4612. The Air Force Personnel Center Web site 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 ROKWSM will be worn after the Kuwait Liberation Medal-Government of Kuwait. For the majority of Korean War veterans, the medal will be worn after the United Nations Medal or the Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal, if they served during the Vietnam Conflict era.

Section IV

Criteria for Approved Foreign Unit Awards

9-17. 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.

9-18. 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.

9-19. 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.

9-20. 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. Not 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. (See DA Pam 672-3 for cited units.)

9-21. Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation

The Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation is awarded by the Korean government. Not 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.

9-22. 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.

9-23. 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 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.

9-24. 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 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 to Accept and Wear Foreign Decorations and Badges to U.S. Army Personnel

9-25. 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 permanent 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 official military records 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 badge may be accepted and worn by U.S. Army enlisted personnel.

b. *Awarding authority.* Commanders (overseas and CONUS) serving in the rank of brigadier general or higher and colonel level commanders who exercise general court-martial authority 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 charged with custody of military personnel record files. 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 individual foreign decoration not listed in Appendix E will be forwarded to USAHRC, AHRC-PDO-PA, Alexandria, VA 22332-0471, for approval.

c. *Other awards.* Individual foreign decorations presented to Army personnel that do not fall under the category

discussed in *a* above (for example, honorary) will be reported in accordance with AR 1–100, paragraph 6. Awards in these categories are considered gifts. They will not be authorized for wear nor entered in official military personnel records.

d. Wear. AR 670–1 governs the manner of wear of foreign individual 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, and will not be entered in the official military records of the recipient. 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 (overseas and CONUS) serving in the rank of brigadier general or higher and colonel level commanders who exercise general court-martial authority 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 charged with custody of military personnel record files. 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 USAHRC, AHRC–PDO–PA, Alexandria, VA 22332–0471, for approval.

c. Other badges. Badges presented to Army personnel that do not fall under the category of qualification or special skill badges discussed in *a* above (honorary badges, identification devices, insignia) will be reported in accordance with AR 1–100, paragraph 6. Badges in these categories are considered gifts. They will not be authorized for wear nor entered in official military personnel records.

d. Wear. AR 670–1 governs the manner of wear of foreign qualification and special skill badges.

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 complete an approved permissive jump and are awarded a foreign airborne badge under this status may wear the badge permanently.

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 and letters.

10–2. Prohibitions

a. Embossed or engraved certificates other than those specifically authorized by the Secretary of the Army 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 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 Permanent Orders 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. Veterans, retirees and active duty Soldiers may obtain replacement award certificates as follows:

(1) Veterans and retirees awarded U.S. military decorations to whom an appropriate certificate has not been issued may apply for such certificate by writing to HQ, USAHRC (AHRC-PDO-PA), USAHRC St. Louis (AHRC-CC-B), 1 Reserve Way, St. Louis, MO 63132-5200 or the National Personnel Records Center, 9700 Page Avenue, St. Louis, MO 63132-5100.

(2) Active duty 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 XX-XX, 1 Jan 00).

d. The Award Citation Certificate (DA Form 7550) is a required part of the award elements for a number of the individual decorations and unit awards. The DA Form 7550 is authorized to be issued along with the award certificate for the Distinguished Service Cross, Distinguished Service Medal, Silver Star, Distinguished Flying Cross, and Soldier's Medal. The Unit Award Citation Certificate (DA Form 7549) is authorized to be issued in combination with applicable unit award certificates.

e. Supply of certificates for decorations awarded in the field will be requisitioned electronically from the Commander, U.S. Army Publications Distribution Center, St. Louis, MO (see para 1-46).

10-4. Form designation

See table 10-1.

Section III

Miscellaneous Certificates

10-5. Presidential Service Certificate

For information on the Presidential Service Certificate, see paragraph 8-35.

10-6. Vice Presidential Service Certificate

See paragraph 8-36 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.

a. Certificates of Achievement will be issued under such regulations as the local commander may prescribe.

b. If a locally designed Certificate of Achievement 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 Certificate of Achievement.

e. Copies of Certificates of Achievement or memorandum of record stating that a Certificate of Achievement has been awarded and citing the service recognized will be distributed to the OMPF per AR 600-8-104.

10-8. Certificate of Honorable Service (Deceased Military Personnel)

A DA Form 1563 (Certificate of Honorable Service) is prescribed in AR 600-8-1.

10-9. Certificate of Appreciation for Active Reserve Service

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, Army Reserve. 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.

10-10. Certificate of Appreciation for Reserve Recruiting

a. DA Form 4980-15, a certificate of appreciation, bearing a signature of the Secretary of the Army and countersigned by the commander authorized to make the award, will be awarded to each member of the USAR serving in a Ready Reserve status not on extended active duty who recruits five or more new members for the Army Reserve. The certificate may be awarded by commanders in the rank or position of brigadier general or higher to Army Reserve personnel under their command.

b. Award of certificate for recruiting five members will not preclude award of another certificate should the individual recruit additional members. Eligibility for appropriate certificates is retroactive to 1 January 1960. No time limits are imposed on individuals qualifying for these awards.

c. Certificates may be obtained by written request to the U.S. Army Publications Distribution Center, St. Louis, MO. The commander concerned will countersign the certificate and ensure it is presented to the individual through an appropriate ceremony.

10–11. Certificate of appreciation to employers

To improve employer acceptance of the concept of military leave for participation in reserve component training and to encourage employers to adopt liberal military leave policies, certificates of appreciation may be presented to employers who have wholeheartedly and consistently cooperated in granting military leave to employees.

a. The CGs, TRADOC, FORSCOM, State adjutants general, Army Reserve General Officer Commands, Corps, and the U.S. Army Military District of Washington are authorized to make this award.

b. Certificates will be presented by the awarding commander or by an authorized representative, as appropriate.

c. The above commanders are authorized to locally reproduce a substantial number of certificates as shown in figure 10–1. In the interest of economy the use of multiple color inks will be held to a minimum.

(Appropriate Army or State Adjutant General Insignia)

HEADQUARTERS

ARMY

(Letterhead of State Adjutant General)

*IN RECOGNITION OF FAITHFUL AND COOPERATIVE SPIRIT IN THE RELEASE
OF EMPLOYEES FOR PERFORMANCE OF MILITARY DUTY, THE COMMANDING
GENERAL AWARDS TO*

this

CERTIFICATE 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 Certificate of Appreciation to Employers

10–12. 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. The certificate also may bear a citation which will closely follow the prescribed eligibility requirements for the respective badge.

Section IV

Memorandums, Letters, and Accolades

10–13. Cold War Recognition Certificate

Public Law 105–85, Section 1084, established a Cold War Recognition Certificate to recognize all members of the 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 home-page announces the program and provides instructions for individual requests. See their home-page at: <https://www.hrc.army.mil/site/active/TAGD/coldwar.default.htm>.

10–14. Memorandums and letters

- a.* Memorandums and letters which are typed on letterhead stationery and which contain no formalized printing, seals, and other distinctive features which depart from normal letter form may be issued without such approval.
- b.* See AR 600–8–104 for complete filing authority for certificates, memorandums, and letters.

10–15. Accolade (obsolete)

- 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 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. Next of kin may request a Presidential Memorial Certificate from the Veterans Administration at www.cem.va.gov/pmc.htm.

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 MPRJ/MPF and OMPF per AR 600–8–104. Letters of commendation and appreciation may be awarded to individual civilians or to civilian groups as specified in AR 672–20.

10–17. Certificate of appreciation for spouses of retiring active Army personnel

The prescribing directive for DA Form 3891 and DA Form 3891–1 is AR 635–5.

10–18. Certificate of appreciation for spouses of retiring active Army reserve personnel

The prescribing directive for DA Form 5332, Certificate of Appreciation (For Wives of Retiring Active Reserve Personnel) and DA Form 5332–1, Certificate of Appreciation (For Husbands of Retiring Active Reserve Personnel) is AR 635–5.

10–19. Certificate of appreciation for spouses of re-enlistees

The prescribing directive for DA Form 5612, Certificate of Appreciation (For Army Spouse Re-enlistees) is AR 601–280.

Table 10–1
Department of the Army Military Awards Forms

Form Number	Title	Remarks
DA Form 4980–1	Medal of Honor Certificate	See notes 1 and 3.
DA Form 4980–2	Distinguished Service Cross Medal Certificate	See notes 1 and 3.
DA Form 4980–3	Distinguished Service Medal Certificate	See notes 1 and 3.
DA Form 4980–4	Silver Star Certificate	See notes 1 and 3.
DA Form 4980–5	Bronze Star Medal Certificate	See notes 1 and 3.
DA Form 4980–6	Soldier's Medal Certificate	See notes 1 and 3.
DA Form 4980–7	Distinguished Flying Cross Certificate (Heroism)	See notes 1 and 3.
DA Form 4980–8	Distinguished Flying Cross Certificate (Achievement)	See notes 1 and 3.
DA Form 4980–9	Air Medal Certificate	See notes 1 and 3.
DA Form 4980–10	Purple Heart Medal Certificate	See notes 1 and 3.
DA Form 4980–11	Legion of Merit Certificate	See note 1.

Table 10–1
Department of the Army Military Awards Forms—Continued

DA Form 4980–12	Meritorious Service Medal Certificate	See note 1.
DA Form 4980–13	Presidential Unit Citation Certificate	See notes 1 and 3.
DA Form 4980–14	Army Commendation Medal Certificate	See note 2.
DA Form 4980–15	Certificate of Appreciation for Reserve Recruiting	
DA Form 4980–16	Valorous Unit Award Certificate	See notes 1 and 3.
DA Form 4980–17	Meritorious Unit Commendation Certificate	See notes 1 and 3.
DA Form 4980–18	Army Achievement Medal Certificate	See note 2.
DA Form 4980–19	Army Superior Unit Award Certificate	See notes 1 and 3.
DA Form 7549	Unit Award Citation Certificate	See notes 1 and 3.
DA Form 7550	Award Citation Certificate	See notes 1 and 3.

Notes:

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 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.

³ These forms are issued only by HQDA unless authority to award the decoration is delegated by the Secretary of the Army.

Chapter 11

Trophies and Similar Devices Awarded in Recognition of Accomplishments

11–1. Intent

a. Trophies and similar devices may be presented to military members, units, or Department of the Army 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. Implementing instructions for these programs are contained in AR 215–1.

11–2. Award 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 members, 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 member, unit, or agency from receiving two awards for an achievement when other candidates are equally qualified.

11–3. Items to be awarded

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 the value of \$75 for an individual award or \$250 for a team award. The appropriate MACOM 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.

11–4. Use of appropriated funds

Appropriated funds will be used to purchase the items to be awarded. MACOM commanders, State adjutants general, and principal HQDA officials 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 Secretary of the Army; the Chief of Staff, Army; or the Sergeant Major of the Army. Items may be procured in bulk that 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.

Chapter 12

Distinguished U.S. Army Service School Award

12-1. Eligibility

U.S. Army Service Schools that have been organized and made a noteworthy contribution to the education and training of commissioned officers, warrant officers, and enlisted Soldiers of the U.S. Armed Services for a cumulative period of 50 years or more are eligible for this award. The award will be presented to service schools in recognition of outstanding contributions to national defense.

12-2. Criteria

U.S. Army Service Schools eligible for the award will be restricted to those authorized schools that have made an outstanding contribution to the education and training of commissioned officers, warrant officers, and enlisted Soldiers of the United States Armed Forces.

12-3. Procedure for selection

The service school commandant will submit a summary of the outstanding accomplishments made by the school in accordance with the criteria outlined above through the Commander, U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) to the Commander, U.S. Army Human Resources Command, AHRC-PDO-PA, 200 Stovall Street, Alexandria, VA 22332-0471. A suggested date for the presentation will be included with the recommendation. Each recommendation will be submitted to USAHRC not later than 8 months prior to the proposed date of presentation.

12-4. Approval Authority

The Chief of Staff, Army is the approval authority for the Distinguished U.S. Army Service School Award.

12-5. Presentation

The award will be presented with appropriate ceremony on the anniversary or another important milestone in the school's history as recommended by the commandant of the respective school. The Commander, TRADOC will designate the individual to make the presentation.

12-6. Award Elements

The award elements consist of a citation, suitable for framing, and a plaque. The plaque will be provided by the Commander, TRADOC.

Appendix A References

Section I Required Publications

AR 380-5

Department of the Army Information Security Program (Cited in paras 3-19, 7-17.)

AR 380-67

The Department of the Army Personnel Security Program (Cited in para 4-6.)

AR 600-8-2

Suspension of Favorable Personnel Actions (Flags) (Cited in para 1-17.)

AR 600-8-104

Military Personnel Information Management/Records (Cited in paras 7-8, 7-23, 10-7, 10-14, 10-16.)

AR 600-8-105

Military Orders. (Cited in paras 1-20, 1-27, 1-29, 2-8, 3-19.)

AR 600-37

Unfavorable Information (Cited in para 4-8.)

AR 600-105

Aviation Service of Rated Army Officers (Cited in paras 8-17, 8-18.)

AR 600-106

Flying Status for Non-rated Army Aviation Personnel (Cited in paras 3-16, 8-28.)

AR 601-280

Army Retention Program (Cited in paras 4-6, 4-8, 8-44, 10-19.)

AR 611-75

Management of Army Divers (Cited in para 8-19.)

AR 614-30

Overseas Service. (Cited in para 5-4.)

AR 635-200

Active Duty Enlisted Administrative Separations (Cited in paras 1-35, 4-7, 6-16.)

AR 670-1

Wear and Appearance of Army Uniforms and Insignia (Cited in paras 1-30, 1-41, 2-2, 6-2, 6-8, 6-12, 6-13, 6-19, 6-21, 7-7, 7-12, 7-16, 8-3, 8-8, 8-11, 8-34, 8-47, 8-51, 9-4, 9-25, 9-26.)

AR 672-8

Manufacture, Sale, Wear and Quality Control of Heraldic Items (Cited in para 1-49.)

AR 840-10

Flags, Guidons, Streamers, Tabards, and Automobile and Aircraft Plates (Cited in paras 7-10, 7-18, 7-19, 7-25, 7-26, 7-27.)

AR 870-5

Military History: Responsibilities, Policies and Procedures (Cited in para 7-5.)

DA Pam 672-1

Unit Citation and Campaign Participation Credit Register (Cited in paras 5-10, 7-8, 9-4.)

DA Pam 672-3

Unit Citation and Campaign Participation Credit Register (Cited in paras 7-8, 9-4, 9-20.)

FM 3-21.5

Drill and Ceremonies (Cited in paras 2-4, 1-32, 7-18, 7-19, 7-27, 7-28, 7-29.)

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. United States Codes (USC) are available at <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/uscode>. Executive Orders are available at <http://www.archives.gov/federal-register/executive-orders>. Public laws are available at <http://thomas.loc.gov/bss>.

AR 15-6

Procedures for Investigating Officers and Boards of Officers

AR 56-9

Watercraft

AR 1-100

Gifts and Donations

AR 25-400-2

The Army Records Information and Management System (ARIMS)

AR 60-20

Army and Air Force Exchange Service Operating Policies

AR 135-180

Qualifying Service for Retired Pay Nonregular Service

AR 215-1

Military Morale, Welfare, and Recreation Programs and Nonappropriated Fund Instrumentalities

AR 350-1

Army Training and Leader Development

AR 600-8-1

Army Casualty 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 Transfer and Discharges

AR 600-9

The Army Weight Control 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 600–8–14

Identification Cards for Members of the Uniformed Services, their Eligible Family Members, and other Eligible Personnel

AR 635–5

Separation Documents

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

DA Pam 25–30

Consolidated Index of Army Publications and Blank Forms

DA Pam 351–4

The Defense Institute of Security Assistance Management

DOD Manual 1348.33–M

Manual of Military Decorations and Awards

DOD Regulation 4515.13–R

Department of Defense Air Transportation Eligibility Regulation

10 USC

Armed Forces

32 USC

National Guard

5 USC 7342

Receipt and Disposition of Foreign Gifts and Decorations

10 USC 101

Definitions

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 of 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 3991

Computation of Retired Pay

38 USC 1560

Medal of Honor Roll: Persons Eligible

38 USC 1562

Special Provisions Relating to Pension

10 USC 1133

Bronze star: Limitation to Members Receiving Imminent Danger Pay

10 USC 101(22)

Definitions

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 12301(a)

Integrity and Efficiency in Federal Programs

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 712

Active Duty for Emergency Augmentation of Regular Forces

EO 1944

Inspection of Income, Excess-Profits, Declared Value Excess-Profits, and Capital Stock Tax Returns by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities

EO 8808

American Defense Service Medal

EO 9158

Air Medal

EO 9242-A

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 9265

American, European-African-Middle Eastern and Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medals

EO 9323

Establishing the Good Conduct Medal

EO 9365

Women's Army Corps Service Medal

EO 9419

Bronze Star Medal

EO 9706

Establishing the American, European-African-Middle Eastern and Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medals

EO 10163

The Armed Forces Reserve Medal

EO 10179

Establishing the Korean Service Medal

EO 10444

Establishing the Good Conduct Medal

EO 10439

Establishing the Armed Forces Reserve Medal

EO 10600

Legion of Merit

EO 10879

Establishing the Presidential Service Certificate and the Presidential Service Badge

EO 11265

Commercial Expendable Launch Vehicle Activities

EO 11407

Establishing the Presidential Service Certificate and the Presidential Service Badge

EO 11448

Meritorious Service Medal

EO 11545

Establishing the Defense Distinguished Service Medal

EO 11904

Establishing the Defense Superior Service Medal

EO 11926

The Vice Presidential Service Badge

EO 12019

Establishing the Defense Meritorious Service Medal

EO 12464

Award of the Purple Heart

EO 12790

Amending the Order Establishing the Southwest Asia Service Medal

EO 12793

Continuing the Presidential Service Certificate and the Presidential Service Badge

EO 13363

Establishing the Afghanistan and Iraq Campaign Medals

EO 13013

The Armed Forces Reserve Medal

EO 13154

Establishing the Armed Forces Expeditionary 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 Expeditionary Medal

P.L. 86–600

Establishing the Antarctica Service Medal

P.L. 99–145

DOD Authorization Act of 1986/

P.L. 100–48

The New G.I. Bill Continuation Act

P.L. 103–60

National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 1994

P.L. 104–106

National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 1996

P.L. 105–85

National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 1998.

P.L. 107–314

To authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2003 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes.

P.L. 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.

P.L. 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>.)

Section III**Prescribed Forms**

Unless otherwise indicated, DA forms are available on the APD Web site (<http://www.apd.army.mil>); DD forms are available on the OSD Web site (<http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/infomgt/forms/formsprogram.htm>); Standard Forms (SF) and Optional Forms (OF) are available on the GSA Web site (<http://www.gsa.gov>).

DA Form 638

Recommendation for Award (Cited in paras 3–18, 3–19, 3–20, 3–21.)

DA Form 1306

Statement of Jump and Loading Manifest (Prescribed in para 8–11.)

DA Form 1307

Individual Jump Record

DA Form 1577

Authorization for Issuance of Awards (Prescribed in para 1–45.)

DA Form 4950

Good Conduct Medal Certificate (Prescribed in para 4–10.)

DA Form 7594

Unit Award Recommendation (Prescribed in para 7–17.)

Section IV

Referenced Forms

DA Form 2–1

Personnel Qualification Record-Part II

DA Form 348

Equipment Operator's Qualification Record (Except Aircraft)

DA Form 705

Army Physical Fitness Test Scorecard

DA Form 1563

Certification of Honorable Service (Stocked and issued by CDR, USAHRC, DAPC-PDC-ML, 200 Stovall Street, Alexandria, VA 22331.)

DA Form 2339

Application for Voluntary Retirement

DA Form 2442

Certificate of Achievement (Normal form supply channels.)

DA Form 3891

Certificate of Appreciation (Normal form supply channels.)

DA Form 3891–1

Certificate of Appreciation (for Husbands of Retiring U.S. Army personnel. (Normal form supply channels.)

DA Form 3931

Certificate of Appreciation (for Active Reserve Service). (Normal form supply channels.)

DA Form 4187

Personnel Action

DA Form 4980–1

Medal of Honor Certificate (Stocked and issued by CDR, USAHRC, DAPC-PDC-ML, 200 Stovall Street, Alexandria, VA 22331.)

DA Form 4980–2

Distinguished Service Cross Medal Certificate (Normal form supply channels.)

DA Form 4980–3

Distinguished Service Medal Certificate (Normal form supply channels.)

DA Form 4980-4

Silver Star Medal Certificate (Normal form supply channels.)

DA Form 4980-5

Bronze Star Medal Certificate (Normal form supply channels.)

DA Form 4980-6

Soldier's Medal Certificate (Normal form supply channels.)

DA Form 4980-7

Distinguished Flying Cross Certificate (Heroism) (Normal form supply channels.)

DA Form 4980-8

Distinguished Flying Cross Certificate (Achievement) (Normal form supply channels.)

DA Form 4980-9

Air Medal Certificate (Normal form supply channels.)

DA Form 4980-10

Purple Heart Medal Certificate (Normal form supply channels.)

DA Form 4980-11

Legion of Merit Certificate (Normal form supply channels.)

DA Form 4980-12

Meritorious Service Medal Certificate (Normal form supply channels.)

DA Form 4980-13

Presidential Unit Citation Certificate (Normal form supply channels.)

DA Form 4980-14

Army Commendation Medal Certificate (Normal form supply channels.)

DA Form 4980-15 (obsolete)

Certificate of Appreciation for Reserve Recruiting. (Normal form supply channels.)

DA Form 4980-16

Valorous Unit Award Certificate (Normal form supply channels.)

DA Form 4980-17

Meritorious Unit Commendation Certificate (Normal form supply channels.)

DA Form 4980-18

Army Achievement Medal Certificate (Normal form supply channels.)

DA Form 4980-19

Army Superior Unit Award Certificate (Normal form supply channels.)

DA Form 5332

Certificate of Appreciation (for Wives of Retiring Active Army Reserve Personnel) (Normal form supply channels.)

DA Form 5332-1

Certificate of Appreciation (for Husbands of Retiring Active Army Reserve Personnel) (Normal form supply channels.)

DA Form 5612

Certificate of Appreciation for Army Spouse (of Re-enlistees) (Normal form supply channels.)

DA Form 7347

Career Counselor Badge Certificate (Normal form supply channels.)

DA Form 7550

Award Citation Certificate (Normal form supply channels.)

DD Form 2

United States Uniformed Services Identification Card (Retired) (Normal form supply channels.)

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 1369

Application for Enrollment on the Medal of Honor Roll and for the Pension (Normal form supply channels.)

DD Form 1370A

Certificate of Enrollment on the Medal of Honor Roll (Stocked and issued by CDR, USAHRC, DAPC-PDC-ML, 200 Stovall Street, Alexandria, VA 22331.)

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U.S. Government Motor Vehicles Operator's Identification Card

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 streamers are shown in table B-1.

Table B-1
Campaigns, Service Requirements, and Inscriptions Prescribed for Streamers

Campaigns (1)	Inclusive dates (2)	Campaign streamer inscription (3)
	Revolutionary War	
Lexington	19 April 1775	LEXINGTON 1775
Ticonderoga	10 May 1775	TICONDEROGA 1775
Boston	17 June 1775 – 17 March 1776	BOSTON 1775 – 1776
Quebec	28 August 1775 – 3 July 1776	QUEBEC 1775, 1776
Charleston	28 – 29 June 1776 and 29 March – 12 May 1780	CHARLESTON 1776, 1780
Long Island	26 – 29 August 1776	LONG ISLAND 1776
Trenton	26 December 1776	TRENTON 1776
Princeton	3 January 1777	PRINCETON 1777
Saratoga	2 July – 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 – 10 October 1779	SAVANNAH 1778; 1779
Cowpens	17 January 1781	COWPENS 1781
Gilford Court	15 March 1781	GILFORD COURT HOUSE 1781

Table B-1
Campaigns, Service Requirements, and Inscriptions Prescribed for Streamers—Continued

Yorktown	28 September – 19 October 1781	YORKTOWN 1781
	<i>War service streamer requirement: unit must have been part of the Revolutionary Land forces between 19 April 1775 and 19 April 1783.</i>	
Campaigns (1)	Inclusive dates (2)	Campaign streamer inscription (3)
	War of 1812	
Canada	18 June 1812 – 17 February 1815	CANADA 1812 – 1815
Chippewa	5 July 1814	CHIPPEWA 1814
Lundy's Lane	25 July 1814	LUNDY'S LANE 1814
Bladensburg	17 – 29 August 1814	BLADENSBURG 1814
McHenry	13 September 1814	MCHENRY 1814
New Orleans	23 September 1814 – 8 January 1815	NEW ORLEANS 1814 – 1815
	<i>War service streamer requirement: unit must have been part of the forces of the United States between 18 June 1815 and 17 February 1815.</i>	
Campaigns (1)	Inclusive dates (2)	Campaign streamer inscription (3)
	Mexican War	
Palto Alto	8 May 1846	PALTO ALTO 1846
Resaca de la Palma	9 May 1846	RESACA DE LA PALMA 1846
Monterrey	21 September 1846	MONTEREY 1846
Buena Vista	22 – 23 February 1847	BUENA VISTA 1847
Vera Cruz	9 – 29 March 1847	VERA CRUZ 1847
Cerro Gordo	17 April 1847	CERRO GORDO 1847
Contreras	18 – 20 August 1847	CONTRERAS 1847
Churubusco	20 August 1847	CHURUBUSCO 1847
Molino del Rey	8 September 1847	MOLINA DEL REY 1847
Chapultepec	13 September 1847	CHAPULTEPEC 1847
	<i>War service streamer requirement: unit must have served in the theater or area of operations between 24 April 1846 and 30 May 1848.</i>	
Campaigns (1)	Inclusive dates (2)	Campaign streamer inscription (3)
	Civil War (4)	
Sumter	12 – 13 April 1861	SUMTER 1861
Bull Run	16 – 22 July 1861	BULL RUN 1861 (see note 2).
Henry & Donelson	6 – 16 February 1862	HENRY & DONELSON 1862
Mississippi River	6 February 1862 – 9 July 1863	MISSISSIPPI RIVER 1862 – 1863
Peninsula	17 March – 3 August 1862	PENINSULA 1862
Shiloh	6 – 7 April 1862	SHILOH 1862
Valley	15 May – 17 June 1862	VALLEY 1862
Manassas	7 August – 2 September 1862	MANASSAS 1862 (see note 1).
Antietam	3 – 17 September 1862	ANTIETAM 1862 (see note 1).
Fredericksburg	9 November – 15 December 1862	FREDERICKSBURG 1862

Table B-1
Campaigns, Service Requirements, and Inscriptions Prescribed for Streamers—Continued

Murfreesborough	26 December 1862 – 4 January 1863	MURFREESBOROUGH 1862 – 1863
Chancellorsville	27 April – 6 May 1863	CHANCELLORSVILLE 1863
Gettysburg	29 June – 3 July 1863	GETTYSBURG 1863
Vicksburg	29 March – 4 July 1863	VICKSBURG 1863
Chattanooga	23 – 27 November 1863	CHATTANOOGA 1863
Wilderness	4 – 7 May 1864	WILDERNESS 1864
Atlanta	7 May – 2 September 1864	ATLANTA 1864
Spotsylvania	8 – 21 May 1864	SPOTSYLVANIA 1864
Cold Harbor	22 May – 3 June 1864	COLD HARBOR 1864
Petersburg	4 June 1864 – 2 April 1865	PETERSBURG 1864 – 1865
Shenandoah	7 August – 28 November 1864	SHENANDOAH 1864
Franklin	17 – 30 November 1864	FRANKLIN 1864
Nashville	1 – 16 December 1864	NASHVILLE 1864
Appomattox	3 – 8 April 1865	APPOMATTOX 1865
	<i>War service streamer requirement: unit must have served in the theater or area of operations between 1 April 1861 and 26 May 1865.</i>	
Campaigns (1)	Inclusive dates (2)	Campaign streamer inscription (3)
	Indian Wars	
Miami	January 1790 – August 1795	MIAMI 1790 – 1795
Tippecanoe	21 September – 18 November 1811	TIPPECANOE 1811
Creeks	27 July 1813 – August 1814 February 1836 – July 1837	CREEKS 1813 – 1814
Seminoles	20 November 1817 – 31 October 1818; 28 December 1835 – 14 August 1842; 15 December 1855 – May 1858	SEMINOLES 1817–1818
Black Hawk	26 April – 20 September 1832	BLACK HAWK 1832
Commanches	1867 – 1875	COMMANCHES 1867–1875
Modocs	1872–1873	MODOCS 1872 – 1873
Apaches	1873 and 1885–1886	APACHES 1873, 1885 – 1886
Little Big Horn	1876 – 1877	LITTLE BIG HORN 1876 – 1877
Nez Perces	1877	NEZ PERCES 1877
Bannocks	1878	BANNOCKS 1878
Cheyennes	1878 – 1879	CHEYENNES 1878 – 1879
Utes	September 1879 – November 1880	UTES 1879 – 1880
Pine Ridge	November 1890 – January 1891	PINE RIDGE 1890 – 1891
	<i>War service streamer not authorized.</i>	
Campaigns (1)	Inclusive dates (2)	Campaign streamer inscription (3)
	War of Spain	
Santiago	22 June – 11 July 1898	SANTIAGO 1898
Puerto Rico	25 July – 13 August 1898	PUERTO RICO 1898
Manila	31 July – 13 August 1898	MANILA 1898
	<i>War service streamer not authorized.</i>	

Table B-1
Campaigns, Service Requirements, and Inscriptions Prescribed for Streamers—Continued

Campaigns (1)	Inclusive dates (2)	Campaign streamer inscription (3)
China Relief Expedition		
Tientsin	13 July 1900	TIENTSIN 1900
Yang-tsun	6 August 1900	YANG-TSUN 1900
Peking	14 – 15 August 1900	PEKING 1900
Campaigns (1)	Inclusive dates (2)	Campaign streamer inscription (3)
Philippine Insurrection		
Manila	4 February – 17 March 1899	MANILA 1899
ILOILO	8–12 February 1899	ILOILO 1899
Malolos	24 March –16 August 1899	MALOLOS 1899
Laguna de Bay	8 – 17 April 1899	LAGUNA DE BAY 1899
San Isidro	12 April – 30 May 1899 15 October – 19 November 1899	SAN ISIDRO 1899
Zapote River	13 June 1899	ZAPOTE RIVER 1899
Cavite	7 – 13 October 1899 4 January – 9 February 1900	CAVITE 1899–1900
Tarlac	5 – 20 November 1899	TARLAC 1899
San Fabian	6 – 19 November 1899	SAN FABIAN 1899
Mindanao	4 July 1902 – 31 December 1904; 22 October 1905	MINDANAO 1902 – 1905
Jolo	1 – 24 May 1905; 6 – 8 March 1906; 6 August 1900; and 11 – 15 June 1913	JOLO 1905, 1906, 1913
	<i>War service streamer requirements: unit must have served in the Philippine Islands between 4 February 1899 and 4 July 1902.</i>	
Campaigns (1)	Inclusive dates (2)	Campaign streamer inscription (3)
Mexican Expedition		
Mexico 1916–1917	14 March 1915 – 7 February 1917	MEXICO 1916 – 1917
	<i>War service streamer not authorized.</i>	
Campaigns (1)	Inclusive dates (2)	Campaign streamer inscription (3)
World War I		
Cambrai	20 November – 4 December 1917	CAMBRAI 1917
Somme Defensive	21 March – 6 April 1918	SOMME DEFENSIVE 1918
Lys	9 – 27 April 1918	LYS 1918
Aisne	27 May – 5 June 1918	AISNE 1918
Montdidier-Noyon	9 – 13 June 1918	MONTDIDIER-NOYON 1918
Champagne-Marne	18 July – 6 August 1918	CHAMPAGNE-MARNE 1918
Aisne-Marne	15 – 18 July 1918	AISNE-MARNE 1918
Somme Offensive	8 August –11 November 1918	SOMME OFFENSIVE 1918
Oise - Aisne	18 August – 11 November 1918	OISE - AISNE 1918
Tpres - Lys	19 August – 11 November 1918	TPRES - LYS 1918
St. Mihiel	12 – 15 September 1918	ST. MIHIEL 1918

Table B-1
Campaigns, Service Requirements, and Inscriptions Prescribed for Streamers—Continued

Meuse - Argonne	26 September – 11 November 1918	MEUSE - ARGONNE 1918
Vittoria Veneto	24 October – 4 November 1918	VITTORIA VENETO 1919
	<i>War service streamer requirement: unit must have served in the theater of operations between 6 April 1917 and 11 November 1918.</i>	
Campaigns (1)	Inclusive dates (2)	Campaign streamer inscription (3)
	World War II - American Theater	
Antisubmarine	7 December 1941– 2 September 1945	ANTISUBMARINE 1941 – 1945
Ground Combat	7 December 1941 – 2 September 1945	
Air Combat	7 December 1941 – 2 September 1945	
	<i>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.</i>	
Campaigns (1)	Inclusive dates (2)	Campaign streamer inscription (3)
	World War II - Asiatic- Pacific Theater	
Philippine Islands	7 December 1941 – 10 May 1942	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS 1941 – 1942
Burma	7 December 1941 – 25 May 1942	BURMA 1941 - 1942
Central Pacific	7 December 1941 – 6 December 1943	CENTRAL PACIFIC 1941 – 1943
East Indies	1 January – 22 July 1942	EAST INDIES 1942
India-Burma	2 April 1942–28 January 1945	INDIA–BURMA 1942 – 1945
Air Offensive, Japan	17 April 1942 – 2 September 1945	AIR OFFENSIVE, JAPAN 1942 – 1945
Aleutian Islands	3 June 1942 – 24 August 1943	ALEUTIAN ISLANDS 1942 – 1943
China Defensive	4 July 1942 – 4 May 1945	CHINA DEFENSE 1942 – 1945
Papua	23 July 1942 – 23 January 1943	PAPUA 1942 – 1943
Guadalcanal	7 August 1942 – 21 February 1943	GUADALCANAL 1942 – 1943
New Guinea	24 January 1943 – 31 December 1944	NEW GUINEA 1943–1944
Northern Solomons	22 February 1943 – 21 November 1944	NORTHERN SOLOMONS 1943 – 1944
Eastern Mandates (Air) (Ground)	7 December 1943 – 16 April 1944 31 January – 14 June 1944	EASTERN MANDATES 1944
Bismarck Archipelago	15 December 1943 – 27 November 1944	BISMARCK ARCHIPELAGO 1943 – 1944
Western Pacific (Air) (Ground)	17 April 1944 – 2 September 1945 15 June 1944 – 2 September 1945	WESTERN PACIFIC 1944–1945
Leyte	17 October 1944 – 1 July 1945	LEYTE 1944 – 1945
Luzon	15 December 1944 – 4 July 1945	LUZON 1944 – 1945
Central Burma	29 January – 15 July 1945	CENTRAL BURMA 1945
Southern Philippines	27 February – 4 July 1945	SOUTHERN PHILIPPINES 1945
Ryukyus	26 March – 2 July 1945	RYUKYUS 1945
China Offensive	5 May – 2 September 1945	CHINA OFFENSIVE 1945

Table B-1
Campaigns, Service Requirements, and Inscriptions Prescribed for Streamers—Continued

	<i>War service streamer requirement: unit must have served in theater between 7 December 1941 and 2 September 1945.</i>	
Campaigns (1)	Inclusive dates (2)	Campaign streamer inscription (3)
	World War II—European-African-Middle Eastern Theater	
Egypt - Libya	11 June 1942–12 February 1943	EGYPT–LIBYA 1942 – 1943
Air Offensive, Europe	4 July 1942 – 5 June 1944	AIR OFFENSIVE, EUROPE 1942 – 1943
Algeria-French Morocco	8 – 11 November 1942	ALGERIA–FRENCH MOROCCO 1942
Tunisia (Air) (Ground)	12 November 1942 – 13 May 1943 17 November 1942 – 13 May 1943	TUNISIA 1942 – 1943
Sicily (Air) (Ground)	14 May – 17 August 1943 9 July – 17 August 1943	SICILY 1943
Naples - Foggia (Air) (Ground)	18 August 1943 – 21 January 1944 9 September 1943 – 21 January 1944	NAPLES–FOGGIA 1943 – 1944
Anzio	22 January – 24 May 1944	ANZIO 1944
Rome –Arno	22 January – 9 September 1944	ROME – ARNO 1944
Normandy	6 June – 24 July 1944	NORMANDY 1944
Northern France	25 July – 14 September 1944	NORTHERN FRANCE 1944
Southern France	15 August – 14 September 1944	SOUTHERN FRANCE 1944
Northern Apennines	10 September 1944 – 4 April 1945	NORTHERN APENNINES 1944/1945
Rhineland	15 September 1944 – 21 March 1945	RHINELAND 1944 – 1945
Ardennes-Alsace	18 December 1944 – 25 January 1945	ARDENNES–ALSACE 1944 – 1945
Central Europe	22 March – 11 May 1945	CENTRAL EUROPE 1945
Po Valley	6 April – 8 May 1945	PO VALLEY
	<i>War service streamer requirement: unit must have served in the theater between 7 December 1941 and 2 September 1945.</i>	
Campaigns (1)	Inclusive dates (2)	Campaign streamer inscription (3)
	Korean War	
UN Defensive	27 June – 15 September 1950	UN DEFENSIVE 1950
UN Offensive	16 September – 2 November 1950	UN OFFENSIVE 1950
CCF Intervention	3 November 1950 – 24 January 1951	CCF INTERVENTION 1950 – 1951
First UN Counteroffensive	25 January – 21 April 1951	FIRST UN COUNTEROFFENSIVE 1951
CCF Spring Offensive	22 April – 8 July 1951	CCF SPRING OFFENSIVE 1951
UN Summer-Fall Offensive	9 July – 27 November 1951	UN SUMMER–FALL OFFENSIVE 1951
Second Korean Winter	28 November 1951 – 30 April 1952	SECOND KOREAN WINTER 1951–1952
Korea, Summer-Fall 1952	1 May – 30 November 1952	KOREA SUMMER – FALL 1952
Third Korean Winter	1 December 1952 – 30 April 1953	THIRD KOREAN WINTER 1952 – 1953
Korea, Summer 1953	1 May – 27 July 1953	KOREA SUMMER 1953
	<i>War service streamer not authorized.</i>	

Table B-1
Campaigns, Service Requirements, and Inscriptions Prescribed for Streamers—Continued

Campaigns (1)	Inclusive dates (2)	Campaign streamer inscription (3)
Vietnam Conflict		
Vietnam Advisory Campaign	15 March 1962 – 7 March 1965	VIETNAM ADVISORY 1962 – 1965
Vietnam Defense Campaign	8 March 1965 – 24 December 1965	VIETNAM DEFENSE 1965
Vietnam Counteroffensive	25 December 1965 – 30 June 1966	VIETNAM COUNTEROFFENSIVE 1965 – 1966
Vietnam Counteroffensive, Phase II	1 July 1966 – 31 May 1967	VIETNAM COUNTEROFFENSIVE, PHASE II, 1966 – 1967 (see note 2).
Vietnam Counteroffensive Phase III	1 June 1967 – 29 January 1968	VIETNAM COUNTEROFFENSIVE, PHASE III, 1967 – 1968
Tet Counteroffensive	30 January 1968 – 1 April 1968	TET COUNTEROFFENSIVE 1968
Vietnam Counteroffensive, Phase IV	2 April 1968 – 30 June 1968	VIETNAM COUNTEROFFENSIVE PHASE IV, 1968
Vietnam Counteroffensive Phase V	1 July 1968 – 1 November 1968	VIETNAM COUNTEROFFENSIVE, PHASE V, 1968
Vietnam Counteroffensive Phase VI	2 November 1968 – 22 February 1969	VIETNAM COUNTEROFFENSIVE PHASE VI, 1968 – 1969
Tet 69 Counteroffensive, 1969	23 February 1969 – 8 June 1969	TET 69 COUNTEROFFENSIVE, 1969
Vietnam Summer – Fall 1969	9 June 1969 – 31 October 1969	VIETNAM SUMMER – FALL 1969
Vietnam Winter-Spring 1970	1 November 1969 – 30 April 1970	VIETNAM WINTER – SPRING 1970
Sanctuary Counteroffensive	1 May 1970 – 30 June 1970	SANCTUARY COUNTEROFFENSIVE 1970
Vietnam Counteroffensive Phase VII	1 July 1970 – 30 June 1971	VIETNAM COUNTEROFFENSIVE, PHASE VII, 1970 – 1971
Consolidation I	1 July 1971– 30 November 1971	CONSOLIDATION I 1971
Consolidation II	1 December 1971– 29 March 1972	CONSOLIDATION II 1971 – 1972
VIETNAM CEASE-FIRE	30 March 1972 – 28 January 1973	VIETNAM CEASE-FIRE 1972 – 1973
	<i>War service streamer not authorized.</i>	
Campaigns (1)	Inclusive dates (2)	Campaign streamer inscription (3)
Dominican Republic		
Dominican Republic	28 April 1965 – 21 September 1966	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC 1965 – 1966 (see note 3).
	<i>War service streamer not authorized.</i>	
Campaigns (1)	Inclusive dates (2)	Campaign streamer inscription (3)
Grenada Campaign		
Grenada	23 October – 21 November 1983	GRENADA 1983 (see note 4).
	<i>War service streamer not authorized.</i>	
Campaigns (1)	Inclusive dates (2)	Campaign streamer inscription (3)
Panama Campaign		
Panama	20 December 1989 – 31 January 1990	PANAMA 1989 – 1990 (see note 5).
	<i>War service streamer not authorized.</i>	
Campaigns (1)	Inclusive dates (2)	Campaign streamer inscription (3)

Table B-1
Campaigns, Service Requirements, and Inscriptions Prescribed for Streamers—Continued

	Southwest Asia Conflict	
Defense of Saudi Arabia	2 August 1990 – 16 January 1991	DEFENSE OF SAUDI ARABIA 1990 – 1991
Liberation and Defense of Kuwait	17 January 1991 – 11 April 1991	LIBERATION AND DEFENSE OF KUWAIT 1991
Southwest Asia Cease-Fire	12 April 1991– 30 November 1995	SOUTHWEST ASIA CEASE— FIRE 1991 – 1995
	<i>War service streamer not authorized.</i>	
Campaigns (1)	Inclusive dates (2)	Campaign streamer inscription (3)
	Kosovo Campaign	
Kosovo Air Campaign 1999 (see note 6).	24 March – 10 June 1999	KOSOVO AIR CAMPAIGN 1999
Kosovo Defense Campaign (see note 6).	11 June 1999 to a date to be determined.	
	<i>War service streamer not authorized.</i>	

Notes:

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 7–18d.

² Arrowhead is authorized only for members of the 173d Airborne Brigade who actually participated in a landing in the vicinity of Katum, RVN, between the hours of 0900–0907, 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 Department of the Army General Orders (DAGO) 18, 1979.

³ The Secretary of the Army approved this campaign on 6 January 1992, see DAGO 34, 1992.

⁴ Arrowhead is authorized only for members of the 1st and 3d Battalions, 75th Rangers 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 Battalions, 75th Rangers for participation in combat parachutist jump on 25 October 1983 per Department of the Army General Orders 33, 1984.

⁵ Arrowhead is authorized only for members of the units listed in DAGO 31, 1992, 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 DAGO 31, 1992 for participation in combat parachute jump on 20 December 1989.

⁶ A list of units authorized campaign participation credit for the Kosovo Air Campaign will be announced in a future DAGO. Regarding the Kosovo Defense Campaign, the Deputy Chief of Staff, G–1, granted an exception to policy to allow award of campaign participation credit for the Kosovo Defense Campaign will be announced in a future DAGO.

B–2. Establishing campaign participation credit, campaign streamers and assault landing credit (arrowhead device).

Please see paragraphs 7–18, 7–19, 7–20 and 7–23 for criteria and guidance on establishing campaign participation credit, campaign streamers, war service streamers and assault landing credit.

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 Department of Defense and Department of the Army approved Humanitarian Service Medal operations.

Table C-1

Department of Defense and Department of the Army Approved Humanitarian Service Medal Operations

Operations	Inclusive Dates	Geographical Area
Evacuation of Laos	1 April – 15 August 1975	Laos (see note 1).
New Life/New Arrivals	1 April – 20 December 1975	Guam, Fort Chafee, Arkansas , 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	Idaho.
Bierut Evacuation	20 June –27 July 1976	Lebanon.
Big Thompson Flood Disaster	31 July – 3 August 1976	Colorado.
Bolivia Commercial Air Disaster	13 – 21 October 1976	Bolivia.
Turkey Earthquake Disaster	24 November 1976 – 22 January 1977	Van, Turkey.
Enewetak Radiological Cleanup	24 January 1977 – 15 April 1980	Enewetak, Marwill Islands (see note 2).
SnowGo	30 January – 8 February 1977	Buffalo, NY and 9 western counties in New York.
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	Kentucky, Virginia and West Virginia.
Johnstown Flood Relief	20 July – 16 August 1977	Johnstown, PA.
North Carolina Flood Relief	6 November – 21 December 1977	North, East, & S. of Asheville, NC.
Washington State Flood Relief	2 December 1977 – 31 January 1978	State of Washington.
Snow Blow/Snow Blow II	26 January – 18 February 1978	Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Maine, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, and Connecticut.
Naples Relief	18–21 April 1978	Naples, Italy.
Zaire Airlift	19–27 May 1978	Zaire.
Texas Flood Relief	3 – 15 August 1978	Southwest Texas.
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	Louisiana.
Iran Rescue & Evacuation	8 December 1978 – 20 February 1979	Iran (see note 1).
Illinois Snow Removal	19 – 15 January 1979	Northern Illinois.

Table C-1
Department of Defense and Department of the Army Approved Humanitarian Service Medal Operations—Continued

Mississippi Tornado Flood Relief	8 April – 9 July 1979	Jackson, Mississippi.
Wichita Falls and Vernon, Texas Flood Relief	10 – 21 April 1979	Northwest Texas.
Red River of the North Flood Relief	17 April – 2 May 1979	Minnesota.
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.
Hurricane Frederick Relief	12 September 1979 – 23 February 1980	Alabama.
Gallup Indian Medical Center Relief	3 October 1979 – 15 April 1980	Gallup, New Mexico.
Indochinese Refugee Relief, Thailand Phase	26 October 1979 – 30 April 1980	Thailand.
Majuro Atoll Disaster Relief	27 November 1979 – 8 January 1980	Marwill Islands.
Colombia Earthquake Relief	13 – 30 December 1979	Tumaco, Colombia.
Nicaragua Disaster Relief	17 December 1979 – 10 Mar 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, Liberia)	12 April – 22 May 1980	Liberia.
Costa Rica	21 – 27 April 1980	Costa Rica.
Cuban Refugee Resettlement	27 April 1980 – 1 July 1985	Florida Straits.
Iran Hostage Rescue	24 – 25 April 1980	Iran.
Mount. St. Helens Volcano Relief	18 May 1980 – 1 July 1985	States of Washington (see note 1).
Nebraska Tornado Relief	3 – 18 June 1980	Grand Island, Nebraska.
Haiti Hurricane Relief	6 – 21 August 1980	Haiti.
Mississippi Hurricane Relief	12 – 22 September 1980	Mississippi.
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.
FAA Air Traffic Controller Support	3 August 1981 – 1 July 1983	United States.
San Francisco Bay Area Flood Relief	4 January – 12 March 1982	California.
Air Florida Crash Recovery	13 – 27 January 1982	District of Columbia.
Indiana Flood Relief	19 – 21 March 1982	Fort Wayne, Indiana.
Texas Tornado Disaster Relief	25 – 29 April 1982	Paris, Texas.

Table C-1
Department of Defense and Department of the Army Approved Humanitarian Service Medal Operations—Continued

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	Hawaii (see note 3).
Mississippi River Flood	2 December 1982 – 30 June 1983	Lower Valley Mississippi (AR, IL, KY, LA, MS, MO, and TN).
Illinois Tornado Disaster Relief	2 – 12 December 1982	New Baden, Illinois.
Southeast Missouri Flood Relief	3 – 10 December 1982 and 21 – 22 December 1982	Southeast Missouri.
Yemen, Arab Republic Earthquake Disaster	17 – 29 December 1982	Yemen.
California Flood Relief	24 January – 15 July 1983	California.
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	Utah.
Coalinga Earthquake Relief	2 – 18 May 1983	Coalinga, CA (see note 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 Mar 1984	Pennsylvania, Virginia, & New Jersey.
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	North Carolina.
Wisconsin Tornado Disaster Relief	8 June 1984	Barnveld, Wisconsin.
Eastern Nebraska Flood	13 June – 15 September 1984	Nebraska.
Operation INTENSE LOOK	8 August – 1 October 1984	Suez Canal and Red Sea.
Hurricane Diana Relief Operation	10 September – 8 October 1984	North Carolina.
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, Pennsylvania.
Wyoming Flood Relief Operation	1–5 August 1985	Cheyenne, Wyoming.
Hurricane Elena Relief Operation	29 August – 8 September 1985	Mississippi.
Mexico City Earthquake	19 September – 4 October 1985	Mexico City, Mexico.
Puerto Rico Flood Disaster Relief	6 – 21 October 1985	Puerto Rico.

Table C-1
Department of Defense and Department of the Army Approved Humanitarian Service Medal Operations—Continued

Virginia Flood Relief Operation	4 – 25 November 1985	Virginia.
West Virginia Flood Relief	5 – 28 November 1985	West Virginia.
Colombia Disaster Relief Opn	16 November – 20 December 1985	Colombia.
California Flood Relief Opn	14 February – 6 March 1986	California.
Western Nevada Flood Relief Operation	17 – 21 February 1986	Nevada.
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 Oct 1986	Illinois.
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	See note .
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	Greeland.
Pakistan Ammunition Depot Relief	10 April – 18 May 1988	Pakistan.
South Dakota Forest Fire	26 – 30 July 1988	South Dakota.
Burma Evacuation of U.S. Persons	15 August – 30 September 1988	Burma.
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 Opn	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	Nebraska.
Grosse Tete Tornado Relief Operation	8 – 16 June 1989	Grosse Tete, Louisiana.
Soviet Burn Victims	9 – 23 June 1989	Soviet Union.
United Airlines Flight 232 Crash	19 – 20 July 1989	Sioux City, Iowa.
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 (see note 5).
Evacuation of U.S. Embassy Beirut	6 September 1989	Beirut, Lebanon.

Table C-1
Department of Defense and Department of the Army Approved Humanitarian Service Medal Operations—Continued

Hurricane Hugo	18 September – 31 October 1989	South Carolina, North Carolina, Kentucky, Virgin Islands, and Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.
California Earthquake Relief Operation	17 October – 13 December 1989	San Francisco, CA (see note 7).
Huntsville Tornado Relief Opn	15 – 30 November 1989	Huntsville, Alabama.
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	Alabama.
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 FIREBREAK 1990	9 – 21 August 1990	California and Oregon.
Operation SHARP EDGE	5 – 25 August 1990	Liberia.
Joliet/Will County, Illinois Tornado	28 – 29 August 1990	Joliet/Will County, Illinois.
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 Washington 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 (second increment)	14 June 1991 – 15 April 1992	Northern Iraq and Kuwait.
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 Opn	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 1992 – 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.

Table C-1
Department of Defense and Department of the Army Approved Humanitarian Service Medal Operations—Continued

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.
Hurricane Andrew Disaster Relief Operation	23 August – 10 November 1992 26 August – 8 October 1992	Florida. Louisiana.
Joint Task Force, Marianas	28 August – 19 September 1992	Marianas.
Operation HURRICANE INIKI Response	12 September – 8 November 1992	Hawaii.
Typhoon Omar Recovery Effort	28 August – 19 September 1992	Guam.
Operation PROVIDE HOPE (final increment)	1 October 1992 – 30 April 1993	Russia.
Joint Task Force Provide Relief	18 August – 4 December 1992	Somalia & Kenya.
Joint Task Force Provide Refugee	11 February – 11 March 1993	Kwajalein, Republic of the Marshall Islands.
Operation Ecuador Relief	29 March – May 1993	Ecuador.
Operation Bridge Lift	20 July – 20 August 1993	Kathmandu, Nepal.
Mississippi River Flood Opn	9 July – 20 August 1993	Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Kansas, and South Dakota.
Combined Task Force Provide Comfort (third increment)	16 April 1992 – 31 July 1993	Northern Iraq, Kuwait, & Turkey.
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 1994 – 28 June 1994	Colombia.
Southeast Flood Disaster Relief	7 July 1994 – 19 August 1994 8 – 28 August 1994 8 – 16 July 1994	Georgia. Alabama. Florida.
Joint Task Force SUPPORT HOPE	20 July – 7 October 1994	Rwanda.
Joint Task Force SURINAME	19 August – 31 October 1994	Suriname.
Joint Task Force SAFE HAVEN	26 August 1994 – 3 March 1995	Panama.
Joint Task Force 180, 190, and MNF 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 & Ethiopia	30 May – 30 September 1995	Eritrea & 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 Operation	16 September – 31 October 1995 16 September – 1 October 1995	Virgin Islands. Puerto Rico.

Table C-1
Department of Defense and Department of the Army Approved Humanitarian Service Medal Operations—Continued

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	Alabama & Florida.
Joint Task Force Assured	8 April – 12 August 1996	Liberia.
Wildland Fire Fighting Support Operation	12 August – 11 September 1996	California & Oregon.
Operations Quick Transit I, II, and III	16 September – 15 December 1996	Iraq.
Hurricane Fran Disaster Relief Operation	5 – 13 September 1996	North Carolina.
Joint Task Force Operation PACIFIC HAVEN	15 September 1996 – 30 April 1997	Guam.
Operation PACIFIC BRIDGE	29 September 1996 – 7 April 1997	Koror, Republic of Palau.
Laotian Demining Operation	1 October 1996 – 30 September 1999	Laos.
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	California. Nevada. Idaho.
Snow Blow 1997 Disaster Relief Operation	12 January – 7 February 1997 10 January – 7 February 1997	North Dakota. South Dakota.
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 Opn	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.
Northeastern U.S. Ice Crisis 1998 Disaster Relief Operation	10–30 January 1998 13 – 21 January 1998	New York. Maine.
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.
Evacuation Operations in the Democratic Republic of Congo	8 – 17 August 1998	Republic of Congo.
Joint Task Force-Kenya for Operation Resolute Response	7 – 31 August 1998	Kenya.
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.

Table C-1
Department of Defense and Department of the Army Approved Humanitarian Service Medal Operations—Continued

Central and South Texas Floods	21 October – 13 November 1998	Central & South Texas.
Operation Tempest Guardian (Hurricane Georges)	26 September – 10 October 1998	Mississippi.
Hurricane Mitch Disaster Relief Operation in Central America	28 October 1998 – 30 September 1999	Central America.
Hurricane Georges Disaster Relief	25 September – 1 November 1998	Puerto Rico, Dominican Republic and Haiti.
Clarksville Tornado Relief Operation	17 – 26 January 1999	Clarksville, TN.
Alpine Rescue Operation	24 – 28 February 1999	Paznaun Valley, Austria.
Republic of Yeman Demining	15 March – 30 June 1999	Republic of Yeman.
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 1990	Western Turkey.
Kingdom of Jordan Demining Operation	13 September – 14 December 1999	Kingdom of Jordan.
Hurricane Floyd Disaster Relief	15 September – 9 November 1999	North Carolina.
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.
Western U.S. Wildland Fires	13 July – 24 September 2000	Montana & Idaho.
Kingdom of Jordan Demining Operation	15 June – 15 August 2000	Kingdom of Jordan.
Indian Earthquake Relief Operation	26 January – 19 February 2001	India.
El Salvador Earthquake Relief Operation	14 January – 28 February 2001	El Salvador.
Belize Hurricane Relief Operation	4 – 8 October 2000	Belize.
Djibouti Demining Operation	1 March – 11 May 2001	Djibouti.
Oman Demining Operation	1 March – 10 May 2001	Oman.
Cambodian Demining Operation	1 October 1996 – 30 September 2001	Cambodia.
Egypt Demining Operation	2 June – 9 August 2001	Egypt.
Task Force Avid Recovery	19 February – 15 April 2002	Lagos, Nigeria.
Thailand Demining Operation	1 January 1999 – 30 September 2001	Thailand.
U.S. Support Group East Timor	1 March 2001 – 31 December 2002	East Timor.
La Plata, Maryland Tornado Relief Operation	2 – 12 May 2002	La Plata, MD (see note 9).
Typhoon Chata'an Relief Operation	2 July – 11 October 2002	Micronesia (see note 9).
Operation Autumn Return	22 September – 4 October 2002	Ghana & Cote D'Ivoire, West Africa.
Operation Shepard Sentry	29 October – 3 November 2002	Central African Republic.
Joint Task Force, Liberia	25 July – 15 October 2003	Liberia.
Joint Special Operations Task Force SHINING EXPRESS	7 – 20 June 2003	Monrovia, Liberia.

Table C-1
Department of Defense and Department of the Army Approved Humanitarian Service Medal Operations—Continued

Super Typhoon Pongsona Relief	8 – 31 December 2002	Island of Guam.
Operation Secure Tomorrow	15 March to 25 June 2004	Port-au-Prince, Haiti (see note 9).

Notes:

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 Nuclear Agency (DNA), Washington, DC 20305-1000, for determination. Service members involved in surveys and planning visits on Enetetak Atoll between 1 April 1975 and 23 June 1977, are eligible. These individuals should write to the Director, DNA through channels for confirmation of eligibility.

³ Soldiers assigned to the 25th Infantry Division and other WESTCOM units are not eligible for award of the HSM.

⁴ Awarded only to participating members of the California National Guard and the U.S. Marine Corps.

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, Montana and the airfield in Augusta, Montana; Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming; Montana and Idaho and within ten nautical miles of the Park; Grand Teton National Forest, Wyoming; Boise, Idaho; Great Falls, Idaho; and Bozeman, Montana.

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, Joint Chiefs of Staff.

⁹ The award of the HSM is approved only for those Service Members contained in the by-name listing provided by the Joint Staff. A copy of the by-name listing is maintained by all major Army commands.

¹⁰ The Director, Joint Staff, approved the extension of the termination date for the HSM from "20 February 1999" to "30 September 1999".

¹¹ Unless otherwise noted, determination of eligibility for award of the HSM for operations approved on or after 2 March 1995 has been 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 (06) level commander.

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 06(COL) 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 below.

Table D-1
Foreign Badges

Country	Badge	Notes
Argentina	Argentina Army Parachutist Badge	See note 1.
	Argentina Federal Special Operations Group (of the Argentine Police)	
	Argentina Aviator Badge	
	Argentina Army Commando Badge	
	Argentina Army Mountain Expert Badge	Enlisted only.
	Argentina Observer Crew Wings	
	Argentina Army Pilot Qualification Badge	
	Argentina Army Command and Staff Course Graduation Badge	Officers only.

Table D-1
Foreign Badges—Continued

Australia	Australian Sniper Badge Royal Australian Air Dispatch Wings Royal Australian Parachutist Badge Australian Chief of Defense Force Commendation Badge Australian Army Pilot Badge Australian Army Commando Parachute Badge	See note 1. Officers only, See note 1. General, Commandos, Special Air Service, 3d Battalion.
Austria	Austrian Armed Forces High Alpine Badge Austrian Armed Forces Sports Badge Austrian Parachutist Badge Austrian Aviator Badge Austrian Army Mountain Guide Badge Austrian Pilot Wings Austrian Marksmanship Badge	Seal on certificate must contain the word "Bundesministerium". Bronze, silver, and gold. See note 1—Gold.
Bahrain	Bahrain Parachutist Badge	
Bangladesh	Bangladesh Parachutist Badge	See note 1.
Belarus	Belarusian Parachute Qualification Badge	
Belgium	Belgian Armed Forces Parachutist Badge Belgian Commando Badge Belgian Military Physical Fitness Badge Belgian Military Parachutist A—Award Belgian Military Parachutist B—Award Belgian Military High Altitude Operational Free Fall Award	See note 1. There is no badge.
Benin	Beninois Jump Wings	
Bolivia	Bolivian Army Parachutist Badge Bolivian Jump Master Badge	
Botswana	Botswana Defense Force Parachutist Badge	
Brazil	Brazilian Jungle Fighter Badge Brazilian Parachutist Badge Brazilian Command and General Staff (Eceme) Badge Brazilian Mountaineering Badge	Officers only—must complete two year course. Basic.
Bulgaria	Bulgaria Military Parachutist Badge	
Burma	Myanmar Army Parachutist Insignia	
Canada	Canadian Forces Flying Badge-Pilot	Officers only.
Chile	Chilean Paratrooper Badge Chilean Close Quarters Combat Badge Chilean Carabineros Parachutist Badge	

Table D-1
Foreign Badges—Continued

China	Chinese Parachutist Badge Republic of China Armed Police Command Badge Republic of China Army Emblem	
Colombia	Colombian Army Military Police Badge Category "A" Expert Colombian Command and General Staff College Badge Colombian Parachutist Badge Columbian Military Freefall 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	Basic, Distinguished, and Expert Enlisted only
Costa Rica	Costa Rican Parachutist Badge	Badge being developed, only certificate issued.
Croatia	Croatian Military Parachutist Badge	
Czech Republic	Czech Senior College Breast Badge Czech Parachutist Badge Czech Military Badge of Efficiency	Officers only.
Denmark	Royal Danish Army Patrol Tab Royal Danish Parachutist Badge Royal Danish Marksmanship Badge Danish Contingent March Medal	Bronze, silver, and gold.
Djoutian, Republic of	Djoutian Parachutist Badge	
Dominican Republic	Dominican Air Force Parachute Insignia Dominican Republic Military Instructor's Badge Dominican Republic Casadores Tab	See note 1. See note 1.
Ecuador	Ecuadorian Special Operations Badge Ecuadorian Parachutist Badge Ecuadorian Andinismo Badge	
Egypt	Egyptian Parachutist Badge Egyptian Engineer Badge Egyptian Aviator Wings Badge Egyptian Commando Badge	See note 1. See note 1.

Table D-1
Foreign Badges—Continued

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	Officers 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	Officers only. See note 1. Officers only. Enlisted only. See note 1. See note 1.

Table D-1
Foreign Badges—Continued

Germany	<p>German Air Force Medical School Badge</p> <p>German Air Force Missile Personnel Badge</p> <p>German Armed Forces Anti—Aircraft and Airflight Missile Personnel Professional Qualification Badge</p> <p>German Armed Forces Air Defense Gun Badge</p> <p>German Armed Forces Efficiency Badge</p> <p>German Armed Forces Leadership Badge</p> <p>German Armed Forces Parachutist Badge</p> <p>German Armed Forces Proficiency Badge</p> <p>German Armed Forces Surface-to-Air Missile Allocator Badge</p> <p>German Army Airborne Ranger Patch</p> <p>German Army Marksmanship Badge</p> <p>German Army Reserve Association Badge of Honor in Bronze</p> <p>German Fireman Qualification Badge</p> <p>German Labor Service Commemorative Badge</p> <p>German NBC School Badge</p> <p>German Psychological Defense Personnel Badge</p> <p>German Mountain Achievement Badge</p> <p>German Proficiency Insignia for Missile and Rockets Personnel</p>	<p>See note 1.</p> <p>Bronze, silver, and gold, see note 1.</p> <p>Bronze, silver, and gold. If certificate does not specifically state "FLUGABWEHRRAKETEN UND", it is for airflight missile only.</p> <p>Bronze, silver, and gold.</p> <p>Bronze, silver, and gold.</p> <p>Bronze, silver, and gold.</p> <p>Bronze, silver, and gold.</p> <p>Bronze, silver, and gold.</p> <p>See note 1 (scroll Certificate must indicate authorization to wear).</p> <p>Bronze, silver, and gold.</p> <p>See note 1.</p> <p>Bronze, silver, and gold (see note 1).</p> <p>See note 1.</p> <p>Bronze, silver, and gold.</p> <p>Bronze, silver, and gold.</p> <p>Bronze, silver, and gold.</p> <p>Bronze, silver, and gold.</p>
Country	Badge	Notes

Table D-1
Foreign Badges—Continued

Germany (cont'd)	German Proficiency Insignia for Opinfo	Bronze, silver, and gold.
	German Leading Service Personnel Badge	Bronze, silver, and gold.
	German Barreled Weapons Badge	Bronze, silver, and gold.
	German BGSG Freefall Badge	See note 1.
	German Army Mountain Guide Badge	
	German Activity Badge for Missile and Flying Personnel	Bronze, silver, and gold.
	German Occupational Specialty Badge	Bronze, silver, and gold.
	German Activity Badge for Logistic and Supply Personnel	Bronze.
	German Mountain and Winter Warfare School Certificate	See note 1.
	German Armed Forces Ski Instructor Certificate	See note 1.
	German Sports Badge	Bronze, silver, and gold (see note 1).
	German Artillery Service Badge	
	German Professional Badge for Engineer Diver Skill Badge	Bronze, silver, and gold.
	German Military Police Badge	See note 1.
	German European Medal of Sports	See note 1.
	German International LRRP School Badge	See note 1.
Ghana	Ghanian Parachute Badge	
Great Britain	British Air Dispatch Wings	
	British Army Parachutist Badge	Officer and enlisted personnel designated as official military pilots.
Greece	British Army Air Corps Pilots Wings and Aeronautical Designation of Army Air Corps Pilot Badge	
	Greek Armed Forces High Altitude Low Opening Parachutist Badge	Officers only.
Guatemala	Greek Free Fall Wings	
	Greek Badge of the Higher/Senior War College (Greek CGSC)	
Guatemala	Guatemala Civil Affairs Badge	Officers only.
	Guatemalan Military Aviator Wings	
Honduras	Guatemalan Parachutist Badge	Basic, senior, and master.
	Guatemalan Armed Forces Advanced Course Identification Badge	Officers only.
Honduras	Honduran Military Airborne Badge	
	Honduran Special Operations Course Badge	
Hungary	Honduran Expert Infantry Badge	
	Honduran Parachute Badge	
Hungary	Honduran Jumpmaster Parachute Badge	
	Hungarian Service Medal	First, second, and third class.
India	Indian Airborne Wings	

Table D-1
Foreign Badges—Continued

Indonesia	Indonesian Basic Parachutist Badge Indonesian Aviation Wings Indonesian Army Aviation Service Mechanic's Badge	
Ireland	Irish Defense Forces Parachute Wings	
Israel	Israeli Air Defense Tactical Operations Badge	Officers only.
Italy	Italian Army War School Senior Staff Course Badge Italian Parachutist Badge	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	Personnel must complete the Jordanian Ranger/Commando Course (see note 1.)
Kazakstan	Republic of Kazakhstan Parachutist Badge	Must make three parachute jumps.
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 Republic of Korea Army HALO Badge	See note 1. Not authorized for permanent wear (see note 1). See note 1. See note 1. See note 1. See note 1. See note 1. See note 1.
Kyrgyzstan	Kyrgyzstan Expert Parachutist Wings	
Latvia	Latvia Badge of Parachutist	Bronze, silver and gold.
Lithuania	Lithuanian Military Parachutist Badge	
Macedonia	Macedonian Military Parachutist Badge	
Malawi	Malawi Parachutist Jump Wings	
Malaysia	Malaysian Diver Badge Malaysian Parachutist Badge	Freefall, Static & Senior.
Mali	Mali Parachuting Brevet Insignia	Must complete 7 jumps.
Mauritania	Mauritania Parachutist Qualified Badge Mauritania Freefall Qualification Badge	
Mexico	Mexican Superior War College Badge	Officers only.

Table D-1
Foreign Badges—Continued

Morocco	Moroccan Parachutist Badge Moroccan Division Staff Officer's Badge	Officers only.
Nepal	Nepal Para Basic Jump Wings	
Netherlands	Royal Netherlands Army Parachute Badge Dutch UZI Machine Gun Badge Royal Netherlands Army/Dutch Military Physical Skill Badge Royal Netherlands Military Aviator Wings Royal Netherlands Shooters Badge First Class I	See note 3. See note 1. Officer aviators only. P=pistol; I=submachine gun; and F=rifle (same as marksmanship badge).
Nigeria	Republic of Nigeria Army Parachutist Badge	Individual must complete the Nigerian Air- borne School to wear, otherwise accept only.
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 Defionso ODA 794 Badge	See note 1. See note 1. See note 1. See note 1. See note 1. See note 1. See note 1.
Philippines	Philippines Parachutist Badge Philippines Honorary Scout Ranger Badge Philippines Army General Staff Course Badge	See note 1. Officers only. Civilians, gesture for local civil- ians in support of Scout Ranger Regiment. Officers 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	See note 1 Instructors wear with gold laurel and the letter M. Non-instructors wear with silver laurel. Bronze, silver, and gold. Officers only.
Qatar	Qatar Parachutist Insignia Badge	
Romania	Romanian National Defense College Insignia Badge Romanian Parachutist Badge	Officers only.

Table D-1
Foreign Badges—Continued

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.
Saudi Arabia	Saudi Arabian Aviator Badge	Aviator officers only.
Senegal	Republic of Senegal Parachutist Badge	
Singapore	Singapore Armed Forces Parachutist Badge Singapore Armed Forces Riggers Parachute Badge	Basic, senior and master.
Spain	Spanish Armed Forces Parachutist Badge Spanish Army General Staff College Badge	Officers only.
Swaziland	Umbutfo Swaziland Defense Force Parachutist Wings	
Thailand	Her Majesty's Queen Sirikit Ammunition Pouch Pin Royal Thai Air Force Skydiver Wing Badge Royal Thai Army Airborne Wings Royal Thai Navy Parachutist Badge Royal Thai Police Parachutist Badge Royal Thai Aviation Badge Royal Thai Army Skydiving Badge Royal Thai Balloon Parachutist Badge Royal Thai Command and General Staff College Badge	See note 1. See note 1. Officers only, see note 1. Must be Special Forces qualified. See note 1. Officers only, must complete 11 months Royal Thai Army Command and General Staff College Course.
Tunisia	Tunisian Parachutist Badge	See note 4.
Turkey	Turkish Parachutist Badge Turkish Marksmanship Badge	See note 2.
Ukraine	Ukrainian Parachutist Badge	
United Arab Emirates	United Arab Emirates Parachutist Badge United Arab Emirates Aviator Wings	Officers only.
Uruguay	Uruguayan Parachutist Badge Uruguayan Command and General Staff College Badge Uruguayan Military Paratrooper Badge	Officers only.
Uzbekistan	Republic of Uzbekistan Paratrooper of the Airborne Forces Badge	

Table D-1
Foreign Badges—Continued

Venezuela	Venezuelan Armored Advance Course Badge	Officers only.
	Venezuelan Command and General Staff College Badge "Star of Carabobo"	Officers only.
	Venezuelan Diver Badge	Basic, senior, and master.
	Venezuelan Free Fall (HALO) Badge	Basic, senior, and master.
	Venezuelan Parachutist Badge	Basic, senior, and master (officer pilots only).
	Venezuelan Pilot's Wings	
	Venezuelan Sniper Badge	Officers only.
	Venezuelan Instructor Badge	
	Venezuelan Instructor of Commando Group Badge	Officers only.
	Venezuelan International "Cazador" Tab	
	Venezuelan Honor & Merit to the Superior School of the Guardia Badge	Officers only.
	Venezuelan Artillery Instructor Badge	
	Venezuelan Army Cavalry Leader's Qualification Badge	
	Venezuelan Army Senior Aviator Badge	
	Venezuelan "Merito Bolivariano" Badge	
	Venezuelan Packaging, Maintenance & Aerial Delivery Instructor Badge	
	Venezuelan Parachutist Support Battalion Merit Badge	
	Venezuelan Merit Badge of Honor	
Yemen	Republic of Yemen Parachute Medal	Must complete 3 jumps.
Yugoslavia	Former Republic of Yugoslavia Special Tasks Parachutist Badge	
Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe Army Parachutist Badge	Officers only.
	Zimbabwe Joint Command and Staff Badge	

Notes:

¹ Honorary. Unless otherwise specified may only be accepted and retained; not allowed for wear on the U.S. Army uniform. Many badges may or may not be authorized for wear and are only honorary. Accompanying documents must be read very carefully.

² Authorized for acceptance only. To wear this badge the Soldier must receive an engraved badge displaying a matching serial number is 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.

D-2. Newly authorized badges

Foreign badges approved since the publication of the regulation will be available to the Army Awards Branch Web site at: <https://www.hrc.army.mil/site/active/tagd/awards/index.htm>.

Appendix E

Foreign Decorations

E-1. Foreign Decorations

Foreign Decorations approved for acceptance and wear are shown in table E-1 below.

Table E-1
Foreign Decorations

Country	Decoration	Notes
Albania	Albanian Golden Eagle Medal	
Argentina	Argentine Merit of Military Fraternity Argentine Superior Meritorious Service Medal Argentine Order of May to Military Excellence Argentine Order of Distinguished Services	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 Greater Silver Award for Merit of the Austrian Republic Austria Order of Merit in Silver Austrian Blood Donation Medal (Silver)	See note 1.
Bahrain	Medal of Bahrain	
Belgium	Belgian Order of Leopold Medal Belgian Order of Leopold II Medal Belgian Order of Crown Medal Belgian Military Cross Belgian Medal of Military Merit	Second Class and First Class.
Bolivia	Bolivian Protector of Liberty Medal, General Jose Miguel Lanz Bolivian Military Merit "Colonel Edvarado Avaroa" Grade of Officer	Officers only.
Brazil	Brazilian Order of Military Merit Medal Brazilian Medal of Tamandare Brazilian Peacemaker Medal	Levels: Gentleman, Officer, Commendable, High Officer, and Great Cross. Officers only.
Cambodia	Cambodian Meritorious Service Medal Cambodian Ambassador's Award	Officers only. See note 1.
Canada	Canadian Commander Land Force Command Commendation Canadian Deputy Chief of the Defense Staff Commendation Canadian Vice Chief of the Defense Staff Commendation	

Table E-1
Foreign Decorations—Continued

Colombia	Colombian Reserve Merit Medal Colombian Order of Military Merit "General Jose Maria Cordoba" Colombian Honor to a Fulfilled Duty Medal Colombian Distinctive Gonzalo Jimenez de Quesda Branch Award Distinctive of the Colombian Military Cadets School "General Jose Maria Cordoba" Award Colombian Medal of Merit of the Military Police Colombian Military Infantry Medal Colombian Cruz De La Fuerza Aerea Al Merito Aeronautico, Gran Cruz Colombian Distinguished Service Medal Colombian Honor Medal for Outstanding Service Colombia Superior War College Medal Colombian Brigadier General Ricardo Cherry Solano Medal Colombian Ministry of National Defense Medal Colombian Noncommissioned Officer School Military "Sargento Incencio Chinca" Medal Colombian San Gabriel Military Communications Medal Colombian Marco Fidel Suarez Medal Distinguished Service Medal of the Military Penal Justice System Colombian Santa Barbara Medal	Officers only. Knight Commander and Officer. Officers only. Officers only. Officers only. Officers only. Officers only. See footnote 1.
Croatia	Order of Croatian Shamrock Croatian Order of Prince Branimir with Ribbon	
Czech	Cross of Merit of the Minister of Defense of the Czech Republic Czech Republic Honorary Commemorative Badge for the 10 th Anniversary of the School and Educational Center of the Ministry of Defense, Komorni Hradek	Class I, II, and III.
Ecuador	Star of the Armed Forces of Ecuador	
Egypt	Egyptian First Degree Order of Merit	
El Salvador	Salvadorian Gold Medal of Merit Salvadorian Medal of Honor to Merit Salvadorian Wounded in Combat Medal	
Equatorial Guinea	Medal of Military Merit	
Finland	Finish Distinguished Military Service Medal	

Table E-1
Foreign Decorations—Continued

France	French National Defense Medal French Commemorative Medal	Bronze, silver & gold.
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 BadenWuerttemberg 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	See note 2. Bronze, silver and gold. See note 1. Bronze, silver and gold (see note 1). See note 1. See note 1. See note 1. See note 1. See note 1.
Great Britain	British Outward Bound Medal	See note 1.
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	1 st and 2d Class.
Haiti	Haitian Army Distinguished Service Medal	
Honduras	Honduran Cross of the Armed Forces Medal Honduran Medal of Merit	1st and 2d class.
Hungary	Order of Merit of the Hungarian Republic Middle Cross with Star Medal Hungarian First Class Honors of Service Award Hungarian Honorary Title for National Defense Medal	Officers only. 1 st and 2d Class.
Indonesia	Indonesia Yuhda Dharma Naraya Award	Officers only.
Ireland	Irish Military Order of the Golden Chain	See note 1.
Italy	Italian Diploma of Merit Medal	See note 1.
Japan	Japanese Order of the Sacred Treasure Medal Japanese Order of the Rising Sun	

Table E-1
Foreign Decorations—Continued

Korea	<p>Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation</p> <p>Republic of Korea Military Merit Medal</p> <p>Republic of Korea Cheonsu National Security Medal</p> <p>Republic of Korea Samil National Security Merit Medal</p> <p>Republic of Korea Letter of Commendation Medal</p> <p>Korean National Police Distinguished Cooperation Medal</p>	<p>See note 1.</p> <p>See note 1.</p> <p>See note 1.</p>
Lithuania	<p>Lithuanian National Defense System Decoration "For Outstanding Achievement"</p> <p>Lithuanian Republic Civil Protection Honor Sign</p>	
Lebanon	<p>Lebanese National Order of the Cedars</p> <p>Lebanese Merit Medal</p> <p>Lebanese War Medal</p> <p>Lebanese Medal for Combat Wounds</p> <p>Lebanese Peace Medal</p>	<p>Knight, Officer, Commander, Superior Officer, and the Higher Sash.</p> <p>1st Degree, 2d Degree, 3d Degree, and 4th Degree (officers only). Officers only.</p> <p>Officers only.</p>
Malaysia	<p>Malaysian Combat Tracking Certificate (no medal)</p> <p>Malaysian Combat Survival Certificate (no medal)</p>	<p>See note 1.</p> <p>See note 1.</p>
Mexico	<p>Mexican Naval Distinction, 3d Class</p> <p>Mexican Order of Military Merit</p> <p>Mexican Meritorious Military Service Second</p>	<p>Officers only.</p> <p>1st Class and 2d Class (officers only). Officers only.</p>
Mongolia	<p>Mongolian Honorable Service Medal</p> <p>Medal of Mongol Fraternity</p>	
Netherlands	<p>Netherlands Medal of Merit in Gold</p> <p>Holland Four Day Event Cross</p> <p>Royal Dutch National Pentathlon Cross</p> <p>Netherlands League for Physical Cultures Medal</p>	 <p>See note 1.</p>
Nicaragua	<p>Order of Nicaraguan Army</p> <p>Nicaraguan Honor to Military Service Medal "Soldier of the Country"</p>	<p>Officers only.</p>
Niger	<p>Order of Merit for Niger</p>	<p>Knights Class, Officers Class, Commanders Class, and Grand Officers Class.</p>
Norway	<p>Norwegian Order of the Merit</p> <p>Norwegian Defense Intelligence Service Medal</p>	<p>Grand Cross, Grand Officer, Commander, Officer and Knight.</p>
Oman	<p>Military Order of Oman</p>	<p>3d Class, 4th Class, 5th Class.</p>
Pakistan	<p>Pakistan Star of Distinction Medal</p> <p>Pakistan Nishan-I-Imtiaz (Military Medal)</p>	<p>Officers only.</p> <p>Officers only.</p>

Table E-1
Foreign Decorations—Continued

Panama	National Decoration of the Order "Vesco Nunez De Balboa" in the Grade of Knight	
Panama	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	Officers only. Officers only.
Peru	Peruvian Military Merit Cross	
Philippines	Philippine Outstanding Achievement Medal Philippine Military Civil 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 Panama NG Pilipino Presidential Award	Chief Commander, Commander, Officer, and Legionnaire. See note 1.
Poland	Polish Guardian of Places of National Memory Medal Polish Gold Medal of the Polish Armed Forces	See note 1.
Portugal	Portugal Order of Military Merit The Dom Afonso Henriques Medal – Founder of the Army	Grand Cross, First Class, Second Class, Third Class, and Fourth Class.
Russia	Russian Order of Friendship Russian Soldier International Medal Russian Military Cooperation Medal	See note 1
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	
Slovak	The Peacekeeping Medal of the Slovak Republic	
Slovenske	Silver Medal of the Slovenian Army Gold Medal of the Slovenian Army	

Table E-1
Foreign Decorations—Continued

Spain	Sacred Military Order of Saint George Spanish Cross of the Order of Military First Class with White Tab	Knights and Dames, Knights and Dames Grand Cross, and Knights of Office. 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	Gold and Silver. Gold and Silver. Officers only.
Ukraine	Ukrainian Outstanding Soldier of the Soviet Union Award Ukrainian Soldier Second Class Award	See note 1. See note 1.
United Arab Emirates	United Arab Emirates Super Service Medal	
Uruguay	Uruguayan Medal of Military Merit	
Vatican	Order of St. Gregory The Great	See footnote 1. Commander with star, Commander, and Knight.
Venezuela	Venezuela Army Armor School's Meritorious Service Venezuela Naval Medal Venezuela Merit to the Service Bar Venezuela Meritorious Service Medal Venezuela Merit Badge of Honor Medal Venezuela Army Achievement Medal	

Table E-1
Foreign Decorations—Continued

Vietnam	Vietnamese National Order Medal	Grand Cross, Grand Officer, Commander, Officer, Knight. Enlisted only. Bronze, Silver, Gold, Palm.
	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	

Notes:

¹ Honorary. Unless otherwise specified, only may be accepted and retained; not allowed for wear of 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.

E-2. Newly authorized decorations

Foreign decorations approved since the publication of the regulation will be available to the Army Awards Branch Web site at: <https://www.hrc.army.mil/site/active/tagd/awards/index.htm>

Glossary

Section I Abbreviations

AAM

Army Achievement Medal

ADL

active duty list

ADT

active duty for training

AFEM

Armed Force Expeditionary Medal

AFSM

Armed Forces Service Medal

AFRM

Armed Forces Reserve Medal

AGCM

Army Good Conduct Medal

AGR

active guard reserve

AKO

Army Knowledge Online

AMEDD

Army Medical Department

ANCOC

Advanced Noncommissioned Officers' Course

ARCAM

Army Reserve Components Achievement Medal

ARCOM

Army Commendation Medal

ARCOM

Army Reserve Command

ARCOTR

Army Reserve Component Overseas Training Ribbon

ARNG

Army National Guard

ARNGUS

Army National Guard of the United States

AR-PERSCOM

Army Reserve Personnel Command

ASR

Army Service Ribbon

ASUA

Army Superior Unit Award

AT

annual training

AUS

Army of the United States

AWOL

absent without leave

BNCOC

basic noncommissioned officers course

CENTCOM

U.S. Central Command

CG

commanding general

CIB

Combat Infantryman's Badge

CMB

Combat Medical Badge

CMF

career management field

CMH

Center of Military History

CMAOC

Casualty and Mortuary Affairs Operations Center

CONUS

continental United States

CONUSA

numbered armies in the continental United States

CSA

Chief of Staff, U.S. Army

DA

Department of the Army

DAGO

Department of the Army General Order

DAI

Director of Army Instruction

DCSPER

Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel

DMZ

demilitarized zone

DOD

Department of Defense

DODPM

Department of Defense Military Pay and Allowances Entitlements Manual

DSM

Distinguished Service Medal

EIB

expert infantryman badge

eMILPO

electronic military personnel office

EOD

explosive ordnance disposal

ETS

expiration term of service

FM

field manual

FORSCOM

United States Forces Command

FPM

Federal Personnel Manual

FTUS

full time unit support

GOCOM

General Officer Command

GWOT

global war on terrorism

GWOTEM

Global War on Terrorism Expeditionary Medal

GWOTSM

Global War on Terrorism Service Medal

HQDA

Headquarters, Department of the Army

HRC

Human Resources Command

HSM

Humanitarian Service Medal

IMA

individual mobilization augmentee

IMA

Installation Management Agency

JCS

Joint Chiefs of Staff

JROTC

Junior Reserve Officer Training Corps

KATUSA

Korean Augmentation to United States Army

KDSM

Korea Defense Service Medal

KSM

Korean Service Medal

MIA

missing in action

MOS

military occupational specialty

MPRJ

military personnel records jacket

MSM

Meritorious Service Medal

MTOE

modification table of organization and equipment

MUC

Meritorious Unit Commendation

NATO

North Atlantic Treaty Organization

NCO

noncommissioned officer

NCOES

Noncommissioned Officer Education System

NDSM

National Defense Service Medal

NGB

National Guard Bureau

NGR

National Guard regulation

OCAR

Office of the Chief, Army Reserve

OMPF

official military personnel file

OSD

Office of the Secretary of Defense

OSR

Overseas Service Ribbon

PAS

personnel automation section

PCS

permanent change of station personnel automation section

PL

public law

PM

product manager

PMOS

primary military occupational specialty

PNCOC

Primary Noncommissioned Officer Course

POW

prisoner of war

PSC

Personnel Service Company

PUC

Presidential Unit Citation

REFRAD

release from active duty

ROTC

Reserve Officers' Training Corps

RSC

regional support command

SA

Secretary of the Army

SF

Special Forces

SAI

Senior Army Instructor

SQI

special qualifications identifiers

SSI

specialty skill identifier

SSN

social security number

TDA

tables of distribution and allowances

TDY

temporary duty

TOE

tables of organization and equipment

TOFDC

total operational flying duty credit

TPU

troop program unit

TRADOC

U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command

UCMJ

Uniform Code of Military Justice

UIC

unit identification code

USAEREC

U.S. Army Enlisted Records and Evaluation Center

USAHRC

U.S. Army Human Resources Command

USAIC

U.S. Army Infantry Center

USAR

U.S. Army Reserve

USAREC

U.S. Army Recruiting Command

USASMA

U.S. Army Sergeants Major Academy

USC

United States Code

USN

U.S. Navy

USAF

U.S. Air Force

USMC

U.S. Marine Corps

VSM

Vietnam Service Medal

WLC

Warrior Leader Course

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 Federal military service

The term “active Federal military service” means all periods of active duty, AGR service and, except for service creditable for the Armed Forces Reserve Medal, excludes periods of ADT and full-time training duty (FTTD). Service as a cadet at the United States Military Academy is considered to be active duty for the purposes of military awards and decorations.

Active Guard Reserve

Army National Guard of the U.S. (ARNGUS) and U.S. Army Reserve (USAR) personnel serving on active duty (AD) under Title 10, United States Code and Army National Guard personnel serving on full-time National Guard duty (FTNGD) under Title 32, United States Code. These personnel are on FTNGD or AD (other than training) for 180 days or more for the purpose of organizing, administering, recruiting, instructing, or training the reserve components 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 air space 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 adjectival term 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, SSN, 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.

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.

Decoration

Distinctively designed mark of honor denoting heroism or meritorious/outstanding service/achievement for individuals and units.

a. Individual U.S. Army decorations are the Medal of Honor, Distinguished Service Cross, Distinguished Service Medal, Silver Star, Legion of Merit, Distinguished Flying Cross, Soldier’s Medal, Bronze Star Medal, Purple Heart, Meritorious Service Medal, Air Medal, Army Commendation Medal, and the Army Achievement Medal.

b. U.S. unit decorations are the Presidential Unit Citation, Valorous Unit Award, Meritorious Unit Commendation, and Army Superior Unit Award.

Direct participation

“Hands-on” activity at the site, or sites, 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 area of eligibility by ground units, ships, and aircraft provided in involves actually entering the designated area of eligibility. This includes units, ships, and aircraft providing logistic, patrol, guard, reconnaissance, or other military support within the designate area of eligibility.

Distinguished himself or herself by

A person to have distinguished himself or herself must, by praiseworthy accomplishment, be 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.

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 Distinguished Service Cross.

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.

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 Medal of Honor.

Gallantry in action

Spirited and conspicuous acts of heroism and courage. Minimum level of valorous performance in combat consistent with a recommendation for the Silver Star.

Heroism

Extreme courage demonstrated in attaining a noble end. Varying levels of documented heroic actions are necessary to substantiate recommendations for the Bronze Star Medal with “V,” Air Medal with “V,” and the Army Commendation Medal with “V.” 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.

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, Good Conduct Medal, and service medals. Also refers to the distinctive physical device made of metal and ribbon, which constitutes the tangible evidence of an award.

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 which is 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.

Military merit

Demonstrated conduct or character deserving of recognition.

Officer

Except where expressly indicated otherwise, the word 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 on 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

Peace criteria is defined as follows:

- a. 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. 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.

Primary next of kin

Primary next of kin are, in order of precedence, surviving spouse, eldest child, father or mother, eldest brother or sister, or eldest grandchild.

Reserve components of the Army

The Army National Guard of the United States and the U.S. Army Reserve.

Significant activity

A United States 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.

Valor

Heroism performed under combat conditions.

Wartime criteria

Wartime criteria is defined as follows:

- a. a.* A period of formally declared war and for 1 year after the cessation of hostilities.
- b. 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.

Section III

Special Abbreviations and Terms

APFT

Army Physical Fitness Test

ARPERCEN

U.S. Army Reserve Personnel Center

C&S

command and staff

DA Bull

Department of the Army bulletin

ENRC

Enlisted records clerk

FAR

Forces Armee du Royaume

KLB

Katusa Lapel Button

KLM

Kuwait Liberation Medal

NPDR

NCO Professional Development Ribbon

OR

officer records

PAB

Personnel Actions Branch

PPA

personnel plans and actions

PS

personnel support

RCC

recruiting commander course

RD

research and development

SAC

senior Army commander

USAID

U.S. Agency for International Development

USAJFKSWA

U.S. Army John F. Kennedy Special Warfare Center

WD

War Department

WD Bull

War Department Bulletin

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