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***Army Regulation 600–8–22**

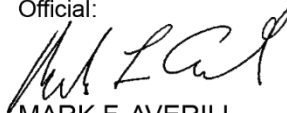
Effective 19 February 2024

Personnel—General Military Awards

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

RANDY A. GEORGE
General, United States Army
Chief of Staff

Official:


MARK F. AVERILL
Administrative Assistant to the
Secretary of the Army

History. This publication is a major revision. The portions affected by this major revision are listed in the summary of change.

Authorities. This section contains no entries.

Applicability. This regulation applies to the Regular Army, the Army National Guard/Army National Guard of the United States, and the U.S. Army Reserve, unless otherwise stated.

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 requirements.

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

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

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

*This regulation supersedes AR 600–8–22, dated 5 March 2019, and rescinds AD 2021–11, dated 15 April 2021, and AD 2021–20, dated 21 May 2021.

SUMMARY of CHANGE

AR 600–8–22
Military Awards

This major revision, dated 19 January 2024—

- Updates policy for requesting reconsideration or appeal of previous award recommendations (para 1–16).
- Incorporates Army Directive 2022–05 (Army Combat Fitness Test) and adds Headquarters, Department of the Army-initiated flags as eligible for waiver approval for retirement or length of service awards (para 1–17c).
- Clarifies justification for retirement awards (para 1–23).
- Updates eligible classes of primary next of kin for posthumous awards and updates policy on replacement and duplicate issue of medals (paras 1–24d and 1–24e).
- Clarifies restrictions on recommending Army awards for personnel of other Services (para 1–37).
- Supersedes and incorporates Army Directive 2021–11 (Delegation of Authority to Approve Army Decorations for Foreign Military Personnel) (para 1–38).
- Updates Medal of Honor entitlements (para 1–39).
- Updates replacement medal policy (para 1–41).
- Adds valor award notification requirements (para 1–44).
- Updates campaign, expeditionary, and service medals policy (chap 2).
- Updates Purple Heart policy and clarifies distinction between reconsideration and retroactive requests for award of the Purple Heart (para 2–7).
- Clarifies eligibility for award of the Global War on Terrorism Service Medal (para 2–20).
- Updates Military Outstanding Volunteer Service Medal policy (paras 2–24c and 2–24g).
- Incorporates Army Directive 2023–01 (Army Recruiting Ribbon Program) (para 2–25).
- Adds 10-year device to Armed Forces Reserve Medal (para 2–26).
- Adds Atomic Veterans Commemorative Service Medal and Atomic Veterans Service Certificate (paras 2–35 and 2–36).
- Updates individual awards and authorized uses (table 3–1).
- Clarifies recommender eligibility (para 3–5).

- Updates peacetime award approval authority in accordance with DoDM 1348.33 (para 3–6).
- Updates Silver Star requirements and clarifies Legion of Merit approval authority (paras 3–12 and 3–13*b*).
- Clarifies Bronze Star Medal and Air Medal downgrade restrictions (paras 3–16 and 3–18).
- Updates Department of Defense Valor Award goals to include noncombat heroism awards (para 3–21/).
- Clarifies intent of the Army Good Conduct Medal and updates Army Good Conduct Medal qualifying service (paras 4–1 and 4–5*c*).
- Clarifies Army Reserve Components Overseas Training Ribbon eligibility (paras 5–3*b* and 5–3*d*).
- Expands Overseas Service Ribbon eligibility (para 5–4*g*).
- Updates policy for the Army Astronaut device and Gold Star Lapel Button (paras 6–14 and 6–20).
- Clarifies approval authority for campaign medals and phases (chap 7).
- Implements Public Law 116–283, William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021, Section 370 by adding policy on revocation and disposition of streamers and awards that honor or commemorate Confederate military service and associated flags, guidons, and awards rendered obsolete by the statute (paras 7–11 and 11–5).
- Rescinds Glider Badge, Nuclear Reactor Operator badges, United States Army Reserve Recruiter Identification Badge, and Physical Fitness Badge (chap 8).
- Clarifies eligibility for the Combat Action Badge, Aviation Badge, and Explosive Ordnance Disposal badges (paras 8–8*d*, 8–14, and 8–15).
- Adds Expert Soldier Badge (para 8–11).
- Updates criteria for award of the Army Instructor Badges (para 8–24).
- Adds Master Gunner Identification Badge, National Guard Bureau Identification Badge, and Inspector General Identification Badge (paras 8–35, 8–38, and 8–39).
- Clarifies eligibility for the Special Forces Tab (para 8–42).
- Adds requirement for Servicemembers to obtain permission for acceptance and wear of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Meritorious Service Medal (para 9–12*c*).
- Updates eligibility for Multinational Force and Observers Medal (para 9–13*a*).
- Supersedes and incorporates Army Directive 2021–20 (Eligibility Requirements for Accepting and Wearing Foreign Badges) (paras 9–26 and 9–27).
- Rescinds accolade (chap 10).
- Adds Military Working Dog Handler Certificate of Commendation (para 10–9).

- Updates processes for awards and decorations (apps B through I).
- Implements use of Integrated Personnel and Pay System-Army for the awards process (throughout).
- Incorporates Army Directive 2022-08 (U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Division Roles and Responsibilities) (throughout).
- Updates references, addresses, websites, and terms (throughout).

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Glossary of Terms

Chapter 1

Introduction

Section I

Overview

1–1. Purpose

This regulation implements a part of the Army Awards Program. It prescribes Department of the Army (DA) policy, criteria, and procedures for individual and unit military awards and foreign decorations and badges. AR 672–20 prescribes Army policy governing incentive awards, honorary awards and devices, awards from non-Federal organizations, and medals for public service. The goal of the 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, forms, and explanation of abbreviations

See appendix A. The abbreviations, brevity codes, and acronyms (ABCAs) used in this electronic publication are defined when you hover over them. All ABCAs are listed in the ABCA database located at <https://armypubs.army.mil/abca/>.

1–3. Associated publications

This section contains no entries.

1–4. Responsibilities

See section II of this chapter.

1–5. Records management (recordkeeping) requirements

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

Section II

Responsibilities

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

The ASA (M&RA) will—

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

1–7. Deputy Chief of Staff, G–1

The DCS, G–1 will—

- a. Plan and manage the execution of the Military Awards Program.
- b. Assist the ASA (M&RA) in developing policy, procedures, and standards governing decorations, awards, and honors. The DCS, G–1 may make exceptions to this regulation and further delegate authority to make exceptions in writing, to a division chief within the proponent agency or its direct reporting unit (DRU) or field operating agency, in the grade of colonel (COL) or the civilian equivalent.
- c. Ensure the Commanding General (CG), U.S. Army Human Resources Command (HRC) will—
 - (1) Act on behalf of the DCS, G–1 when so delegated and directed.
 - (2) Conduct and supervise all military awards functions prescribed in this regulation.
 - (3) Ensure the Chief, Awards and Decorations Branch (ADB), HRC—

- (a) Manages the execution of the Military Awards Program.
- (b) As necessary, provides interpretations and answers questions regarding established policy, procedures, and standards for matters concerning decorations, awards, and honors and may submit formal requests to the DCS, G-1 or designee for exceptions to this regulation.
- (c) Administers staffing actions for consideration of the Secretary of the Army (SECARMY) or designee on wartime and peacetime Army awards delegations and policy.
- (d) Ensures that military awards boards are properly conducted and executed in accordance with the SECARMY's Board Charter as it pertains to the Army Decorations Board, Senior Army Decorations Board, and the Army Unit Decorations Board.
- (e) Serves as the Army's central processing center for military awards with delegated decision authority for awarding the Purple Heart (PH), Army Good Conduct Medal (AGCM), Army Commendation Medal (ARCOM), Army Achievement Medal (AAM), and combat and specialty badges.
- (f) Executes the Cold War Recognition System.
- (g) Serves as the orders issuing authority for awards processed at the Headquarters, Department of the Army (HQDA) level.
- (h) Serves as decision authority for acceptance and wear of foreign decorations and badges.
- (i) Serves as concurrence or decision authority on Sister Service decorations or badges.
- (j) Ensures policy and procedure changes are communicated and coordinated with Army Military Human Resource Record (AMHRR) policy to ensure AMHRR information capture capabilities are in place.
- (k) Ensures HRC directorates approving and disapproving awards and decorations are updating final award elements in the member's AMHRR.

1-8. Principal officials of Headquarters, Department of the Army agencies; and commanders of Army commands, Army service component commands, and direct reporting units

Principal officials of HQDA agencies and commanders of Army commands (ACOMs), Army service component commands (ASCCs), and DRUs will—

- a. Initially and periodically brief all personnel on the prohibitions and requirements of chapter 9, pertaining to foreign awards.
- b. Designate a representative to provide advice and assistance on any question relating to the application and implementation of foreign awards as noted in chapter 9.
- c. Announce accomplishments and competitions for which trophies and similar devices are to be presented, in accordance with paragraph 11-2.
- d. As appropriate, approve trophies and similar devices to be awarded within their command or agency.
- e. Ensure that commanders at all levels implement the provisions of this regulation.
- f. Further delegate to senior commanders or activity commanders, as appropriate, the authority to approve trophies and similar devices to be awarded within their command or agency.

1-9. Commandant, Adjutant General School

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

Section III

Principles and Standards

1-10. Principles of support

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

- a. Enable award authorities to recognize Soldiers for valor, meritorious service, and achievement and document and record that recognition in the member's AMHRR for historical purposes using the Integrated Personnel and Pay System-Army (IPPS-A).
- b. Recognize Servicemembers of other military departments, foreign allies, and U.S. civil servants for their meritorious contributions to the Army's success in mission accomplishment.
- c. Recognize veterans and the primary next of kin of Soldiers.
- d. Support the Army's personnel life cycle function of sustainment.

1–11. Standards of service

- a. Awards and decorations are a wartime and peacetime military personnel function.
- b. Recommended decorations will be expeditiously processed and recorded in military orders within 60 days of the final approving authority's decision.
- c. Typed recommendations will be the norm during peacetime. Handwritten printed recommendations are acceptable during wartime conditions.
- d. A final record of each recommendation and the resulting decision will be maintained for historical purposes. Records will be transferred to a records holding area in accordance with AR 25–400–2.
- e. Awards and decorations given to the individual will be recorded in the AMHRR.
- f. Recipients of awards should receive, at presentation, award emblems and the elements (medal, certificate (optional, at commander's discretion), and orders) before leaving an assignment or transitioning from active duty.
- g. Awards approval authorities may use award and decoration boards to determine the appropriate level of recognition. Use of these boards is optional. If boards are used, the board recommendations must be submitted to the approval authority for final decision (see AR 15–39). Board composition and procedures are based on unit standard operating procedures.

1–12. Objective and implementation

- a. The objective of the DA Military Awards Program is to provide tangible recognition for acts of valor, meritorious service or achievement under combat conditions, exceptional service or achievement, special skills or qualifications, and acts of heroism not involving actual combat.
- b. Implementation of the provisions of this regulation is a command responsibility. Administrative procedures will ensure the prompt recognition of deserving Soldiers.

1–13. Categories of individual awards

Individual awards are grouped into the following categories:

- a. Decorations.
- b. AGCM.
- c. Campaign, expeditionary, and service (CE&S) medals.
- d. Service ribbons, badges, and tabs.
- e. Certificates and letters.

1–14. Time limitation

Except for award recommendations (including those identified in para 1–14) submitted in accordance with the provisions of Section 1130, Title 10, United States Code (10 USC 1130), each recommendation for an award of a military decoration must be entered administratively into military channels within 2 years of the act, achievement, or service to be honored, with exception of the MOH, DSC, and Distinguished Service Medal (DSM) (see para 1–14g). An award recommendation will be considered to have been submitted into military channels when it has been signed by the qualified recommender (see para 3–5) and endorsed by a higher official in the chain of command.

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

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

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

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

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

f. In cases where it can be conclusively proven that formal submission of a recommendation for award was not made within the time limitations indicated in paragraph 1–14 because either the person recommending or the person being recommended was in a prisoner of war (POW), missing in action, or in medically incapacitated status, award of the Silver Star (SS) or lesser decorations may be approved without regard to elapsed time since the act, achievement, or service occurred that is to be honored.

g. MOH, DSC, and DSM recommendations must be entered formally into official channels within 3 years of the act warranting the recommendation and awarded within 5 years, except as provided in 10 USC 7274.

h. Preparing an award recommendation years after an action has occurred can be a challenge. Proposals for decorations not previously submitted in a timely fashion are submitted through a Member of Congress to the CG, HRC. In the event an incomplete award recommendation is submitted, the Chief, HRC ADB will contact the requesting Member of Congress and provide specific guidance regarding the additional information required for the case to be considered. Appendix J prescribes mandatory procedures for Army compliance with 10 USC 1130.

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

1–15. Lost recommendations

a. The MOH, DSC, DSM, or device in place thereof, may not be awarded to a person unless—

- (1) The award is made within 5 years after the date of the act justifying the award.
- (2) A statement setting forth the distinguished service and recommending official recognition of it was made within 3 years after the distinguished service.
- (3) It appears from records of the DA that the person is entitled to the award (see 10 USC 7274).

b. A MOH, DSC, DSM, or device in place thereof, as the case may be, may be awarded to the person concerned within 2 years after the date the SECARMY determines that—

- (1) A statement setting forth the distinguished service and recommending official recognition of it was made and supported by sufficient evidence within 3 years after the distinguished service.
- (2) No award was made because the statement was lost or through inadvertence the recommendation was not acted on (see 10 USC 7274).

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

- (1) Conclusive evidence of the formal submission of the recommendation into military channels.
- (2) Conclusive evidence of the loss of the recommendation or the failure to act on the recommendation through inadvertence.
- (3) A copy of the original recommendation, or its substantive equivalent, at a minimum, should be accompanied by statements, certificates, or affidavits corroborating the events, actions, or achievements. The recommender must provide the CG, HRC with adequate information for Secretarial evaluation of the deed or service to determine if an award is to be made. The person signing a reconstructed award recommendation must be identified clearly in terms of their official relationship to the intended recipient at the time of the act or during the period of service to be recognized.

1–16. Reconsideration or appeal of previous award recommendations

a. A request for reconsideration or the appeal of a disapproved or downgraded award or a request for an upgrade of a previously approved recommendation must be placed in official channels within 1 year from the date of the awarding authority's decision. A one-time reconsideration by the award approval authority will be conclusive.

b. Recommendations are submitted for reconsideration or appeal only if new, substantive, and material information is furnished and the time limits specified in paragraph 1–14 do not prevent such action.

c. Only the award recommender or someone in the approving chain of command may request reconsideration of an approved award. If the reconsideration or appeal is approved and when a lesser decoration has already been approved, action is taken by the awarding authority or the Chief, HRC ADB to revoke the lesser awarded decoration.

d. Requests for reconsideration or appeal must be forwarded through the same official channels as the original recommendation. The justification for reconsideration or appeal must be in letter format, not to exceed two single-spaced typewritten pages. A copy of the original recommendation, with all endorsements, and the citation must be attached. If the original recommendation is not available, a reconstructed recommendation must be submitted. Once HRC or the award approval authority has made a decision on the award reconsideration or appeal, the only other option for reconsideration or appeal is the Army Board for Correction of Military Records. DD Form 149 (Application for Correction of Military Record Under the Provisions of Title 10, U.S. Code, Section 1552) is required for review by the Army Board for Correction of Military Records.

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

1–17. Character of service

a. *Personal decorations.* No military decoration, including a medal, badge, or bar, or an associated emblem or insignia, will be awarded or presented to any individual or a representative of that individual if the individual's entire service subsequent to the time of the distinguished act, achievement, or service has not been honorable. The determination of "honorable" will be based on such honest and faithful service according to the standards of conduct, courage, and duty required by law and customs of the service of a Servicemember of the grade to whom the standard is applied. Commanders will ensure that—

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

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

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

c. *Waivers.* A waiver of an Army Body Composition Program or Army Combat Fitness Test failure or HQDA-initiated flag may be requested for length of service or retirement awards. The request must be approved by the first general officer in the Soldier's chain of command with award approval or disapproval authority. Waivers must be processed as separate and distinct actions from the award recommendations and should be submitted and adjudicated prior to submission of the award recommendation. The approved waiver will accompany the award recommendation once submitted.

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

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

1–18. Period of award

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

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

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

1–19. Duplication of awards

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

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

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

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

e. If a Soldier is assigned to an Army National Guard (ARNG) command, they may receive both a State and Army award for the same act, achievement, or period of meritorious service.

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

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

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

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

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

1–21. Impact awards

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

1–22. Succeeding awards

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

1–23. Recognition upon retirement

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

b. Service recognition awards.

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

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

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

1-24. Posthumous awards

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

b. Preparation of award elements. Orders for awards to individuals who are deceased at the time the award is approved will indicate that the award is being made posthumously. The engraved medal and certificate will not include the word posthumous. In cases where a Soldier is posthumously promoted to a higher grade, both the certificate and orders should reflect the grade to which promoted.

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

d. Eligible classes of primary next of kin. The line of succession to establish primary next of kin is defined in AR 638-8. When it is determined by the Chief, HRC ADB or the National Personnel Records Center (NPRC) that medals will be issued posthumously to the primary next of kin, the same order of precedence will be used.

e. Replacement and duplicate issue of medals. Replacement medals will only be issued to the primary next of kin in accordance with paragraph 1-41. If possible, the request for a replacement medal should include proof of the relationship to the deceased Soldier. Replacement MOHs, DSCs, and DSMs will be replaced without charge. All other medals will be replaced at cost.

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

g. Repatriated remains of fallen Soldiers. The primary next of kin for Soldiers who are repatriated from previous conflicts follows the order of precedence in AR 638-8.

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

medal and appurtenances will be presented to the primary next of kin, rather than the appurtenance alone.

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

1–25. Conversion of awards

Awards of certain decorations as authorized in this regulation or later authorized will be made on the basis of existing letters, certificates, citations, or orders as requested by the individual concerned to NPRC. Soldiers who retired or were discharged after 1 October 2002 and the primary next of kin of Soldiers who died after 1 October 2002 should submit their requests to Commanding General, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC–PDP–A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122–5408. Only those awards authorized in paragraphs 2–7, 3–12, 3–16, and 3–19 are categorized as conversion awards. If possible, a request for the conversion of an award should include the original or a copy of the documentation, which they wish to have considered. Providing details as to time, place, and deed or service will assist HRC personnel in locating any copy or documentation, which may have been recorded.

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

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

b. Categories for recognition.

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

- (a) Farewell letters from CGs of the USAR General Officer Commands, as appropriate.
- (b) Letters of appreciation and commendation.
- (c) Other awards as authorized in this regulation.

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

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

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

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

d. Farewell letters.

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

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

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

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

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

(3) USAR non unit members.

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

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

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

1. Soldier has 20-year qualifying letter in their AMHRR in interactive Personnel Electronic Records Management System (iPERMS) for nonregular retirement pay at age 60. This includes those individuals issued a Reserve identification card imprinted Retired Reserve “RET RES” who are considered “gray area” retirees.

2. Official orders transferring Soldier to the Retired Reserve are in the Soldier’s AMHRR in iPERMS.

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

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

1–27. Announcement of awards

a. *Decorations.*

(1) The award of all decorations, except for the MOH, will be announced in POs by the appropriate awards approval authority before recording information in the Soldier’s AMHRR.

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

b. *Service medals and service ribbons.* Service medals and service ribbons are administratively awarded to individuals who meet the qualifying criteria. Orders are not required except for the AGCM which will be published in a PO (see para 4–1) and included in the Soldier’s AMHRR.

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

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

Format, content, and distribution of orders will conform to DA Pam 600–8–105, (Format 320).

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 in accordance with DA Pam 600–8–105 (Format 700) and recorded in the AMHRR. Copies of such orders should be distributed as specified in that pamphlet.

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 Commanding General, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC-PDP-A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122-5408, for corrective action.

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

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

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

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

d. Award orders issued or announced on DA Form 638 (Recommendation for Award) will be amended or revoked using a separate PO in accordance with DA Pam 600-8-105 before inclusion in the Soldier's AMHRR.

e. Any amendment orders issued or awards processed using IPPS-A will automatically be uploaded in the Soldier's AMHRR.

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

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

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

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

d. If the award has not been presented, the awarding authority may revoke the award without informing the affected Soldier. However, if the award has been made a matter of permanent record, the commander must inform the Soldier and ensure the decoration is recorded in the member's AMHRR.

e. Once the Soldier has received the award, the awarding authority must notify the Soldier in writing of their intent and justification for revoking the award. Presentation of a decoration is the physical act of pinning or clipping the medal on a Soldier's chest or handing the Soldier the medal, certificate, or orders. The affected Soldier is entitled to provide a response with any appropriate supporting documentation within 10 working days upon receipt of the notification of revocation. The revocation authority will consider any information provided prior to making a determination.

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

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

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

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

1–31. Announcement of revocation of awards

- a. Awards announced in POs and AGOs, when revoked, will be published using the same type order (see AR 600–8–105) and filed in the member's AMHRR.
- b. Any amendment orders issued or awards processed within IPPS–A will automatically be uploaded in the Soldier's AMHRR.

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

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

b. Revocation of badges will be announced in POs, except that revocations which are automatically affected, as prescribed in this regulation, need not be announced in orders (see paras 1–32c(1) through 1–32c(9)) and filed in the member's AMHRR.

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

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

(2) *Parachutist Badge.* Requests for revocation of the Parachutist Badge will be forwarded to Commandant, U.S. Army Infantry School (ATSH–IP), 1 Karker Street, Fort Moore, GA 31905–4500 or via email to usarmy.moore.tradoc.mbx.ocoibweb@army.mil. A badge may be revoked based on the recommendation of the field commander (COL/O–6 or above) when the awardee—

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

(b) Initiates action that results in termination of airborne status or withdrawal from military occupational specialty (MOS) 92R.

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

(a) Has their Parachutist Badge revoked.

(b) Refuses an order to make a parachute jump with a parachute they packed.

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

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

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

(a) Automatically, upon dismissal, dishonorable discharge, or conviction by court-martial for desertion in time of war.

(b) Awardee is punished under UCMJ for refusal to participate in a military freefall jump.

(c) Awardee initiates action that results in the termination of military freefall parachutist, basic or military freefall parachutist, jumpmaster status.

(d) Awardee refuses to accept assignment to a parachutist coded position.

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

(a) Cowardice, refusal to fly, fear of flying, or fear of combat.

(b) An act constituting a flagrant violation of flying regulations.

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

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

(a) Cowardice, refusal to fly, fear of flying, or fear of combat.

(b) Negligence in the performance of assigned aeronautical duties.

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

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

- (a) When the awardee is convicted by court-martial for refusal to participate in EOD operations.
- (b) By the awarding command upon determination that the awardee was guilty of gross negligence in the performance of assigned EOD duties or a flagrant violation of EOD safety procedures or regulation.
- (c) When the awardee initiates, in their initial tour of EOD duty, action that results in termination of their EOD status prior to the completion of 18 consecutive months of EOD duty.
- (d) When the awardee refuses to accept assignment to an explosive ordnance coded position.

(8) *Air Assault Badge.* Any Air Assault Badge may be revoked by the awarding commander listed in paragraph 8–18 based upon the determination that an assigned or attached individual was guilty of cowardice, refusal to fly in a tactical exercise, or gross negligence in the performance of air assault duties. Requests for revocation of an Air Assault Badge awarded to individuals no longer assigned or attached to the awarding authority's command will be forwarded through command channels to Commandant, U.S. Army Infantry School (ATSH–IP), 1 Karker Street, Fort Moore, GA 31905–4500.

(9) *Special Forces Tab.* The Special Forces (SF) Tab may be revoked by Commander, U.S. Army John F. Kennedy Special Warfare Center and School (USAJFKSWCS), Fort Liberty, NC 28310–9607 if the recipient—

- (a) Has their Parachutist Badge revoked.
- (b) Initiates action that results in termination or withdrawal of the SF specialty or branch code prior to completing 36 months of SF duty. Requests for advanced schooling that may lead to another specialty or branch code being awarded instead of SF will not be used as a basis for revocation of the tab.
- (c) Has become permanently medically disqualified from performing SF duty when the disqualification was found to have been not in the line of duty.
- (d) Has been convicted at a trial by courts-martial or has committed offenses that demonstrate severe professional misconduct, incompetence, or willful dereliction in the performance of SF duties.
- (e) Has committed any misconduct that 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 SF Soldier, as determined by the Commander, USAJFKSWCS.
- (g) Requests for appeal of SF Tab revocation for Regular Army, USAR, and National Guard Soldiers, with justification, will be submitted within 90 days from the date on the SF Tab revocation orders, through their entire chain of command (to include Commander, 1st Special Forces Command, (A) and the Commander, USAJFKSWCS) for recommendations to the CG, USASOC for review and final decision. Veterans, retirees, or primary next of kin may submit a request for appeal of the SF Tab revocation, with justification, through the Commander, 1st Special Forces Command, (A); Commander, USAJFKSWCS; and Commander, USASOC for recommendations to Commanding General, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC–PDP–A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122–5408, for review and final action.

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

- (a) In the event of a moving traffic violation in which life or property was endangered or an accident that involved either property damage or personal injury wherein the awardee (motor vehicle driver or operator of special mechanical equipment) was at fault.
- (b) In the event of damage to the vehicle for which the awardee (motor vehicle driver or operator of special mechanical equipment) is responsible due to lack of preventive maintenance.
- (c) In the event of an unsatisfactory rating of the awardee (motor mechanic) as a driver.
- (d) In the event of damage to vehicle or shop equipment as a result of careless or inefficient performance of duty by the awardee (motor mechanic).
- (e) In the event of unsatisfactory shop performance by the awardee (motor mechanic).

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

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

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

- (a) Dismissal, dishonorable discharge, or conviction by courts-martial for desertion in time of war.
- (b) Refusal to accept assignment to a Ranger-coded position.
- (c) Failure to maintain prescribed standards of personal fitness and readiness to accomplish missions commensurate with position and rank.
- (d) Upon relief or release for cause from a Ranger-coded position.

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

- (a) Dismissal, dishonorable discharge, or conviction by courts-martial for desertion in time of war.
- (b) Failure to maintain prescribed standards of personal fitness and readiness to accomplish missions commensurate with position and rank.
- (c) Upon relief or release for cause.

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

(a) When the Commander, 3d U.S. Infantry Regiment (The Old Guard) is made aware of information about a current or former member of the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier who was authorized permanent wear of the Tomb Identification Badge that suggests inappropriate conduct, including acts of commission or omission for a member of that unit, or the intention to engage in inappropriate conduct, they will notify the Commander, E Company (Honor Guard), 3d U.S. Infantry Regiment (The Old Guard). The Commander, E Company (Honor Guard) will conduct a commander's inquiry to determine if the matter warrants further investigation or if there is sufficient information to recommend to the Commander, 3d U.S. Infantry Regiment (The Old Guard) that the Tomb Identification Badge be revoked or that the Soldier be reassigned or both.

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

(16) *Military Horseman Identification Badge*.

(a) When the Commander, 3d U.S. Infantry Regiment (The Old Guard) is made aware of information about a current or former member of the Military Horseman who was authorized permanent wear of the Military Horseman Identification Badge that suggests inappropriate conduct, including acts of commission or omission for a member of that unit, or the intention to engage in inappropriate conduct, they will notify the Commander, Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 3d U.S. Infantry Regiment (The Old Guard). The Commander, Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 3d U.S. Infantry Regiment (The Old Guard) will conduct a commander's inquiry to determine if the matter warrants further investigation or if there is sufficient information to recommend to the Commander, 3d U.S. Infantry Regiment (The Old Guard) that the Military Horseman Identification Badge be revoked or that the Soldier be reassigned or both.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(c) Upon relief or release for cause.

1-33. Presentation of decorations

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

b. The MOH is usually presented to living awardees by the President of the United States (POTUS) at the White House. Posthumous presentation to the primary next of kin normally is made in Washington, DC, by the President or personal representative. The MOH flag is also presented to the recipient or primary next of kin in a separate ceremony (see para 6-26).

c. Other first-time approved awards that require presentation include—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(3) Reissuance of awards, decorations, and badges or reproduction of award certificates processed by NPRC. If veterans, retirees, or their next of kin would like to be formally presented the award, they may contact the Adjutant General's office at the nearest Army installation.

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

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

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

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

1–34. Engraving of awards

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

1–35. Display sets of award elements

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

b. Civilian institutions. Upon approval by the SECARMY, samples of military decorations may be furnished, at cost price, to museums, libraries, and 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 request, The Adjutant General of the Army can approve issue of a display MOH set without cost to the recipient or their authorized primary next of kin. Government agencies and civilian institutions will be at cost price. Adequate security arrangements must be provided for the medal so that it will not be lost through vandalism or theft. Maximum exposure of the medal to the public must be ensured, on a free of charge basis, under circumstances beneficial to the Army.

d. Requests. Requests for decorations for exhibit or display should be submitted to Commanding General, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC–PDP–A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122–5408 or email usarmy.knox.hrc.mbx.tagd-awards-current-ops@army.mil.

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

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

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

1–36. Forwarding of award elements

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

b. If the current unit of assignment of an awardee is unknown, contact the gaining installation directorate of human resources military personnel division.

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

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

(1) For Soldiers who retired, were discharged, or died before 1 October 2002, forward elements to National Personnel Records Center, 1 Archives Drive, St. Louis, MO 63138–1002.

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

1–37. Awards to personnel of other U.S. Military Services

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

b. For Soldiers temporarily assigned or attached to another Service unit, the other Service unit may recommend the MSM and below by forwarding the recommendation directly to the Chief, HRC ADB for action or concurrence. Temporary assignment or attachment must be on appropriate orders or other official system-generated documentation that clearly defines the assignment relationship to the other Service unit. The award must be approved prior to obtaining concurrence. Once concurrence is obtained, orders will be issued and included in the Soldier's AMHRR (see table 1–1 for addresses for the other Military Services).

c. An Army decoration will not be awarded to a Servicemember of another Military Service for actions or service under a joint command or actions or meritorious service already recognized by award of a decoration by another military department.

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

e. Award of a wartime decoration to a Servicemember of another Military Service, permanently or temporarily assigned on appropriate orders to an Army unit, may be approved with the written concurrence of that Service. The Army award must be approved by the appropriate approval authority prior to obtaining concurrence. Once concurrence is obtained, orders will be issued.

f. Pursuant to 42 USC 213 and POTUS memo of December 30, 1992, effective 2 August 1990, a commissioned officer of the U.S. Public Health Service assigned or attached for full-time duty to the DoD or any of its components is eligible for military awards and decorations on the same basis as officers of the Military Services. However, no military ribbon, medal, or decoration will be awarded to an officer of the U.S. Public Health Service without the approval of the Secretary of Health and Human Services or designee.

g. Mandatory procedures for requesting to wear Sister Service awards.

(1) If a U.S. Army Soldier has been presented with a military award (to include a badge or device) from a sister Service, the Soldier must submit a memorandum or DA Form 4187 (Personnel Action) requesting to wear the award, documentation showing the requirements for the award, and certificate or citation showing the requirements were met. Decorations for meritorious service or achievement must include concurrence in accordance with this regulation. Requests must be submitted to Commanding General, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC-PDP-A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122-5408.

(2) When U.S. Army commanders wish to approve an award for a sister Servicemember temporarily assigned or attached to their command, the commander must obtain concurrence from that Service in accordance with respective Military Service addresses in table 1-1.

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

Service: U.S. Navy

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

Service: U.S. Air Force

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

Service: U.S. Marine Corps

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

Service: U.S. Coast Guard

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

Service: U.S. Public Health Service

Submit to: DoD/Department of Health and Human Services, Commissioned Corps Liaison Program Office, Defense Health Agency, 7700 Arlington Blvd, Suite 5101, Falls Church, VA 22042

1-38. United States military awards to foreign military personnel

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

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

c. Foreign military personnel cannot be recommended for Army retirement awards.

d. Approval authority is as follows:

(1) Approval authority for the LM for all foreign personnel is the SECDEF or POTUS, depending on the degree.

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

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

(4) The MSM, ARCOM, and AAM may be approved by the Administrative Assistant to the Secretary of the Army (AASA) and ACOM and ASCC commanders for military personnel of friendly foreign nations in ranks COL/O-6 and below.

(5) Awards approved by the SECARMY or SECDEF and request for exception to policies will be forwarded to the HRC ADB for processing. The Chief, HRC ADB will coordinate with the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy to ensure that awards are consistent with the overall interests of the United States and will obtain Under Secretary of Defense for Policy and Department of State concurrences.

(6) Commanders recommending an award (except the LM) for foreign personnel in grades equivalent to COL/O-6 and below will coordinate with the appropriate U.S. Embassy to ensure that the decoration is

consistent with the overall interests of the United States and to ensure that the applicable foreign country concurs with the presentation of the award. Commanders will ensure that the recommendation includes a memorandum of concurrence endorsed by the U.S. Defense Attaché to the country of the intended recipient. Commanders delegated authority to approve awards for foreign military personnel must ensure that mandatory procedures prescribed in paragraph B–1 are followed (see table 1–2 for a list of United States decorations to foreign military).

Table 1–2
United States decorations to foreign military—Continued

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

Notes.

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

² An exception to policy approved by the SECDEF is required to present any award below the LM to a foreign general officer.

³ This includes Army unit commanders in the ranks of lieutenant general (LTG) and above.

e. The LM in the degrees listed in table 1–3 may be awarded to foreign military personnel, to include foreign general officers, who distinguish themselves by “exceptional meritorious conduct in performance of outstanding service” to the United States in accordance with Executive Order (EO) 13830.

(1) The award narrative must justify the appropriate 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 1–3
Degree of the Legion of Merit—Continued

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

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

g. See appendix B for mandatory procedures for processing recommendations for awards to foreign military personnel.

h. See chapter 8 for procedures for approval of Army badges to foreign military personnel.

1–39. Medal of Honor entitlements

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

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

c. *Benefits.* For additional MOH benefits, see DoDM 1348.33, Volume 1 and DoDM 1000.13, Volume 2.

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

a. Section 7361, Title 10, United States Code provides that any enlisted Servicemember who is credited with extraordinary heroism in line of duty and who retires after 20 or more years of active Federal service is entitled to a 10 percent increase in retired pay, subject to the 75 percent limit of the retired pay base upon which computation of such retired pay is based. Any awardee of the MOH, the DSC, Navy Cross, or Air Force Cross automatically satisfies the requirement for extraordinary heroism. The SECARMY may credit an enlisted awardee of the DFC (awarded for noncombat-related heroism) or the SM with extraordinary heroism if the heroism displayed was equivalent to that required for award of the DSC. These provisions affect enlisted personnel who retire and who have been credited with extraordinary heroism whether or not such heroism was displayed while the individual was serving in enlisted status.

b. Enlisted recipients of any of the six decorations referred to in paragraph 1–40a will complete item 14 of DA Form 2339 (Application for Voluntary Retirement) when applying for retirement. If the recipient has not previously done so, written request for determination and confirmation of entitlement to increased retired pay will be forwarded to Commanding General, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC–PDP–A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122–5408. The request will be accompanied by a copy of the order which awards the decoration and the citation, if not included in the order.

1–41. U.S. Army medals-original issue or replacement

a. In accordance with 10 USC 1135 and 10 USC 7281 all U.S. Army medals are presented at no cost to an awardee. Replacement of medals will be issued on a one-time basis and without charge to the recipient of the military decoration or the immediate primary next of kin of a deceased recipient. Subsequent replacement of medals or service ribbons for individuals not on active duty may be made at cost price, subject to the provisions of 10 USC 7277. No money should be mailed until instructions are received from HRC or the NPRC.

b. Requests will be honored from the original recipient of the award, or if deceased, from their primary next of kin as listed in paragraph 1–24d. Duplicate issue will not be made to a primary next of kin when the records indicate a previous issue was made to the living Servicemember or previous primary next of kin.

c. Requests for medals should be directed as shown in table 1–4. Issue or replacement of service medals and service ribbons preceding the World War I Victory Medal is no longer possible. These awards are not available from the supply system but may be purchased from private vendors of military insignia.

d. Medals and appurtenances awarded while in active Federal service in one of the other U.S. Military Services will be issued upon individual request to the appropriate Service.

e. Paragraphs B–4 and B–5 prescribe the badges, medals, and appurtenances issued by the DA (except for miscellaneous lapel buttons prescribed in chap 6).

Table 1–4
Addresses for requesting medals—Continued

Request for: Personnel in active Federal military service or in the ARNG or USAR.

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, 1 Archives Drive, St. Louis, MO 63138–1002, <https://www.archives.gov/>

Table 1–4
Addresses for requesting medals—Continued

Request for: Medals for individuals who retired, were discharged (or have a Reserve obligation), or died (except general officers) after 1 October 2002.

Submit to: Commanding General, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC–PDP–A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122–5408.

Request for: Retired general officers.

Submit to: Commanding General, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC–PDP–A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122–5408.

1–42. 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.

1–43. Reporting requirements

An annual awards report for the preceding calendar year will be prepared by ACOM, ASCC, and DRU commanders and HQDA principal officials; U.S. Army element commanders exercising award approval authority in joint, unified, and combined commands; and other award approval authorities to include the Chief, National Guard Bureau (NGB) (all 50 states and 4 territories) to reflect the total numbers of each award approved within the command or agency. Unless otherwise specified, DA Form 4612 (Number and Types of Decorations Approved) will be used for all reports (see paragraph B–9 for mandatory reporting procedures).

1–44. Notification of valor awards

a. When a Soldier is awarded a MOH, DSC, or SS, the Chief, HRC ADB will ensure the Soldier's congressional representatives in the House and Senate are notified in accordance with DoDI 1348.33, unless prohibited by DoDI 1348.33.

b. The Chief, HRC ADB will notify the Director, Officer and Enlisted Personnel Management when Soldiers are awarded a MOH, DSC, or SS in accordance with DoDI 1348.33, unless prohibited by DoDI 1348.33.

1–45. The Army Records Information Management System

AR 25–400–2 requires that specific filing be accomplished for awards related documents. See AR 25–400–2 for further details and disposition policy. Classified documentation will not be filed in the unclassified version of the ARIMS. If classified documentation was used to substantiate a recommendation or request, a memorandum for record will take its place in the unclassified case file. The memorandum will be signed by the approval authority's adjutant, S1, or lead personnel officer and will identify the nature of the classified document and where it is located. See paragraph B–10 for mandatory awards recordkeeping procedures.

Chapter 2

Department of Defense Awards and Decorations

Section I

Department of Defense Awards and Decorations Overview

2–1. Awarding Department of Defense awards and decorations

a. This chapter implements DoD policies and procedures on awarding Defense joint decorations and CE&S medals.

b. The DoD Military Decorations Awards Policy is defined in DoDI 1348.33.

Section II

Individual Department of Defense Joint Decorations

2–2. Defense Distinguished Service Medal

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

2–3. Defense Superior Service Medal

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

2–4. Defense Meritorious Service Medal

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

2–5. Joint Service Commendation Medal

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

2–6. Joint Service Achievement Medal

The Joint Service Achievement Medal was authorized by the SECDEF on 3 August 1983. It is awarded in the name of the SECDEF to Servicemembers of the Armed Forces of the United States below the grade of COL/O–6 who, after 3 August 1983, distinguished themselves by outstanding performance of duty and meritorious achievement. The prescribing directive, including processing instructions and approval authorities, for the Joint Service Achievement Medal is DoDM 1348.33, Volume 4.

2–7. Purple Heart

a. The PH was originally established by General George Washington at Newburgh, NY, on 7 August 1782 during the Revolutionary War. It was reestablished by the POTUS in accordance with War Department General Orders 3 on 22 February 1932. The PH is currently awarded pursuant to EO 11016, as amended by EO 13758 and subject to the provisions of Public Law (PL) 104–106 and 10 USC 1129, 10 USC 1129a, and 10 USC 1131. While clearly an individual decoration, the PH differs from all other decorations in that an individual is not recommended for the decoration; rather, they are entitled to it upon meeting specific criteria.

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

- (1) In any action against an enemy of the United States.
- (2) In any action with an opposing armed force of a foreign country in which the Armed Forces of the United States are or have been engaged.
- (3) While serving with friendly foreign forces engaged in an armed conflict against an opposing armed force in which the United States is not a belligerent party.

- (4) As the result of an act of any such enemy or opposing armed force.
- (5) As the result of an act of any hostile foreign force.
- (6) While being taken captive or while being held as a POW. Pursuant to PL 104–106, a former POW who was wounded before 25 April 1962 while held as a POW or while being taken captive will be treated in the same manner as a former POW who is wounded on or after that date while held as a POW. For purposes of this paragraph, a person is considered a POW if the person is eligible for the POW Medal in accordance with paragraph 2–9 and pursuant to 10 USC 1128.
- (7) After 28 March 1973, as a result of an international terrorist attack against the United States or a foreign nation friendly to the United States recognized as such an attack by the SECARMY or jointly by the Secretaries of the separate armed Services concerned, if persons from more than one Service are wounded in the attack.
- (8) After 28 March 1973, as a result of military operations while serving outside the territory of the United States as part of a peacekeeping force.
- (9) On or after 11 September 2001, to a member killed or wounded in an attack by a foreign terrorist organization in circumstances where the death or wound is the result of an attack which targeted the member due to such member's status as a member of the Armed Forces, unless the death or wound is the result of the member's willful misconduct.
 - (a) An attack by an individual or entity will be considered to be an attack by a foreign terrorist organization if—
 - 1. The individual or entity was in communication with the foreign terrorist organization before the attack.
 - 2. The attack was inspired or motivated by the foreign terrorist organization.
 - (b) The term "foreign terrorist organization" is defined in the glossary.
- (10) After 6 December 1941, as a result of friendly weapon fire while directly engaged in armed conflict, other than the result of an act of an enemy of the United States, an opposing armed force, or hostile foreign force.
 - c. To qualify for award of the PH, the wound must have been of such severity that it required treatment, not merely examination, by a medical officer. A wound is defined as an injury to any part of the body from an outside force or agent. A physical lesion is not required.
 - (1) Treatment of the wound will be documented in the member's medical or health record.
 - (2) Award may be made for a wound treated by a medical professional other than a medical officer, provided a medical officer includes a statement in the member's medical record that the severity of the wound was such that it would have required treatment by a medical officer if one had been available to provide treatment.
 - (3) When considering award of the PH for an mild traumatic brain injury (mTBI) or concussion that did not result in the loss of consciousness, the chain of command will ensure the diagnosed mTBI resulted in a disposition of "not fit for full duty" by a medical officer for a period of greater than 48 hours based on persistent signs, symptoms, or findings of functional impairment resulting from the concussive event. See paragraph C–3 for additional information.
 - (4) For the purposes of this award, a medical professional is a civilian physician or a physician extender. Physician extenders include nurse practitioners, physician assistants, and other medical professionals qualified to provide independent treatment (to include SF medics). Medics (such as combat medics MOS 68W) are not physician extenders.
 - (5) A medical officer is a physician with officer rank. The following are medical officers:
 - (a) An officer of the medical corps of the Army.
 - (b) An officer of the medical corps of the USN.
 - (c) An officer in the USAF designated as a medical officer (see 10 USC 101).
 - d. A PH is authorized for the first wound suffered under conditions indicated above. For each subsequent award, an oak leaf cluster will be awarded to be worn on the medal or ribbon. No more than one award will be made for more than one wound or injury received at the same instant or from the same missile, force, explosion, or agent.
 - e. The PH is not authorized for a wound or death that results from the willful misconduct of the member.
 - f. Mandatory procedures for processing award of the PH are prescribed in paragraph C–3.
 - g. See table 3–5 for the authority to approve award of the PH during combat operations. The SECARMY has authority to approve award of the PH for Army personnel wounded or killed as the result

of an international terrorist attack or as the result of an attack by a foreign terrorist organization. The Chief, HRC ADB has authority to approve award of the PH for eligible Soldiers who were not awarded in the combat theater.

h. The following types of requests for award of the PH will be forwarded to the CG, HRC:

(1) 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.

(2) Any member of the Army who was awarded the PH for meritorious achievement or service, as opposed to wounds received in action, between 7 December 1941 and 22 September 1943, may apply for award of an appropriate decoration instead of the PH.

(3) Any member of the Army who believes that they are eligible for the PH but, through unusual circumstances no award was made, may submit an application through the member's chain of command.

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

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

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

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

(a) Wound, injury, or death must have been the result of enemy or hostile act, international terrorist attack, or friendly fire (as defined in para 2–7).

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

(c) The records of medical treatment must have been made a matter of official Army records as described in paragraph 2–7.

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

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

k. Reconsideration authority.

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

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

(3) All requests for reconsideration for awards of the PH for injuries incurred in a previous deployment must be processed through the Soldier's current chain of command to the CG, HRC.

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

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

Section III

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

2–8. Categories of campaign, expeditionary, and service medals

a. There are four categories of DoD CE&S medals—

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

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

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

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

b. CE&S medal categories provide three tiers of recognition.

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

(2) *Tier 2.* The Global War on Terrorism Expeditionary Medal (GWOTEM) recognizes Servicemembers deployed to areas supporting the major GWOT combat operations. Expeditionary medals recognize the personal hardship and risk associated with deployment to a potentially hostile foreign environment; however, the personal hardship and risk is less than that incurred by members deployed to the area where the combat is actually occurring.

(3) *Tier 3.* Service medals (for example, Global War on Terrorism Service Medal (GWOTSM) and National Defense Service Medal (NDSM)) recognize members supporting GWOT combat operations from locations where the level of personal hardship and risk differs little from that endured in normal military service.

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

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

e. Approval of CE&S medals is based on administrative determinations rendered by the commander or servicing personnel officer. CE&S medals will not be published in orders to announce their approval.

f. CE&S medals may be granted posthumously to the primary next of kin, at no expense, for the initial award only.

g. Mandatory procedures for Soldiers to request award of a CE&S medal is prescribed in appendix C. The burden of proof rests with the Soldier to provide adequate information on which to base a decision.

h. Army veterans, retirees, and other persons granted creditable U.S. Army service who retired or separated prior to 1 October 2022 and their primary next of kin may submit request for award for retroactive CE&S medals to the National Personnel Records Center, 1 Archives Drive, St. Louis, MO 63138–1002.

i. Army veterans and retirees who retired or separated after 1 October 2022 and their primary next of kin may submit request for award for retroactive CE&S medals to Commanding General, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC–PDP–A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122–5408, or send email to usarmy.knox.hrc.mbx.tagd-awards@army.mil.

j. Procedures for awarding CE&S awards.

(1) There are no statutory or regulatory time limits pertaining to award of CE&S medals.

(2) These decisions should be reflected in the Soldier's Profile Management tile within IPPS–A and, when required, a memorandum is completed and uploaded in the Soldier's AMHRR.

(3) Formal awards ceremonies are not mandatory for presentation of CE&S medals. Ceremonies may be conducted at the discretion of the commander.

2–9. Prisoner of War Medal

a. The criteria for award of the POW Medal is codified in 10 USC 1128. The POW Medal 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—

- (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.

b. The POW Medal may be awarded to any person who, while serving in any capacity with the U.S. Armed Forces, was held captive under circumstances not covered by paragraph 2–9a but which the SECARMY finds were comparable to those circumstances under which persons have generally been held captive by enemy armed forces during periods of armed conflict.

(1) Award of the POW Medal under comparable conditions and provisions is the exception and not the rule. Authority to award the POW Medal under this provision may not be delegated below the SECARMY.

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

c. U.S. and foreign civilians serving in any capacity with the U.S. Armed Forces that encompasses the period of captivity are also eligible for the medal. The SECDEF authorized, on 27 January 1990, the POW Medal for the Philippine Commonwealth Army and recognized Guerrilla Unit Veterans who were held captive between 7 December 1941 and 26 September 1945.

d. The POW Medal will be issued only to foreign military and civilian personnel who, while serving in any capacity with the U.S. Armed Forces, meet the eligibility criteria in paragraph 2–9a. While no minimum time period of captivity exists as eligibility criteria for the POW Medal, the Services should determine each case on its own merit.

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 POW or whose conduct was not in accordance with the Code of Conduct and whose actions are documented by U.S. military records is ineligible for the medal. The SECARMY is the authority for deciding eligibility in such cases. Cases involving questionable character of service or misconduct during captivity will be processed through the receiving command channels to Commanding General, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC–PDP–A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122–5408, for coordination with the Casualty and Mortuary Affairs Operations Division and final decision by the SECARMY.

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 (see para 6–11 for more information on the bronze service star).

g. The POW Medal may be awarded posthumously.

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

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

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

k. Veterans, retirees, and their primary next of kin may submit requests for award of the POW Medal to the National Personnel Records Center, 1 Archives Drive, St. Louis, MO 63138–1002. Soldiers who retired or were discharged after 1 October 2002 and the next of kin of Soldiers who died after 1 October 2002 may submit request of award of the POW Medal to Commanding General, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC–PDP–A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122–5408, or send email to usarmy.knox.hrc.mbx.tagd-awards@army.mil.

l. Paragraph C–4 prescribes mandatory procedures for processing award of the POW Medal.

2–10. National Defense Service Medal

a. The NDSM was established by EO 10448, 22 April 1953, as amended by EO 11265, 11 January 1966; EO 12776, 18 October 1991, as amended by EO 13293, 28 March 2003; and SECDEF Memorandum, dated 26 April 2002. The NDSM may be awarded for both active and reserve service, as defined by section 10 USC 10143.

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

- (1) 27 June 1950 and 27 July 1954 (Korea).
- (2) 1 January 1961 and 14 August 1974 (Vietnam).
- (3) 2 August 1990 and 30 November 1995 (Persian Gulf).
- (4) 11 September 2001 to 30 December 2022 (GWOT).

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

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

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

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

d. During the period listed in paragraph 2–10b(3) for Persian Gulf, Servicemembers on active duty, members of the Selected Reserve in good standing, and Servicemembers of other than the Selected Reserve who were called to active duty will also be eligible. Servicemembers in the following categories will not be eligible for the NDSM:

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

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

e. During the period listed in paragraph 2–10b(4) for GWOT, Servicemembers on active duty, which includes extended eligibility for award of the NDSM to the Selected Reserve in good standing will also be eligible.

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

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

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

i. The NDSM may be awarded posthumously.

2–11. Antarctica Service Medal

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

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

(1) Any Servicemember, U.S. citizen, or resident alien of the United States who as a member of a U.S. expedition and participates in or has participated in scientific, direct support, or exploratory operations in Antarctica.

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

(3) Any Servicemember, U.S. citizen, or resident alien of the United States who participates in or has participated in flights as a member of the crew of an aircraft flying to or from the Antarctic continent in support of operations in Antarctica.

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

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

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

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

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

d. The appurtenances in paragraphs 2–11c(1) and 2–11c(2) are awarded in bronze for the first winter, in gold for the second winter, and in silver for personnel who “winter over” three or more times.

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

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

2–12. Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal

a. AFEM was established by EO 10977, dated 4 December 1961, as amended by EO 13286, 2 February 2003, and may be awarded to Servicemembers of the Armed Forces of the United States who, after 1 July 1958—

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

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

b. The AFEM may be authorized for the categories of operations listed below. Specific operations approved by the DoD for award of the AFEM are listed in paragraph C–5.

(1) U.S. military operations.

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

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

c. Servicemembers must have been permanently assigned, attached, or detailed to a unit that participated in or was engaged in direct support of designated operations for 30 consecutive days or for 60 nonconsecutive days in the AOE or meet one of the following criteria, regardless of time spent in the AOE:

(1) Was engaged in actual combat or duty that is equally hazardous as combat duty with armed opposition.

(2) While participating in a designated operation was killed or was wounded or injured requiring medical evacuation from the AOE.

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

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

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

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

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

g. Servicemembers who qualified for the AFEM by reasons of service between 1 October 1966 and 30 June 1974 in an area for which the Korea Defense Service Medal (KDSM) was subsequently authorized are eligible for both the AFEM and KDSM. Award of the KDSM for this time period is a one-time exception to policy to comply with 10 USC 7286, 10 USC 8308, and 10 USC 9286.

h. In accordance with PL 105–85, as an exception to policy, Servicemembers who participated in or provided direct support to Operation Joint Endeavor, Operation Joint Guard, or Operation Joint Forge who were deployed to Bosnia-Herzegovina or Croatia, or aboard U.S. naval vessels operating in the Adriatic Sea, or operating in the air space above these respective areas are authorized the AFEM in addition to the Armed Forces Service Medal (AFSM), provided they meet AFEM eligibility criteria.

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

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

k. The AFEM may be awarded posthumously.

l. See the glossary for definitions of “area of operation” and “direct support.”

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

n. See paragraphs C–4 and C–5 for the DoD-designated U.S. military operations, areas, and dates; U.S. military operations in direct support of the UN operations; and U.S. military operations of assistance to a friendly foreign nation.

2–13. Vietnam Service Medal

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

d. Individuals qualified for the AFEM for reason of service in Vietnam between 1 July 1958 and 3 July 1965 (inclusive) will remain qualified for that medal. Upon request (unit personnel officer) any such

individual may be awarded the VSM instead of the AFEM. In such instances, the AFEM will be deleted from the list of authorized medals in personnel records. No person will be entitled to both awards for Vietnam service.

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

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

g. The VSM may be awarded posthumously.

h. The boundaries of the Vietnam combat zone for campaign participation credit (CPC) are as defined in paragraph 2–13f.

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

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

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

(a) Awarded a combat decoration.

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

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

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

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

j. See table K–1 for the Vietnam campaigns (see para 6–11 for more information on the bronze service star).

2–14. Southwest Asia Service Medal

a. The SWASM was established by EO 12754, 12 March 1991. It is awarded to all Servicemembers of the Armed Forces of the United States serving in SWA and contiguous waters or airspace there over on or after 2 August 1990 to 30 November 1995. SWA and contiguous waters, as used herein, is defined as an area which includes the Persian Gulf, Red Sea, Gulf of Oman, Gulf of Aden, that portion of the Arabian Sea that lies north of 10 degrees north latitude and west of 68 degrees east longitude, as well as the total land areas of Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Bahrain, Qatar, and United Arab Emirates.

b. Servicemembers of the Armed Forces of the United States serving in Israel, Egypt, Turkey, Syria, and Jordan (including the airspace and territorial waters) between 17 January 1991 and 30 November 1995 will also be eligible for this award. Servicemembers serving in these countries must have been under the command and control of the U.S. Central Command or directly supporting military operations in the combat theater.

c. See DoDM 1348.33, Volume 2 for SWASM eligibility.

d. The SWASM may be awarded posthumously.

e. One bronze service star will be worn on the suspension and service ribbon of the SWASM for participation in each designated campaign (see para 6–11 for more information on the bronze service star). See table K–1 for the DoD-designated campaigns for SWA.

2–15. Kosovo Campaign Medal

a. The Kosovo Campaign Medal (KCM) was established by EO 13154, 3 May 2000. It is awarded to Servicemembers of the Armed Forces of the United States who, between 24 March 1999 to 31 December 2013, meet the following criteria:

(1) Participated in or served in direct support of Kosovo Operations: Allied Force; Joint Guardian; Allied Harbour; Sustain Hope/Shining Hope; Noble Anvil; or Kosovo Task Forces Saber, Hunter, Hawk, or Falcon within the Kosovo Air Campaign or Kosovo Defense Campaign AOE.

(a) *Kosovo Air Campaign.* The Kosovo Air Campaign began on 24 March 1999 and ended on 10 June 1999. The AOE for the air campaign includes the total land area and airspace of Serbia (including Kosovo), Montenegro, Albania, Macedonia, Bosnia, Croatia, Hungary, Romania, Greece, Bulgaria, Italy, and Slovenia; and the waters and airspace of the Adriatic and Ionian Sea north of the 39th north latitude.

(b) *Kosovo Defense Campaign.* The Kosovo Defense Campaign began on 11 June 1999 to 31 December 2013. The AOE for the defense campaign includes the total land area and airspace of Serbia (including Kosovo), Montenegro, Albania, Macedonia, and the waters and airspace of the Adriatic Seas within 12 nautical miles of the Montenegro, Albania, and Croatia coastlines south of 42 degrees and 52 minutes north latitude.

(2) Servicemembers must be bona fide members of a unit participating in or be engaged in direct support of the operation for 30 consecutive days in the AOE or for 60 nonconsecutive days provided this support involves entering the operations AOE or meets one or more of the following criteria:

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

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

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

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

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

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

e. Precedence for the KCM will be positioned below the SWASM and above the Afghanistan Campaign Medal (ACM).

2–16. Afghanistan Campaign Medal

a. The ACM is authorized by PL 108–234, 28 May 2004, and EO 13363, 29 November 2004. PL 109–163, 6 January 2006, amended the beginning date for Operation Enduring Freedom and the date of eligibility for the ACM to 11 September 2001.

b. Individuals authorized the ACM must have served in direct support of Operation Enduring Freedom from 11 September 2001 to 31 December 2014 and Operation Freedom's Sentinel from 1 January 2015 to 31 August 2021. The AOE encompasses all land area of the country of Afghanistan and all airspaces above the land.

c. Effective 31 August 2021, the ACM is no longer authorized for operations conducted in Afghanistan.

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

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

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

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

- e. The following rules apply to award the ACM:
 - (1) The ACM may be awarded posthumously.
 - (2) Only one award of this medal may be authorized for any individual.
 - (3) Under no condition will personnel or units receive the ACM, GWOTEM, GWOTSM, Iraq Campaign Medal (ICM), or AFEM for the same action, time period, or Service.
 - (4) One bronze service star will be worn on the suspension and service ribbon of the ACM for participation in each designated campaign (see para 6–11 for more information on the bronze service star). See table K–1 for the DoD-designated campaigns for Afghanistan.
 - (5) Servicemembers qualified for the GWOTEM by reasons of service between 11 September 2001 and 30 April 2005 in Afghanistan will remain qualified for the medal. Any such Soldier may be awarded the ACM in lieu of the GWOTEM for such service. Additionally, any such Soldier authorized the arrowhead device may be awarded the ACM with arrowhead in lieu of the GWOTEM with arrowhead device. Soldiers that elect to receive the GWOTEM in lieu of the ACM are not authorized bronze service stars for those campaigns in which the GWOTEM is awarded. No Soldier will be entitled to both medals for the same act, achievement, or period of service.
- f. Precedence for the ACM will be positioned below the KCM and above the ICM.

2–17. Iraq Campaign Medal

- a. The ICM is authorized by PL108–234, 28 May 2004 and EO 13363, 29 November 2004.
- b. The ICM is awarded to Servicemembers who served in the AOE from or after 19 March 2003 to 31 December 2011. The AOE encompasses all land area of the country of Afghanistan and all airspaces above the land. Individuals authorized the ICM must have served in direct support of Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF) or Operation New Dawn. The AOE encompasses all land area of the country of Iraq and the contiguous water area out to 12 nautical miles and all airspaces above the land area of Iraq and above the contiguous water area out to 12 nautical miles.
- c. Servicemembers must have been assigned, attached, or mobilized to units operating in the AOE for 30 consecutive days or for 60 nonconsecutive days or meet one of the following criteria:
 - (1) Be engaged in combat during an armed engagement, regardless of the time in the AOE.
 - (2) While participating in an operation or on official duties, is killed, wounded, or injured and required medical evacuation from the AOE.
 - (3) While participating as a regularly assigned air crewmember flying sorties into, out of, within, or over the AOE in direct support of the military operations. Each day of operations counts as 1 day of eligibility.
- d. The following rules apply to award the ICM:
 - (1) The ICM may be awarded posthumously.
 - (2) Only one award of this medal may be authorized for any individual.
 - (3) Under no condition will personnel receive the ICM, GWOTEM, GWOTSM, ACM, or AFEM for the same action, time period, or service.
 - (4) One bronze service star will be worn on the suspension and service ribbon of the ICM for participation in each designated service (see para 6–11 for more information on the bronze service star). See table K–1 for the DoD-designated campaigns for Iraq.
 - (5) Servicemembers qualified for the GWOTEM by reasons of service between 19 March 2003 and 30 April 2005 in Iraq will remain qualified for the medal. Any such Soldier may be awarded the ICM in lieu of the GWOTEM for such service. Additionally, any such Soldier authorized the arrowhead device may be awarded the ICM with arrowhead device in lieu of the GWOTEM with arrowhead device. Soldiers that elect to receive the GWOTEM in lieu of the ICM are not authorized bronze service stars for those campaigns in which the GWOTEM is awarded. No Soldier will be entitled to both medals for the same act, achievement, or period of service.
- e. Precedence for the ICM will be positioned below the ACM and above the GWOTEM.

2–18. Inherent Resolve Campaign Medal

- a. The Inherent Resolve Campaign Medal (IRCM), established by EO 13723, 30 March 2016, recognizes Servicemembers for qualifying service on or after 15 June 2014.
- b. Period of award.
 - (1) 15 June 2014 to 30 June 2022 for qualifying service in Iraq and Syria.
 - (2) On or after 1 July 2022 to a future termination due to be prescribed by the SECDEF for qualifying service only in Syria.

c. AOE.

(1) 15 June 2014 to 30 June 2022, all of the land area of the countries of Iraq and Syria, the contiguous waters of each extending out to 12 nautical miles, and the air space above the land area and contiguous waters.

(2) 15 June 2014 to a date to be determined, all of the land area of the country of Syria, the contiguous waters of each extending out to 12 nautical miles, and the air space above the land area and contiguous waters.

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

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

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

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

e. The following rules apply to award the IRCM:

(1) The IRCM may be awarded posthumously.

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

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

(4) Soldiers assigned to a unit operating in Iraq between 15 June 2014 to 30 June 2022 but supporting the unit from Kuwait are not entitled to the IRCM unless they are physically in Iraq for 30 consecutive or nonconsecutive days.

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

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

f. On or after 31 March 2016, the GWOTEM is no longer authorized to be awarded for service in Iraq or Syria. Soldiers are only authorized award of the IRCM after this date.

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

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

2-19. Global War on Terrorism Expeditionary Medal

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

b. AOE's are designated as follows:

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

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

(3) Only Soldiers in a deployed status (for example, temporary change of station, TDY, or Worldwide Individual Augmentation System) are eligible for the GWOTEM. Personnel supporting the GWOT in a non-deployed status (for example, PCS), whether stationed at home in the United States or overseas, are eligible only for the GWOTSM.

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

(5) Under no conditions will units or personnel within the United States or any area outside the approved AOE in paragraph 2–20 be deemed eligible for the GWOTEM.

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

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

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

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

d. Award of the GWOTEM is limited to Servicemembers deployed abroad in support of an approved operations in an approved AOE (see para 2–19g for a list of approved AOE's).

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

(2) Effective 30 April 2005, Soldiers are only authorized award of the ACM or ICM for service in Afghanistan or Iraq.

e. Effective 15 June 2014 to a date to be determined, the GWOTEM is authorized for Servicemembers deployed abroad in support of Operation Inherent Resolve (see para 2–19d).

f. Effective 1 September 2021, the award of the GWOTEM is hereby authorized for Operation Enduring Sentinel for associated Operation Enduring Sentinel GWOTEM AOE, which includes the country of Afghanistan. Soldiers who are temporarily assigned to a location authorized the GWOTEM solely for professional military education purposes (for example, temporary assignment to the NCO Academy at Camp Buehring, Kuwait, to attend the Basic Leaders Course) are not authorized the GWOTEM since such presence is for professional development and is not in support of GWOT.

g. On or after 1 July 2022, Soldiers deployed to Iraq for Operation Inherent Resolve who meet eligibility criteria will be awarded the GWOTEM.

h. A complete list of operations and AOE's approved for award of the GWOTEM is available at <https://prhome.defense.gov/m-ra/inside-m-ra/mpp/oepm/>.

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

j. The following rules apply to the GWOTEM:

(1) The GWOTEM may be awarded posthumously.

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

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

2–20. Global War on Terrorism Service Medal

a. The GWOTSM was established by EO 13289, 12 March 2003. The GWOTSM is authorized for award to Servicemembers of the Armed Forces of the United States who participated in or served in

support of approved GWOT operations outside of the designated AOE or a designated counterterrorism operation.

(1) Eligibility criteria for Servicemembers serving on or after 11 September 2001 through 10 September 2022 in supported operations to counterterrorism in a nondeployed status, whether stationed in the United States or overseas, are as follows: the Servicemember must have served on active duty in the Military Services on or after 11 September 2001 for a minimum of 30 consecutive days or 60 nonconsecutive days, not including initial accession training; or regardless of time served, while on active duty in the Military Services on or after 11 September 2001—

(a) Was engaged in actual combat.

(b) Was killed, wounded, or died not due to negligence or wrongful misconduct.

(2) Eligibility criteria for Servicemembers serving on or after 11 September 2022 directly in a designated military (counterterrorism) operation are as follows:

(a) The Servicemember must have directly served in a designated military counterterrorism operation (for example, deployed on orders for a designated counterterrorism operation or directly supported a designated counterterrorism operation on a full-time basis while assigned to an organization conducting a counterterrorism operation) for a minimum of 30 days (consecutive or nonconsecutive).

(b) Regardless of time served, while on active duty was engaged in physical combat with or by a foreign terrorist or an individual inspired or motivated by a foreign terrorist organization.

b. Battalion (BN) commanders and commanders of separate units have the authority to validate eligibility for the GWOTSM for units and personnel within their command for approved operations.

c. All Soldiers on active duty, including RC Soldiers activated, or ARNG Soldiers activated on or after 11 September 2001 and having served 30 consecutive days or 60 nonconsecutive days are authorized the GWOTSM. Soldiers must be assigned, attached, or mobilized to a unit supporting approved operations listed in paragraph 2–19g for 30 consecutive days or for 60 nonconsecutive days; or, regardless of time served while on active duty in the Military Services on or after 11 September 2001, Servicemembers must meet one of the following criteria: was engaged in actual combat or was killed, wounded, or died not due to negligence or wrongful misconduct. Soldiers in a training status (basic or advanced individual training) are not eligible for receipt of this award until assigned to their first duty station.

d. The military service of the Servicemember on which qualification for the award of the GWOTSM is based must have been honorable.

e. A complete list of operations and AOE's approved for award of the GWOTSM is available at <https://prhome.defense.gov/m-ra/inside-m-ra/mpp/oepm/>.

f. Service in an operationally deployed status abroad within a designated AOE (as identified in para 2–19g) merits primary eligibility for the GWOTSM. Personnel supporting GWOT in a nondeployed status, whether stationed at home in the United States or overseas are eligible only for the GWOTSM.

g. The following rules apply to the GWOTSM:

(1) The GWOTSM may be awarded posthumously.

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

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

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

i. The list of designated military counterterrorism operations authorized for award of the GWOTSM is available at <https://prhome.defense.gov/m-ra/inside-m-ra/mpp/oepm/>.

2–21. Korea Defense Service Medal

a. The KDSM is authorized by 10 USC 7286, 10 USC 8308, and 10 USC 9286. It is award to Servicemembers of the Armed Forces of the United States who have served on active duty in support of the defense of the Republic of Korea. The AOE and period of eligibility are as follows:

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

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

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

- (1) Be engaged in combat during an armed engagement, regardless of the time in the AOE.
 - (2) In the line of duty, was killed, wounded, or injured and medically evacuated from the AOE.
 - (3) While participating as a regularly assigned air crewmember flying sorties into, out of, within, or over the AOE in direct support of military operations. Each day that one or more sorties are flown in accordance with these criteria will count as 1 day toward the 30- or 60-day requirement.
 - (4) Personnel who serve in operations and exercises conducted in the AOE are considered eligible for the award if the basic time criteria is met. Due to the extensive time period for KDSM eligibility, the non-consecutive service period for eligibility remains cumulative throughout the entire period.
 - (5) Soldiers who are temporarily assigned to the NCO Academy at Camp Jackson, South Korea, to attend the Basic Leaders Course are not authorized the KDSM since such presence is for professional development purposes and is not in support of the defense of the Republic of Korea.
- c. Servicemembers qualified for the AFEM by reasons of service between 1 October 1966 and 30 June 1974 in an area for which the KDSM was authorized subsequently are eligible for both the AFEM and the KDSM. Award of the KDSM for this time period is a one-time exception to policy to comply with PL 107–314.
 - d. The Overseas Service Ribbon (OSR) is authorized to be awarded with the KDSM.
 - e. The KDSM may be awarded posthumously.
 - f. Only one award of the KDSM is authorized for any individual.
 - g. The KDSM will be worn after the GWOTSM and will be followed by the AFSM (that is, GWOTSM, KDSM, and AFSM).

2–22. Armed Forces Service Medal

- a. AFSM was established by EO 12985, 11 January 1996. It is awarded to Servicemembers of the Armed Forces of the United States who, after 1 June 1992, meet the following criteria:
 - (1) Participate or have participated as Servicemembers of U.S. military units in a U.S. military operation that is deemed to be a significant activity.
 - (2) Encounter no foreign armed opposition or imminent threat of hostile action.
- b. The AFSM may be authorized for significant U.S. military activities for which no other U.S. campaign or service medal is appropriate, such as—
 - (1) Peacekeeping operations.
 - (2) Prolonged humanitarian operations.
- c. The AFSM may be awarded for U.S. military operations in direct support of the UN or North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and for operations of assistance to friendly foreign nations. Award is only appropriate if the NATO, UN, or foreign operation involves a concurrent U.S. military support operation.
- d. Servicemembers must be permanently assigned or attached to a unit that deployed to participate in a designated U.S. military operation within the area of operations for 30 consecutive days (or for the full period when an operation is less than 30 days duration) or for 60 nonconsecutive days, provided this support involves a Soldier entering the area of operations under the following criteria:
 - (1) While participating as a regularly assigned air crewmember on an aircraft flying, into, out of, within, or over the area in direct support of the designated military operations for 30 consecutive days or 60 non-consecutive days.
 - (2) One day's service is credited for the first sortie flown on any day. Additional sorties flown on the same day receive no further credit.
- e. The AFSM provides recognition to participants who deploy to the designated AOE for the qualifying operation. Outstanding or meritorious performance of nondeployed or remotely located support units and individuals is not justification for award of the AFSM. Such performance may be recognized by appropriate unit or individual decorations.
- f. Because the AFSM may be awarded for a prolonged humanitarian operation, distinction between the AFSM and the HSM must be maintained. The following rules apply:
 - (1) The HSM is an individual U.S. service medal, presented to individuals who are physically present at the site of immediate relief and who directly contribute to and influence the humanitarian action. The HSM is only awarded for service during the identified period of immediate relief. Eligibility for the HSM terminates and transitions to the AFSM or the AFEM when the humanitarian action transitions into an established ongoing operation beyond the initial emergency condition.
 - (2) The AFSM is a theater award, authorized for presentation to all participants who meet the eligibility requirements established for a designated operation.

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

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

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

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

i. The AFSM may be awarded posthumously.

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

k. See the glossary for definitions of “significant activity,” “AOE,” and “direct support.”

l. DoDM 1348.33, Volume 2 describes the process for recommending operations for the award of the AFSM. Designated U.S. military operations approved for award of the AFSM are provided at <https://prhome.defense.gov/m-ra/inside-m-ra/mpdp/oeprm/>.

2–23. Humanitarian Service Medal

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(6) No Servicemember will be entitled to more than one award of the HSM for participation in the same military act or operation of a humanitarian nature.

(7) The authority to determine a Soldier’s eligibility for award of the HSM is the first COL/O–6 in the Soldier’s chain of command. Paragraph C–8 prescribes mandatory procedures for processing award of the HSM.

(8) The following types of military acts or operations may qualify for award of the HSM:

- (a) Significant assistance in the event of national or international disasters, natural or manmade, such as earthquakes, floods, typhoons, or conflagrations.
 - (b) Relief to a famine-stricken area.
 - (c) Evacuation of personnel from an area threatened by a hostile force.
 - (d) Support to and resettlement of refugees and evacuees.
 - (e) Other significant military activities directly related to humanitarian service, as designated by 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.
- (f) Acts or operations of a similar nature, as determined by the award approval authority.
- c. Services rendered in the act or operation being considered must meet the following criteria:
- (1) Be of a major significance.
 - (2) Provide immediate relief, relieve human suffering, and should save lives (property may be a factor).
 - (3) Must have affected the outcome of the situation (non-action could produce definite consequences).
 - (4) Must have specific dates and must be restricted to the period of immediate relief. Periods beyond immediate relief are considered established ongoing operations beyond the initial emergency conditions and these periods are no longer eligible for the HSM.
 - (5) Must have evidence that the emergency assistance was—
 - (a) Authorized by the POTUS for assistance in the United States (such as a Presidential emergency declaration or established contingency plans issued under Presidential authority).
 - (b) Requested by the Department of State for areas outside the United States.
- d. The following rules apply when submitting recommendations to approve an operation for award of the HSM:
- (1) The President must have declared the act or event of a Federal disaster, or the Secretary of State must have requested emergency assistance from DoD for any act or operation to be considered for designation as a humanitarian act or operation.
 - (2) Recommendations must be entered into command channels within 2 years of the military act or operation to be recognized.
 - (3) A written justification fully explaining and attesting to the humanitarian aspects of the services rendered by Servicemembers in the act or operation being recommended. The HSM is an individual award. As such, only those individuals who meet the specific requirements in paragraph 2–23a will be eligible for award of the HSM.
 - (4) The HSM is not authorized for—
 - (a) Services rendered in domestic disturbances involving law enforcement, equal rights demonstrations, or protection of properties.
 - (b) Humanitarian relief missions when part of an operational plan for which a campaign or expeditionary medal is authorized.
 - (5) The HSM is not the appropriate award to recognize humanitarian operations performed solely by Servicemembers on 32 USC orders under the authority of a State governor. In these instances, the appropriate level of recognition is provided by the applicable State governor. However, RC members who supported a humanitarian operation that was simultaneously supported by Servicemembers operating in accordance with 10 USC are eligible for any HSM approved as a result of that operation.
 - (6) Recommendations will contain the following two enclosures:
 - (a) Enclosure 1 will contain the following information:
 - 1. Name of operation and date or period of operation.
 - 2. Federal disaster assistance control number.
 - 3. A full explanation of the humanitarian aspects of the military assistance or operation, to include the specific nature of the duties performed that were beyond normal duty expectations.
 - 4. The names of the units and location involved, to include other Military Service Departments. The commander must provide a statement if no other Military Service Departments were involved and the Army supported the operation unilaterally.
 - 5. The estimated number of military participants listed by unit.
 - (b) Enclosure 2 will contain supporting documents, such as operations orders and after-action reports.
 - (7) HSM recommendations for operations or acts performed outside the United States will have the endorsement of the combatant commander.
- e. Award approval authorities are as follows:

(1) The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff is the approval authority for recommendations of the HSM for military acts or operations of a humanitarian nature led by an organization reporting to or through the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

(2) The SECARMY is the approval authority for recommendations of the HSM originating within the Army when the humanitarian operations involves only Servicemembers from the Army. The ASA (M&RA) has the authority to disapprove recommendations for the HSM being forwarded to the SECARMY. Recommendations for the HSM involving unified combatant commands will be submitted to the Director, Joint Staff.

f. A list of operations approved for award of the HSM is available at <https://prhome.defense.gov/m-ra/inside-m-ra/mpp/oepm/>.

g. Veterans and retirees may submit requests and documentation to have the HSM approved and added to their DD Form 214 (Certificate of Uniformed Service) to Commanding General, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC-PDP-A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122-5408.

h. Submit approved HSMs to the HRC Veterans Inquiry Branch to have records updated. When submitting a request to have documents or records uploaded into iPERMS, submit Standard Form 180 (Request Pertaining to Military Records) documenting the exact request along with any supporting documents to usarmy.knox.hrc.mbx.tagd-ask-hrc@army.mil.

2-24. Military Outstanding Volunteer Service Medal

a. The Military Outstanding Volunteer Service Medal (MOVSM) was established by EO 12830, 9 January 1993, as amended by EO 13286, 28 February 2003. It may be awarded to Servicemembers of the Armed Forces of the United States and their RCs who, subsequent to 31 December 1992, perform outstanding volunteer community service of a sustained, direct, and consequential nature.

b. To qualify for award of the MOVSM a Servicemember's service must meet the following requirements:

- (1) Be voluntary.
- (2) Serve the local civilian community, to include the military Family community.
- (3) Be significant in nature and produce tangible results.
- (4) Reflect favorably on the Army and DoD.
- (5) Be of a sustained and direct nature.

c. The MOVSM is not authorized for the following:

- (1) A single act or achievement, as this does not constitute sustained community service.
- (2) Merely attending membership meetings or social events of a community service group or organization, as this does not constitute significant and direct community service.
- (3) Service that is detailed or tasked or performed as part of a military mission (for example, unit project or command sponsored project), as this service is not voluntarily in nature or is part of the command's mission.
- (4) Service that results in personal gain for the Soldier.

d. The overall level of volunteer participation and impact of an individual's community service is key to determining whether award of the MOVSM is justified. Although sustained community service is not defined by a specific time period or number of volunteer hours (for example, 36 months encompassing 500 hours of direct volunteer service), approval authorities will ensure the service to be honored merits the special recognition afforded by this medal.

e. The MOVSM recognizes service provided to a community over time; therefore, multiple awards of the MOVSM during a single assignment or tour of duty are not authorized.

f. Qualifying volunteer community service may encompass successive tours or assignments. Commanding officers or civilian equivalents may provide a letter of continuity to the Servicemember's gaining command detailing the Servicemember's previous volunteer service which did not result in award of the MOVSM.

g. Approval authority for award of the MOVSM will be commanders serving in the rank of lieutenant colonel (LTC)/O-5 and above; commanders or directors of DRUs (LTC and above or civilian equivalent); HQDA principal officials and principal deputies; and program executive officers of HQDA agencies. Before the recommendation is forwarded to the award approval authority, the recommender must certify that the Servicemember meets the eligibility criteria for award of the MOVSM. Substantiating documentation,

such as record of hours contributed, letters or certificates from activity supervisors, or other proof of the Servicemember's volunteer services, may be attached as enclosures to the recommendation.

h. The rules for processing award of the MOVSM are as follows:

(1) Recommendations for award of the MOVSM will be submitted through official military channels using memorandum format. The MOVSM template is available at <https://www.hrc.army.mil/content/awards%20and%20decorations%20branch>.

(2) Individuals are only presented an MOVSM on initial award. Subsequent awards of the MOVSM are indicated by bronze service stars (see para 6–11 for more information on the bronze service star).

(3) The MOVSM may be awarded posthumously.

(4) The MOVSM will be worn immediately after the HSM.

(5) The MOVSM is categorized as a service medal and, as such, no orders are issued to announce its approval and there is no award certificate. Approval memorandum and MOVSM data will be posted to the Soldier's AMHRR.

(6) The MOVSM is not authorized for award to foreign personnel.

2–25. Army Recruiting Ribbon

a. The Army Recruiting Ribbon is authorized for all Soldiers (except recruiters who are ineligible), whether officer or enlisted, who provide a valid referral to the U.S. Army of an individual who both enlists and ships to initial military training. Referring Soldiers must be in good standing and not flagged.

b. Referring Soldier and applicant must willingly provide and submit their own information through the established Go Army system.

c. Soldiers may receive the Army Recruiting Ribbon up to four times during their career. Additional awards are identified with a numerical device added to the ribbon.

d. At each award of the Army Recruiting Ribbon, Soldiers in the grades of E–4 or E–5 will receive 10 points toward promotion to E–5 or E–6. Soldiers may receive up to 40 total promotions points for four valid referrals.

e. The consolidated validation roster for the U.S. Army Recruiting Command (USAREC) serves as the documentation of referrals for unit S1s to verify and will be generated on a monthly basis. Soldiers can find the consolidated validation roster on the HRC ADB website at <https://www.hrc.army.mil/content/awards%20and%20decorations%20branch>.

f. The Soldier's BN commander is the approval authority for award of the Army Recruiting Ribbon and will provide a memorandum to serve as supporting documentation for the award. The approval memorandum will be uploaded via iPERMS for filing in the Soldier's AMHRR.

g. Soldiers may refer a qualified applicant for service into the U.S. Army by providing the applicant's name, phone number, and email and their DoD identification number. Submit the applicant's information via <https://www.goarmy.com/refer> or text RFRL to GOARMY (462769) and allow the referred applicant to enter key information.

(1) Referred applicants must willingly provide and submit their own contact information.

(2) Referring Soldier must willingly provide and submit their own DoD identification number, first name, and last name.

2–26. Armed Forces Reserve Medal

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

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

(1) Completed a total of 10 years of honorable military service in the RC.

(2) Been called to active duty and served under specific statutory conditions.

(3) Volunteered and served on active duty in support of designated U.S. military operations or contingencies.

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

- (1) Such years of service must have been performed within a period of 12 consecutive years.
- (2) Each year of active or inactive status honorable service prior to 1 July 1949 in any RC listed in AR 135–180 will be credited toward award. For service performed on or after 1 July 1949, a member must accumulate, during each anniversary year, a minimum of 50 retirement points as prescribed in AR 135–180.
- (3) Service in a Regular Component of the Armed Forces, including the USCG, is excluded except that service in a RC which is concurrent in whole or in part with service in a Regular Component will be included. Officers holding Reserve commissions serving on the active duty list are, by statute, members of the RC. Time served as a Reserve officer on the active duty list counts toward eligibility for the AFRM. For example, if a Reserve officer on active duty list serves 10 active years prior to going Regular Army or also received retirement points for other RC service, which, when added together with their active duty list service adds up to 10 years, then that officer is eligible for the AFRM.
- (4) Any period during which Reserve service is interrupted by one or more of the following will be excluded in computing, but will not be considered as a break in the period of 12 years:
 - (a) Service in a Regular Component of the Armed Forces.
 - (b) During tenure of office by a State official chosen by the voters of the entire State, territory, or possession.
 - (c) During tenure of office of member of the legislative body of the United States or of any State, territory, or possession.
 - (d) While serving as judge of a court of record of the United States or of any State, territory, possession, or the District of Columbia.
- (5) On or after 1 August 1990, the member was called to active duty and served under 10 USC 12301(a), 10 USC 12302, 10 USC 12304, 10 USC 12406, or, in the case of the USCG Reserve, 14 USC 712. The member volunteered and served on active duty in support of specific U.S. military operations or contingencies designated by the SECDEF, as defined in 10 USC 101(a)(13). An AGR member who receives orders changing their current duty status (legal authority under which they perform duty), duty location, or assignment to support a contingency operation is eligible for the award of the “M” device.
 - d. The 10–year device is authorized for wear on the AFRM to denote each 10–year period as follows:
 - (1) A bronze hourglass will be awarded upon completion of the first 10–year period award.
 - (2) A silver hourglass will be awarded upon completion of the second 10–year period award, denoting 20 years of Reserve service.
 - (3) A gold hourglass will be awarded upon completion of the third 10–year period award, denoting 30 years of Reserve service.
 - (4) A gold hourglass followed by a bronze hourglass will be awarded upon completion of the fourth 10–year period award, denoting 40 years of Reserve service.
 - e. The “M” device is authorized for wear on the AFRM by members of the RCs who are called to or who volunteer and serve on active duty in support of specific U.S. military operations or contingencies designated by the SECDEF, as defined in 10 USC 101 (see para 6–9 for information on the “M” device). See appendix C for mandatory procedures for processing award of the AFRM.
 - f. Contact USARC at usarmy.usarc.usarc-hq.list.awards-branch@army.mil for assistance with the AFRM.

2–27. Korean Service Medal

- a. The KSM was established by EO 10179, dated 8 November 1950, as amended by EO 13286, 28 February 2003. It is awarded for service between 27 June 1950 and 27 July 1954 under any of the following conditions:
 - (1) Within the territorial limits of Korea or in waters immediately adjacent thereto.
 - (2) With a unit under the operational control of the Commander in Chief, Far East, other than one within the territorial limits of Korea, which has been designated by the Commander in Chief, Far East, as having directly supported the military efforts in Korea.
 - (3) Was furnished an individual certificate by the Commander in Chief, Far East, testifying to material contribution made in direct support of the military efforts in Korea.
- b. The service prescribed must have been performed under any of the following conditions:
 - (1) On permanent assignment.
 - (2) On TDY for 30 consecutive days or 60 nonconsecutive days.

(3) In active combat against the enemy under conditions other than those prescribed in paragraphs 2–26b(1) and 2–26b(2), provided a combat decoration has been awarded or an individual certificate has been furnished by the commander of an independent force or of a division, ship, or air group or comparable or higher unit, testifying to such combat credit.

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

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

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

(a) Awarded a combat decoration.

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

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

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

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

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

2–28. Medal of Humane Action

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

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

(1) The northern boundary is the 54th parallel north latitude.

(2) The eastern boundary is the 14th meridian east longitude.

(3) The southern boundary is the 48th parallel north latitude.

(4) The western boundary is the 5th meridian west longitude.

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

d. For a list of Army units entitled to the Berlin Airlift device, see the HRC ADB website at <https://www.hrc.army.mil/content/awards%20and%20decorations%20branch>.

2–29. World War II Victory Medal

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

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

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

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

(1) The eastern boundary is coincident with the western boundary of the Asiatic-Pacific Theater (see para 2–30).

(2) The western boundary is coincident with the eastern boundary of the American Theater (see para 2–31).

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

- (1) Assigned or attached to and present for duty with a unit during the period in which it participated in combat.
- (2) Under orders in the combat zone and in addition meets any of the following requirements:
 - (a) Awarded a combat decoration.
 - (b) Furnished a certificate by a CG of a corps or higher unit or independent force that the Soldier actually participated in combat.
 - (c) Served at a normal post of duty (as contrasted to occupying the status of an inspector, observer, or visitor).
 - (d) Aboard a vessel other than in a passenger status and furnished a certificate by the home port commander of the vessel that the Soldier served in the combat zone.
- (3) Was an evadee or escapee in the combat zone or recovered from a POW status in the combat zone during the time limitations of the campaign. POWs will not be accorded credit for the time spent in confinement or while otherwise in restraint under enemy control.
- 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 paragraph 6–12.

2–31. Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal

- a. The Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal was established by EO 9265 (War Department Bulletin 56, 6 November 1942), as amended by EO 9706, 15 March 1946. It is awarded for service with the Asiatic-Pacific Theater between 7 December 1941 and 2 March 1946 under any of the following conditions:
 - (1) On permanent assignment in the Asiatic-Pacific Theater.
 - (2) In a passenger status or on TDY for 30 consecutive days or 60 nonconsecutive days.
 - (3) In active combat against the enemy and was awarded a combat decoration or furnished a certificate by the CG of a corps or higher unit or independent force showing that the Soldier actually participated in combat.
- b. Boundaries of Asiatic-Pacific Theater.
 - (1) The eastern boundary is coincident with the western boundary of the American Theater (see para 2–31).
 - (2) The western boundary is from the North Pole south along the 60th meridian east longitude to its intersection with the east boundary of Iran, then south along the Iran boundary to the Gulf of Oman and the intersection of the 60th meridian east longitude, then south along the 60th meridian east longitude to the South Pole.
- c. One bronze service star is authorized for each campaign under the conditions prescribed in paragraph 2–30c (see para 6–11 for more information on the bronze service star).
- d. The arrowhead is authorized for wear on this medal to denote participation in a combat parachute jump, helicopter assault landing, combat glider landing, or amphibious assault landing while assigned or attached as a member of an organized force carrying out an assigned tactical mission. The arrowhead is described in paragraph 6–12.

2–32. American Campaign Medal

- a. The American Campaign Medal was established by EO 9265 (War Department Bulletin 56, 1942), as amended by EO 9706, 15 March 1946. It is awarded for service within the American Theater between 7 December 1941 and 2 March 1946 under any of the following conditions:
 - (1) On permanent assignment outside the continental limits of the United States.
 - (2) Permanently assigned as a member of a crew of a vessel sailing ocean waters for a period of 30 consecutive days or 60 nonconsecutive days.
 - (3) Outside the continental limits of the United States in a passenger status or on TDY for 30 consecutive days or 60 nonconsecutive days.
 - (4) In active combat against the enemy and was awarded a combat decoration or furnished a certificate by the CG of a corps, higher unit, or independent force that the Soldier actually participated in combat.
 - (5) Within the continental limits of the United States for an aggregate period of 1 year.
- b. The boundaries of American Theater are as follows:

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

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

c. One bronze service star is authorized for wear on the American Campaign Medal to denote participation in the antisubmarine campaign. The individual must have been assigned or attached to and present for duty with a unit credited with the campaign (see table K–1 for information on the antisubmarine campaign).

2–33. Women’s Army Corps Service Medal

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

2–34. American Defense Service Medal

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

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

2–35. Atomic Veterans Commemorative Service Medal

a. The Atomic Veterans Commemorative Service Medal was authorized by the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year (FY) 2022. The Director, Defense Threat Reduction Agency manages the DoD Atomic Veterans Commemorative Service Medal program.

b. The Atomic Veterans Commemorative Service Medal is awarded to commemorate the service of veterans of the Armed Forces of the United States who, while performing official military duties during the period of 1 July 1945 to 1 October 1992—

- (1) Directly participated in the detonation of an atomic weapon or device.
- (2) Directly participated in the cleanup of radioactive material resulting from any such atmospheric detonation.
- (3) Directly participated in the cleanup of radioactive material resulting from an accident associated with an atomic weapon.
- (4) Were exposed to ionizing radiation resulting from the operational use of atomic weapons during World War II.

c. For more information on the Atomic Veterans Commemorative Service Medal, see <https://www.dtra.mil/about/mission/nuclear-test-personnel-review/atomic-veterans-commemorative-service-medal-information/>.

2–36. Atomic Veterans Service Certificate

a. The Atomic Veterans Service Certificate (AVSC) was authorized by the National Defense Authorization Act for FY 2019. The Director, Defense Threat Reduction Agency manages the DoD AVSC program.

b. Information on the program and the AVSC application are available at <https://www.dtra.mil/about/mission/nuclear-test-personnel-review/atomic-veterans-commemorative-service-medal-information/>.

- c. AVSC eligibility criteria—
- (1) Pursuant to PL 115–232, the AVSC is awarded to radiation-exposed veterans as defined in 38 USC 1112(c)(3).
 - (2) Per Section 3.309(d)(3), Title 38, Code of Federal Regulations (38 CFR 3.309(d)(3)), “radiation-exposed veteran” means either a veteran who, while serving on active duty, or an individual who, while a member of a RC of the Armed Forces, during a period of ADT or inactive duty training, participated in a radiation-risk activity (see 38 CFR 3.309(d)(3)(ii) for the “radiation-risk activity” definition).

Chapter 3

U.S. Army Individual Decorations

Section I

U.S. Army Individual Decorations Overview

3–1. U.S. Army individual decorations intent

- a. U.S. Army military decorations are awarded in recognition of qualifying acts of valor, noncombat heroism, or meritorious service or achievement.
- b. Servicemembers who perform valorous actions or demonstrate noncombat heroism will be accorded appropriate recognition based solely on the merits of their actions. Such awards should recognize the specific acts of valor or noncombat heroism. Awards for valor and heroism will be limited to a specific (usually brief) timeframe in which the acts occurred.
- c. Individual awards for service or achievement are intended to recognize significant contributions to the mission accomplishment, readiness, effectiveness, morale, or esprit de corps of a unit or organization. Recommendations for awards must be justified by specific achievements, contributions, or other notable impacts. The award should reflect both the individual’s level of responsibility and manner of performance. Exceptional command or leadership at any level, in and of itself, may be considered meritorious achievement or service. Ultimately, individual awards for service or achievement will be performance-based.
- d. The decision to award an individual a decoration and the decision as to which award is appropriate are both command decisions. The Army entrusts commanders to exercise awards approval authority based on the merits of each individual recommendation.
- e. Award approval authorities may make award decisions without referral to a local awards board. Awards boards are optional and are at the discretion of the approval authority. Use of such boards should not add additional processing time that violates processing timeline guidance.
- f. Rank or grade will not be a factor in determining the type or level of recognition nor will any quotas be established limiting the number of awards that may be recommended or approved.
- g. No individual is automatically entitled to an award upon departure from an assignment.
- h. No award is automatic and preconditions for an award may not be established. Examples of inappropriate preconditions include—
 - (1) Attainment of specific goals that automatically result in an individual award (Achieving the Commandant list, Noncommissioned Officer Education System = AAM or NCO of the quarter = ARCOM).
 - (2) Awards used as prizes in contests.
 - (3) Policies prescribing specific awards for specific ranks or specific periods of service (3 years = ARCOM).
 - (4) Policies limiting eligibility for awards beyond the Army established minimum standards.
- i. Certificates of achievement and letters of commendation or appreciation are appropriate means to recognize departing personnel, periods of faithful service, acts, or achievements that do not meet the standards required for decorations (see para 10–7).
- j. Unless otherwise stated, an individual who is eligible for a DoD joint award will not be recommended for an award through their parent Service unless an appropriate DoD joint award does not exist.

3–2. Decorations authorized and order of precedence

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

Table 3–1
Individual awards and authorized uses—Continued

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

Notes.

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

² The “V” and “C” devices are not authorized. The SM is only awarded for noncombat heroism.

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

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

⁵ The “V” and “C” devices are not authorized.

3–3. Devices for individual awards

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

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

b. See table 3–1 for listing of individual awards in order of precedence, conditions under which award is authorized, and devices for which an award may be eligible.

c. See chapter 6 for additional information pertaining to devices.

3–4. Personnel eligible for individual decorations

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

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

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

b. See AR 672–20 for awards to civilian personnel.

c. Award of medals may be made posthumously.

Table 3–2
Personnel eligible for Army awards—Continued

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

Notes.

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

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

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

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

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

⁶ Approval authority is the SECARMY.

⁷ Not awarded to general officers.

3–5. Who may recommend

a. The Army does not allow self-recognition, meaning that a Soldier may not recommend themselves for award of a decoration. Recommendations by spouses and other Family member are also considered self-recognition.

b. The recommender must be senior in rank and associated with the recommended individual by virtue of their position within the chain of command. Additionally, the recommender must have knowledge of all the actions or service cited. That is, the recommender must have either observed the actions or been provided information by an individual who observed the actions.

c. If the recommender is not the commanding officer, the commander, if available, must endorse the recommendation. If it is no longer possible to route the recommendation through the commander (for

example, the commander is deceased), a signed statement to the effect must be included. In this case, another officer who has knowledge of the actions and who was senior in the chain of command of the individual being recommended during the period for which recognition is desired may endorse the recommendation.

d. Recommendations for the award of Army decorations to members of another Service branch will be submitted by Army personnel only.

3–6. Peacetime award approval authority

a. Awards for peacetime service are made by the President, the SECDEF, and the SECARMY. When peacetime criteria apply, authority to award decorations is automatically delegated as shown in table 3–3.

b. Approval authorities must be in command or serving as an HQDA principal official. The following also applies:

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

(2) In instances where the incumbent commander is not available to act on recommendations (for example, hospitalization, extended TDY, or leave) the acting commander, regardless of rank, may take final action, provided their assumption of command has been officially documented. In such cases, the acting commander will sign documents using the title “Acting Commander.” A copy of the assumption of command orders must be filed with the DA Form 638 and attached to the award’s Personnel Action Request when processed in IPPS–A.

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

c. Commanders and HQDA principal officials can only approve awards for Servicemembers who are assigned or attached to their organizations by appropriate orders or other official system-generated documentation. When Servicemembers perform duties with a command to which they are not assigned or attached, award recommendations must be submitted to their parent unit or chain of command for approval.

d. All CGs may delegate peacetime awards approval authority, in writing, to their DCGs commensurate with the DCG’s rank. DCGs are defined as an Army officer in the grade of BG/O–7 (including COL/O–6 promotable (P) in a general officer billet) and above. All principal officials may delegate peacetime awards approval authority, in writing, of the MSM and below to general officers and members of the Senior Executive Service under their purview.

e. HQDA principal officials (not having LM approval authority) may downgrade LMs for service, achievement, and retirement to a lesser decoration commensurate with the principal official’s authority by grade for all U.S. Military Servicemembers in the rank of COL and below assigned or attached for duty to their organization.

f. Commanders having authority to approve an award may delegate disapproval authority (to include downgrade) to their immediate subordinate commanders, provided those subordinate commanders have authority to approve the next lower award. This delegation must be in writing and will be accomplished with each change of command. Commanders of ACOMs, ASCCs, and DRUs reporting directly to HRC for awards approval purposes and officials reporting directly to a principal HQDA agency are delegated disapproval authority for current recommendations for award of the DFC, SM, and AM. Such commanders and HQDA officials may also disapprove service and other achievement award recommendations, provided they have authority to approve the next lower award. This disapproval authority includes awards for non-Army personnel.

g. The CSA (delegated to the Vice CSA) has the authority to approve all recommendations of the DSM.

h. Army general officers with LM approval authority are delegated downgrade authority for DSM recommendations for COL/O–6 and below. Additionally, ACOM commanders have authority to disapprove or downgrade all recommendations of the DSM (to include general officers). This downgrade authority will not be further delegated.

i. Servicemembers who are eligible for a DoD joint award will not be recommended for an award through their parent Service unless an appropriate DoD joint award does not exist. Unless otherwise

stated, only Servicemembers assigned to a joint duty activity or joint task force headquarters are eligible for DoD joint awards (see DoDI 1348.33 and DoDM 1348.33, Volume 4 for additional guidance for joint awards).

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

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

l. State Adjutants General and commanders of ARNG and USAR commands award applicable decorations to personnel under their command, including Regular Army and full-time AGR personnel performing full-time duty under their command.

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

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

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

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

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

Notes.

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

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

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

⁴ All SM award recommendations will be forwarded to Chief, HRC ADB for determination.

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

Table 3–4
Delegation of award approval authority to project, program, and product managers and program executive officers assigned to—Continued

Project, program and product managers, and program executive officers	May award	To
MGs/O–8s and their civilian equivalent senior executive	MSM, ARCOM, AAM	Servicemembers assigned or attached to their projects ^{1, 2}
BGs/O–7s and their civilian equivalent senior executive	MSM, ARCOM, AAM	Servicemembers assigned or attached to their projects ^{1, 2}
COLs/O–6s and their civilian equivalent general schedule (GS)–15	ARCOM and AAM	Servicemembers assigned or attached to their projects ^{1, 2}
LTCs/O–5s and their civilian equivalent GS–14	AAM	Servicemembers assigned or attached to their projects ^{1, 2}

Notes.

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

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

3–7. Wartime conditions award approval authority

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

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

c. Combat and wartime conditions present opportunities and events which lead to award of decorations, service medals, and badges to Soldiers. Most of these awards and decorations are inactive until the

commencement of hostilities. The immediate requirement by commanders to recognize deserving personnel generates heavy administrative requirements throughout all echelons.

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

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

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

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

e. See paragraphs 3–6i and 3–6j and DoDI 1348.33 and DoDM 1348.33, Volume 4 for limitations, policy, and procedures for approval of Army awards in a joint command.

f. Approval authorities must be in command.

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

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

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

Note. Wartime awards delegation in table 3–5 is for contingency planning purposes only. Specific wartime awards delegation authority is delegated in writing by the SECARMY or designee.

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

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

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

Award	Approval authority	May further delegate to	Awarded to
		in the rank of COL/O–6 ^{1, 3} ; and AAM to U.S. Army commanders serving in the rank of LTC/O–5 ^{1, 3} b. BSM and ARCOM to U.S. Army commanders serving in the rank of BG/O–7 (or COL/O–6(P) serving in a BG/O–7 position) and above ^{1, 3}	concurrence is obtained from that Service or foreign government ¹
PH	CG of any separate unit and regional medical command (RMC) commanders receiving casualties ⁴	To any field commander (BG/O–7) (or COL/O–6 (P) serving in a BG/O–7 position) who has orders issuing authority	U.S. Army personnel only
Presidential Unit Citation (PUC), Valorous Unit Award (VUA), and Meritorious Unit Commendation (MUC)	As outlined in paragraphs 7–12, 7–13, and 7–14	The PUC may not be further delegated. The VUA and MUC may be delegated by the SECARMY	U.S. and foreign allied units (see paras 7–12, 7–13, and 7–14)
CPC	SAC serving in the rank of LTG and above (see para 7–17)	Not further delegated	Only eligible U.S. Army and RC units called to active duty
Assault-landing credit	SAC serving in the rank of LTG and above (see para 7–23)	Not further delegated	Only eligible U.S. Army and RC units called to active duty
Combat badges	U.S. Army CG of any separate unit and RMC commanders receiving casualties ⁴	U.S. Army COL/O–6-level commanders and above	See chapter 8 for eligibility requirements for other combat badges

Notes.

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

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

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

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

⁵ May only be downgraded or disapproved by the SECARMY.

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

3–8. Stability operations

Contingency operations without delegated wartime award approval authority.

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

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

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

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

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

c. *Evaluation of award criteria.* Combat award recommendations for stability operations must be evaluated on a case-by-case basis to determine if award criteria are met. To ensure timely and appropriate

recognition, paragraph 3–8 supersedes policy prescribed elsewhere in this regulation in cases where there is a potential conflict pertaining to award or badge eligibility.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

g. Campaign and service medals. While normally not authorized for stability operations, campaign and service medals, such as the AFEM or AFSM, may be requested in accordance with existing regulations. Commanders will justify their request by submitting complete documents, as required in paragraph 3–8c, through the combatant command to the Joint Staff. Other medals or decorations may be authorized by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

h. Unit awards. Unit awards during stability operations are considered on a case-by-case basis (see chap 7 for criteria and submission requirements).

i. Awards to foreign military personnel. Foreign military personnel may be recommended for an award, provided that the SECARMY or designee has granted an approved delegation (see para 1–38).

j. Awards for personnel of other Services. Awards for personnel of other Services will be processed in accordance with paragraph 1–37.

k. Rules for requesting delegation of wartime awards authority. In the event that sustained hostilities erupt, authority to delegate awards approval authority will be requested from the SECARMY as follows:

(1) The SAC will submit a request through the Chief, HRC ADB. Initial delegation will be requested consistent with the award approval authority outlined in table 3–5.

(2) When supporting a joint task force, the Joint Staff provides policy on all awards to be issued to the force. The SECARMY or designee will provide input as appropriate.

Section II

U.S. Army Individual Decorations Authority and Criteria

3–9. Medal of Honor

a. The MOH (10 USC 7271) was established by Joint Resolution of Congress, 12 July 1862 (amended by Acts of 9 July 1918 and 25 July 1963).

b. The MOH is awarded by the POTUS and presented in the name of Congress to a person who, while a member of the Army, distinguishes themselves conspicuously by gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of their 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 their comrades and must have involved risk of life. Incontestable proof of the performance of the service must be exacted and each recommendation for the award of this decoration will be considered on the standard of extraordinary valor.

3–10. Distinguished Service Cross

- a. The DSC (10 USC 7272) was established by Act of Congress, 9 July 1918.
- b. The DSC is awarded to a person who, while serving in any capacity with the Army, distinguished themselves by extraordinary heroism not justifying the award of a MOH; while engaged in an action against an enemy of the United States; while engaged in military operations involving conflict with an opposing or foreign force; or while serving with friendly foreign forces engaged in an armed conflict against an opposing armed force in which the United States is not a belligerent party. The act or acts of heroism must have been so notable and have involved risk of life so extraordinary as to set the individual apart from their comrades.
- c. The DSC is a valor award and will not be awarded for achievement or service. The appropriate equivalent award for achievement or service is the DSM.
- d. No more than one DSC may be awarded to a person. However, for each succeeding act that would otherwise justify the award of such a medal or cross, the President may award a suitable bar or other device to be worn as they direct.

3–11. Distinguished Service Medal

- a. The DSM (10 USC 7273) was established by Act of Congress 9 July 1918. The DSM is awarded to any person who, while serving in any capacity with the U.S. Army, has distinguished themselves by exceptionally meritorious service to the Government in a duty of great responsibility. The performance must be such as to merit recognition for service that is clearly exceptional. Exceptional performance of normal duty will not alone justify an award of this decoration.
- b. For service not related to actual war, the term “duty of great responsibility” applies to a narrower range of positions than in time of war and requires evidence of conspicuously significant achievement. However, justification of the award may accrue by virtue of exceptionally meritorious service in a succession of high positions of great importance.
- c. Awards may be made to persons other than Servicemembers of the Armed Forces of the United States for wartime services only, and then only under exceptional circumstances with the express approval of the President in each case.
- d. The DSM may be awarded with the “C” device to recognize exceptionally meritorious service or achievement performed under combat conditions on or after 7 January 2016 (see para 6–6 for “C” device criteria).
- e. No more than one DSM may be awarded to a person. However, for each succeeding act that would otherwise justify the award of such a medal or cross, the President may award a suitable bar or other device to be worn as they direct.

3–12. Silver Star

- a. The SS (10 USC 7276) was established by Act of Congress, 9 July 1918.
- b. The SS is awarded to a person who, while serving in any capacity with the U.S. Army, is cited for gallantry in action that does not warrant award of a MOH or DSC. The required gallantry must have been performed with marked distinction 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.
- c. Those individuals who, while serving in any capacity with the U.S. Army, received a citation for gallantry in action in World War I published in orders issued by a headquarters commanded by a general

officer may convert the citation to the SS upon request to Commanding General, U.S. Army Human Resources Command, (AHRC-PDP-A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122-5408.

d. The SS is a valor award and will not be awarded for achievement or service.

3-13. Legion of Merit

a. The LM (10 USC 1121) was established by Act of Congress, 20 July 1942 (PL 671-77).

b. EO 13830 authorizes the SECARMY to award the LM to any Servicemember of the Armed Forces of the United States who, after September 8, 1939, has distinguished themselves by exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services and achievements.

c. Criteria for Servicemembers of the U.S. Army are as follows:

(1) The performance must have been such as to merit recognition of key individuals for service rendered in a clearly exceptional manner. Performance of duties normal to the grade, branch, specialty, assignment, or experience of an individual is not an adequate basis for this award.

(2) For service not related to actual war, the term "key individuals" applies to a narrower range of positions than in time of war, which requires evidence of significant achievement. In peacetime, service should be in the nature of a special requirement or of an extremely difficult duty performed in an unprecedented and clearly exceptional manner. However, justification of the award may accrue by virtue of exceptionally meritorious service in a succession of important positions.

(3) Award will be made without reference to degree.

d. The LM may be awarded with the "C" device to recognize exceptionally meritorious service or achievement performed under combat conditions on or after 7 January 2016 (see para 6-6 for "C" device criteria).

e. The LM for specific achievement may be awarded with the "R" device to distinguish that the award was earned for the direct hands-on employment of a weapon system or other warfighting activity from outside area of operations, combat zone that had a direct and immediate impact on a combat operation, or other military operation on or after 7 January 2016 (see para 6-7 for "R" device criteria).

f. See paragraph 1-38 for criteria for members of Armed Forces of foreign nations.

3-14. Distinguished Flying Cross

a. The DFC (10 USC 7279) was established by Act of Congress 2 July 1926.

b. EO 13830 authorizes the SECARMY to award the DFC to any member of the U.S. Armed Forces or armed forces of a friendly foreign nation who, while serving in any capacity with the Army of the United States, distinguished themselves by valor, heroism, or extraordinary achievement while participating in aerial flight.

(1) The performance of the act of heroism must be evidenced by voluntary action above and beyond the call of duty. The extraordinary achievement must have resulted in an accomplishment so exceptional and outstanding as to clearly set the individual apart from their comrades or from other persons in similar circumstances.

(2) Awards will be made only to recognize single acts of heroism or extraordinary achievement and will not be made in recognition of sustained operational activities against an armed enemy.

c. When the DFC is awarded for valor on or after 7 January 2016, a bronze letter "V" (for valor) is worn on the suspension and service ribbon of that medal.

d. The DFC may be awarded with the "C" device to recognize exceptionally meritorious service or achievement performed under combat conditions on or after 7 January 2016 (see para 6-6 for "C" device criteria).

3-15. Soldier's Medal

a. The SM was established by Act of Congress 2 July 1926 in accordance with 10 USC 7280.

b. EO 13830 authorizes the SECARMY to award the SM to any person of the Armed Forces of the United States or of a friendly foreign nation who, while serving in any capacity with the Army of the United States, including RC Soldiers not serving in a duty status, as defined in 10 USC 101(d)(1), at the time of the heroic act, distinguished themselves by heroism not involving actual conflict with an enemy.

c. The minimum degree of heroism required is comparable to that of the DFC for heroism. The extraordinary act must have resulted in an accomplishment so exceptional and outstanding as to clearly set the individual apart from their comrades or from other persons in similar circumstances.

- d. The heroism must have involved a clearly recognizable personal hazard or danger and the voluntary risk of life under conditions not involving conflict with an armed enemy.
- e. Awards will not be made solely on the basis of saving a life, assisting emergency personnel, or acting as a good Samaritan.
- f. The SM may be awarded for noncombat heroism in a combat zone or an area designated for imminent danger pay, hostile fire pay, or hazardous duty pay.
 - (1) Since the SM is only awarded for noncombat heroism, the “V” and “C” devices are not authorized.
 - (2) This determination must be made solely on the specific circumstances of the event.
 - (3) If the heroism to be recognized was performed under combat conditions, a decoration for valor is the appropriate award.
- g. If downgraded, a SM recommendation will be downgraded to an ARCOM.
- h. All SM award recommendations will be forwarded to Chief, HRC ADB for determination.

3–16. Bronze Star Medal

- a. The BSM was established by EO 9419, 4 February 1944 (superseded by EO 11046, 24 August 1962, as amended by EO 13286, 28 February 2003 and the National Defense Authorization Act of 2011).
- b. EO 11046 authorizes the SECARMY to award the BSM to any person who, while serving in any capacity with the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Air Force of the United States, or as a member of the armed forces of a friendly foreign nation, after 6 December 1941, distinguished themselves by heroic or meritorious achievement or service, not involving participation in aerial flight—
 - (1) While engaged in an action against an enemy of the United States.
 - (2) While engaged in military operations involving conflict with an opposing foreign force.
 - (3) While serving with friendly foreign forces engaged in an armed conflict against an opposing armed force in which the United States is not a belligerent party.
- c. After 30 October 2000, in accordance with 10 USC 1133, the BSM may only be awarded to a member of a military force who—
 - (1) At the time of the events for which the decoration is to be awarded, was serving in a geographic area in which hostile fire pay or imminent danger pay was authorized in accordance with 37 USC 310 or hazardous duty pay in accordance with 37 USC 351(a)(1) or 37 USC 351(a)(3).
 - (2) Receives hostile fire pay or imminent danger pay in accordance with 37 USC 310 or hazardous duty pay in accordance with 37 USC 351(a)(1) or 37 USC 351(a)(3), as a result of the action or events justifying award.
- d. Awards may be made for acts of valor performed under circumstances described above, which are of lesser degree than required for the award of the SS.
- e. When the BSM is awarded for valor, a bronze letter “V” (for valor) is worn on the suspension and service ribbon of that medal.
- f. The BSM will not be awarded with the “C” device. The “C” device is not authorized because the BSM is a combat-related award and service or achievement under combat conditions is inherent to the medal.
- g. If downgraded, a BSM recommendation will be downgraded to an ARCOM with “C” device.
- h. A BSM recommendation may not be downgraded to an award for noncombat meritorious achievement or service.
- i. The BSM may be awarded for meritorious achievement or meritorious service according to the following:
 - (1) Prior to 7 January 2016, awards may be made to recognize single acts of merit or meritorious service. The lesser degree than that required for the award of the LM must nevertheless have been meritorious and accomplished with distinction.
 - (2) The BSM may also be awarded for meritorious service under combat conditions that is of a lesser degree than that required for award of the LM. However, for meritorious service that ended after 7 January 2016, the BSM may only be awarded if during the period, the awardee was exposed to hostile action or was at significant risk of exposure to hostile action. Otherwise the appropriate award would be the MSM.
 - (3) Award may be made to each Servicemember of the Army who, after 6 December 1941, has been cited in orders or awarded a certificate for exemplary conduct in ground combat against an armed enemy between 7 December 1941 and 2 September 1945, inclusive, or whose meritorious achievement has been otherwise confirmed by documents executed prior to 1 July 1947. For this purpose, an award of the CIB or CMB is considered as a citation in orders. Award of the BSM from these documents will not negate

the original award or the CIB or CMB. Documents executed since 4 August 1944 in connection with recommendations for the award of decorations of higher degree than the BSM will not be used as the basis for an award under this paragraph. Veterans and retirees may submit requests to National Personnel Records Center (NPRC-MPR), 1 Archives Drive, St. Louis, MO 63138-1002. Soldiers who retired or were discharged after 1 October 2002 and the primary next of kin of Soldiers who died after 1 October 2002 may submit requests to Commanding General, U.S. Army Human Resources Command, (AHRC-PDP-A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122-5408. The request should include documentary evidence, if possible.

(4) Upon request, award of the BSM may be made to eligible Soldiers who participated in the Philippine Islands Campaign between 7 December 1941 to 10 May 1942. Performance of duty must have been on the island of Luzon or the Harbor Defenses in Corregidor and Bataan. Only Soldiers who were assigned or attached to units that were awarded the Distinguished Unit Citation (redesignated as the PUC) may be awarded this decoration. Submit requests to National Personnel Records Center (NPRC-MPR), 1 Archives Drive, St. Louis, MO 63138-1002.

3-17. Meritorious Service Medal

a. The MSM was established by EO 11448, 16 January 1969 as amended by EO 12312, 2 July 1981, as amended by EO 13286, 28 March 2003. It is awarded to any Servicemember of the Armed Forces of the United States or to any member of the armed forces of a friendly foreign nation who has distinguished themselves by outstanding meritorious achievement or service.

b. After 16 January 1969 but prior to 11 September 2001, the MSM was authorized to be awarded only for meritorious service or achievement while serving in a noncombat area.

c. Effective 11 September 2001 to a date to be determined, the DCS, G-1 granted an exception to policy to award the MSM in a combat theater for noncombat meritorious achievement and service for the GWOT era. This exception does not authorize the MSM to be used as an upgrade or downgrade to or from a recommended BSM.

d. The MSM will not be awarded with the "C" device. The MSM may be awarded for outstanding achievement or service while serving in a combat zone, combat zone tax exclusion area, and areas authorized for hostile fire pay, imminent danger pay, or hazardous duty pay; however, the BSM is the appropriate equivalent level award to recognize meritorious achievement or service performed under combat conditions. Accordingly, the "C" device is not authorized for award on the MSM.

e. The MSM for specific achievement may be awarded with the "R" device to distinguish that the award was earned for the direct hands-on employment of a weapon system or other warfighting activity from outside area of operations, combat zone that had a direct and immediate impact on a combat operation, or other military operation on or after 7 January 2016 (see para 6-7 for "R" device criteria).

f. If downgraded, an MSM recommendation will be downgraded to an ARCOM.

3-18. Air Medal

a. The AM was established by EO 9158, 11 May 1942, as amended by EO 9242, 11 September 1942.

b. The AM is awarded to any person who, while serving in any capacity in or with the Armed Forces of the United States, has distinguished themselves by meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flight. Awards may be made to recognize single acts of valor, merit, or heroism or for meritorious service as described below:

(1) Awards may be made for acts of heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy or while engaged in military operations involving conflict with an opposing armed force in which the United States is not a belligerent party, which are of a lesser degree than required for award of the DFC.

(2) Awards may be made for a single act of meritorious achievement, involving superior airmanship, which are of a lesser degree than required for award of the DFC, but nevertheless were accomplished with distinction beyond that normally expected.

(3) Awards for meritorious service may be made for sustained distinction in the performance of duties involving regular and frequent participation in aerial flight for a period of at least 6 consecutive months (a month is considered 30 calendar days). In this regard, accumulation of a specified number of hours and missions will not serve as the basis for award of the AM. Criteria in paragraph 3-18b(1) concerning conditions of conflict are applicable to award of the AM for meritorious service.

(4) Awards for meritorious, deployed service of 6 cumulative months, with no limitations on the number of deployments within a 24-month period for certain Special Operations Aviation and Military Intelligence Aerial Reconnaissance units with an exception to policy approved by The Adjutant General. Exception to policy requests will be submitted to HRC ADB with full justification and supporting documentation.

c. Award of the AM is primarily intended to recognize those personnel who are on current crewmember or 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 or group level and below, serves only to establish eligibility for award of the AM. The degree of heroism, meritorious achievement, or exemplary service determines who should receive the award. Awards will not be made to individuals who use air transportation solely for the purpose of moving from point to point in a combat zone (see DoDM 1348.33, Volume 3).

d. Numerals, starting with 2, will be used to denote second and subsequent awards of the AM (see para 6–4).

e. When the AM is awarded for valor, a bronze letter “V” (for valor) is worn on the suspension and service ribbon of that medal.

f. The AM may be awarded with the “C” device to recognize exceptionally meritorious service or achievement performed under combat conditions on or after 7 January 2016 (see para 6–6 for “C” device criteria).

g. Operators of unmanned aerial vehicles may only be awarded the AM if they are physically on an aircraft during the cited period and meet the above criteria for the AM. The intent of this addition is not to award the AM for unmanned aerial vehicles operations, but rather to recognize unmanned aerial vehicles operators for their actions in flight under conditions that warrant the AM.

h. AM recommendations may not be downgraded to an award for noncombat meritorious achievement or service.

3–19. Army Commendation Medal

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

b. The ARCOM is awarded to any Servicemember of the Armed Forces of the United States who, while serving in any capacity with the Army after 6 December 1941, distinguishes themselves 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 themselves by an act of heroism, extraordinary achievement, or meritorious service which has been of mutual benefit to a friendly nation and the United States.

c. The ARCOM may be awarded for combat-related service or achievement after 29 February 1964.

d. Awards of the ARCOM may be made for acts of valor performed under circumstances described above which are of lesser degree than required for award of the BSM. These acts may involve aerial flight. A bronze letter “V” (for valor) is worn on the suspension and service ribbon of that medal.

e. The ARCOM may be awarded with the “C” device to recognize exceptionally meritorious service or achievement performed under combat conditions on or after 7 January 2016 (see para 6–6 for “C” device criteria).

f. The ARCOM for specific achievement may be awarded with the “R” device to distinguish that the award was earned the direct hands-on employment of a weapon system or other warfighting activity from outside area of operations, combat zone that had a direct and immediate impact on a combat operation, or other military operation on or after 7 January 2016 (see para 6–7 for “R” device criteria).

g. The ARCOM may be awarded for acts of noncombatant-related heroism that do not meet the requirements for an award of the SM or for acts of aerial flight that do not meet the requirements for award of the AM.

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

i. Award of the ARCOM may be made to any individual commended after 6 December 1941 and before 1 January 1946 in a letter, certificate, or order of commendation, as distinguished from letter of appreciation, signed by an officer in the rank or position of a MG/O-8 and above. Veterans and retirees may submit requests to National Personnel Records Center, 1 Archives Drive, St. Louis, MO 63138-1002. Soldiers who retired or were discharged after 1 October 2002 may submit requests to Commanding General, U.S. Army Human Resources Command, (AHRC-PDP-A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122-5408. Awards of the Army Commendation Ribbon and of the Commendation Ribbon with Metal Pendant were redesignated by AGO 1960-10, as awards of the ARCOM, without amendment of orders previously issued.

3-20. Army Achievement Medal

- a. The AAM was established by the SECARMY, 10 April 1981, as announced in AGO 1990-15.
- b. The AAM is awarded to any member of the Armed Forces of the United States, or to any member of the armed forces of a friendly foreign nation, who distinguished themselves by meritorious service or achievement of a lesser degree than required for award of the ARCOM.
- c. The AAM will not be awarded to general officers.
- d. Effective 11 September 2001 to a date to be determined, the DCS, G-1 granted an exception to policy to award the AAM in a combat theater for noncombat meritorious achievement and service for the GWOT era.
- e. On or after 7 January 2016, the AAM may be awarded with the "C" device to recognize exceptionally meritorious service or achievement performed under combat conditions (see para 6-6 for "C" device criteria).
- f. The AAM for specific achievement may be awarded with the "R" device to distinguish that the award was earned for the direct hands-on employment of a weapon system or other warfighting activity from outside area of operations, combat zone that had a direct and immediate impact on a combat operation, or other military operation on or after 7 January 2016 (see para 6-7 for "R" device criteria).

Section III

Process DA Form 638

3-21. Rules for processing DA Form 638

- a. LMs and below for Regular Army, RC, and National Guard personnel will be processed using an IPPS-A awards Personnel Action Request. Interim, retroactive, posthumous, and valor awards will still use DA Form 638.
- b. 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. Properly constituted award recommendations will include the following:
 - (1) DA Form 638.
 - (2) Narrative justification as explained below.
 - (3) Proposed citation.
 - (4) All supporting documents (optional for BSM and lesser awards).
 - (5) A minimum of two eyewitness statements in the form of certificates, affidavits, or sworn statements (optional for BSM and lesser awards).
 - (6) Records, extracts, sketches, maps, diagrams, and photographs that support and amplify the award of valor or heroism. Supporting documents that were originally in color will be provided in color, not as black and white photocopies. Documents that are difficult to read will be transcribed and the transcription will be included in the recommendation along with the original document (optional for BSM and lesser awards).
 - (7) Signature with recommendation from all intermediate level commanders.
- c. DA Form 638 will not be used to issue State or joint awards.
- d. See paragraph 1-14 for statutory and regulatory time limits for submitting MOH and DSC recommendations.
- e. Criteria for the various valor or heroism awards are as shown in this chapter under the respective decoration.

f. Permanent award orders are an authorized part of DA Form 638. However, awards of the BSM and higher must be formalized in a separate PO using Format 320 in accordance with DA Pam 600–8–105. Permanent award orders authority may be delegated to award approval authorities who would not normally publish POs. This delegation must be in writing. PO filing will include a master set maintained at the issuing headquarters in accordance with AR 25–400–2 (see DA Pam 600–8–105). Approved awards of the MOH and DSC will be confirmed in AGO.

g. Amendments, rescissions, or revocation of permanent award orders will be prepared on a separate order (see paras 1–29 through 1–31 and DA Pam 600–8–105). POs issued or announced on DA Form 638 will be amended or revoked using a separate PO in accordance with DA Pam 600–8–105.

h. See tables 3–2, 3–3, and 3–4 for approval authorities for individual decorations.

i. Orders publication authority for awards may be delegated by MSM approval authorities (BG/O–7 and above) to commanders exercising lower award approval authority. Such delegation will allow those commanders (COL/O–6 or LTC/O–5) with ARCOM or AAM approval authority to issue award orders once the award is approved. The documentation and control requirements in AR 600–8–105 must be established by the commander before publishing award orders.

j. Each headquarters and organization will establish internal procedures to ensure that every award recommendation is processed with a minimum of delay. Recommendations requiring action by HRC or higher authority must arrive no later than 60 days prior to the desired presentation date. All other recommendations should be approved or disapproved within command channels within 60 days of initiation.

k. All requests that are not processed while the Soldier was assigned to the organization or in theater are considered retroactive and must be processed through the former peacetime or wartime chain of command that was in effect at the time of the service or achievement to be recognized. Chain of command is defined as the sequence of commanders in an organization who have direct authority and primary responsibility for accomplishing the assigned unit mission while caring for personnel and property in their charge. Commanders in the former chain of command (for example, BN, brigade, division, Corps, and so forth), to include the awards approval authority for the request, must endorse the recommendation for approval, downgrade, or disapproval as appropriate in the intermediate authority blocks on the award form. Every attempt will be made by the recommender to obtain the original chain of command's endorsement for all award recommendations. In the event that a member of the former chain of command is not available, the recommender must provide documentation verifying they have taken all reasonable steps to locate the appropriate officials.

l. Valor award recommendations should be initiated as soon as possible to provide timely recognition and to ensure supporting documentation is collected as close to the date of the combat action as possible. The DoD goal for initiating and processing valor award recommendations is within 45 days of the act justifying award. Timely initiation helps ensure witness statements and other evidence justifying award is collected as close to the date of the combat event as possible. The goal in this paragraph also applies to recommendations for noncombat heroism awards.

m. Where appropriate, intermediate endorsing officials or commanders may recommend disapproval or comment on the propriety of lesser or higher awards if they do not favor the recommended decoration. However, the award must continue to process through the appropriate channels to the approval and disapproval authority. Placement in official channels is defined as “signed by the initiating official and endorsed by a higher official in the chain of command.” If the recommender is the first intermediate authority, they must complete, sign and date block 23 in addition to the recommender data in Part II.

n. When an award recommendation contains classified information, no classified information will be entered on DA Form 638. Supporting and allied documents will bear a security classification or protective markings. The packet will be prepared, processed, and protected according to AR 380–5. Proposed and approved citations will be prepared to contain no classified information. When documents containing classified information are transmitted electronically, they will only be transmitted using the Secret Internet Protocol Router Network.

o. 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.

p. The recommender will, to the greatest extent possible, verify data on DA Form 638 concerning the awardee from official Army personnel documents.

q. Recommendations submitted to HRC ADB will include a copy of all supporting documents.

r. 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 must be strongly

discouraged. Prior disclosure of approved awards must also be discouraged since it would diminish the impact of ceremonies when the award is ultimately presented.

s. All recommendations placed in official channels must be forwarded through command channels to the designated commander authorized to approve or disapprove the award. Valor award recommendations must be actioned within 10 days of receipt at each echelon.

t. If the approval authority for an award recommendation exceeds the authority of the DRU commander or director, the recommendation must be forwarded to the Chief, HRC ADB for further processing or determination. It does not require the endorsement of an HQDA principal official prior to submission to the Chief, HRC ADB.

u. Typing the recommendation is required. However, in very limited circumstances, recommendations may be handwritten or hand-printed, but must be clearly legible. Use only black ink for machine readability (copier, facsimile, or microfiche). Appendix D prescribes mandatory procedures for processing award recommendations.

v. All SSs not approved by the SECARMY will be reviewed by the Chief, HRC ADB against both MOH and DSC award criteria within 120 days of the date approved to ensure the Servicemember's gallantry in action does not warrant award of the MOH or DSC.

w. All MOH and DSC recommendations must be forwarded to HRC for action, regardless of the recommendations by field and intermediate level commanders. MOH and DSC recommendations will be processed on a priority basis and will not be interrupted before they are referred to HRC ADB. All MOH and DSC recommendations will be processed and saved electronically onto an appropriate medium that will be forwarded along with the MOH or DSC recommendation. Classified portions of the recommendations will be provided in paper copy. Premature disclosure of MOH and DSC action is not authorized. The MOH and DSC recommendation will be processed through the chain of command to the SAC in the wartime theater. Additionally, pending MOH and DSC recommendations are pre-decisional and are exempt from release under Freedom of Information Act requests. To ensure uniformity in the processing of MOH and DSC recommendations and to ensure priority handling and visibility during every step of the process, the following requirements for tracking recommendations must be followed:

(1) Prior to submission, the recommending unit commander will contact HRC ADB to verify the processing requirements of the recommendation packet.

(2) The first COL/O-6 level commander in the chain of command will submit a copy of DA Form 638 with all supporting documentation to HRC ADB for tracking purposes at usarmy.knox.hrc.mbx.tagd-awards@army.mil.

(3) The Chief, HRC ADB will follow up with the recommending command every 10 days after receipt of the initial award recommendation until HRC receives the completed MOH and DSC recommendation.

x. For MOH and DSC recommendations, commanders are encouraged to present an appropriate interim valor award to provide timely recognition.

y. Effective 18 April 2006, in the event of a posthumous valor award recommendation, the decision authority is required to review the completed AR 15-6 collateral investigation to ensure the accuracy of details included in the recommendation prior to making any award decision.

z. For all MOH and DSC recommendations, a completed AR 15-6 report of investigation will be included even if it is not a posthumous award recommendation.

aa. For historical purposes, both DA Form 638 and PO indicating approval, disapproval, or downgrading the award will be uploaded via iPERMS for filing in the AMHRR.

bb. See appendix D for mandatory procedures for preparing Army awards certificates.

Chapter 4

Army Good Conduct Medal and Army Reserve Components Achievement Medal

Section I

Army Good Conduct Medal

4-1. Army Good Conduct Medal intent

The AGCM was established by EO 8809, 28 June 1941 and was amended by EO 9323, EO 1943, and EO 10444, 10 April 1953. It is awarded for exemplary behavior, efficiency, and fidelity in active Federal military service. It is awarded on a selective basis to each Soldier who distinguishes themselves from their

fellow Soldiers by exemplary conduct, efficiency, and fidelity throughout a specified period of continuous enlisted active Federal military service, as outlined in this chapter. There is no right or entitlement to the medal until the immediate commander has approved the award and the award has been announced in POs. Active Federal military service includes all periods of active duty and AGR service and, except for service creditable for the AFPM, excludes periods of ADT and full-time training duty. Service as a cadet at the U.S. Military Academy is considered to be active Federal military service for the purposes of military awards and decorations.

4-2. Personnel eligible for the Army Good Conduct Medal

Personnel eligible for the AGCM are as follows:

- a. Regular Component enlisted Soldiers.
- b. Enlisted AGR personnel serving on extended periods of active duty (other than for training) 10 USC and 32 USC are eligible for award of the AGCM for qualifying service beginning on or after 1 September 1982, provided no period of the service has been duplicated by the same period of service for which the Soldier has been awarded the 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. Ready Reserve enlisted personnel ordered to active duty under 10 USC (see glossary).
- d. Retroactively, to eligible Army of the United States enlisted personnel.

4-3. Award approval authority for the Army Good Conduct Medal

- a. Unit commanders are authorized to award the AGCM to Army enlisted personnel serving under their command jurisdiction who meet the established criteria. Where necessary, to correct conflicting or duplicate awards, previously issued general orders or POs may be revoked and new orders published by the unit commanders, citing this paragraph as authority.
- b. The transition centers will review the records of enlisted personnel being separated to determine whether they qualify for the AGCM. Where possible, reasonable effort should be made to contact the unit commander before awarding the medal to qualified Servicemembers.
- c. See paragraph 4-10 for retroactive award approval authority.

4-4. Basis for Army Good Conduct Medal approval

The immediate unit commander's decision to award the AGCM will be based on their personal knowledge of, and the individual's official records for, periods of service under previous commanders during the period for which the award is to be made.

4-5. Qualifying periods of service for the Army Good Conduct Medal

Any one of the following periods of continuous enlisted active Federal military service qualifies for award of the AGCM or an AGCM Clasp (see app E 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. Subsequent awards must be for a completion of 3 years of continuous enlisted active Federal military service.
- d. For first award only, upon termination of service, on or after 27 June 1950, of less than 1 year when final separation was by reason of physical disability incurred in line of duty.
- e. For first award only, for those individuals who died before completing 1 year of active Federal military service or if the death occurred in the line of duty.

4-6. Qualifying eligibility criteria for the Army Good Conduct Medal

Throughout a qualifying period, each enlisted Soldier must meet all the following criteria for an award:

- a. The immediate commander evaluates the Soldier's character as above reproach.
- b. The record of service indicates that the Soldier has—
 - (1) Willingly complied with the demands of the military environment.
 - (2) Been loyal and obedient to their superiors.
 - (3) Faithfully supported the goals of their organization and the Army.

- (4) Conducted themselves in an exemplary manner as to distinguish them from fellow Soldiers.
- c. While any record of non-judicial punishment or unfavorable action could be in conflict with recognizing the Soldier's service as exemplary, such record should not be viewed as automatically disqualifying. The commander will analyze the record, giving consideration to the nature of the infraction and the circumstances under which it occurred and when.
- d. Suspension of favorable personnel action does not automatically terminate the eligibility period. The reason for suspension must be considered by the unit commander (for example, an adverse action flag may disqualify the eligibility period, whereas a flag for weight control program that results in a Soldier achieving Army standards typically does not result in disqualification). The approving commander must consider the totality of the Soldier's performance.
- e. In terms of job performance, the Soldier's efficiency must be evaluated and must meet all requirements and expectations for that Soldier's grade, MOS, and experience.

4-7. Disqualification for the Army Good Conduct Medal

- a. Conviction by courts-martial terminates a period of qualifying service. A new period begins the following day after completion of the sentence imposed by the court-martial.
- b. Individuals whose retention is not warranted or for whom a bar to reenlistment has been approved under the provisions of AR 601-280 are not eligible for award of the AGCM.
- c. Individuals whose retention is not warranted under standards prescribed in AR 380-67 are not eligible for award of the AGCM.
- d. The commander will prepare a memorandum when they determine the Soldier is not qualified stating the rationale for their decision. This memorandum will include the period of disqualification and will be referred to the individual according to AR 600-37. The unit commander will consider the affected individual's statement. If the commander's decision remains the same, the records manager will upload the memorandum and the individual statement for filing in the Soldier's AMHRR. If the commander's decision to disqualify is based upon an open investigation, a disqualification memorandum should not be prepared and placed into the Soldier's AMHRR until the investigation is complete.
- e. Disqualification for an award of the AGCM can occur at any time during a qualifying period (for example, when manner of performance or efficiency declines). The staff personnel officer will establish the new beginning date for the Soldier's eligibility for award of the AGCM and enter the new date and code on the Soldier's AMHRR. These procedures do not apply if Soldier is disqualified under the provisions of paragraph 4-7b.

4-8. Additional implementing instructions

- a. Qualifying periods of service must be continuous enlisted active Federal military service. When an interval in excess of 24 hours occurs between enlistments, that portion of service before the interruption is not creditable toward an award.
- b. Release from enlisted status for entry into service as a cadet or midshipman at any U.S. Service academy or discharge from enlisted status for immediate entry on active duty in an officer status is considered termination of service for awarding the AGCM. A minimum of 12 months enlisted service is required and must have been completed for first award of the AGCM (see para 4-5). Otherwise, the full 3 years of qualifying enlisted service is required.
- c. A qualified person scheduled for separation from active Federal military service should receive the award at their last duty station. In such cases, the AGCM will be processed as follows:
 - (1) The award is authorized up to 30 days before the Soldier's departure enroute to a transition center in the continental United States or overseas.
 - (2) For Soldiers who are granted terminal leave prior to retirement or expiration term of service, orders awarding second and subsequent awards of the AGCM may be issued up to 90 days before retirement or expiration term of service date.
 - (3) Orders announcing such advance awards will indicate the closing date for the award prefixed with date of separation, on or about, as the response to the "dates or period of service" lead line (for example, from 31 October 2013 to date of separation on or about 30 October 2016).
- d. An award made for any authorized period of less than 3 years must be for the total period of obligated active Federal military service. This applies to first award only. All other awards of the AGCM require 3 full years qualifying service.
- e. Discharge under provisions of AR 635-200 for immediate re-enlistment is not termination of service.

4-9. Army Good Conduct Medal policy

a. DA Form 4950 (The Good Conduct Medal) 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, DA Form 4950 will reflect the last approved award of the AGCM earned by the Soldier before retirement. The number of the last earned will be centered immediately beneath the line "The Good Conduct Medal" (for example, "Sixth Award"). The period shown on the certificate will be the period cited in the last award earned by the Soldier. The words "Upon His Or Her Retirement" may be typed below the Soldier's name.

c. DA Form 4950 will not be presented for second or subsequent awards of the AGCM except as provided in paragraph 4-9a(2).

4-10. Rules and steps for processing the Army Good Conduct Medal

Paragraph E-1 and table E-1 prescribe mandatory procedures for processing recommendations for the AGCM.

Section II

Army Reserve Components Achievement Medal

4-11. Army Reserve Components Achievement Medal intent

The ARCAM was established by the SECARMY on 3 March 1971 (AGO 1971-30) and amended by AGO 1974-4. It is awarded for exemplary behavior, efficiency, and fidelity while serving as a member of an ARNG unit or USAR TPU or as an IMA. The first design bears the inscription "United States Army Reserve." The other design bears the inscription "Army National Guard."

4-12. Personnel eligible for the Army Reserve Components Achievement Medal

The ARCAM is authorized for award to Army personnel in the rank of COL/O-6 and below. The individual must have been a member of an ARNG unit or USAR TPU. The medal is also awarded to USAR Soldiers serving as IMAs after completing qualifying service and on recommendation of the unit commander or HQDA official to which the IMA is assigned. AGR Soldiers and officers are not authorized award of the ARCAM. AGR Soldiers (enlisted) are eligible for the AGCM under the provisions of paragraph 4-2.

4-13. Award approval authority for the Army Reserve Components Achievement Medal

a. Approval authority for award (including retroactive) of the ARCAM for ARNG man-day units and USAR TPU Soldiers is the Soldier's unit commander.

b. Approval authority for award (including retroaction) of the ARCAM to USAR IMA Soldiers is the staff personnel officer for the unit where the IMA Soldier is assigned.

c. Approval authority for retroactive award of the ARCAM for Soldiers identified in paragraphs 4-13a and 4-13b is the Soldier's unit commander.

d. USAR commanders will systematically screen unit records to identify all Soldiers eligible for the ARCAM using mandatory procedures prescribed in appendix E and will approve the ARCAM when appropriate.

e. Orders are not published for the award of this medal. ARCAM approval is announced using an official memorandum, pursuant to mandatory procedures prescribed in table E-3. The records custodian will annotate the Soldier's records and place the memorandum in the Soldier's AMHRR. The Soldier is responsible to ensure their personnel record reflects the award of the ARCAM.

f. Contact USARC at usarmy.usarc.usarc-hq.list.awards-branch@army.mil for assistance with the ARCAM.

4-14. Peacetime and wartime applicability for the Army Reserve Components Achievement Medal

a. The ARCAM is applicable to Army RC Soldiers during peacetime and wartime. However, during periods of war, the length of qualifying service is subject to change at the discretion of the SECARMY.

b. The AGCM is applicable to RC enlisted Soldiers ordered to active duty under 10 USC in support of peacetime and wartime contingency operations (see paras 4-2, 4-5, and 4-6). When qualifying periods

of TPU service are broken by such mobilization, the periods of service prior to the mobilization will be added to the period following the mobilization for ARCAM eligibility. The qualifying time for awarding of the ARCAM served prior (see para 4–15d(3)) to activation or mobilization will not be lost and will continue to count toward award of the ARCAM once personnel are no longer activated or mobilized. The period of service used to award the AGCM cannot be used toward award of the ARCAM. This change is retroactive to 11 September 2001.

4–15. Basis or criteria for Army Reserve Components Achievement Medal approval

a. Between 3 March 1972 and 28 March 1995, the ARCAM was authorized on completion of 4 qualifying years of service with a RC unit.

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

c. A qualifying year of service is one in which a Reserve Soldier earns a minimum of 50 retirement points during their retirement year. Qualifying service for computation purposes is based only by retirement ending year dates.

d. Awards of the ARCAM must be made under the following conditions:

(1) Such years of qualifying service must have been consecutive except for the wartime provisions noted in paragraph 4–14. A period of more than 24 hours between Reserve enlistments or an officer's service will be considered a break in service. Credit toward earning the ARCAM must begin anew after a break in service. Service while attending Officer Candidate School or Warrant Officer Candidate School will be considered enlisted service and termination will occur when the Soldier is commissioned or appointed a warrant officer. Such termination will not be considered a break in service unless a period of more than 24 hours has elapsed.

(2) Although only unit service may be credited for award of the ARCAM, consecutive Ready Reserve service between periods of unit service will not be considered as a break in service. Ready Reserve consists of units or reserves, or both, liable for active duty as prescribed by law (10 USC 12301 and 10 USC 12302). Creditable service in the first unit may be added to a subsequent unit to determine total qualifying service.

(3) Enlisted Soldiers who are ordered to active duty or mobilized in support of ongoing operations from the ARNG, USAR TPU, or as a USAR IMA for 365 days or more (not for training) will be awarded the ARCAM if they have completed 2 of the 3 years of qualifying service. Eligibility for the AGCM starts on the effective date of the active duty order. Soldiers with less than 2 years of qualifying service will not be awarded the ARCAM. Service lost may be recovered if the Soldier is separated honorably from the active duty or mobilization tour and reverts back to TPU service. For example, a Soldier serves 1 year and 6 months of qualifying service and is ordered to active duty. This qualifying service is not sufficient for award of the ARCAM. When the Soldier completes the active duty tour, that 1 year and 6 months is applied towards the next award of the ARCAM. Enlisted Soldiers (except AGR) whose periods of active duty do not meet the criteria outlined in paragraphs 4–2, 4–5, and 4–6 will continue to receive credit of qualified time toward the award of the ARCAM.

(4) All officers (COL/O–6 and below) who are ordered to active duty (not for training) from the ARNG, USAR TPU, or IMA will continue to receive credit of qualified time towards the award of ARCAM.

(5) The member must have exhibited honest and faithful service in accordance with the standards of conduct, courage, and duty required by law and customs of the service of a member of the same grade as the individual to whom the standard is being applied.

(6) A member must be recommended for the award by their unit commander whose recommendation is based on personal knowledge of the individual and the individual's official records of periods of service under prior commanders during the period for which the award is made. A commander may not delay award or extend the qualifying period for misconduct. A determination that service is not honorable as prescribed negates the entire period of the award.

4–16. Disqualification for the Army Reserve Component Achievement Medal

a. Conviction by court-martial terminates a period of qualifying service. A new period begins the following day after completion of the sentence imposed by the court-martial.

b. Individuals whose retention is not warranted or for whom a bar to reenlistment has been approved under the provisions of AR 601–280 are not eligible for award of the ARCAM.

c. Individuals whose retention is not warranted under standards prescribed in AR 380–67 are not eligible for award of the ARCAM.

d. The commander will prepare a memorandum when they determine the Soldier is not qualified, stating the rationale for their decision. This memorandum will include the period of disqualification and will be referred to the individual according to AR 600–37. The unit commander will consider the affected individual's statement. If the commander's decision remains the same, the records manager will upload the memorandum and the individual statement for filing in the Soldier's AMHRR. If the commander's decision to disqualify is based upon an open investigation, a disqualification memorandum should not be prepared and placed into the Soldier's AMHRR until the investigation is complete.

e. Disqualification for an award of the ARCAM can occur at any time during a qualifying period (for example, when manner of performance or efficiency declines). The unit personnel officer will establish the new beginning date for the Soldier's eligibility for award of the ARCAM.

4–17. Unqualified service for the Army Reserve Components Achievement Medal

a. Service performed in the RC of the USAF, USN, USMC, or USCG may not be credited for award of the ARCAM.

b. Release from Army RC status for entry into service as a cadet or midshipman at any U.S. Service academy or discharge from Army RC for immediate entry in the Regular Army, in an officer or enlisted status, is considered termination of service for the purpose of qualifying for the ARCAM.

c. Service while in an enlisted AGR status may not be credited toward award of the ARCAM. RC Soldiers whose service qualifies them for award of the AGCM are not eligible for award of the ARCAM.

4–18. Subsequent awards and oak leaf clusters of the Army Reserve Components Achievement Medal

Second and succeeding awards of the ARCAM are denoted by oak leaf clusters.

4–19. Army Reserve Components Achievement Medal Guidance for Individual Mobilization Augmentee Soldiers

Award of the ARCAM to IMA Soldiers will be performed by the staff personnel officer for the unit where the IMA Soldier is assigned. The unit staff personnel officer will ensure the ARCAM is awarded to all IMA Soldiers assigned, which will include the verification of creditable qualifying service as prescribed in this chapter. If the IMA Soldier is eligible for award of the ARCAM, the unit staff personnel officer will prepare and complete the award documentation for the ARCAM (memorandum format) and provide a completed copy of the order to the Soldier for their records. Award of the ARCAM to IMA Soldiers will be processed following the mandatory procedures prescribed in appendix E.

Section III

Retroactive Award of the Army Good Conduct Medal and Army Reserve Components Achievement Medal

4–20. Retroactive award

a. Retroactive award of the AGCM to currently serving enlisted personnel and to officer personnel who qualified in an enlisted status will be processed by the unit commander, provided evidence is available to establish qualification. If sufficient evidence is not available and the Soldier has not separated from the Army, check the Soldier's AMHRR for supporting documents to confirm eligibility. Upon receipt of eligibility information, the commander should take action to confirm retroactive award of the AGCM by publication of orders or should inform the Soldier of findings of ineligibility, as appropriate.

b. Requests for award of the AGCM for ARNG and USAR members for periods of active duty based on qualifying prior active Federal military service (Regular Army and Army of the United States) will be forwarded through normal command channels to Commanding General, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC–PDP–A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122–5408.

c. Retroactive award of the ARCAM will be processed by the unit commander, provided evidence is available to establish qualification. If sufficient evidence is not available and the Soldier has not separated from the Army, check the Soldier's AMHRR for supporting documents to confirm eligibility. Upon receipt of eligibility information, the commander should take action to confirm retroactive award in memorandum

format submitted to the Soldier's official military personnel file and update to Soldier's official record or should inform the Soldier of findings of ineligibility, as appropriate.

d. Requests for retroactive awards of the AGCM for veterans and retirees may be submitted to Commanding General, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC-PDP-A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122-5408.

Chapter 5

U.S. Army Service Medals and Service Ribbons

Section I

Service Medals and Service Ribbons Overview

5-1. Service medals and service ribbons 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 Army Service Ribbon, Noncommissioned Officer Professional Development Ribbon (NCOPDR), and Army Reserve Components Overseas Training Ribbon (ARCOTR), service medals and service ribbons are awarded only for active Federal military service. Orders are not published for service medals, but they are annotated in personnel records. Award of U.S. service medals (see section II of this chapter) does not preclude award of foreign and international service medals (see chap 9, section II). See appendix F for more information.

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 (see AR 670-1 for additional guidance).

Section II

U.S. Army Service Medals and Ribbons Available for Issue

5-3. Army Reserve Components Overseas Training Ribbon

a. The ARCOTR was established by the SECARMY on 11 July 1984 as announced in AGO 1990-15. It is awarded to members of the RC of the Army (ARNG and USAR) for successful completion of annual training or ADT for a period not less than 10 consecutive duty days on foreign soil. All ARNG and USAR Soldiers who accompany the RC unit (including unit cells) to which they are assigned or attached as active duty for operational support during overseas training are also eligible for the award. Effective 11 July 1984, all members of the ARNG and USAR are eligible for this award if they were Active Reserve status members of the ARNG or USAR (not on active duty in the Regular Army) or AGR Soldiers at the time their unit underwent annual training or ADT on foreign soil.

b. The ARCOTR was designed specifically to recognize participation in training exercises or completion of annual training on foreign soil. RC personnel (including AGR) residing overseas who complete their required training at their overseas duty location are not eligible for the ARCOTR. Required training must be completed outside of the country in which your primary duty location is located.

c. All AGR personnel not assigned to a TPU are also eligible for award of the ARCOTR, provided they are ordered overseas specifically as advance party to, simultaneously with, or in support of operations of RC units training overseas. Ten consecutive days overseas must be met.

d. The ARCOTR may be awarded retroactively to those personnel who successfully completed annual training or ADT on foreign soil in a Reserve status prior to 11 July 1984, provided they have an active status as defined above on or after 11 July 1984.

e. Soldiers must be credited with completion of at least 10 consecutive duty days outside the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and U.S. possessions and territories in the performance of duties in conjunction with Regular Army, joint services, or Allied Forces. The day of departure counts. The day of return does not.

f. The ARCOTR is a training ribbon, which does not conflict with service medals or decorations. Numerals will be used to denote second and subsequent awards of the ARCOTR (see para 6-4).

5-4. Overseas Service Ribbon

- a. The OSR was established by the SECARMY on 10 April 1981 as announced in AGO 1990-15. It is awarded to Soldiers of the U.S. Army for successful completion of overseas tours.
- b. Effective 1 August 1981, all Soldiers of the Regular Army, ARNG, and USAR in an Active Reserve status are eligible for this award. The ribbon may be awarded retroactively to those personnel who were credited with successful completion of an overseas tour before 1 August 1981, provided they had a Regular Army status as defined above on or after 1 August 1981.
- c. Soldiers must be credited with a successful completion of an overseas tour in accordance with AR 614-30. Qualifying overseas service with another branch of the U.S. Armed Forces will be recognized with the OSR.
- d. As an exception to paragraph 5-4c, RC Soldiers who were mobilized and dispatched overseas to locations outside the theater of operations during Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm (2 August 1990 to 11 April 1991) are eligible for award of the OSR without regard to the time served overseas as long as the overseas service is not recognized with another U.S. service medal.
- e. Numerals will be used to denote second and subsequent awards of the OSR (see para 6-4).
- f. For initial award of the OSR only, an individual may be posthumously awarded (on or after 1 August 1981) the OSR before completion of the overseas tour, provided the Soldier's death is ruled in the line of duty.
- g. The OSR may be awarded to all Soldiers deployed to Europe (regardless of specific location) for at least 270 consecutive days (9 months) in support of Operation Atlantic Resolve, retroactive to 3 April 2014.
 - (1) All retroactive, current, and future requests for the OSR from currently serving Regular Army or RC Soldiers deployed to Europe (regardless of specific location) for at least 270 consecutive days (9 months) in support of Operation Atlantic Resolve will be processed and validated by U.S. Army Europe and Africa chief of staff for personnel.
 - (2) Soldiers who are awarded the OSR for deployments to Europe in support of Operation Atlantic Resolve will not be granted tour completion credit unless the overseas service criteria in AR 614-30 is met. Soldiers assigned outside the continental United States who are awarded the OSR may also receive an additional OSR if they are granted tour completion credit under the provisions of AR 614-30.

5-5. Army Service Ribbon

- a. The Army Service Ribbon was established by the SECARMY on 10 April 1981 as announced in AGO 1990-15. It is awarded to Soldiers of the U.S. Army for successful completion of initial entry training.
- b. Effective 1 August 1981, all members of the Regular Army, ARNG, and USAR in an Active Reserve status are eligible for this award. The ribbon may be awarded retroactively to those personnel who completed the required training before 1 August 1981, provided they had a Regular Army status as defined above on or after 1 August 1981.
- c. The Army Service Ribbon is authorized for wear upon completion of initial military training. This includes advanced individual training for enlisted Soldiers and branch-specific basic officer leadership course for commissioned officers. For personnel assigned a MOS or AOC based on civilian or other service acquired skills, this ribbon will be authorized upon honorable completion of 4 months active service.
- d. Only one award of the Army Service Ribbon is authorized, regardless of whether a Soldier completes both officer and enlisted initial entry training.
- e. An individual may be posthumously awarded (on or after 1 August 1981) the Army Service Ribbon prior to completion of the requisite training or time in service, provided the Soldier's death is ruled in the line of duty.

5-6. Noncommissioned Officer Professional Development Ribbon

- a. The NCOPDR was established by the SECARMY on 10 April 1981 as announced in AGO 1990-15. It is awarded to Regular Army, ARNG, and USAR Soldiers for successful completion of designated NCO professional development courses.
- b. Soldiers must successfully complete one or more of the courses listed in AR 350-1, which are further described on the Army Training Requirements and Resources System website (<https://www.atrrs.army.mil/>).

c. Acceptable evidence of graduation is a diploma, certificate, or a letter signed by an appropriate service school official. Graduates of NCO Academy courses conducted prior to 1976 for the Regular Army and 1980 for RCs will be given credit for the primary level only.

d. Effective 1 August 1981, all Regular Army, ARNG, and USAR Soldiers in an active status are eligible for this award for satisfactory completion of the respective NCO Education System or RC–NCO Education System courses. The NCOPDR consists of the basic ribbon with numeral devices of 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6, which signify satisfactory completion of the respective levels of NCO professional development courses as prescribed in table F–1.

e. Soldiers who have been authorized by their local commanders to attend local NCO courses or training conducted by the other Services, except the Sergeants Major Course, and who qualify for or are awarded another Service's training ribbon will not wear the other Service's ribbons on the Army uniform nor will they be granted Army course equivalency recognition.

f. A change approved in February 1989 completely revised the wear policy of numerals on ribbons and award suspension elements. Simultaneously, TRADOC announced that the First Sergeant Course was not a recognized element of the NCO Professional Development Training System. Because of the impact of these two policy changes, no grandfathering is allowed for Regular Army or RC Soldiers concerning the wear of numerals on the NCOPDR. Only the numerals 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 are authorized for wear on the ribbon signifying satisfactory completion of the respective levels of NCO professional development courses as prescribed in table F–1.

5–7. Army Sea Duty Ribbon

On 17 April 2006, the Principal Deputy ASA (M&RA) approved the establishment of the Army Sea Duty Ribbon (ASDR). It is awarded to Soldiers of the Regular Army, the ARNG, and the USAR for completion of designated periods of sea duty aboard Class A and Class B U.S. Army vessels, as defined in AR 56–9. The ASDR is also authorized to be awarded for duty aboard other qualifying vessels when the vessels meet the requirements of AR 600–88.

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

b. *Requirements for award.*

(1) *Qualified sea duty.* To be awarded the ASDR, all Servicemembers, regardless of component, must complete 2 years (defined as 720 days) of qualified sea duty on a Class A or B U.S. Army vessel or duty aboard other qualifying vessels when such vessels meet the requirements of AR 600–88. Subsequent awards are authorized upon completion of each additional 2 years of qualified sea duty, up to 20 years of sea duty, as prescribed in table F–2.

(2) *Combat zone circumstances.* For first award only, any Servicemember serving on qualifying vessels in a combat zone for a minimum of 30 consecutive days is qualified for the ASDR.

(3) *For Servicemembers of other Services.* Servicemembers of other Services are authorized to be awarded the ASDR as outlined in paragraphs 5–7b(1) and 5–7b(2), consistent with their respective Service policies and concurrence, in accordance with paragraph 1–37.

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

d. *Award approval authority.* The Chief, Maritime Qualification Division is the approval authority for award of the ASDR to eligible Servicemembers. Eligible Servicemembers or their next of kin may submit requests for the ASDR to Chief, Maritime Qualification Division, 461 Kerr Road, Fort Eustis, VA 23604–5403.

5–8. Army of Occupation Medal

a. The Army of Occupation Medal was established by War Department General Orders 32, 1946. It is awarded for service for 30 consecutive days at a normal post of duty (as contrasted to inspector, visitor, courier, escort, passenger, TDY, or detached service) while assigned to any of the following:

(1) Army of Occupation of Germany (exclusive of Berlin) between 9 May 1945 and 5 May 1955. Service between 9 May and 8 November 1945 will be counted only if the European-African-Middle Eastern Campaign Medal was awarded for service before 9 May 1945.

(a) Service for the prescribed period with a unit, which has been designated in AGOs as having met the requirement for the Berlin Airlift device.

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

(2) Army of Occupation of Austria between 9 May 1945 and 27 July 1955. Service between 9 May and 8 November 1945 will be counted only if the European-African-Middle Eastern Campaign Medal was awarded for service before 9 May 1945.

(3) Army of Occupation of Berlin between 9 May 1945 and 2 October 1990. Service between 9 May and 8 November 1945 will be counted only if the European-African-Middle Eastern Campaign Medal was awarded for service before 9 May 1945.

(4) Army of Occupation of Italy between 9 May 1945 and 15 September 1947 in the compartment of Venezia Giulia E. Zara or Province of Udine or with a unit in Italy as designated in AGO 1947–4. Service between 9 May and 8 November 1945 will be counted only if the European-African-Middle Eastern Campaign Medal was awarded for service before 9 May 1945.

(5) Army of Occupation of Japan between 3 September 1945 and 27 April 1952 in the four main islands of Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, and Kyushu; the surrounding smaller islands of the Japanese homeland; the Ryukyu Islands; and the Bonin-Volcano Islands. Service between 3 September 1945 and 2 March 1946 will be counted only if the Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal was awarded for service before 3 September 1945. In addition, service that meets the requirements for the KSM as prescribed in paragraph 5–8 will not be counted in determining eligibility for this medal.

(6) Army of Occupation of Korea between 3 September 1945 and 29 June 1949, inclusive. Service between 3 September 1945 and 2 March 1946 will be counted only if the Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal was awarded for service before 3 September 1945.

b. The Army of Occupation Medal Clasps and the Berlin Airlift device are authorized for wear on the Army of Occupation Medal. They are as follows:

(1) *The Army of Occupation Medal Clasp.* Soldiers who served in the European Theater during the occupation of Europe will wear the clasp inscribed “Germany.” Soldiers who served in the Far East Theater during the occupation of the Far East will wear the Clasp inscribed “Japan.” Clasps bearing other inscriptions are not authorized (see para 6–10 for The Army of Occupation Medal Clasp description).

(2) *The Berlin Airlift device.* This device is awarded for service of 92 consecutive days with a unit credited with participation in the Berlin Airlift or by competent field authority on an individual basis. Qualifying service must have been entirely within the period from 26 June 1948 to 30 September 1949, inclusive. Orders announcing award of the Berlin Airlift device will specifically award the Army of Occupation Medal to persons not otherwise eligible.

5–9. Army of Occupation of Germany Medal

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

5–10. World War I Victory Medal

a. The World War I Victory Medal was established by War Department General Order 48, 1919. The medal is awarded for service between 6 April 1917 and 11 November 1918 or with either of the following expeditions:

(1) American Expeditionary Forces in European Russia between 12 November 1918 and 5 August 1919.

(2) American Expeditionary Forces Siberia between 23 November 1918 and 1 April 1920.

b. Battle clasps, service clasps, and service stars are authorized appurtenances to be worn on the World War I Victory Medal (see chap 6 for specific details).

Section III

U.S. Service Medals and Ribbons No Longer Available

5–11. Civil War Campaign Medal

This medal was established by War Department General Order 12, 1907. It is awarded for service between 15 April 1861 and 9 April 1865 or in Texas between 15 April 1861 and 20 August 1866.

5–12. Indian Campaign Medal

This medal was established by War Department General Order 12, 1907. It is awarded for service in a campaign against any tribes or in any areas listed below during the indicated period.

- a. Southern Oregon, Idaho, northern California, and Nevada between 1865 and 1868.
- b. Comanche and Confederated Tribes in Kansas, Colorado, Texas, New Mexico, and Indian Territory between 1867 and 1875.
- c. Modoc War in 1872 and 1873.
- d. Apaches in Arizona in 1873.
- e. Northern Cheyenne and Sioux in 1876 and 1877.
- f. Nez Perce' War in 1877.
- g. Bannock War in 1878.
- h. Northern Cheyenne in 1878 and 1879.
- i. Sheep-Eaters, Paiutes, and Bannocks between June and October 1879.
- j. Ute in Colorado and Utah between September 1879 and November 1880.
- k. Apache in Arizona and New Mexico in 1885 and 1886.
- l. Sioux in South Dakota between November 1890 and January 1891.
- m. Hostile Indians in any action in which U.S. troops were killed or wounded between 1865 and 1891.

5–13. Spanish Campaign Medal

This medal was established by War Department General Order 5, 1905. It is awarded for service ashore in or on the high seas enroute to any of the following countries:

- a. Cuba between 11 May and 17 July 1898.
- b. Puerto Rico between 24 July and 13 August 1898.
- c. Philippine Islands between 30 June and 16 August 1898.

5–14. Spanish War Service Medal

This medal was established by an Act of Congress of 9 July 1918, PL 65–193 (40 Stat 873). It is awarded for service between 20 April 1898 and 11 April 1899 to persons not eligible for the Spanish Campaign Medal.

5–15. Army of Cuban Occupation Medal

This medal was established by War Department General Order 40, 1915. It is awarded for service in Cuba between 18 July 1898 and 20 May 1902.

5–16. Army of Puerto Rican Occupation Medal

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

5–17. Philippine Campaign Medal

This medal was established by War Department General Order 5, 1905. It is awarded for service in the Philippine Islands under any of the following conditions:

- a. Ashore between 4 February 1899 and 4 July 1902.
- b. Ashore in the Department of Mindanao between 4 February 1899 and 31 December 1904.
- c. Against the Pulajanes on Leyte between 20 July 1906 and 30 June 1907 or on Samar between 2 August 1904 and 30 June 1907.
- d. With any of the following expeditions:
 - (1) Against Pala on Jolo between April and May 1905.
 - (2) Against Datu Ali on Mindanao in October 1905.
 - (3) Against hostile Moros on Mount Bud Dajo, Jolo, March 1906.
 - (4) Against hostile Moros on Mount Bagsac, Jolo, between January and July 1913.
 - (5) Against hostile Moros on Mindanao or Jolo between 1910 and 1913.
- e. In any action against hostile natives in which U.S. troops were killed or wounded between 4 February 1899 and 31 December 1913.

5–18. Philippine Congressional Medal

This medal was established by an Act of Congress 29 June 1906, PL 59–360 (34 Stat 621). It is awarded for service meeting all the following conditions:

- a. Under a call of the President, entered the Army between 21 April and 26 October 1898.
- b. Served beyond the date on which entitled to discharge.
- c. Ashore in the Philippine Islands between 4 February 1899 and 4 July 1902.

5–19. China Campaign Medal

This medal was established by War Department General Orders 5, 1905. It is awarded for service ashore in China with the Peking Relief Expedition between 20 June 1900 and 27 May 1901.

5–20. Army of Cuban Pacification Medal

This medal was established by War Department General Orders 96, 1909. It is awarded for service in Cuba between 6 October 1906 and 1 April 1909.

5–21. Mexican Service Medal

This medal was established by War Department General Orders 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. La Grulla, Texas, 8 and 9 January 1918.
- f. Pilares, Mexico, 28 March 1918.
- g. Nogales, Arizona, 1 to 5 November 1915 or 27 August 1918.
- h. El Paso, Texas, and Juarez, Mexico, 15 and 16 June 1919.
- i. Any action against hostile Mexicans in which U.S. troops were killed or wounded between 12 April 1911 and 7 February 1917.

5–22. Mexican Border Service Medal

This medal was established by an Act of Congress 9 July 1918, PL 65–193 (40 Stat 873). It was awarded for service between 9 May 1916 and 24 March 1917 or with the Mexican Border Patrol between 1 January 1916 and 6 April 1917 to persons not eligible for the Mexican Service Medal.

5–23. Replacement

The medals listed in section III are no longer issued by the DA. They may be purchased from civilian dealers in military insignia and some Army exchanges at no expense to the U.S. Government.

Chapter 6

Appurtenances, Lapel Buttons, and Miniature Decorations

Section I

Appurtenances, Lapel Buttons, and Miniature Decorations Overview

6–1. Appurtenances, lapel buttons, and miniature decorations intent

- a. Appurtenances are devices affixed to service or suspension ribbons or worn instead of medals or ribbons. They are worn to denote additional awards, participation in a specific event, or other distinguishing characteristics of the award. The MOH flag is categorized as an appurtenance of the MOH.
- b. Commanders authorized to approve the various decorations, service medals, service ribbons, and lapel buttons will likewise requisition and provide the applicable appurtenances described in this chapter to personnel who are so recognized. Paragraphs B–4 and B–5 prescribe mandatory procedures for requisitioning medals and appurtenances.
- c. The issue, reissue, and replacement of these devices will be governed by the same provisions that apply to the issue, reissue, and replacement of the basic decoration (see para 1–41).

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 issued for wear in place of medals.
- b. The MOH is the only decoration authorized a neck ribbon. The service ribbon for the MOH is the same color as the neckband, showing five stars in the form of an "M" (see AR 670-1 for wear of service ribbons).

Section II

Service Ribbon Appurtenances

6-3. Oak leaf clusters

An oak leaf cluster is a bronze or silver twig of four oak leaves with three acorns on the stem, 13/32 inch long for the suspension ribbon, and 5/16 inch long for the service ribbon bar and the unit award. The oak leaf cluster is issued to denote award of second and succeeding awards of decorations (other than the AM), the ARCAM, and unit awards. A silver oak leaf cluster is worn instead of five bronze oak leaf clusters. If the number of authorized oak leaf clusters exceeds four, a second ribbon is authorized for wear. When wearing the second ribbon, place it after the first ribbon; the second ribbon counts as one award. Wear no more than four oak leaf clusters on each ribbon. If the receipt of future awards reduces the number of oak leaf clusters sufficiently (that is, a silver oak leaf clusters for five awards), remove the second ribbon and place the appropriate number of devices on a single ribbon. Oak leaf clusters are not issued for the LM awarded in degrees to foreign nationals. Five-sixteenths inch oak leaf clusters joined together in series of 2, 3, and 4 clusters are authorized for optional purchase and wear on service ribbons and unit award emblems.

6-4. Numerals

- a. Arabic numerals 3/16 inch in height are issued instead of a medal or ribbon for second and succeeding awards of the AM, Multinational Force and Observers (MFO) Medal, OSR, the NCOPDR, AFRM, and the ARCOTR. The ribbon denotes the first award and numerals starting with the numeral 2 denote the number of subsequent awards. The numeral worn on the NCOPDR will denote the highest completed level of NCO development (see para 5-6). The numerals are to be centered on the suspension ribbon of the medal or the ribbon bar.
- b. See AR 670-1 for proper placement of numerals on service ribbons.

6-5. "V" device

- a. The "V" device is a bronze block letter, V, 1/4 inch high with serifs at the top of either side of the V. It is worn to denote participation in acts of heroism involving conflict with an armed enemy. It was originally worn only on the suspension and service ribbons of the BSM to denote an award made for heroism (valor). Effective 29 February 1964, the "V" device was also authorized for wear on the AM and ARCOM for heroic acts or valorous deeds not warranting awards of the DFC or the BSM with "V" device. Effective 25 June 1963, the "V" device was authorized additionally for wear on the Joint Service Commendation Medal when the award is for acts of valor (heroism) during participation in combat operations.
- b. In the case of multiple "V" devices for the same award, only one "V" device is worn on the service ribbon.
- c. Any use of the "V" device other than to denote valor is prohibited in accordance with 7 January 2016 SECDEF memorandum.
- d. See table 3-1 for Army awards that are eligible for the "V" device.

6-6. "C" device

Servicemembers will receive appropriate recognition for qualifying meritorious service or achievement performed under combat conditions. Although such performance does not rise to the level of valor, it deserves to be distinguished from performance in peacetime or other situations where Servicemembers are not directly exposed to hostile action or the significant risk of hostile action.

- a. Effective 7 January 2016, the "C" device is placed on multipurpose decorations to denote the award recognizes meritorious service or achievement under combat conditions. The "C" device is only

authorized if the service or achievement was performed while the Servicemember was personally exposed to hostile action or was at significant risk of exposure to hostile action—

- (1) While engaged in action against an enemy of the United States.
- (2) While engaged in military operations involving conflict with an opposing foreign force.
- (3) While serving with friendly foreign forces engaged in an armed conflict against an opposing armed force in which the United States is not a belligerent party.

b. Award of the “C” device is determined solely on the specific circumstances under which the service or achievement was performed. The award is not determined by geographic location.

(1) The fact that the service was performed in a combat zone; a combat zone tax exclusion area; or an area designated for imminent danger pay, hostile fire pay, or hazardous duty pay is not sufficient to qualify for the “C” device.

(2) The Servicemember must have been personally exposed to hostile action or was at significant risk of exposure to hostile action.

c. Grade must not be a factor in determining whether the “C” device is warranted nor will any quotas, official or unofficial, be established limiting the number of “C” devices authorized for a given combat engagement, a given operation, or cumulatively within a given expanse of area or time.

d. The “C” device may be awarded for a specific event or action or for a period of service (such as an end of deployment tour award).

e. The “C” device is not authorized for wear on the BSM, as each award is understood to have occurred while exposed to hostile action or was at significant risk of exposure to hostile action.

f. The “C” device is not authorized prior to 7 January 2016.

g. The “C” device may be awarded with the DSM, LM, DFC, AM, ARCOM, and AAM to recognize exceptionally meritorious service or achievement performed under combat conditions on or after 7 January 2016.

h. In the case of multiple “C” devices for the same award, only one “C” device is worn on the service ribbon.

6–7. “R” device

Servicemembers will receive appropriate recognition for qualifying exceptional achievements that have a direct and immediate impact on the outcome of a combat engagement or other military operation, albeit from a location outside the operational area where the Servicemember was neither personally exposed to hostile action nor at significant risk of exposure to hostile action.

a. Effective 7 January 2016, the “R” device is placed on multipurpose decorations to denote the decoration was awarded for the direct hands-on employment of a weapon system or other warfighting activities that had a direct and immediate impact on a combat operation or other military operation (that is, outcome of an engagement or specific effects on a target). Other military operations include 10 USC, support of non-Title 10 operations, and operations authorized by an approved execute order.

b. The action must have been performed through any domain, from outside the operational area, in circumstances that did not expose the individual to hostile action or place them at significant risk of exposure to hostile action—

- (1) While engaged in military operations against an enemy of the United States.
- (2) While engaged in military operations involving conflict against an opposing foreign force.
- (3) While serving with friendly foreign forces engaged in military operations with an opposing armed force in which the United States is not a belligerent party.

c. The “R” device is only authorized on decorations awarded for specific meritorious achievement. The “R” device is not authorized on medals awarded for sustained meritorious service (for example, end-of-tour or retirement decorations).

d. The “R” device is not authorized prior to 7 January 2016.

e. Examples of hands-on employment of a weapons system or other warfighting activities performed remotely without physical combat risk that may qualify for the “R” device include—

- (1) Unmanned aerial vehicle missile strikes.
- (2) Activities that mitigate or disrupt adversary anti-access/area denial capabilities (for example, cyberwarfare).
- (3) Terminal High Altitude Area Defense operations.

f. Examples of warfighting activities performed remotely without physical combat risk that do not qualify for the “R” device include—

(1) Headquarters military decision-making process (operations or fragmentary order generation) or support operations from a headquarters outside the operational area.

(2) Unmanned aerial vehicle intelligence, reconnaissance, and surveillance operations (if such operations did not result in a direct and immediate impact on a combat operation or other military operation).

(3) Rear detachment support operations.

g. The “R” device may be awarded with the LM, MSM, ARCOM, and AAM to recognize specific meritorious achievement on or after 7 January 2016.

h. In the case of multiple “R” devices for the same award, only one “R” device is worn on the service ribbon.

6–8. Order of precedence and proper wear of the “V,” “C,” and “R” device

The order of precedence will be “V,” “C,” and “R” when these devices are authorized for the same award. See paragraphs 6–5 through 6–7 when multiple devices are awarded and AR 670–1 for proper wear of multiple devices on service ribbons.

6–9. “M” device

a. The “M” device is a bronze letter, M, 1/4 inch high with serifs at the bottom of either side of the M. It is authorized for wear on the AFRM by members of the RCs who are called to or who volunteer and serve on active duty in support of specific U.S. military operations or contingencies designated by the SECDEF, as defined in 10 USC 101. An AGR member who receives orders changing their current duty status (legal authority under which they perform duty), duty location, or assignment to support a contingency operation is also eligible for award of the “M” device (see para 2–25e).

b. On or after 1 August 1990, Servicemembers who volunteered and served on active duty in support of specific U.S. military operations or contingencies as designated by the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness are authorized the “M” device. A complete list of operations approved for award of the AFRM is available at <https://prhome.defense.gov/m-ra/inside-m-ra/mpp/oepm/>.

c. When a Soldier qualifies for the “M” device, the bronze “M” will be awarded, positioned on the ribbon and medal, and a number will be included on the ribbon and medal, starting with the second award. No number is awarded for the first award (see AR 670–1 for proper wear of devices on service ribbons).

d. Soldiers are eligible for one “M” device for each military and contingency operation as identified by the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness. Multiple deployments to the same operation does not constitute multiple awards of the “M” device.

6–10. Clasps

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

a. The AGCM clasp is a bar 1/8 inch by 1–3/8 inches, of bronze, silver, or gold, with loops indicative of each period of service. Paragraph E–2 prescribes the clasps authorized for second and subsequent awards of the AGCM.

b. The World War I Victory Medal battle clasp is a bronze bar 1/8 inch by 1–1/2 inches with the name of the campaign or the words “Defensive Sector” and with a star at each end of the inscription. The campaigns are as follows:

- (1) Cambrai.
- (2) Somme, Defensive.
- (3) Lys.
- (4) Aisne.
- (5) Montdidier-Noyon.
- (6) Champagne-Marne.
- (7) Aisne-Marne.
- (8) Somme, Offensive.
- (9) Oise-Aisne.
- (10) Ypres-Lys.
- (11) St. Mihiel.
- (12) Meuse-Argonne.
- (13) Vittorio Veneto.

(14) Defensive Sector.

c. The World War I Victory Medal service clasp is a bronze bar 1/8 inch by 1–1/2 inches inscribed with the name of the country in which the service was performed. The service clasps authorized are as follows:

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

d. The 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 inscribed with the word “Germany” or “Japan” to denote occupation duty rendered in Europe or the Far East.

f. The Antarctica Service Medal is a clasp bearing the words “Wintered Over” for wear on the suspension ribbon of the medal awarded in bronze for the first winter, in gold for the second winter, and in silver for the third winter.

6–11. Service stars (campaign and battle stars)

a. Service stars are worn on campaign and service medals to denote participation in a named campaign (for example, SWASM) and on the service ribbons (for example, the NDSM) to denote an additional award. A service star is a bronze or silver five-pointed star 3/16 inch in diameter. A silver service star is worn instead of five bronze service stars. The bronze service star is also affixed to the Parachutist Badge to denote participation in a combat parachutist jump, retroactive to 7 December 1941, and the Military Freefall Parachutist Badge to denote participation in a combat military freefall jump, retroactive to 1 October 1994. See paragraph 8–16 for criteria for award of the Parachutist Badge and paragraph 8–17 for the Military Freefall 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 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) POW Medal.
- (7) NDSM.
- (8) KSM.
- (9) AFEM.
- (10) VSM.
- (11) SWASM.
- (12) KCM.
- (13) GWOTEM.
- (14) ACM.
- (15) ICM.
- (16) IRCM.
- (17) AFSM.
- (18) HSM.
- (19) MOVSM.
- (20) ASDR.

6–12. Arrowhead

The arrowhead is a bronze replica of an Indian arrowhead 1/4 inch high. It denotes participation in a combat parachute jump, helicopter assault landing, combat glider landing, or amphibious assault landing while assigned or attached as a member of an organized force carrying out an assigned tactical mission. A Soldier must actually exit the aircraft or watercraft, as appropriate, to receive assault-landing credit. Individual assault-landing credit is tied directly to the combat assault-landing credit decision for the unit to which the Soldier is attached or assigned at the time of the assault. If a unit is denied assault-landing credit, no assault-landing credit will accrue for the individual Soldiers of that unit. It is worn on the service

and suspension ribbons of the Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal, European-African-Middle Eastern Campaign Medal, KSM, VSM, AFEM, GWOTEM, ACM, ICM, and IRCM. Only one arrowhead will be worn on any ribbon (see para 7–23).

6–13. Berlin Airlift device

The Berlin Airlift device is a gold-colored metal miniature of a C–54 type aircraft of 3/8-inch wingspan, other dimensions proportionate. It is worn on the service and suspension ribbons of the Army of Occupation Medal (see para 5–8).

6–14. Army Astronaut device

a. The Army Astronaut device is a gold-colored device, 7/16 inch in length, consisting of a star emitting three contrails encircled by an elliptical orbit. The Chief of Staff of the Army awards the Army Astronaut device to personnel who meet the award qualifications. The device is affixed to the appropriate Army Space Badge, Army Aviator Badge, Flight Surgeon Badge, or Aviation Badge awarded to the astronaut. If awarded more than one type of supporting badge, the device may be interchangeably worn on any supporting badge but on only a single badge-device combination at any given time, at the astronaut's discretion.

b. Qualifications for award are as follows:

(1) Complete initial qualification training as an astronaut.

(2) Through the course of operational military duties, achieve an altitude equal or greater than 62 miles (100 kilometers) of altitude (Karman Line), the internationally recognized altitude demarcating space.

c. The Astronaut Device may be posthumously awarded for altitudes less than 62 miles (100 kilometers) if the astronaut dies in the line of duty on a mission intended to achieve greater than or equal to 62 miles.

6–15. Gold star device

The gold star device is worn on the ASDR to denote the tenth and final award of the ribbon, which is equivalent to 20 years of sea service. The gold star device is a shiny gold star 5/16 inch in diameter (see para 5–7 on the ASDR).

Section III

Lapel Buttons

6–16. Lapel buttons 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 for wear of lapel buttons).

6–17. Lapel buttons for military decorations

Lapel buttons for military decorations are issued in the following two forms:

- a. A rosette, 1/2 inch in diameter, for the MOH.
- b. A colored enamel replica (1/8 inch by 21/32 inch) for the service ribbon for other decorations.

6–18. Lapel buttons for badges

The only badges that have an approved lapel button are the identification badges listed below:

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

6–19. Lapel buttons for service

a. *World War I Victory Button.* A five-pointed star 5/8 inch in diameter on a wreath with the letters “U.S.” in the center. For persons wounded in action, the lapel button is silver. For all others, the lapel button is bronze. Eligibility requirements are the same for the World War I Victory Medal.

b. *Honorable Service Lapel Button (World War II Victory Medal).* A button of gold-colored metal depicting an eagle perched within a ring composed of a chief and 13 vertical stripes. The button is 7/16 inch high and 5/8 inch wide. Eligibility requirements are honorable Federal military service between 8 September 1939 and 31 December 1946.

c. *Lapel button for service prior to 8 September 1939.* Not issued or sold by the DA. A button 7/16 inch high and 5/8 inch wide, of gold-colored metal that depicts an eagle perched within a ring which displays seven white and six red vertical stripes and a blue chief bearing the words “National Defense.” It may be worn only by a person who served honorably before 8 September 1939 as an enlisted Soldier, warrant officer, nurse, contract surgeon, veterinarian, or commissioned officer in the Regular Army or a Citizen’s Military Training Camp for 2 months or in the National Guard, Enlisted Reserve Corps, or Senior Reserve Officers’ Training Corps for 1 year or in Junior Reserve Officers’ Training Corps for 2 years.

d. *Army Lapel Button.* Personnel who have left the Army under honorable conditions are eligible to wear the U.S. Army Lapel Button. Commanders will present the U.S. Army Lapel Button to Army personnel at an appropriate ceremony before their termination of service prior to retirement eligibility. The U.S. Army Lapel Button is gold metal consisting of a black background displaying a black star surmounted by a white star. Attached around the device is a gold edged black circle with a scroll inscribed “Soldier for Life” below in gold. Overall dimension is 7/8 inch in diameter.

(1) Eligibility requirements are as follows:

(a) Soldiers transitioning with an honorable characterization of service (those being transferred to another component for completion of a military service obligation and those receiving DD Form 256 (Honorable Discharge Certificate)).

(b) Non-adverse separation provision.

(c) Minimum 9 months continuous service (a break is 24 hours or more).

(d) Active Federal service on or after 1 April 1984 or service in a Ready Reserve unit organized to serve as a unit (ARNG unit or USAR TPU) on or after 1 July 1986.

(e) Retroactive issuance is not authorized.

(f) No Soldier separating from the Service is to be awarded more than one Army Lapel Button.

(2) Issuance requirements are as follows:

(a) All eligible Soldiers will receive the Army Lapel Button.

(b) Awarded by unit commander or representative in the rank of captain or above.

(c) Awarded at troop formations or other suitable ceremonies.

(3) Orders will not be published.

(4) Eligible Soldiers who were not originally awarded the Army Lapel Button or replacement of Army Lapel Button (see para 1–42 for additional guidance).

(5) Soldiers receiving adverse separations (see AR 635–200) will not receive an Army Lapel Button. Adverse separations include—

(a) Unsatisfactory performance.

(b) Entry-level status performance and conduct.

(c) Misconduct.

(d) Drug or alcohol disorder, including rehabilitation failure.

(e) For the good of the service, including retention not in the best interests of the United States.

(f) Security reasons.

(g) Concealment of arrest record.

(h) Void service.

(i) Fraudulent entry, including conditions which would have precluded an appointment.

(j) Court-martial.

(k) Involuntary relief as a result of a DA Active Duty Board.

(l) Moral or professional dereliction.

(m) Separation instead of elimination.

(n) Absent without leave from initial ADT.

(o) Soldiers not able to enter initial ADT.

(p) Illegal alien not lawfully admitted to the United States.

(q) Secretarial separation for any adverse reasons.

e. *U.S. Army Retired Lapel Button.* Retired Army personnel, to include gray area Soldiers from the Army Reserve and ARNG, are eligible to wear the Army Retired Lapel Button. Commanders will present the lapel button to Army personnel as a part of the Army Retiring Soldier Commendation Program package at an appropriate ceremony prior to retirement. The U.S. Army Retired Lapel Button is gold metal consisting of a black background displaying a black star surmounted by a white star. Attached around the device is a gold edged black circle with a scroll inscribed "Retired" above and "Soldier for Life" below in gold. Overall dimension is 7/8 inch in diameter.

f. *Active Reserve Lapel Button.* The Active Reserve Lapel Button is authorized for active membership in the Ready Reserve of the Army. It is made up of a Minute Man in gold color on a bronze color base and is 11/16 inch in length. The button is an optional purchase item, not issued or sold by the DA. It is not worn on the uniform.

g. *Lapel Button for Korean Augmentation to the United States Army.* The Korean Augmentations of the United States Army Lapel Button (KLB) was approved by the SECARMY on 22 March 1988 as a gratuitous issue item. The KLB is a round disk with an outside diameter of 9/16 inch that is comprised of a Korean Taegeuk 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 Korean Augmentation to the United States Army (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 or NCO to obtain Republic of Korea Army concurrence prior to presentation of the KLB.

(c) Presentation will normally be made by the U.S. Army unit commander to which last assigned prior to separation from active service or by a designated U.S. Army commissioned officer representative during a troop formation or other appropriate ceremony.

(3) Orders will not be published to confirm award of the KLB.

6–20. Gold Star Lapel Button

a. The authority to issue the Gold Star Lapel Button is 10 USC 1126. The Gold Star Lapel Button was established by Act of Congress (PL 80–306) 1 August 1947, to provide an appropriate identification for widows, widowers, parents, and next of kin of Servicemembers of the Armed Forces of the U.S. who lost their lives—

(1) During World War I, World War II, or any subsequent period of armed hostilities in which the United States was engaged before 1 July 1958 (including UN action in Korea from 27 June 1950 to 27 July 1954).

(2) After 30 June 1958—

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

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

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

(3) After 28 March 1973, as a result of—

(a) An international terrorist attack against the United States or a foreign nation friendly to the United States, recognized as such an attack by the SECARMY or jointly by military department Secretaries if members from more than one military department were involved. The determination to award the Gold Star Lapel Button for such an international incident will be consistent with the decision to recognize such an attack for award of the PH, pursuant to EO 11016 and DoDM 1348.33, Volume 3.

(b) While serving in a military operation while serving outside the United States (including the commonwealths, territories, and possessions of the United States) as part of a peacekeeping force.

b. The term “military operations” in relationship to 10 USC 1126 includes those operations involving members of the armed forces assisting in United States Government sponsored training of military personnel of a foreign nation.

c. The 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.”

d. 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 Servicemember of the Armed Forces who lost their life while in active military service during the periods indicated above. The term “widow or widower” includes those who have since remarried, and the term “parents” includes mother, father, stepmother, stepfather, mother through adoption, father through adoption, and foster parents who stood in loco parentis.

e. Replacement of the Gold Star Lapel Button (lost, destroyed, or unserviceable) will be as follows:

(1) Eligible Family members of Soldiers who died before 1 October 2002 submit DD Form 3 (Application for Gold Star Lapel Button) to National Personnel Records Center, 1 Archives Drive, St. Louis, MO 63138–1002.

(2) Eligible Family members of Soldiers who died after 1 October 2002 may send a written request to Commanding General, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC–PDP–A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122–5408.

f. Each casualty assistance center will stock Gold Star Lapel Buttons and ensure casualty assistance officers are provided them for issuance to eligible primary next of kin. Normally, delivery should not be made before the first visit to the primary next of kin following interment or inurnment.

6–21. Lapel Button for Primary Next of Kin of Deceased Personnel

The Lapel Button, Next of Kin of Deceased Personnel is provided to widows and widowers, parents, and primary next of kin of armed Servicemembers who lost their lives while serving on active duty or while assigned in USAR or ARNG units in a drill status.

a. The button consists of a gold star within a circle (commemorating honorable service) surrounded by sprigs of oak (referring to the Army, USMC, USN, USAF, and USCG).

b. One lapel button will be furnished without cost to the widow or widower, to each of the parents, each child, stepchild, child through adoption, brother, half-brother, sister, and half-sister of a Servicemember of the Armed Forces who lost their 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. Each casualty assistance center will stock buttons and ensure casualty assistance officers are provided them for issuance to eligible primary next of kin.

d. The Lapel Button, Next of Kin of Deceased Personnel is authorized for issue retroactive to 29 March 1973. Request for replacement of the Lapel Button, Next of Kin of Deceased Personnel (lost, destroyed, or unserviceable) may be submitted as follows:

(1) Eligible Family members of Soldiers who died before 1 October 2002 may submit requests to National Personnel Records Center, 1 Archives Drive, St. Louis, MO 63138–1002.

(2) Eligible Family members of Soldiers who died after 1 October 2002 may submit requests to Commanding General, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC–PDP–A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122–5408.

6–22. Army Superior Unit Award Lapel Pin

The Army Superior Unit Award (ASUA) Lapel Pin is authorized for issue and wear by the DA civilians in the employ of a unit awarded the ASUA. The lapel pin is also authorized for optional purchase and wear on civilian clothing by qualified military personnel. Permanent and temporary wear of this lapel pin is governed by AR 670–1 and DA Pam 670–1 (see para 7–15 for additional information on the ASUA).

Section IV

Miniature Medals

6–23. Miniature decorations

Miniature replicas of all medals except the MOH and the LM in the Degrees of Chief Commander and Commander are authorized for wear on certain uniforms instead of the issued medals. Miniatures of decorations are issued only to foreign military personnel and with the award of the DSM to U.S. personnel.

6–24. 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).

Section V

Medal of Honor Flag

6–25. Medal of Honor flag description and symbolism

a. Description. A light blue flag with gold fringe bearing thirteen white stars in a configuration as on the MOH ribbon.

b. Symbolism. The flag commemorates the sacrifice and blood shed for our freedoms and gives emphasis to the MOH being the highest award for valor by an individual serving in the Armed Forces of the United States.

6–26. Medal of Honor flag requirements

Eligibility requirements for the MOH flag—

a. The MOH flag is authorized by 36 USC 903. Presentation of the MOH flag is authorized by 10 USC 7285, 10 USC 8307, 10 USC 9285, and 14 USC 505 to each Servicemember of the U.S. Armed Forces to whom a MOH is awarded after 23 October 2002.

b. PL 107–248 authorizes presentation of the MOH flag to living recipients, regardless of the date they were awarded the MOH.

c. PL 109–364 expanded eligibility for the MOH flag, upon written application, to the primary next of kin of deceased MOH recipients who did not previously receive a MOH flag.

Chapter 7

Unit Awards

Section I

Unit Awards Overview

7–1. Unit awards 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.* CPC and campaign streamer.
- c.* War service credit.
 - (1) War service streamer.
 - (2) Smaller streamer (guidon).
- d.* Infantry and medical streamers.
- e.* Appendix G prescribes mandatory procedures for processing unit awards.

7–2. Announcement of unit awards

a. All unit awards approved by SECARMY, DCS G–1, authorized commanders, and foreign governments; unit awards from the other Services; and CPCs announced by authorized commanders will be confirmed in AGOs and supersede POs. AGOs are available at <https://armypubs.army.mil>.

b. Commanders authorized to approve unit awards will forward a copy (electronic preferred) of approved awards to Commanding General, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC-PDP-A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122-5408. HRC will announce approved awards in a PO and will forward a copy of the PO to the U.S. Army Center of Military History (AAMH-FPO), 102 4th Avenue, Bldg 35 (Collins Hall), Fort Lesley J. McNair, Washington, DC 20319-5060. POs published to announce the award of a unit decoration will contain the citation of the award, official designation of the unit or units, and inclusive dates.

c. Commanders must ensure that unit awards that are submitted by the parent organization are coordinated with subordinate elements to ensure that subordinate units will not submit duplicate recommendations for unit awards.

d. An approved unit award is for the designated unit and is authorized to members of that unit who participated in the cited action. Personnel who did not participate in the designated action, but who are assigned to the cited unit, are authorized temporary wear of the unit award (see AR 670-1 for policy governing the wear of unit award emblems).

7-3. Presentation of unit awards

Unit awards will be presented at an appropriate formal ceremony at the earliest practicable date after the award is announced and the streamer has been issued (when applicable).

Section II

Unit Awards Policy

7-4. Unit awards records

Appropriate documents concerning unit awards will be placed in the unit's organizational history file (see AR 870-5).

7-5. Unit award restrictions

a. Not more than one unit decoration will be awarded for the same act of heroism or the same period of meritorious service. This restriction does not preclude awards to units for valor and meritorious service within the same period. The intent is to prohibit duplicate awards for valor or duplicate awards for meritorious service.

(1) A unit award for valor, heroism, or a specific achievement within a longer period of service is not considered duplication, provided the citation for the meritorious service or the accompanying documentation justifying the award does not cite any of the actions for which the valor, heroism, or specific achievement award was earned.

(2) For valor and heroism unit awards, the length of time is a consideration and it will be only for the time of the specific heroic event or action. The cited period will typically not exceed 5 days and is governed by the same standards stated in paragraph 1-18b. Periods longer than 5 days must be clearly justified in a memorandum format included with the award recommendation.

b. A unit may not be recognized by an award from another U.S. Military Service without U.S. Army concurrence, in accordance with paragraph 1-37g.

7-6. Unit award emblems

a. An individual unit award emblem is authorized for wear on the uniform for the PUC, Joint Meritorious Unit Award, VUA, MUC (Army), Air Force Outstanding Unit Award, Air Force Organizational Excellence Award, and ASUA (see AR 670-1 and DA Pam 670-1 for information on the temporary and permanent wear of U.S. and foreign unit awards).

b. Appurtenances for wear on unit award emblems are prescribed below.

(1) *Oak leaf cluster.* A bronze or silver twig of four oak leaves with three acorns on the stem, 5/16 inch long is worn to denote second and succeeding awards of the PUC (Army), Joint Meritorious Unit Award, VUA, MUC (Army), Air Force Outstanding Unit Award, Air Force Organizational Excellence Award, and ASUA.

(2) *A bronze or silver five-pointed star.* A bronze or silver five-pointed star 3/16 inch in diameter is worn to denote second and succeeding awards of the PUC (Navy) and Navy Unit Commendation. The silver five-pointed star is worn instead of five bronze stars.

7-7. 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.

7-8. Supply of unit award emblems, streamers, and other devices

a. Streamers will be supplied upon approval of requisitions submitted to Commander, U.S. Army Tank-Automotive and Armaments Command, Clothing and Heraldry Product Support Integration Directorate, P.O. Box 57997, Philadelphia, PA 19111-7997. Unit decorations, campaign streamers, and war Service streamers will be issued by the Commander, U.S. Army Tank-Automotive and Armaments Command, Product Support Integration Directorate, Philadelphia, upon verification of entitlement by the U.S. Army Center of Military History (CMH) Force Structure and Unit History Branch. 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 and war) if applicable.

b. See AR 725-50 and AR 840-10 for policy governing supply and requisition of streamers.

7-9. Issue to primary next of kin

When eligibility is determined by the Chief, HRC ADB or the NPRC, an issue of unit decoration emblems may be made posthumously to the primary next of kin as indicated by official military records. Duplicate issue will not be made to a primary next of kin when the records indicate previous issue was made to the living Servicemember or previous primary next of kin.

Section III

U.S. Army Unit Decorations

7-10. U.S. Army unit decorations description

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

- (1) PUC.
- (2) VUA.
- (3) MUC.
- (4) ASUA.

b. See AR 670-1 for wear instructions for Sister Service unit awards.

c. Recommendations will be initiated on DA Form 7594 (Unit Award Recommendation) by the commander of a higher headquarters to the unit recommended for the award.

d. Intermediate level commanders will recommend approval or disapproval (or downgrade, if applicable) and forward to the next higher headquarters. Recommendations to disapprove or downgrade must be supported with comments.

e. Recommendations submitted into channels must process through the chain of command to the approval authority for decision.

f. Recommendations must be formally entered into official channels within 2 years from the date of the valorous acts or services performed. Recommendations made after the 2-year window will be submitted in accordance with the 10 USC 1130 process (see para 1-14). All commanders in the former chain of command, to include the awards approval authority for the request, must endorse the recommendation for approval, downgrade, or disapproval as appropriate in the intermediate authority blocks on the award form. Every attempt will be made by the recommender to obtain the original chain of command's endorsement for all award recommendations. In the event an individual is not available, the recommender must provide documentation, such as a memorandum of record, emails, or letters verifying they have taken all reasonable steps to locate the individual.

g. Award recommendations submitted under the provisions outlined in this appendix are governed by this regulation in the same fashion as any timely submission. In particular, the requirements in this regulation must be met for consideration under 10 USC 1130.

h. Appendix J prescribes mandatory procedures for the 10 USC 1130 process.

7-11. Revocation and disposition of streamers for Confederate service and disposition of obsolete flags and guidons

a. Campaign and war service streamers awarded for active Confederate military service during the Civil War as a statutory exception to the requirement for active Federal military service are no longer authorized for display by any unit in the U.S. Army (see PL 116-283, Section 370).

b. Units previously authorized to display Confederate streamers will dispose of obsolete DA Form 7775 (Lineage Certificate). After properly shredding DA Form 7775, units will provide a memorandum for record signed by the commander and mailed to U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC-PDP-A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122-5408, or emailed to usarmy.knox.hrc.mbx.tagd-awards@army.mil.

c. The Chief, National Guard Bureau (CNGB) will ensure that ARNG units coordinate with their State G1 on the disposal of obsolete DA Forms 7775 and lineage certificates. The CNGB will ensure that a memorandum for record signed by the commander of each State Joint Force Headquarters stating that every DA Form 7775 and lineage certificate was properly shredded is submitted to the NGB Awards Section via email to ng.ncr.ngb-arng.mbx.hrh-awards@army.mil for consolidation and submission to the CG, HRC.

d. Units previously authorized to display Confederate streamers will remove the streamers from their unit flags or guidons, tag the streamers (tags should include the organization's official designation), and mail the streamers to Commanding General, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC-PDP-A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122-5408.

e. Flags and guidons rendered obsolete by implementation of PL 116-283, Section 370 will be tagged and mailed to the CMH. Units whose flags and guidons are rendered obsolete due to an insignia change should retain them until new insignia are designed in coordination with The Institute of Heraldry. Units whose flags are rendered obsolete due to an installation name change (that is, the installation name appears on the flag) should retain them until the installation renaming ceremony.

7-12. Presidential Unit Citation

a. The Distinguished Unit Citation is the predecessor of the PUC. On 3 November 1966, the Distinguished Unit Citation was redesignated the PUC. The PUC is awarded to units of the Armed Forces of the United States and cobelligerent nations for extraordinary heroism in action against an armed enemy occurring on or after 7 December 1941.

b. The unit must display such gallantry, determination, and esprit de corps in accomplishing its mission under extremely difficult and hazardous conditions as to set it apart from and above other units participating in the same campaign.

c. The degree of valor required is the same as that which would warrant award of a DSC to an individual.

d. For valor and heroism awards, the length of time is a consideration and it will be only for the time of the specific heroic event or action. Extended periods of combat duty or participation in a large number of operational missions, either ground or air, is not sufficient. This award will normally be earned by units that have participated in single or successive actions covering relatively brief timespans. It is not reasonable to presume that entire units can sustain DSC performance for extended periods except under the most unusual circumstances and a written justification for an exception must be provided with the award recommendation for recognition of any length over 5 days.

e. Only on a rare occasion will a unit larger than a BN qualify for award of this decoration. Commanders of units larger than a BN must submit a memorandum of justification for the recommendation through the HRC ADB to the SECARMY.

f. The SECARMY, on behalf of the POTUS, is the final approval authority for the PUC. All recommendations for the PUC must be forwarded to the final approval authority for a decision. Intermediate authorities may not downgrade or disapprove the recommendation.

g. Mandatory procedures for submitting recommendations for award of the PUC to Army units must be initiated by the commander of the higher headquarters to the unit recommended for the award as prescribed in paragraph G-2.

h. When a recommendation covers more than one Military Service, all or a portion of which were performed while the unit was operating under a Joint commander, comments or a recommendation concerning the valorous actions of that unit will be obtained from the joint commander concerned.

i. When a recommendation covers a cobelligerent nation's forces, comments or a recommendation concerning the valorous actions of that unit will be obtained from that nation through the supporting U.S. Embassy Defense Attaché.

j. Recommendations for award of the PUC to a unit of another Military Service permanently or temporarily assigned to the Army may be approved with written concurrence of that Service. The award must be approved prior to obtaining concurrence.

k. The award elements for the PUC are as follows: PUC streamer (if authorized), Presidential Unit Emblem, certificate and citation, and AGO.

7-13. Valorous Unit Award

a. The VUA may be awarded to units of the Armed Forces of the United States and cobelligerent nations for extraordinary heroism in action against an armed enemy of the United States while engaged in military operations involving conflict with an opposing foreign force or while serving with friendly foreign forces engaged in an armed conflict against an opposing armed force in which the United States is not a belligerent party for actions occurring on or after 3 August 1963.

b. The VUA requires a lesser degree of gallantry, determination, and esprit de corps than that required for the PUC. Nevertheless, the unit must have performed with marked distinction under difficult and hazardous conditions in accomplishing its mission to set it apart from and above other units participating in the same conflict. The degree of heroism required is the same as that which would warrant award of the SS to an individual. Extended periods of combat duty or participation in a large number of operational missions, either ground or air, is not sufficient.

c. For valor and heroism awards, the length of time is a consideration and it will be only for the time of the specific heroic event or action. Extended periods of combat duty or participation in a large number of operational missions, either ground or air, is not sufficient. This award will normally be earned by units that have participated in single or successive actions covering relatively brief timespans. It is not reasonable to presume that entire units can sustain SS performance for extended periods except under the most unusual circumstances and a written justification for an exception must be provided with the award recommendation for recognition of any length over 5 days.

d. Only on a rare occasion will a unit larger than a BN qualify for award of this decoration. Commanders of units larger than a BN must attach a memorandum of justification for the recommendation through the HRC ADB to the DCS, G-1.

e. The DCS, G-1 is approval authority for the VUA unless the authority is delegated in writing in accordance with wartime awards approval authority. Once a recommendation is submitted into official channels, it will process through the chain of command to the approval authority for decision. For all VUAs approved in theater, authorized commanders will provide a copy of the approved DA Form 7594 with all supporting documents to HRC ADB.

f. Mandatory procedures for recommendations for award of the VUA to Army units must be initiated by the commander of the higher headquarters to the unit recommended for the award as prescribed in paragraph G-2.

g. When a recommendation covers more than one Military Service or a valorous action under a joint command, comments or a recommendation concerning the valorous actions of that unit will be obtained from the joint commander concerned.

h. When a recommendation covers a cobelligerent nation's forces, comments or a recommendation concerning the valorous actions of that unit will be obtained from that nation through the supporting U.S. Embassy Defense Attaché.

i. Recommendations for award of the VUA to a unit of another Military Service permanently or temporarily assigned to the Army may be approved with written concurrence of that Service. The award must be approved prior to obtaining concurrence.

j. The award elements for the VUA are as follows: VUA streamer (if authorized), VUA Emblem, certificate and citation, and AGO.

7-14. Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army)

a. The MUC (Army) (previously called the Meritorious Service Unit Plaque) is awarded to units for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services for at least 6 continuous months during the period of military operations against an armed enemy occurring on or after 1 January 1944. Service in a combat zone is not required, but must be directly related to the combat effort. Units

based in 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 apart and above other units with similar missions. The degree of achievement required is the same as that which would warrant award of the LM to an individual. Recommendations for units larger than a brigade will not be submitted. For services performed during World War II, awards will be made only to service units and only for services performed between 1 January 1944 and 15 September 1946.

b. Effective 1 March 1961, the MUC was authorized for units and 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. Services, as used in this paragraph, is interpreted to relate to combat service support type activities and not to the type of activities performed by senior headquarters, combat, or combat support units.

c. Effective 11 September 2001, the MUC is authorized for units and detachments of the Armed Forces of the United States for exceptionally meritorious performance for at least 6 continuous months (a month is considered 30 calendar days) during military operations against an armed enemy without regard to type of duties performed or the type of unit performing the duties.

d. The MUC is the only unit award established to recognize exceptional meritorious service during military operations against an armed enemy. Accordingly, the recommendation can only be approved or disapproved. It cannot be upgraded or downgraded.

e. The DCS, G-1 is the approval authority for the MUC unless the authority is delegated in writing in accordance with wartime awards approval authority. Commanders authorized to approve MUCs in theater will provide a copy of the approved DA Form 7594 with all supporting documents to HRC ADB.

f. Mandatory procedures for recommendations for award of the MUC to Army units must be initiated by the commander of the higher headquarters to the unit recommended for the award as prescribed in paragraph G-3.

g. When a recommendation covers more than one Military Service or exceptional meritorious service or performance under a joint command, comments or a recommendation concerning the valorous actions of that unit will be obtained from the joint commander concerned.

h. When a recommendation covers a cobelligerent nation's forces, comments or a recommendation concerning the valorous actions of that unit will be obtained from that nation through the supporting U.S. Embassy Defense Attaché.

i. Recommendations for award of the MUC to a unit of another Military Service permanently or temporarily assigned to the Army may be approved with written concurrence of that Service. The award must be approved prior to obtaining concurrence.

j. The award elements for the MUC are as follows: MUC streamer (if authorized), MUC Emblem, certificate and citation, and AGO.

7-15. Army Superior Unit Award

a. The ASUA was established by the SECARMY on 8 April 1985 (AGO 1990-15) to recognize outstanding meritorious performance by a unit during peacetime of a difficult and challenging mission under extraordinary circumstances. Circumstances may be deemed to be extraordinary when they do not represent the typical day-to-day circumstances under which the unit normally performs, or may reasonably be expected to perform, its peacetime mission. The following additional criteria also applies:

(1) The unit must display such outstanding devotion and superior performance of exceptionally difficult tasks as to set the unit apart from and above other units with similar missions. For the purpose of this award, peacetime is defined as any period during which wartime or combat awards are not authorized in the geographical area in which the mission was executed.

(a) Achievements or service for which this award is intended to recognize will not normally exceed 24 months in duration.

(b) The ASUA may also be awarded to units that distinguish themselves while conducting humanitarian missions for no more than 30 days. For periods that exceed 30 days, a justification must be provided. However, the ASUA will not be awarded if the same act or period of service has already been recognized by another unit award.

(c) The ASUA may be awarded to recognize units that distinguish themselves in a peacetime environment through qualifying exceptional achievements that have a direct and immediate impact on the outcome of a combat engagement or other military operation, albeit from a location outside the operational

area where the unit was neither personally exposed to hostile action nor at significant risk of exposure to hostile action.

(2) The award applies to both table of organization and equipment (TOE) units and table of distribution and allowances (TDA) organizations of BN size or smaller. All TDA organizations may be considered for this award, even if comprised mostly of civilians. Commanders and supervisors of organizations larger than a BN must provide a justification in a separate memorandum with the recommendation. Award to units larger than BN size would be infrequent.

b. Mandatory procedures for recommendations for award of the ASUA to Army units must be initiated by their higher headquarters to the unit recommended for the award as prescribed in paragraph G–3.

c. The DCS, G–1 is the approval authority for the ASUA.

d. Any general officer in the chain of command may disapprove an ASUA recommendation. If disapproved, the recommendation will not move forward to HRC ADB.

e. The award elements for the ASUA are as follows: ASUA Emblem, certificate and citation, streamer (if authorized), and AGO.

f. The ASUA Lapel Pin is authorized for issue and wear by the DA civilians assigned to the decorated unit. Those individuals employed by the unit during the cited period may wear the lapel pin permanently. Those currently employed by a decorated unit, but who were not employed during the cited period, may wear the lapel pin on a temporary basis as long as they remain employed by the unit. The lapel pin is also authorized for optional purchase and wear on civilian clothing by qualified military personnel. Permanent and temporary wear is governed by AR 670–1.

7–16. Rules for processing DA Form 7594

a. DA Form 7594 will be used to initiate, process, and approve unit award recommendations. Mandatory procedures for processing DA Form 7594 are prescribed in table G–1.

b. Premature disclosure of information to the public or to the unit being recommended for an award is a potential source of embarrassment to recommending officials and should be strongly discouraged. Prior disclosure of approved unit awards should also be discouraged since it would diminish the impact of ceremonies when the award is ultimately presented. Once the unit award recommendation is received, HRC ADB will acknowledge receipt of the recommendation only.

c. The Chief, HRC ADB is the only authorized issuer of permanent unit award orders as part of DA Form 7594, even when wartime awards approval authority has been delegated by the SECARMY or their designee, in writing. Approved unit awards will also be confirmed in AGOs at a later date. Records custodians may use the POs as authorization to update individual records.

Section IV

Campaign Credit, Streamers, and Other Unit Award Devices

7–17. Establishing campaign participation credit

a. Army units will be deemed to have participated in combat if they actually engaged the enemy in combat, if they were deployed in a designated combat zone, or if they performed duties either in the air or on the ground in any part of the combat zone at any time during the designated period of the respective battle, campaign, or expedition.

b. Campaign medals are approved by the POTUS and campaign phases (as appropriate) are approved by the ASA (M&RA) based on the recommendations of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The SECARMY approves corresponding CPC and campaign streamers.

Note. CPC and streamers are not awarded until a named campaign or phase is closed.

c. Effective 5 March 2019, the Chief, HRC ADB will coordinate with the CG, HRC; DCS, G–3/5/7; CG, USARC; and the CNGB to monitor unit deployments to the AOE authorized CPC. The Chief, HRC ADB will utilize unit status reports via NetUSR and other available systems to verify specific unit information and then coordinate directly with deployed units, as required.

d. An organization will be granted CPC if NetUSR data indicates 65 percent or more of its authorized strength participated in the campaign. If less than 65 percent of an organization participated, the unit will not be granted CPC; however, the assigned Soldiers who participated in the campaign will be entitled to wear bronze service stars on their campaign medal to denote participation.

- e. Effective 5 March 2019, participation credit for any new named campaigns (not new phases of existing campaigns) will only require 51 percent or more of a unit's authorized strength.
- f. Once a campaign or phase is closed, the Chief, HRC ADB will—
 - (1) Submit CPC request to U.S. Army CMH for review to determine streamer authorization and update lineage and honors.
 - (2) Provide the unit with a final memo verifying the CPC elements with instructions for requesting issuance of streamers from the U.S. Army Tank-Automotive and Armaments Command.
 - (3) Announce the CPC in an AGO.
- g. Prior to 5 March 2019, commanders of units eligible for CPC for designated campaign or phase should provide HRC ADB with—
 - (1) Movement or deployment orders.
 - (2) Brigade commander and general officer memorandum verifying that 65 percent or more of its authorized strength participated in the campaign.
 - (3) Spreadsheet listing the unit identification code (UIC), unit name and address, deployment dates, and percentage of participation.
- h. The CG, HRC will not authorize CPC in instances where units do not have unit or individual movement orders or do not have evidence of 65 percent participation of its authorized strength in a designated campaign or phase.
- i. Mandatory procedures for requesting and processing CPC and war streamers are prescribed in paragraph G-4.
- j. The AGO will not be issued until the closing of the named campaigns with the exception of the GWOT campaigns.
- k. For designated named operations for which the Joint Chiefs of Staff has approved award of the AFEM, the SECARMY may authorize CPC. The SAC in a theater of operations may recommend units that participated in a named operation to be authorized CPC by submitting a request to Commanding General, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC-PDP-A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122-5408. The recommendation will include a list of all participating Army organizations, including designations, UICs, and deployed periods of service. The following criteria will be used in determining whether an operation qualifies for a CPC:
 - (1) The operation cannot have been included in or covered by any other named campaign.
 - (2) The scope and mission of the operation must have constituted a significant combat operation that involved an issue of strategic international policy or represented a particular action or series of actions of historical significance to the Army and the nation. Training, presence, or security assistance deployments, even if to potentially hostile areas, do not normally meet this intent.
 - (3) The operation required deployment of substantial Army forces (typically defined as consisting of at least a brigade or equivalent of combat forces, provided they did not consist solely of provisional organizations) for at least 30 consecutive days.
 - (4) Army forces must have been involved in substantial combat or operations against a hostile force involving a combination of combat and the imminent threat of hostile action. Although not all forces deployed may have been directly engaged in combat operations, the operation as a whole must have presented a situation and threat that placed all deployed Army forces on a combat footing.
- l. The boundaries of the combat zone and time limitations of each campaign in World Wars I and II; the Korean War; and the operations in Grenada, Panama, SWA, Somalia, and Dominican Republic have been announced in AGOs. The Chief of the CMH determines the CPC for all wars prior to World War I and for the Vietnam Conflict.
- m. See AR 840-10 for Civil War service.
- n. Units that are or will be inactivated are recommended to submit a request for CPC as soon as possible upon the closing of the campaign. Requests for GWOT and Kosovo may be submitted directly to HRC ADB.
- o. Upon NGB approval, the Chief, HRC ADB will process CPC requests for National Guard units.
- p. For additional information on CPC, see the HRC ADB website at <https://www.hrc.army.mil/content/campaign%20participation%20credit%20info>.
- q. Mandatory procedures for processing award of CPC and war service streamers are prescribed in table G-2.

7-18. 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 or guidon (as determined by CMH) to recognize receipt of CPC. They will be awarded ceremoniously in recognition of CPC (see TC 3-21.5).
- b. The campaign streamer will be in the pattern and colors of the battle, campaign, or expedition the unit was awarded participation credit for in accordance with AR 840-10.
- c. See AR 840-10 for information on ordering streamers.
- d. Announcement of the unit's campaign participation must be confirmed in an AGO.

7-19. War service streamers

A war service streamer is awarded to a unit authorized an organizational color or distinguishing flag or guidon to recognize active Federal military service in a theater or area of operations only when the unit is not authorized a campaign streamer for service in the same theater or area of operations during the same war or conflict. In every case, a war service streamer will be without inscription.

7-20. Combat Infantry Streamer

- a. When 65 percent or more of the TOE strength of a separate infantry or ranger platoon, infantry or ranger company, BN, or brigade has been awarded the CIB during military operations against an opposing foreign force in war or in any military action where the CIB is authorized, the unit will be awarded a Combat Infantry Streamer. The Combat Infantry Streamer is authorized to be awarded to a unit for each separate war or military operation in which the requirements prescribed in this regulation have been met. A star embroidered on the Combat Infantry Streamer will represent each additional award (see para 8-6 for criteria for award of the CIB).
- b. Effective 20 December 1989, SF units meeting the criteria above are eligible for award of the Combat Infantry Streamer. The Combat Infantry Streamer will not be retroactively awarded to SF units prior to 20 December 1989.
- c. During the period of military operations against an armed enemy and for 1 year thereafter, commanders of infantry, ranger, or SF BNs, groups, regiments, or brigades are authorized to award the Combat Infantry Streamer to infantry, ranger, or SF companies under their command. During this same period, CGs of divisions, corps, and armies are authorized to award Combat Infantry Streamers to separate infantry, ranger, or SF platoons, BNs, groups, regiments, and brigades under their command when all other criteria are met. This authority may not be further delegated.
- d. Combat Infantry Streamers will be supplied upon approval of requests submitted to the Clothing and Heraldry Product Support Integration Directorate. To submit a request for the Combat Action Streamer, commands should go to <https://www.heraldry.army.mil/> to submit the online DD Form 1348-6 (DoD Single Line Item Requisition System Document (Manual - Long Form)). A letter signed by the unit's commanding officer requesting the streamer must be attached to the online application.

7-21. Combat Medical Streamer

- a. When 65 percent or more of the TOE strength of a medical unit authorized a color, distinguishing flag, or guidon has been awarded the CMB during military operations in war or in any military action where the CMB is authorized, the unit will be awarded the Combat Medical Streamer (see para 8-7 for criteria for award of the CMB).
- b. During a period of military operations against an armed enemy and for 1 year thereafter, commanders of armies, corps, divisions, or separate brigades are authorized to award the Combat Medical Streamer to medical units under their command. This authority may not be further delegated.
- c. The Combat Medical Streamer will be supplied upon approval of requests submitted to the Clothing and Heraldry Product Support Integration Directorate. To submit a request for the Combat Medical Streamer, commands should go to <https://www.heraldry.army.mil/> to submit the online DD Form 1348-6. A letter signed by the unit's commanding officer requesting the streamer must be attached to the online application.

7-22. Combat Action Streamer

- a. When 65 percent or more of the modified table of organization and equipment (MTOE) assigned strength of a unit authorized a color, distinguishing flag, or guidon has been awarded the CAB during military operations in war or in any military action where the CAB is authorized, the unit will be awarded the

Combat Action Streamer. The streamer will be awarded to a unit for each separate war or military operations in which the criteria for the award have been met.

b. Effective 18 September 2001, units meeting the criteria are eligible for award of the Combat Action Streamer. During the period of military operations against an armed enemy and for 1 year thereafter, commanders of BNs, group, regiments, and brigades are authorized to award the Combat Action Streamer to companies under their commands. During this same period, CGs of divisions, corps, and armies are authorized to award Combat Action Streamers to separate platoons, detachments, BNs, groups, regiments, and brigades under their command when all criteria are met. This authority may not be further delegated.

c. For GWOT, only one streamer is authorized per unit, regardless of the number of times a unit deploys.

d. Award of the Combat Action Streamer is authorized from 18 September 2001 to a date to be determined.

e. Retroactive award of the Combat Action Streamer is not authorized prior to 18 September 2001.

f. The Combat Action Streamer will be supplied upon approval of requests submitted to the Clothing and Heraldry Product Support Integration Directorate. To submit a request for the Combat Action Streamer, commands should go to <https://www.heraldry.army.mil/> to submit the online DD Form 1348–6. A letter signed by the unit's commanding officer requesting the streamer must be attached to the online application.

7–23. Assault-landing credit-arrowhead device

a. Assault-landing credit (award of the bronze arrowhead) may be made to units of the Army who, in the combat zone of a battle, campaign, or expedition as established by the Joint Chiefs of Staff or DA, accomplish one of the following types of assault operations:

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

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

(3) Make a helicopter assault landing into enemy-held territory as a part of an organizational force carrying out an assigned tactical mission.

b. The assault operation will be of such scope as to warrant DA designation as a battle or campaign and be of such magnitude as to include tactical elements of at least one other Service. The forces committed should be spearheading a major assault into enemy-controlled territory. The operation will be such that the committed forces will ultimately control the area in which they have landed and not rely on immediate link-up with other forces or extrication after a hit-and-run type of mission. Day-to-day combat assault type missions in an already established combat zone do not qualify for award of the arrowhead device. For the individual Soldier to receive award of the arrowhead, the Soldier must physically exit the aircraft or watercraft during the assault landing.

c. The SAC, serving in the rank of LTG and above, in the theater of operations may approve combat assault-landing credit for the purpose of qualifying for the arrowhead device. This authority may not be further delegated. Paragraph G–5 prescribes mandatory procedures for processing award of the assault-landing credit-arrowhead device.

d. Individual Soldiers' recognition of an arrowhead does not require publication of orders. Soldier qualification records will be annotated for arrowhead credit in accordance with AR 600–8–104. Once assault-landing credit is announced in an AGO, POs may be published awarding individual Soldiers the Parachutist Badge and or the Military Freefall Parachutist Badge with bronze star (see paras 8–16 and 8–17).

7–24. Expert Infantry Streamer

a. When 65 percent or more of the assigned strength (during an Expert Infantryman Badge (EIB) testing period) of a separate infantry, ranger, or SF platoon, company, BN, group, regiment, or brigade has been awarded the CIB or the EIB, the unit will be awarded an Expert Infantry Streamer. This streamer may be displayed by the organization for 1 year, at the expiration of which the unit must re-qualify under the above rules.

b. Commanders of infantry, ranger, or SF BNs, groups, regiment, or brigades may award the Expert Infantry Streamer to infantry companies under their command. All CGs may award the Expert Infantry Streamers to separate infantry, ranger, or SF platoons and infantry BNs and brigades under their command. This authority may not be further delegated.

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

d. Expert Infantry Streamers will be supplied upon approval of requests submitted to the Clothing and Heraldry Product Support Integration Directorate. To submit a request for the Expert Infantry Streamer, commands should go to <https://www.heraldry.army.mil/> to submit the online DD Form 1348–6. A letter signed by the unit's commanding officer requesting the streamer must be attached to the online application.

7–25. Expert Medical Streamer

a. When 65 percent or more of the assigned strength (as of the date of the request) of a medical unit authorized a color, distinguishing flag, or guidon has been awarded the CMB or the Expert Field Medical Badge, the unit will be awarded an Expert Medical Streamer. This streamer may be displayed by the organization for 1 year following the streamer approval date, at the expiration of which the unit must re-qualify under the above rules.

b. The CG, U.S. Army Medical Command and senior commanders and commanders of combat divisions, separate brigades, separate regiments, and separate groups may award the Expert Medical Streamer to medical units within their command under the above criteria. This authority may not be further delegated.

c. The Expert Medical Streamer will be supplied upon approval of requests submitted to the Clothing and Heraldry Product Support Integration Directorate. To submit a request for the Expert Medical Streamer, commands should go to <https://www.heraldry.army.mil/> to submit the online DD Form 1348–6. A letter signed by the unit's commanding officer requesting the streamer must be attached to the online application.

7–26. Earned honor device

To accentuate honors within the U.S. Army Regimental System allowing each color-bearing and guidon-bearing element of the regimental family to identify its own contributions to regimental history and tradition, a device is authorized to identify each honor earned by the element. The device is authorized for display on streamers of organizational colors and unit guidons of separate regimental elements (see AR 840–10 for description and display of the earned honor device).

Section V

Display and Presentation of U.S. Unit Honors

7–27. Display of unit honors

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

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

- (1) Each unit decoration by display of a streamer.
- (2) Each CPC by display of a streamer on the guidon staff.
- (3) Each war service credit by display of a streamer on the guidon staff.

c. Eligible TDA units are authorized to display earned streamers.

d. A unit or element that is not authorized a distinguishing flag, color, or guidon will not be awarded a streamer, even though the unit meets all other requirements. For example, even if a rifle platoon has more than 65 percent of its authorized strength earn the EIB, award of a streamer is not authorized because the platoon does not have its own flag, color, or guidon.

e. Units are authorized a single issuance of honors. They should be considered unit property and safeguarded accordingly. They are not intended to be presented as gifts or used for ceremonial presentations to individuals.

f. See AR 840–10 for policy governing the display of unit honors.

7–28. Presentation ceremonies

Military reviews and award ceremonies for purposes of attaching streamers and other recognition to the Army Colors will be accomplished in an appropriate ceremony conducted in accordance with TC 3–21.5.

Section VI

Process Award of Campaign or War Service Streamer

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 meet the criteria established in paragraphs 7–18 through 7–22.
- d. Submission of computer-generated or automation-assisted rosters may be utilized by the SAC when compiling and recommending streamer awards provided each unit's participation or service has been verified.
- e. Source documents for issuance of streamers are POs that announce unit lists credited with campaign participation or war service.
- f. Authoritative documents for amending unit lineage and honors by CMH are published AGOs as prepared by the Chief, HRC ADB.
- g. Award of streamers or other decorations requires a formal ceremony (see TC 3–21.5).

7–30. Time limits

Statutory and regulatory time limits pertaining to award of streamers do not apply. Award of streamers may be accomplished at any time after submission of documented proof that all criteria has been met and that the unit was inadvertently omitted.

Chapter 8

Badges and Tabs

Section I

Badges and Tabs Overview

8–1. Badges and tabs intent

The purpose of awarding badges and tabs is to provide public recognition by tangible evidence of the attainment of a high degree of skill, proficiency, and excellence in tests, competition, and the performance of duties (see app H for more information).

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 and special qualifications and successful completion of prescribed courses of training.
- b. Marksmanship badges and tabs are awarded to indicate the degree in which an individual has qualified in prescribed weapons firing courses or events.
- c. Identification badges are authorized to be worn as public evidence of deserved honor and distinction to denote service performed in specified assignments.
- d. There are four tabs authorized to indicate skill: Ranger, SF, Sapper, and President's Hundred.
- e. See DA Pam 670–1 for the order of precedence of combat and special skill badges authorized for wear on the Army uniform.

8–3. Special guidance

- a. Locally established special skill badges are not authorized for permanent wear or filing in the AMHRR.
- b. AR 670–1 governs the wear of badges issued by other Services. For issues involving wear of badges, submit written request to Deputy Chief of Staff, G–1, Uniform Policy (DAPE–HR–S), 300 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310–0300.
- c. Written authority must be obtained from the Chief, HRC ADB before wearing badges awarded by other U.S. Services and the Director of Civilian Marksmanship on the Army uniform.

8-4. To whom awarded

a. See table 8-1 for a list of U.S. Army combat and special skill badges authorized and who may be awarded each badge.

b. U.S. Army combat and special skill badges may be earned by U.S. military personnel who qualify while performing honorable active duty or Reserve service in an active status or while formally assigned or attached to the U.S. Army.

c. In certain cases, civilian personnel may be awarded special skill badges, provided specific criteria are met. Requests or recommendations for award of special skill badges to civilians should be directed to designated approval authorities or Commanding General, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC-PDP-A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122-5408.

d. Certain U.S. Army combat and special skill badges may be awarded to foreign military personnel only with the prior consent of their Government and upon completion of the full requirements established for each badge. Foreign military personnel may also qualify for Army badges while attending U.S. Army Service schools or while participating in combined or joint operations.

Table 8-1
U.S. Army badges and tabs—Continued

Order of precedence	May be awarded to Servicemembers of other Services	May be awarded to DA Civilians	May be awarded to foreign military personnel
CIB	Yes	No	Yes
CMB	Yes	No	No
CAB	Yes	No	Yes
EIB	No	No	No
Expert Field Medical Badge	Yes	Yes	Yes
Parachutist badges	Yes	Yes	Yes
Parachute Rigger Badge	Yes	Yes	Yes
Military Freefall Parachutist Badge	No	No	No
Army Aviator badges	Yes	Yes	Yes
Army Space Badge	No	No	Yes
Astronaut device	Yes	Yes	Yes
Flight Surgeon Badge	Yes	Yes	Yes
Diver badges	Yes	Yes	Yes
Special Operations Diver Badge	Yes	No	No
EOD badges	Yes	Yes	Yes
Pathfinder Badge	Yes	Yes	Yes
Air Assault Badge	Yes	Yes	Yes
Aviation badges	Yes	Yes	Yes
Instructor badges	Yes	Yes	No
Driver and Technician Badge	Yes	Yes	Yes
Basic Marksmanship Qualification badges	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ranger Tab	Yes	Yes	Yes
SF Tab	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sapper Tab	Yes	Yes	Yes

Note.

Award of badges authorized to foreign military personnel will be made only after obtaining prior consent from their government and after completion of full requirements established for each badge. DA Civilians must complete full requirements for the respective badge before it is awarded.

8–5. Recommendation and authority to award badges

- a. Recommendations for awards of badges will be submitted on DA Form 4187 through command channels to the commander authorized to make the award.
- b. Badges may be approved and awarded only by the commanders authorized to award the respective badge as specified in paragraphs below.
- c. Mandatory procedures for processing requests for the award of combat badges are prescribed in paragraph H–2.
- d. Contact the proponent of the badge for additional guidance before contacting the HRC ADB.
- e. Issues pertaining to the award of badges to Regular Army personnel that cannot be resolved by local commanders will be forwarded through command channels to Commanding General, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC–PDP–A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122–5408.
- f. See paragraphs 1–29 through 1–32 for the processing of orders for award, rescission, revocation, and reinstatement of Army badges and tabs.

Section II

Combat Badges

8–6. Combat Infantryman Badge

a. The CIB was established by the War Department on 27 October 1943. The CIB was designed to enhance morale and the prestige of the “Queen of Battle.” The badge was intended as an inducement for individuals to join the infantry while serving as a morale booster for infantrymen serving in every theater.

(1) Several factors led to the creation of the CIB, an award that would provide special recognition of the unique role of the Army infantryman, the only Soldier whose daily mission is to close with and destroy the enemy and to seize and hold terrain.

(2) In developing the CIB, the War Department did not dismiss out of hand or ignore the contributions of other branches. Their vital contributions to the overall war effort were certainly noted, but it was decided that other awards and decorations were sufficient to recognize their contributions. From the beginning, Army leaders have taken care to retain the badge for the unique purpose for which it was established and to prevent the adoption of any other badge, which would lower its prestige. At the close of World War II, the largest war in which the armor and artillery played key roles in the ground campaigns, a review was conducted of the CIB criteria with consideration being given to creating either additional badges or authorizing the badge to cavalry and armor units. The review noted that any change in policy would detract from the prestige of the badge.

(3) The definition of requirement to be “engaged in active ground combat” has generated much dialogue over the years as to the original intent of the CIB. The intent has been clarified over time as being personally present, under fire, and engaging in action against the enemy in ground forces combat. It is not awarded for battle participation credit.

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

(1) Be an infantry Soldier satisfactorily performing infantry duties.

(a) A Soldier must be an Army infantry or SF officer (career management field (CMF) or AOC 11 or 18) in the grade of COL/O–6 or below or an Army enlisted Soldier or warrant officer with an infantry or SF MOS who, subsequent to 6 December 1941, has satisfactorily performed duty while assigned or attached as a member of an infantry, ranger, or SF unit of either a brigade, regimental, or smaller size during any period such unit was engaged in active ground combat.

(b) Eligibility for SF personnel in MOSs 18B, 18C, 18E, 18F, and 18Z (less 18D–SF medical sergeant) accrues from 20 December 1989. Retroactive awards of the CIB to SF personnel are not authorized prior to 20 December 1989.

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

(a) A recipient must be personally present and under hostile fire while serving in an assigned infantry or SF primary duty in a unit actively engaged in ground combat with the enemy. The unit in question must be a brigade, regiment, or smaller size. For example, personnel possessing an infantry MOS in a rifle squad of a cavalry platoon in a cavalry troop would be eligible for award of the CIB. Battle or CPC alone is not sufficient. The unit must have been in active ground combat with the enemy during the period.

(b) Personnel with other than an infantry or SF MOS are not eligible, regardless of the circumstances. The infantry or SF CMF, AOC, or MOS does not necessarily have to be the Soldier’s primary specialty, as

long as the Soldier has been properly trained in infantry or SF tactics, possesses the appropriate skill code, and is serving in that specialty when engaged in active ground combat as described above. Commanders are not authorized to make any exceptions to this policy.

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

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

c. The CIB is authorized for award during qualifying wars, conflicts, and operations listed in table 8–2. Second and third awards of the CIB are indicated by superimposing one and two stars respectively, centered at the top of the badge between the points of the oak wreath. To date, a separate award of the CIB has been authorized for qualified Soldiers in the qualifying periods listed in table 8–2.

(1) Subsequent awards of the CIB are not authorized for the same qualifying period as listed in table 8–2.

(2) Contingency operations and stability operations after 10 March 1995 until 17 September 2001 not specifically included in the specified qualifying periods will be aligned with the third qualifying period listed in table 8–2.

(3) Contingency operations and stability operations after 18 September 2001 not specifically included in the qualifying period will be aligned to the fourth qualifying period listed in table 8–2.

d. Who may award the CIB—

(1) *Wartime awards approval authority.* When delegated wartime awards approval authority by the SECARMY or designee, the following authorities apply:

(a) Brigade commander level for Soldiers assigned to, attached to, or under the operational control of brigade-level or smaller units.

(b) The first general officer in the chain of command for Soldiers assigned to units at echelons above brigade.

(c) The next higher general officer in the chain for award to a general officer.

(d) Authority to award the CIB is also delegated to Army regional medical center commanders receiving casualties directly from the wartime theater. Army medical center commanders must ensure the Soldier meets the requirements in paragraph 8–6b. Award of the CIB is not automatic and will not be awarded solely based on award of the PH.

(e) When no authority applies or has not been delegated, recommendations will be submitted through command channels to HRC ADB for processing.

(2) *Retroactive processing.* Table H–1 prescribes mandatory procedures for processing retroactive requests for combat badges.

(a) Requests for retroactive award of the CIB will not be entertained except where evidence of injustice is presented.

(b) The first general officer in the chain of command may disapprove retroactive requests for award of the CIB.

(c) Veterans and retirees may submit requests for retroactive award of the CIB to Commanding General, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC–PDP–A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122–5408.

e. The special provisions authorized for the Vietnam Conflict, Laos, and Korea on the demilitarized zone are outlined below.

(1) During the Vietnam Conflict, any officer whose basic branch is other than infantry who, under appropriate orders, commanded a line infantry (other than a headquarters) unit of brigade, regimental, or smaller size for at least 30 consecutive days is deemed to have been detailed in infantry and is eligible for award of the CIB, notwithstanding absence of a written directive detailing that Soldier in the infantry, provided all other requirements for the award have been met. Orders directing the officer to assume command will be confirmed, in writing, at the earliest practicable date.

(2) In addition, any officer, warrant officer, or enlisted Soldier whose branch is other than infantry who, under appropriate orders was assigned to advise a unit listed in paragraphs 8–6e(4)(a) and 8–6e(5) or was assigned as a member of a White Star Mobile Training Team or a member of Military Advisory and Assistance Group-Laos as indicated in paragraphs 8–6e(6)(a) and 8–6e(6)(b) will be eligible for award of the CIB, provided all other requirements have been met.

(3) After 1 December 1967 for service in the Republic of Vietnam, NCOs serving as command sergeants major of infantry BNs and brigades for periods of at least 30 consecutive days in a combat zone are eligible for award, provided all other requirements have been met.

(4) Subsequent to 1 March 1961, a Soldier must have been—

(a) Assigned as advisor to an infantry unit, ranger unit, infantry-type unit of the civil guard of regimental or smaller size, or infantry-type unit of the self-defense corps unit of regimental or smaller size of the Vietnamese government during any period such unit was engaged in actual ground combat.

(b) Assigned as advisor of an irregular force comparable to the above infantry units under similar conditions.

(c) Personally present and under fire while serving in an assigned primary duty as a member of a tactical advisory team while the unit participated in ground combat.

(5) Subsequent to 24 May 1965, to qualify for the CIB, personnel serving in U.S. units must meet the requirements of paragraph 8–6b(1). Individuals who performed liaison duties with the Royal Thai Army or the Army of the Republic of Korea combat units in Vietnam are eligible for award of the badge, provided they meet all other requirements.

(6) 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 Armées du Royaume or with irregular-type forces of regimental or smaller size.

(b) A member of the Military Advisory and Assistance Group-Laos assigned as an advisor to a region or zone of Forces Armées du Royaume or while serving with irregular-type forces of regimental or smaller size.

(c) Personally under hostile fire while assigned as specified in paragraphs 8–6e(6)(a) or 8–6e(6)(b).

(7) In Korea on the demilitarized zone (PL 108–375), the special requirements for award of the CIB for service in the Republic of Korea are rescinded. Army veterans and Servicemembers who served in Korea on or after 28 July 1953 and meet the criteria for award of the CIB outlined in paragraph 8–6c may submit requests for award of the CIB to Commanding General, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC–PDP–A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122–5408. Retroactive awards under these criteria are not authorized for service prior to 29 July 1953.

f. On or after 18 September 2001—

(1) A Soldier must be an Army infantry or SF officer (CMF or AOC 11 or 18) in the grade of COL/O–6 or below or an Army enlisted Soldier or warrant officer with an infantry or SF MOS who has satisfactorily performed duty while assigned or attached as a member of an infantry, ranger, or SF unit of brigade, regimental, or smaller size during any period such unit was engaged in active ground combat to close with and destroy the enemy with direct fires.

(2) A Soldier must be personally present and under fire while serving in an assigned infantry or SF primary duty in a unit engaged in active ground combat to close with and destroy the enemy with direct fires. Improvised explosive devices vehicle-borne improvised explosive devices and the like are direct fire weapons. While no fixed, qualifying distance from an explosion of these devices can be established, commanders should consider the entirety of the combat situation when considering award of the CIB.

(3) Soldiers possessing MOS 18D (SF medical sergeant) who satisfactorily perform SF duties while assigned or attached to a SF unit of brigade, regimental, or smaller size during any period such unit was engaged in active ground combat may be awarded the CIB. These Soldiers must have been personally present and engaged in active ground combat to close with and destroy the enemy with direct fires. Retroactive awards under these criteria are not authorized for service prior to 18 September 2001.

(4) Those Soldiers possessing MOS 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 Commanding General, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC–PDP–A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122–5408, for conversion of the CMB to the CIB.

(5) Servicemembers from the other U.S. Armed Forces and foreign military (infantry and SF equivalents) assigned or attached as a member of a U.S. Army infantry or SF unit of brigade, regimental, or smaller size may be considered for award of the CIB. All basic requirements as listed above must be met. Retroactive awards under these criteria are not authorized for service prior to 18 September 2001.

(6) The special provision authorized for the GWOT is listed in this paragraph. The CIB may be awarded to recognize those U.S. Army infantry and SF Soldiers embedded in formed Afghan National

Army or Iraqi Infantry or SF units, or Iraqi specialized infantry-type units, of brigade, regimental, or smaller size or assigned as advisors to a foreign infantry or SF comparable to the above infantry units as tactical advisors, trainers, or liaisons during the time that the supported infantry or SF unit engages in active ground combat to close with and destroy the enemy with direct fires. Qualified Soldiers must have been personally present and participated in the combat operations.

8-7. Combat Medical Badge

a. Originally established as the Medical Badge, the CMB was created by the War Department on 1 March 1945. It could be awarded to officers, warrant officers, and enlisted Soldier of the U.S. Army Medical Department (AMEDD) assigned or attached to the medical detachment of infantry regiments, infantry BNs, and elements thereof designated as infantry in tables of organization or TOEs. Its evolution stemmed from a requirement to recognize medical aid-men who shared the same hazards and hardships of ground combat on a daily basis with the infantry Soldier. Though established almost a year and a half after the CIB, it could be awarded retroactive to 7 December 1941 to fully qualified personnel.

(1) The CMB was designed to provide recognition to the field medic who accompanies the infantryman into battle and shares experiences unique to the infantry in combat. There was never any intention to award the CMB to all medical personnel who serve in a combat zone or imminent danger area.

(2) As with the CIB, the CMB was intended to recognize medical personnel who were personally present and under fire while rendering medical care. So stringent was this requirement that during the Vietnam era, recommending officials were required to document the place (in six-digit coordinates), time, type, and intensity of fire to which the proposed recipient was exposed while rendering medical care.

b. Eligibility requirements for the CMB are as follows:

(1) The CMB may be awarded to members of the AMEDD (COL/O-6 and below), the Naval Medical Department (captains and below), and the USAF Medical Service (COL/O-6 and below) assigned or attached by appropriate orders to an infantry unit of either a brigade, regiment, or smaller size or to a medical unit of company or smaller size, organic to an infantry unit of brigade or smaller size, during any period the infantry unit is engaged in actual ground combat on or after 6 December 1941. Battle participation credit alone is not sufficient. The infantry unit must have been in contact with the enemy.

(2) Award of the CMB will not be made to general or flag officers.

c. The following individuals are also eligible for the CMB:

(1) Effective 19 December 1989, SF personnel possessing MOS 18D (SF medical sergeant) who satisfactorily perform medical duties while assigned or attached to a SF unit during any period the unit is engaged in active ground combat, provided they are personally present and under fire. Retroactive awards under these criteria are not authorized prior to 19 December 1989.

(2) Effective 16 January 1991, medical personnel outlined in paragraph 8-7b(1) assigned or attached to armor and ground cavalry units of brigade or smaller size who satisfactorily perform medical duties while the unit is engaged in actual ground combat, provided they are personally present and under fire. Retroactive awards under these criteria are not authorized prior to 16 January 1991.

(3) Effective 11 September 2001, medical personnel outlined in paragraphs 8-7b(1) and 8-7c(2) assigned, attached to, or under operational control of any ground combat arms and combat aviation units of brigade or smaller size who satisfactorily perform medical duties while the unit is engaged in actual ground combat, provided they are personally present and under fire. Retroactive awards under these criteria are not authorized prior to 11 September 2001.

(4) On or after 18 September 2001—

(a) Medical personnel assigned, attached to, or under operational control of any ground combat arms or combat aviation units of brigade or smaller size who satisfactorily perform medical duties while the unit is engaged in active ground combat, provided they are personally present and under fire. Retroactive awards under these criteria are not authorized for service prior to 18 September 2001.

(b) Effective 3 June 2005, Soldiers possessing MOS 18D are no longer eligible for award of the CMB (see paras 8-6f(3) and 8-6f(4)).

d. The CMB is authorized for award for wars, conflicts, and operations listed in table 8-2. Second and subsequent awards of the CMB are indicated by superimposing one and two stars respectively, centered at the top of the badge between the points of the oak wreath.

e. Subsequent awards of the CMB are not authorized for the same qualifying period as listed in table 8-2.

f. Contingency operations and stability operations after 10 March 1995 until 17 September 2001 not specifically included in the specified qualifying periods will be aligned with the third qualifying period listed in table 8–2.

g. Contingency operations and stability operations after 18 September 2001 not specifically included in the qualifying period will be aligned to the fourth qualifying period listed in table 8–2.

h. The special provisions for Vietnam Conflict, Laos and Korea on the demilitarized zone are as follows:

(1) *For service in the Republic of Vietnam.*

(a) Subsequent to 1 March 1961, a Soldier must have been assigned to a Vietnamese unit engaged in actual ground combat or as a member of a U.S. Army infantry unit of brigade or smaller size, including SF detachments, serving with a Republic of Vietnam unit engaged in actual ground combat. The Republic of Vietnam unit must have been of regimental size or smaller and either an infantry, ranger, infantry-type unit of the civil guard, infantry-type unit of the self-defense corps, or of the irregular forces. The Soldier must have been personally present and under hostile fire while assigned as specified.

(b) Subsequent to 24 May 1965, Soldiers serving in U.S. units must meet the requirements of paragraph 8–7h(1)(a). Soldiers who performed liaison duties with the Royal Thai Army or Army of the Republic of Korea combat units in Vietnam are eligible for award of the badge provided they meet all other requirements.

(2) *For service in Laos.* From 19 April 1961 to 6 October 1962, the Soldier must have been—

(a) Assigned as member of a White Star Mobile Training Team while the team was attached to or working with a unit of regimental (groupment mobile) or smaller size of Forces Armées du Royaume or with irregular-type forces of regimental or smaller size.

(b) A member of Military Advisory and Assistance Group-Laos assigned as an advisor to a region or zone of Forces Armées du Royaume or while serving with irregular-type forces of regimental or smaller size.

(c) Personally under hostile fire while assigned as specified in paragraph 8–7h(2)(a) or 8–7h(2)(b).

(3) *For service in Korea on the demilitarized zone (Public Law 108–375).* The special requirements for award of the CMB for service in the Republic of Korea are rescinded. Army veterans and Servicemembers who served in Korea on or after 28 July 1953 and meet the criteria for award of the CMB (see para 8–7c) may submit requests for award of the CMB to Commanding General, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC–PDP–A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122–5408. The CG, HRC will ensure that ARNG requests are endorsed and submitted to the NGB. Retroactive award under these criteria is not authorized for service prior to 29 July 1953.

i. The CMB may be awarded as follows:

(1) The sole criterion that qualifies medical personnel for award of the CMB is to be assigned or attached to an infantry, combat arms, or combat aviation unit engaged in active ground combat.

(2) Medical personnel, other than those medics organic to infantry units, may qualify only if they serve as medical personnel accompanying infantry, combat arms, or combat aviation units during combat operations. Conceivably, this could occur if a unit lost all its medics and, as a temporary or permanent measure, medical personnel were attached to an infantry, combat arms, or combat aviation unit but remained assigned to a hospital or other non-infantry unit.

j. Who may award the CMB—

(1) *Wartime awards approval authority.* When delegated wartime awards approval authority by the SECARMY or designee, the following authorities apply:

(a) Brigade commander level for Soldiers assigned to, attached to, or under the operational control of brigade-level or smaller units.

(b) The first general officer in the chain of command for Soldiers assigned to units at echelons above brigade.

(c) The next higher general officer in the chain for award to a general officer.

(d) Authority to award the CAB is also delegated to Army regional medical center commanders receiving casualties directly from the wartime theater. Army medical center commander must ensure the Soldier meets the requirements in paragraph 8–7b. Award of the CMB is not automatic and will not be awarded solely based on award of the PH.

(e) When no authority applies or has not been delegated, recommendations will be submitted through command channels to HRC ADB for processing.

(2) *Retroactive processing.* Table H–1 prescribes mandatory procedures for processing retroactive requests for combat badges.

(a) Requests for retroactive award of the CMB will not be entertained except where evidence of injustice is presented.

(b) The first general officer in the chain of command may disapprove retroactive requests for award of the CMB.

(c) Veterans and retirees may submit requests for retroactive award of the CMB to Commanding General, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC–PDP–A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122–5408.

8–8. Combat Action Badge

a. On 2 May 2005, the CSA approved the creation of the CAB to provide special recognition to Soldiers who personally engaged or are engaged by the enemy. The CAB is intended to serve as a companion to the CIB and CMB to recognize the greatly expanded role of non-infantry Soldiers in active ground combat.

b. The requirements for award of the CAB are branch and MOS immaterial. Assignment to a combat arms unit or a unit organized to conduct close or offensive combat operations or performing offensive combat operations is not required to qualify for the CAB. However, the CAB is not intended to recognize Soldiers who simply serve in a combat zone or imminent danger area. Battle participation credit alone is not sufficient. The unit must have engaged or been engaged by the enemy.

c. Award of the CAB is not automatic and will not be awarded solely based on award of the PH.

d. Specific eligibility requirements include—

(1) May be awarded to any Soldier.

(2) A Soldier must be personally present and under hostile fire while performing satisfactorily in accordance with the prescribed rules of engagement in an area where hostile fire pay or imminent danger pay is authorized. A Soldier must also be executing an offensive or defensive act while participating in combat operations, engaging, or being engaged by the enemy. A Soldier must be performing their assigned duties associated with the unit's combat mission in an area where hostile fire pay or imminent danger pay is authorized. The requirement for hostile fire pay or imminent danger pay does not apply to cases determined to be eligible under the conditions described in paragraph 3–8c.

(3) Soldier must not be assigned or attached to a unit that would qualify the Soldier for the CIB or CMB. For example, an infantryman (MOS 11B) assigned to Corps staff is eligible for award of the CAB. However, an infantryman assigned to an infantry BN is not eligible for award of the CAB.

e. In addition to Army Soldiers, the CAB may also be awarded to Servicemembers of other U.S. Armed Forces and foreign military personnel assigned to a U.S. Army unit, provided they meet the above criteria (for example, KATUSA in the 2d Infantry Division).

f. Retroactive awards of the CAB are not authorized prior to 18 September 2001. Award of the CAB is authorized for operations listed in table 8–2 (award for qualifying service in any previous conflict is not authorized).

g. Subsequent award of the CAB is not authorized for the same qualifying period, as identified in table 8–2. The CAB may be awarded as follows:

(1) *Warfare awards approval authority.* When delegated warfare awards approval authority by the SECARMY or designee, the following authorities apply:

(a) Brigade commander level for Soldiers assigned to, attached to, or under the operational control of brigade-level or smaller units.

(b) The first general officer in the chain of command for Soldiers assigned to units at echelons above brigade.

(c) The next higher general officer in the chain for award to a general officer.

(d) Authority to award the CAB is also delegated to Army regional medical center commanders receiving casualties directly from the warfare theater. Army medical center commanders must ensure the Soldier meets the requirements in paragraph 8–8d.

(e) When no authority applies or has not been delegated, recommendations will be submitted through command channels to HRC ADB for processing.

(2) *Retroactive processing.* Table H–1 prescribes mandatory procedures for processing retroactive requests for combat badges.

(a) Requests for retroactive award of the CAB will not be entertained except where evidence of injustice is presented.

(b) The first general officer in the chain of command may disapprove retroactive requests for award of the CAB.

(c) Veterans and retirees may submit requests for retroactive award of the CAB to Commanding General, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC-PDP-A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122-5408.

Table 8-2
Qualifying conflicts and periods for award of combat badges—Continued

Conflict	Period of eligibility	Badge
1) World War II	7 December 1941 to 3 September 1945	CIB, CMB
2) Korean War	27 June 1950 to 27 July 1953	CIB, CMB
3) Vietnam Conflict and operations below	2 March 1961 to 10 March 1995	CIB, CMB
(a) Republic of Vietnam Conflict	2 March 1961 to 28 March 1973 to include qualifying service in Laos 19 April 1961 to 6 October 1962	CIB, CMB
(b) Dominican Republic	28 April 1965 to 1 September 1966	CIB, CMB
(c) Korea on the demilitarized zone	4 January 1969 to 31 March 1994	CIB, CMB
(d) El Salvador	1 January 1981 to 1 February 1992	CIB, CMB
(e) Grenada	23 October to 21 November 1983	CIB, CMB
(f) Joint Security Area, Panmunjom, Korea	23 November 1984	CIB, CMB
(g) Panama	20 December 1989 to 31 January 1990	CIB, CMB
(h) SWA Conflict	17 January to 11 April 1991	CIB, CMB
(i) Somalia	5 June 1993 to 31 March 1994	CIB, CMB
4) GWOT* and operations below	18 September 2001 to a date to be determined	CIB, CMB, CAB
*includes stability operations in accordance with paragraph 3-8f		
(a) Afghanistan	18 September 2001 to 31 August 2021	CIB, CMB, CAB
(b) Iraq	OIF, 19 March 2003 to 31 August 2010; Operation New Dawn, 1 September 2010 to 31 December 2011	CIB, CMB, CAB
(c) Operation Inherent Resolve	(15 June 2014 to a date to be determined)	CIB, CMB, CAB

Note.

¹ A qualifying period includes conflicts or operations listed beneath.

Section III

Special Skill Badges

8-9. Expert Infantryman Badge

a. The basic eligibility criteria for the EIB is as follows:

(1) *Specialty skill identifier and military occupational specialty requirement for the Expert Infantryman Badge.* Candidates must be serving on active duty orders and must possess a primary MOS in CMF 11 or CMF 18, be warrant officers identified as 180A, or be infantry or special operations branch officers serving in infantry positions.

(2) *Duty requirement for the Expert Infantryman Badge.* All personnel having a CMF 11 or specialty code 11 code, regardless of their present assignment, are eligible to participate in the EIB program. They must meet the prerequisites and take the test with an infantry unit of at least BN size.

(3) *Test requirement.* Personnel must meet all prerequisites and proficiency tests prescribed by the U.S. Army Infantry Center.

b. The authority to test and award the badge is as follows:

(1) The following commanders are authorized to give EIB tests and award the badge to qualified Soldiers in their commands:

- (a) Division commanders.
- (b) Commanders of separate infantry brigades and regiments.
- (c) Commanders of divisional brigades when authority is delegated to them by their division commanders.
- (d) Separate infantry BN commanders when authority is delegated to them by the commander exercising general court-martial authority over the BN.
- (e) Commanders of U.S. Army training centers.
- (f) Commandant, U.S. Army Infantry School.
- (g) Commanders of SF groups.
- (h) Commanders of separate SF BNs when authority is delegated to them by the commander exercising general court-martial authority over their units.
- (2) Commanders of RC combat and training divisions and brigade size units are authorized to administer EIB tests and award the badge to qualified personnel in the command.

8–10. Expert Field Medical Badge

- a. The basic eligibility criteria are as follows:
 - (1) *Specialty skill identifier and military occupational specialty requirement.*
 - (a) Officers must be assigned or detailed to an AMEDD corps. This includes Army officers in training at the Uniformed Services University of the 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 “D” skill qualification identifier (SQI) (aero-medical evacuation pilot) and are assigned to an air ambulance unit.
 - (c) Enlisted personnel must have a primary MOS in the medical CMF.
 - (d) Other U.S. Armed Services and foreign military must either be medical personnel or serving in comparable medical positions. The approval for wear of the badge by other U.S. Armed Services and foreign military is governed according to their respective Services guidance.
 - (2) *Duty requirement.* Eligible personnel must be on active duty or assigned to a TPU in a RC unit or an AMEDD mobilization augmentation agency.
- b. The following commanders in the grade of LTC/O–5 or above are authorized to conduct the test and award the Expert Field Medical Badge. Commanders must have the resources and facilities to conduct the test as prescribed by the U.S. Army Medical Center of Excellence.
 - (1) Regular Army TOE and TDA medical units.
 - (2) Division headquarters medical elements.
 - (3) Separate regiments and brigades.
 - (4) Commanders of USAR units. Reserve units must conduct the test during their annual active duty training.

8–11. Expert Soldier Badge

- a. The basic eligibility criteria for the Expert Soldier Badge (ESB) is as follows: all Regular Army, ARNG/ARNGUS, and USAR Soldiers except those in infantry, SF, and medical CMFs can compete for the ESB. The ESB may be awarded to foreign military personnel in accordance with paragraph 8–4.
- b. The authority to test and award the badge is as follows:
 - (1) The CG, U.S. Army Center for Initial Military Training is the sole authority to authorize ESB testing and to award the ESB.
 - (2) Soldiers must meet prerequisites established by TRADOC.
 - (3) The CG, U.S. Army Center for Initial Military Training will ensure that senior NCOs serve as ESB test managers.
 - (4) The CG, U.S. Army Center for Initial Military Training will ensure that a certificate and orders awarding the ESB is provided to Soldiers completing all standards of the ESB test.
 - (5) The ESB may not be awarded retroactively, with the exception of those members of the test team unit specifically identified by the CG, TRADOC.

8–12. Army Aviator badges

- a. The three degrees of the aviator badges authorized for award are—
 - (1) Basic Army Aviator Badge.

(2) Senior Army Aviator Badge.

(3) Master Army Aviator Badge.

b. The eligibility criteria are as follows:

(1) U.S. officers must have attained an aeronautical rating of Army aviator, senior Army aviator, or master Army aviator as prescribed in AR 600–105. Award date of the Senior and Master Army Aviator badges are computed from the date the officer was awarded the Basic Army Aviator Badge.

(2) Foreign military officers who are graduates of initial entry U.S. Army Aviation flight training courses conducted at the U.S. Army Aviation Center of Excellence (USAACE) may be awarded the Army Aviator Badge. Foreign military officers rated as pilots and subject to the regulations of their countries who meet or exceed eligibility criteria required of U.S. Army officers for the respective badges may be awarded the Senior and Master Army Aviator badges. At a minimum, foreign military officers recommended for award of advanced Army Aviator badges must—

(a) Be currently qualified for flying duty in their respective Military Service.

(b) Be medically qualified.

(c) If not a graduate of an initial entry U.S. Army Aviation flight training course, have attended a formal training or aircraft transition course conducted at USAACE.

(d) Have at least 1,000 flight hours, which must include flight time as a pilot in command and 84 months of rated aviation service for the Senior Aviator Badge; and have at least 2,000 flight hours, which must include flight time as a pilot in command and 180 months of rated aviation service for the Master Aviator Badge.

c. Army Aviator Badge approval authority is prescribed in AR 600–105. The CG, USAACE is the approval authority for the award of Army Aviation Badges to foreign military officers.

d. See paragraph 6–12 for policy governing award of the Army Astronaut device.

8–13. Flight Surgeon badges

a. The three levels of Flight Surgeon badges authorized for award are—

(1) Basic Flight Surgeon Badge.

(2) Senior Flight Surgeon Badge.

(3) Master Flight Surgeon Badge.

b. The eligibility requirement is any Army Medical Corps officer who satisfactorily completes the training and other requirements prescribed by AR 600–105.

c. The badge approval authority is as follows:

(1) The Basic Flight Surgeon Badge may be awarded by the CG, USAACE. The CG, USAACE will authorize award of the badge to those U.S. medical officers who have been awarded an aeronautical designation in accordance with 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 Office of the Surgeon General (DASG–HCZ), 5109 Leesburg Pike, Falls Church, VA 22041–3258.

(b) *The Chief, National Guard Bureau to National Guard personnel not on active duty.* Forward requests to National Guard Bureau, Military Personnel Office, 111 South George Mason Drive, Arlington, VA 22204–1382.

d. Effective 13 November 2010, the CG, USAACE approved the retroactive award of the U.S. Army Basic Flight Surgeon Badge to aeromedical physician assistants and aviation medicine nurse practitioners. The retroactive award of the U.S. Army Basic Flight Surgeon Badge is awarded to individuals of the Regular Army, USAR, and ARNG who have successfully completed the U.S. Army Flight Surgeon Primary Course. Requirements for the retroactive award of the U.S. Army Basic Flight Surgeon Badge are as follows:

(1) Individual must have served in the U.S. Army as a Regular Army, USAR, or ARNG Soldier.

(2) Aeromedical physician assistants who successfully completed the U.S. Army Flight Surgeon Primary Course between FY 1980, Class 81–01 and FY 2000, Class 00–02 may request retroactive award of the U.S. Army Flight Surgeon Badge. Requests will be submitted through the Registrar, Department of Aviation Medicine for validation before they are forwarded to the Dean, Department of Aviation Medicine for final review. The CG, USAACE has retroactively awarded the U.S. Army Flight Surgeon Badge to all aeromedical physician assistants from Class 00–02 to present.

(3) Aviation medicine nurse practitioners who successfully completed the Army Flight Surgeon Primary Course between FY 2001, Class 01–02 and FY 2009, Class 10–01. The CG, USAACE has approved the retroactive award of the U.S. Army Basic Flight Surgeon Badge to all aviation medicine nurse practitioners (for which records were available). Those Soldiers who have not been awarded the retroactive badge should forward their requests to the Dean, Department of Aviation Medicine, listed in paragraph 8–13d(6).

(4) Soldiers who meet the criteria in paragraphs 8–13d(1), 8–13d(2), or 8–13d(3) and were not retroactively awarded the U.S. Army Basic Flight Surgeon Badge may request consideration for the badge by submitting the required documentation to the Dean, Department of Aviation Medicine using the email address in paragraph 8–13d(6).

(5) For currently serving Soldiers, the required documents for retroactive award of the U.S. Army Basic Flight Surgeon Badge are as follows:

(a) DA Form 4187, requesting retroactive award.

(b) Orders originally awarding the basic Air Crewmember Badge issued by the CG, USAACE and Fort Novosel.

(c) Course completion certificate for the flight surgeon course.

(6) CG, USAACE is the approval authority for award of the retroactive U.S. Army Flight Surgeon Badge to eligible Servicemembers. Requests may be submitted to Dean, Department of Aviation Medicine, 301 Andrews Avenue, Fort Novosel, AL 36362–0000 or emailed to medcoesaamfsc@army.mil.

(7) Veterans and retirees may submit requests for retroactive awards to the CG, HRC. The CG, HRC will obtain endorsement from the Dean, Department of Aviation Medicine.

(8) An individual may be posthumously awarded the U.S. Army Basic Flight Surgeon Badge.

(9) In addition to the distribution specified in DA Pam 600–8–105, one copy of all orders awarding the Flight Surgeon Badge will be forwarded to Office of the Surgeon General (DASG–HCZ), 7700 Arlington Boulevard, Falls Church, VA 22041–3258.

8–14. Aviation Badges

a. The three degrees of Aviation Badge authorized for award are—

(1) Basic Aviation Badge (formerly Aircraft Crew Member Badge).

(2) Senior Aviation Badge (formerly Senior Aircraft Crew Member Badge).

(3) Master Aviation Badge (formerly Master Aircraft Crew Member Badge).

b. Army Aviation Badge approval authority is as follows:

(1) CG, USAACE is the approval authority for award of the Basic Aviation Badge to U.S. personnel upon successful completion of a CMF 15 MOS producing course.

(2) The first officer in the grade of COL/O–6 or above holding an aeronautical rating as an Army aviator in the awardee's chain of command is the approval authority for award of the Basic, Senior, or Master Aviation Badge to active duty and USAR personnel. Eligibility requirements for each badge are set forth in paragraphs 8–14e through 8–14g. For personnel with no Army aviator in the grade of COL/O–6 or above in their chain of command, see paragraph 8–14b(4).

(3) The CNGB is the approval authority for award of the Basic, Senior, or Master Aviation Badge to ARNG personnel. This authority is delegable. Eligibility requirements for each badge are set forth in paragraphs 8–14e through 8–14g.

(4) Qualified personnel who do not have a COL/O–6 or above holding an aeronautical rating of Army aviator in their chain of command may be awarded the Basic, Senior, or Master Aviation Badge by the first COL/O–6 or above in their chain of command, but must include a written endorsement from the Organization and Personnel Force Development Directorate (ATZQ–CDF–P), Building 4506, Joker Street, Fort Novosel, AL 36362–0000.

(5) All ARNG and USAR personnel who, upon call-up or during periods of ADT, may be awarded the Basic, Senior, or Master Aviation Badge by the commander to whom they are assigned, attached, or under operational control if the commander is serving on active duty in the grade of COL/O–6 or above and holds an aeronautical rating as an Army aviator. Eligibility requirements for each badge are set forth in paragraphs 8–14e through 8–14g.

c. The retroactive date for these badges is 1 January 1947.

d. An officer awarded an Aviation Badge while serving in an enlisted status is authorized to wear the badge as a permanent part of the uniform.

e. To be eligible for award of the Basic Aviation Badge, individuals must have met the minimum requirements for the permanent award of the Basic Aviation Badge and as defined below:

- (1) Successful completion of Aviation Warrant Officer Technician Qualification courses in one of the following MOSS: 150A, 151A, and 150U from 1 October 2008 to present; 350K from 1 October 2005 through 1 October 2008; or 350U prior to 1 October 2005.
- (2) Successful completion of formal advanced individual training and one of the following:
 - (a) CMF 15.
 - (b) CMF 35 on flying status in accordance with AR 600–106.
 - (c) MOS 15J from 1 April 2003 through 1 October 2021.
 - (d) MOS 15S from 1 April 2003 through 1 October 2021.
 - (e) MOS 15X from 1 April 2003 through 1 October 2013.
 - (f) CMF 67 from 7 April 1983 through 31 August 2003.
 - (g) Aviation MOS 68 series from 31 December 1985 through 30 September 2003; MOS 93, 93C, and 93P after 31 December 1985; MOS 93B from 7 April 1983 through 1 January 1998; and MOS 93D from 7 April 1983 through 30 September 1996.
 - (h) MOS 71P prior to 30 June 1984.
 - (i) MOS 96U from 1 April 1993 through 30 September 2007.
 - (j) MOS 35K from 1 October 2007 through 30 September 2008.
 - (k) MOS 35L, 35Q, and 35W for Soldiers who graduated from CMF 67 prior to 30 September 1996.
 - (l) MOS 52D with additional skill identifier (ASI) U2/U3 from 1 April through 30 September 2009.
 - (m) MOS 33W with ASI U2/U3 from 1 April 1991 through 30 September 2010.
 - (n) MOS 68W ASI F2 from 1 October 2012 to present.
 - (o) MOS 68W ASI F3 or W1, 73B ASI N7, and 66H with completion of the Joint Enroute Course within the AMEDD that meet the criteria in paragraphs 8–14e(3) and 8–14e(4) or 8–14e(5).
- (3) Be on flying status in accordance with AR 600–106 or granted a waiver by the CG, HRC or delegee and have performed aerial observer, crewmember, nonrated, or noncrewmember flying duties for not less than 12 months (not necessarily consecutive) or by logging not less than 48 flight hours (whichever comes first).
- (4) Be on flying status in accordance with AR 600–106 or granted a waiver by the CG, HRC or delegee and assigned to a Joint Service Airborne Command Post, serving as a member of an operational team for no less than 12 months (not necessarily consecutive) or by logging not less than 48 flight hours (whichever comes first).
- (5) Have been incapacitated from further flight duty by reason of being wounded as a result of enemy action or injured as the result of an aircraft accident for which they were not personally responsible or has participated in at least 15 combat missions under probable exposure to enemy fire while on flying status in accordance with AR 600–106 and while serving in a valid paragraph and line number as coded in the Army Authorization Documents System.
- (6) Meet the criteria for award of the Army Astronaut device and not otherwise be authorized an Aviator, Flight Surgeon, or Aviation Badge.
 - f. To be eligible for award of the Senior Aviation Badge, individuals must have met the minimum requirements for the permanent award of the Basic Aviation Badge and as defined below:
 - (1) All individuals must—
 - (a) Display character of service in accordance with paragraph 1–17.
 - (b) Be recommended by the unit commander of the unit to which presently assigned.
 - (2) Ten years (not necessarily consecutive, see para 8–14f(4)) of experience in a principal duty assignment of the following CMFs and MOSS:
 - (a) MOS 15P.
 - (b) MOS 15Z.
 - (c) MOS 15J from 1 April 2003 through 1 October 2021.
 - (d) MOS 15S from 1 April 2003 through 1 October 2021.
 - (e) MOS 15X from 1 April 2003 through 1 October 2013.
 - (f) MOS 150A, 151A, and 150U from 1 October 2008 through present; MOS 350K from 1 October 2005 through 1 October 2008; or MOS 350U prior to 1 October 2005.
 - (g) CMF 67 from 7 April 1983 through 31 August 2003.
 - (h) Aviation MOS 68 series from 31 December 1985 through 30 September 2003.
 - (i) MOS 93C and 93P after 31 December 1985, MOS 93B from 7 April 1983 through 1 January 1998, and MOS 93D from 7 April 1983 through 30 September 1996.
 - (j) MOS 71P prior to 30 June 1984.

- (k) MOS 96U from 1 April 1993 through 30 September 2007.
 - (l) MOS 35K from 1 April 2007 through 30 September 2008.
 - (m) MOS 35L, 35Q, and 35W for Soldiers who graduated from CMF 67 prior to 30 September 1996.
 - (n) MOS 52D with ASI U2/U3 from 1 April through 30 September 2009.
 - (o) MOS 33W with ASI U2/U3 from 1 April 1991 through 30 September 2010.
 - (p) MOS 68W ASI F2 from 1 October 2012 to present.
 - (q) MOS 68W ASI F3 or W1, 73B ASI N7, and 66H with completion of the Joint Enroute Course within the AMEDD that meet the criteria in paragraphs 8–14e(3) and 8–14e(4) or 8–14e(5), prior to 1 October 2018.
 - (r) CMF 15 from 31 August 2003 through 16 March 2022.
- (3) Seven years (not necessarily consecutive, see para 8–14f(4)) of experience in one of the principal duty assignments of the following CMFs and MOSs:
- (a) MOS 15C, 15T, 15U, 15W, or 68W ASI F2. To be eligible for award of the Senior Aviation Badge, an individual must have flown 500 total hours, as indicated on DA Form 759 (Individual Flight Record and Flight Crew Certificate-Army (Flight Hours)), in one or more of the nonrated crewmember or unmanned aircraft system operator positions authorized by AR 600–106 or AR 95–1 (as applicable) and be designated Readiness Level 1 in accordance with TC 3–04.11.
 - (b) MOS 15B, 15D, 15E, 15F, 15G, 15H, 15K, 15L, 15M, 15N, 15R, 15T, 15U, and 15Y. To be eligible for award of the Senior Aviation Badge, an individual must be designated Maintenance Level 3 in accordance with TC 3–04.71.
 - (c) MOS 15Q. To be eligible for award of the Senior Aviation Badge, an individual must be facility rated or have a total of 24 months of airspace experience in one or more of the following positions: Army Airspace Command and Control sergeant, airspace controller, or Tactical Airspace Integration System operator.
 - (4) Time served while performing career progressive assignments such as drill instructor, recruiter, career management NCO, career advisor, instructor, or equal opportunity advisor may be used toward the 7- and 10-year requirement listed in paragraphs 8–14f(2) and 8–14f(3), not to exceed 36 months. Time served after a CMF 15 Soldier reclassifies to MOS 79R as their primary MOS will not count towards this requirement.
 - (5) To provide an accurate indication of experience and proficiency, measures of these attributes against the Soldier's MOS criteria must occur at the time of the Aviation Badge Award request.
- g. To be eligible for award of the Master Aviation Badge, individuals must have met the minimum requirements for the permanent award of the Senior Aviation Badge and as defined below.
- (1) All individuals must—
 - (a) Display character of service in accordance with paragraph 1–17.
 - (b) Be recommended by the unit commander and endorsed by the next higher commander of the unit to which presently assigned.
 - (2) Seventeen years (not necessarily consecutive, see para 8–14g(4)) of experience in a principal duty assignment of the following CMFs and MOSs:
 - (a) MOS 15P.
 - (b) MOS 15Z.
 - (c) MOS 15J from 1 April 2003 through 1 October 2021.
 - (d) MOS 15S from 1 April 2003 through 1 October 2021.
 - (e) MOS 15X from 1 April 2003 through 1 October 2013.
 - (f) MOS 150A, 151A, and 150U from 1 October 2008 to present; MOS 350U prior to 1 October 2005; or MOS 350K between 1 October 2005 and 1 October 2008.
 - (g) CMF 67 from 7 April 1983 through 31 August 2003.
 - (h) Aviation MOS 68 series from 31 December 1985 through 30 September 2003.
 - (i) MOS 93, 93C, and 93P after 31 December 1985; MOS 93B from 7 April 1983 through 1 January 1998; or MOS 93D from 7 April 1983 through 30 September 1996.
 - (j) MOS 71P prior to 30 June 1984.
 - (k) MOS 96U from 1 April 1993 through 30 September 2007.
 - (l) MOS 35K from 1 April 2007 through 30 September 2008.
 - (m) MOS 35L, 35Q, and 35W for Soldiers who graduated from CMF 67 prior to 30 September 1996.
 - (n) MOS 52D with ASI U2/U3 from 1 April through 30 September 2009.
 - (o) MOS 33W with ASI U2/U3 from 1 April 1991 through 30 September 2010.

- (p) MOS 68W ASI F2 from 1 October 2012 to present.
- (q) MOS 68W ASI F3 or W1, 73B ASI N7, and 66H with completion of the Joint Enroute Course within the AMEDD that meet the criteria in paragraphs 8–14e(3) and 8–14e(4) or 8–14e(5), prior to 1 October 2018.
- (r) CMF 15 from 31 August 2003 through 16 March 2022.
- (3) Fourteen years (not necessarily consecutive, see para 8–14g(4)) of experience in one of the principal duty assignments of the following CMFs and MOSs:
 - (a) MOS 15C, 15T, 15U, 15W, or 68W ASI F2. To be eligible for award of the Master Aviation Badge, an individual must have flown 1,000 total hours, as indicated on DA Form 759, in one or more of the non-rated crewmember or unmanned aircraft system operator positions authorized by AR 600–106 or AR 95–1 (as applicable) and be designated Readiness Level 1 in accordance with TC 3–04.11.
 - (b) MOS 15B, 15D, 15E, 15F, 15G, 15H, 15K, 15L, 15M, 15N, 15R, 15T, 15U, and 15Y. To be eligible for award of the Master Aviation Badge, an individual must be designated Maintenance Level 4 in accordance with TC 3–04.71.
 - (c) MOS 15Q. To be eligible for award of the Master Aviation Badge, an individual must be control tower operator qualified or have two facility ratings or have a total of 36 months of airspace experience in one or more of the following positions: Army Airspace Command and Control sergeant, airspace controller, or Tactical Airspace Integration System operator.
- (4) Time served while performing career progressive assignments such as drill instructor, recruiter, career management NCO, career advisor, instructor, or equal opportunity advisor may be used towards the 14- and 17-year requirement listed in paragraphs 8–14g(2) and 8–14g(3), not to exceed 36 months. Time served after a CMF Soldier reclassifies to MOS 79R as their primary MOS will not count towards this requirement.
- (5) To provide an accurate indication of experience and proficiency, measures of these attributes against the Soldier's MOS criteria must occur at the time of the Aviation Badge Award request.

8–15. Explosive Ordnance Disposal badges

EOD Soldiers routinely execute sensitive and high-profile missions. These Soldiers must learn and retain a large amount of technical and regulatory information to successfully conduct EOD missions in support of domestic and contingency operations.

- a. The three types of EOD badges authorized for award are—
 - (1) Basic.
 - (2) Senior.
 - (3) Master.
- b. Eligibility requirements for each badge are shown below. AR 611–105 prescribes policy governing revocation of the EOD badges.
- c. First general officer commander in chain of command; Commandant (EOD), U.S. Army Ordnance Corps and Ordnance School; and group or brigade commander with operational control of EOD Soldiers may approve of all levels of badges.
- d. Any commissioned officer or enlisted Soldier may be awarded the Basic EOD Badge if they meet or have met all the following criteria:
 - (1) Successful completion of the U.S. Army Ordnance School EOD Program of Instruction, which includes the graduation from Naval School EOD.
 - (2) The awarding of MOS 89D or AOC 89E.
 - (3) Service in a position in paragraph 8–15d(2) must be satisfactory for a period of 18 months for the award to be permanent.
- e. Any commissioned officer or enlisted Soldier may be awarded the Senior EOD Badge if they meet or have met all the following criteria:
 - (1) Been awarded the Basic EOD Badge.
 - (2) Served 36 months cumulative service while assigned to a TOE or TDA EOD position following award of the basic badge.
 - (3) Been recommended for the award by immediate commander.
 - (4) Current EOD qualifications at the time of recommendation for the award in accordance with AR 611–105.
- f. Any commissioned officer or enlisted Soldier may be awarded the Master EOD Badge if they meet or have met all the following criteria:

- (1) Must have been awarded the Senior EOD Badge.
- (2) Sixty months cumulative service while assigned to a TOE or TDA EOD position since award of Senior EOD Badge.
- (3) Must be recommended for the award by immediate commander.
- (4) Current EOD qualifications at the time of recommendation for the award in accordance with AR 611–105.

8–16. Parachutist badges

- a. Three degrees of badges are authorized for award—
 - (1) Basic Parachutist Badge.
 - (2) Senior Parachutist Badge.
 - (3) Master Parachutist Badge.
- b. An eligibility criterion for each badge is set forth in paragraphs 8–16k through 8–16m.
- c. Special eligibility for awards will be determined from DA Form 1307 (Individual Jump Record). Each entry on this form will include pay period covered and initials of the personnel officer, and an entry will be made only from DA Form 1306 (Statement of Jump and Loading Manifest).
 - (1) DA Form 1306 will be local filed in accordance with AR 25–400–2 and will be completed by an officer or jumpmaster. It will be maintained by the unit for at least 2 years, then destroyed.
 - (2) DA Form 1307 is a permanent document and the original form will be maintained by the unit's officer or jumpmaster and remain in the local ARIMS files. When Soldiers depart from an airborne unit, a copy of the original DA Form 1307 will be made and will be placed into the unit's archived records for 2 years and then destroyed. The original DA Form 1307 will be given to the Soldier to hand-carry to the next airborne assignment or transition point for separation.
- d. DA Form 1306 will be completed by an officer or jumpmaster and be maintained by the unit records custodian for at least 2 years then destroyed.
- e. Jumps with civilian parachute clubs will not be counted in the number of total jumps required for each badge.
- f. Award of the Basic Parachutist Badge or Advanced Parachutist Badge awarded by other U.S. Services may only be awarded if the Soldier meets the Army criteria for the badge.
- g. Award approval authorities for all three badges are as follows:
 - (1) All CGs of ACOMs and ASCCs.
 - (2) Commanders of U.S. Army Corps with organic long-range reconnaissance companies and commanders of airborne corps and airborne divisions.
 - (3) Commander, 4th Psychological Operations Group (Airborne).
 - (4) Commanders of infantry divisions containing organic airborne elements.
 - (5) Commandants of the Infantry School and the Quartermaster School.
 - (6) Commanders of separate airborne regiments, separate airborne BNs, SF group (Airborne), and USAJFKSWCS.
 - (7) The President, U.S. Army Airborne, Communications and Electronics Board.
 - (8) Commander, U.S. Army Special Forces Command (Airborne).
 - (9) Commander, U.S. Army Special Operations Support Command (Airborne).
 - (10) Commander, U.S. Army Civil Affairs and Psychological Operations Command (Airborne).
- h. A bronze service star is authorized to be worn on Parachutist badges to denote a Soldier's participation in a combat parachute jump. Orders are required to confirm award of these badges. AR 670–1 prescribes 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 for the unit to which the Soldier is attached or assigned at the time of the assault (see para 7–23). Should a unit be denied air assault credit, no air assault credit for purpose of this badge will accrue to the individual Soldiers of that unit. Each Soldier must physically exit the aircraft to receive combat parachute jump credit and the Parachutist Badge with bronze service star (see para 6–11 for more information).
- i. Any Parachutist Badge with bronze star for a combat jump will be retained regardless of time on airborne status. Any Parachutist Badge will be retained if the Soldier is unable to complete 36 cumulative months of airborne duty through no fault of their own (for example, injury or reassignment under favorable conditions).
- j. See paragraph 1–32c(2) for revocation of Parachutist Badge.

k. To be eligible for award of the Basic Parachutist Badge, an individual must have satisfactorily completed the Airborne course conducted under the auspices of the U.S. Army Infantry School or have participated in at least one combat parachute jump as follows:

- (1) A member of an organized force carrying out an assigned tactical mission for which the unit was credited with an airborne assault landing by the theater commander.
- (2) While engaged in military operations involving conflict with an opposing foreign force.
- (3) While serving with friendly foreign forces engaged in an armed conflict against an opposing armed force in which the United States is not a belligerent party.

l. To be eligible for the Senior Parachutist Badge, an individual must have been rated excellent in character and efficiency and have met the following requirements:

- (1) Participated in a minimum of 30 jumps to include the following:
 - (a) Fifteen jumps with combat equipment consisting of normal TOE equipment, including individual weapon carried in combat, whether the jump was in actual or simulated combat. In cases of simulated combat, the equipment will include water, rations (actual or dummy), ammunition (actual or dummy), and other essential items necessary to sustain an individual in combat.
 - (b) Two night jumps made during the hours of darkness (regardless of time of day with respect to sunset), one of which will be as jumpmaster of a stick.
 - (c) Two mass tactical jumps which culminate in an airborne assault problem with either a unit equivalent to a BN size or larger, a separate company battery, or an organic staff of regimental size or larger. The Soldier must fill a position commensurate with their rank or grade during the problem.
 - (d) For award of the Senior Parachutist Badge, the requirements in paragraphs 8–16/(1)(a) through 8–16/(1)(c) must be obtained by static line parachuting.
- (2) Either graduated from the Jumpmaster Course of the Airborne Department of the Infantry School or the Jumpmaster School of a separate airborne BN size or larger airborne unit; infantry divisions and separate infantry brigades containing organic airborne elements, to include the U.S. Army Alaska Jumpmaster Course; or served as jumpmaster on one or more combat jumps or as a jumpmaster on 15 noncombat jumps.
- (3) Have served on jump status with an airborne unit or other organizations authorized parachutists for a total of at least 24 months.

m. To be eligible for the Master Parachutist Badge, an individual must have been rated excellent in character and efficiency and have met the following requirements:

- (1) Participated in a minimum of 65 jumps to include—
 - (a) Twenty-five jumps with combat equipment consisting of normal TOE equipment, including individual weapon carried by the individual in combat, whether the jump was in actual or simulated combat. In cases of simulated combat, the equipment will include water rations (actual or dummy), ammunition (actual or dummy), and other essential items necessary to sustain an individual in combat.
 - (b) Four night jumps made during the hours of darkness (regardless of the time of day with respect to sunset), one of which will be as jumpmaster of a stick.
 - (c) Five mass tactical jumps, which culminate in an airborne assault problem with a unit equivalent to a BN size or larger, a separate company or 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.
 - (d) For award of the Master Parachutist Badge, the requirements in paragraphs 8–16m(1)(a) through 8–16m(c) must be obtained by static line parachuting.
- (2) Either graduated from the Jumpmaster Course of the Airborne Department of the Infantry School or the Jumpmaster School of a separate airborne BN or larger airborne unit; infantry divisions and separate infantry brigades containing organic airborne elements, to include the U.S. Army Alaska Jumpmaster Course; or served as jumpmaster on one or more combat jumps or as jumpmaster on 33 noncombat jumps.
- (3) Have served on jump status with an airborne unit or other organization authorized parachutists for a total of at least 36 months.

8–17. Military Freefall Parachutist Badge

The Military Freefall Parachutist Badge identifies Special Operations Forces personnel who have qualified in one of the military's most demanding and hazardous skills: military freefall parachuting.

- a. Two degrees of the Military Freefall Parachutist Badge are authorized for award: the basic and jumpmaster.

- b. The eligibility requirements are as follows:
- (1) *Military Freefall 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 freefall approved by USAJFKSWCS.
 - (b) Have executed a military freefall combat jump.
 - (2) *Military Freefall Parachutist Badge, Jumpmaster*. To be eligible for the Jumpmaster Badge, an individual must have satisfactorily completed a prescribed Military Freefall Jumpmaster Program of instruction approved by USAJFKSWCS.
- c. The approval authority for the badge is as follows:
- (1) The Commander in Chief, U.S. Special Operations Command is the approval authority for award of these badges.
 - (2) The CG, USAJFKSWCS is the approval authority for award of the badges to qualifying personnel upon their graduation from USAJFKSWCS Military Freefall Parachutist Basic and Military Freefall Parachutist Jumpmaster Courses.
- d. Retroactive award of the badge is prescribed below.
- (1) Special Operations Forces personnel who qualified in military freefall prior to 1 October 1994 must obtain approval prior to wearing the Military Freefall Parachutist Badge. Requests for award of the badge will be submitted, in writing, to Commander, U.S. Army John F. Kennedy Special Warfare Center and School (AFJK-GPD-SA), Fort Liberty, NC 28307-5000. Applications will include the following:
 - (a) Name, rank, social security number, and MOS.
 - (b) Copy of official jump record, DA Form 1307, and any other supporting documents (that is, graduation or qualification certificates).
 - (2) Veterans and retirees may submit requests to update their records to show permanent award of the badge to National Personnel Records Center, 1 Archives Drive, St. Louis, MO 63138-1002.
- e. A bronze service star is authorized to be worn on all degrees of the Military Freefall 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 7-22) 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 purposes 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 Freefall Parachutist Badge with bronze service star (see para 6-11 for more information on the bronze service star).
- f. See paragraph 1-32c(4) for revocation of the Military Freefall Parachutist Badge.

8-18. Pathfinder Badge

- a. The eligibility criteria for the Pathfinder Badge requires—
- (1) Successful completion of the Pathfinder Course conducted under the auspices of 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.

8-19. Air Assault Badge

- a. The basic eligibility criteria consist of satisfactory completion of an air assault training course according to the TRADOC standardized Air Assault Core Program of Instruction.
- b. Commanders of divisions and separate brigades operating Air Assault Courses in accordance with TRADOC standardized Air Assault Core Program of Instruction are authorized to award the Air Assault Badge.
- c. See paragraph 1-32c(8) for revocation of the Air Assault Badge.

8-20. Space Badge

- a. The three degrees of the Space Badge authorized for award are—
- (1) Basic Space Badge.
 - (2) Senior Space Badge.
 - (3) Master Space Badge.

b. Basic eligibility criteria for award are completion of the appropriate space-related education or training and serving the required number of months in an Army space cadre approved or coded position or performing duties in a space mission area.

c. Commander, U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command/Army Forces Strategic Command, defines specific criteria and is the approval authority for all three levels of the Space Badge.

d. The Space Badge may be revoked by the approval authority. Once revoked, the badges will not be reinstated except by the Commander, U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command/Army Forces Strategic Command, when fully justified.

8–21. Driver and Technician Badge

a. The Driver and Technician Badge is awarded to drivers, maintainers, technicians, specialists, repairers, and special equipment operators to denote the attainment of a high degree of skill in the operation and maintenance of motor vehicles and equipment.

b. Any commander in the rank of LTC/O–5 or higher may approve award of the Driver Badge, Technician Badge, and Technician-S (Senior) badge. Any commander in the rank of COL/O–6 or higher may approve the Technician-M (Master) badge.

c. Component bars are authorized only for the following types of vehicles 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) Technician of munitions, mechanical, or electrical equipment.
- (a) Technician-S Technician Senior.
- (b) Technician-M Technician Master.
- (6) Operator-S for special mechanical equipment.

d. The eligibility requirements for drivers require that a Soldier must—

(1) Qualify for and possess a current OF 346 (U.S. Government Motor Vehicles Operator's Identification Card), issued as prescribed by AR 600–55.

(2) Be assigned duties and responsibilities as a driver or assistant driver of Government vehicles for a minimum of 12 consecutive months or during at least 8,000 miles with no Government motor vehicle accidents or traffic violations recorded on DA Form 348–1 (Equipment Operator's Qualification Record (Except Aircraft) continuation sheet).

(3) Perform satisfactorily for a minimum period of 1 year as an active qualified driver instructor or motor vehicle driver examiner.

e. The basic eligibility requirements for the Technician Badge require that a Soldier must—

(1) Complete an MOS course conducted under the auspices of TRADOC unless a waiver is approved by the branch commandant.

(2) Be assigned as a maintainer, technician, specialist, or repairer in a TOE or TDA position.

(3) Perform in that capacity for a minimum of 12 consecutive months of satisfactory performance and complete one technical certification.

f. The minimum eligibility requirements for the Technician-S (Senior) component bar require that a Soldier must—

(1) Be assigned as a maintainer, technician, specialist, or repairer in a TOE or TDA position with a minimum of 24 consecutive months of satisfactory performance.

(2) Complete a minimum of four proponent-approved MOS credentials
<https://www.cool.osd.mil/army/index.html>.

(3) Perform with Technician Badge for a minimum of 12 consecutive months of satisfactory performance.

g. The minimum eligibility requirements for Technician-M (Master) component bar require that a Soldier must—

(1) Be assigned as a maintainer, technician, specialist, or repairer in a TOE or TDA position with a minimum of 48 consecutive months of satisfactory performance.

(2) Complete a minimum of seven proponent-approved MOS credentials
<https://www.cool.osd.mil/army/index.html>.

(3) Perform with Technician-S Badge for a minimum of 24 consecutive months of satisfactory performance.

h. Refer questions regarding the Driver and Technician Badge to usarmy.gregg-adams.tradoc.mbx.scoe-od-leecmf-91-career-manager@army.mil.

8–22. Diver badges

- a. The five types of diver badges authorized for award are as follows:
 - (1) Master Diver Badge.
 - (2) First-Class Diver Badge.
 - (3) Salvage Diver Badge.
 - (4) Second-Class Diver Badge.
 - (5) Special Operations Divers Badge (formerly known as the Scuba Diver Badge).
- b. An individual meeting the qualification requirements for diving rating prescribed in AR 611–75 will be awarded the appropriate diver badge.
- c. Diver badge approval authority is prescribed in AR 611–75.
- d. The following Navy diving badges may also be worn on the Army uniform after written approval is obtained from the Chief, HRC ADB:
 - (1) Diving Officer Badge.
 - (2) Diving Medical Officer Badge.
- e. The Scuba Diver Badge has been renamed the Special Operations Diver Badge. An additional skill level, Special Operations Diving Supervisor Badge, has been created.
 - (1) The basic eligibility criteria for award of the Special Operations Diver Badge and the Special Operations Diving Supervisor Badge are as follows:
 - (a) The Special Operations Diver Badge is awarded to graduates of USAJFKSWCS Combat Diver Qualification Course; SF Underwater Operations, Key West, Florida; or any other USASOC-approved Combat Diver Qualification Course.
 - (b) The Special Operations Diving Supervisor Badge is awarded to graduates of the USAJFKSWCS Combat Diver Qualification Course; SF Underwater Operations, Key West, Florida; or any other USASOC-approved combat diving supervisor course. Prerequisite for the Special Operations Diving Supervisor Badge is the Special Operations Diver Badge.
 - (2) The CG, USAJFKSWCS is the approval authority for the Special Operation Diver Badge and the Special Operations Diving Supervisor Badge.
 - (3) The Special Operations Diver Badge and the Special Operations Diving Supervisor Badge may be awarded retroactively to individuals of any Service who successfully completed the USAJFKSWCS Combat Diver Qualification Course and the Combat Diving Supervisor Course on or after 1 October 1964. Retroactive award requests by current Servicemembers will be submitted to Commander, U.S. Army John F. Kennedy Special Warfare Center and School (AOJK–GPB) (C/21 SWTG LNO), Fort Liberty, NC 28310–0001. Retroactive requests for veterans may be submitted to National Personnel Records Center (NRPMA–M), 1 Archives Drive, St. Louis, MO 63138–1002.
- f. See paragraph 1–32c(18) for revocation of the Special Operations Diver Badge and the Special Operations Diving Supervisor Badge.

8–23. Parachute Rigger Badge

- a. The eligibility requirements for the Parachute Rigger Badge are as follows: Any individual who successfully completes the Parachute Rigger course conducted by the U.S. Army Quartermaster School and holds an awarded MOS 92R or 921A may be awarded the Parachute Rigger Badge. Officers qualify upon successful completion of one of the following courses: Aerial Delivery and Materiel Officer Course, Parachute Maintenance and Aerial Supply Officer Course, Parachute Maintenance and Airdrop Course (officer or enlisted), or Parachute Rigger Course (enlisted). Sergeants major and master sergeants who hold, by career progression, MOS 00Z or 92Z and formerly held an awarded MOS 76Z or 43E are qualified for award of the Parachute Rigger Badge.
- b. The Parachute Rigger Badge may be awarded retroactively to any individual who graduated from the Parachute Rigger School after May 1951 and holds, or at any time held, an awarded MOS listed in paragraph 8–23a. Officers must have successfully completed one of the courses listed in paragraph 8–23a to qualify for retroactive award of the badge. The badge may also be awarded retroactively to any individual who performed as a rigger prior to May 1951 and did not attend or graduate from the U.S. Army Quartermaster Center and School.
- c. The award approval authority is as follows:

(1) Current awards of the Parachute Rigger Badge will be made by the Commandant, U.S. Army Quartermaster Center and School, Fort Gregg-Adams, VA 23801–5152, and the Commanding General, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC–PDP–A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122–5408.

(2) Retroactive awards of the Parachute Rigger Badge are prescribed below:

(a) Requests for award of the badge from individuals having no current Army status (veterans and retirees) who qualified after May 1951 may be submitted to National Personnel Records Center, 1 Archives Drive, St. Louis, MO 63138–1002.

(b) Requests for award of the badge for individuals (veterans and retirees) who qualified before May 1951 may be submitted to Commandant, U.S. Army Quartermaster Center and School, (ATSM–Q–MG) (Historian), Fort Gregg-Adams, VA 23801–1601.

8–24. Army Instructor Badges

a. Military personnel are authorized wear of the AIB. Civilian instructors are authorized to wear the AIB Lapel Pin. The three levels of the AIB authorized for award are—

- (1) Basic AIB.
- (2) Senior AIB.
- (3) Master AIB.

b. Basic eligibility criteria for award of the badge require personnel to meet the criteria established by the CG, TRADOC. Specific criteria for each badging level of award are as follows:

(1) *Basic Army Instructor Badge*. Soldiers must meet the TRADOC instructor requirements in TRADOC Regulation 600–21, complete the instructor certification requirements, successfully complete 80 hours of instruction as a primary instructor, conduct four developmental observations of other instructors, and complete the instructor evaluation requirements established by CG, TRADOC.

(2) *Senior Army Instructor Badge*. Soldiers must meet the TRADOC instructor requirements in TRADOC Regulation 600–21, serve a minimum of 12 months as a basic instructor, complete Instruction Design Basic Course and the Evaluating Instructors Course, conduct a graded lesson redesign, successfully teach at least 200 hours of instruction as the primary instructor after submission of the Basic AIB packet, conduct three developmental observations of other instructors, and complete the instructor evaluation requirements established by CG, TRADOC.

(3) *Master Army Instructor Badge*. Soldiers must meet the TRADOC instructor requirements in TRADOC Regulation 600–21, serve a minimum of 24 months as a senior instructor, successfully teach at least 200 hours of instruction as the primary instructor after submission of the Senior AIB packet, conduct four Evaluating Instructors Course evaluations of other instructors, complete the instructor evaluation requirements established by CG, TRADOC, and be recommended by the Master Instructor Selection Board.

c. Awarding authority is the first COL or GS–15 in the chain of command. Awarding of the Basic AIB can be delegated to LTC/O–5 or GS–14. Commandant, U.S. Army Sergeants Major Academy can award all AIB levels and can delegate awarding of the Basic AIB and Senior AIB to NCO Academy commanders. No further delegation of the awarding authority is authorized.

d. The AIB may be revoked by the awarding authority. Once revoked, the badge will not be reinstated except by the CG, TRADOC, when fully justified.

e. The Army Faculty Development Recognition Program is effective 1 October 2017. However, Soldiers and civilians currently in an instructor position and who have met instructor certification requirements established by CG, TRADOC can utilize documented primary instructor hours and time since 10 July 2013 toward the primary instructor hour and time requirements for each badging level in the Faculty Development Recognition Program. All other Basic AIB requirements must be achieved prior to recognition. All previous instructor certification courses (Army Basic Instructor Course, Foundation Instructor/Facilitator Course, Small Group Instructor Training Course, Intermediate Facilitation Skills Course, and so forth) completed prior to 1 October 2017 will remain valid toward Faculty Development Recognition Program for 5 years from the completion date. On 30 January 2015, instructor badge recognition was expanded beyond the NCO Professional Development System to include all formally assigned NCO instructors. All levels of the AIB awarded to these instructors are recognized.

Section IV

Identification Badges

8–25. Identification badges intent

- a. Identification badges are worn as public evidence of deserved honor and distinction to denote service performed in specified assignments.
- b. Some of the identification badges discussed in this section are not DA badges. They are included for information purposes only. Individuals are advised to contact the badge proponent for additional information and guidance.
- c. See AR 670–1 for manner of wear of all identification badges.

8–26. Presidential Service Badge and Certificate

- a. The Presidential Service Badge and the Presidential Service Certificate were established by EO 11174, 1 September 1964 as amended by EO 11407, 23 April 1968; EO 11520, 25 March 1970; and EO 12793, 20 March 1992, as amended by EO 13286, 28 February 2003. This award replaced the White House Service Badge and Certificate established by EO 10879, 1 June 1960.
- b. The certificate is awarded, in the name of the President, by the SECARMY, to Soldiers who have been assigned to the White House Office, to military units and support facilities under the administration of the White House Military Office, or to other direct support positions with the Executive Office of the President. The certificate will not be issued to any Soldier who is issued a Vice Presidential Certificate or similar Executive Office of the President Certificate for the same period of service. Such assignment must be for a period of at least 1 year, subsequent to 21 January 1989.
- c. The badge is awarded to those Servicemembers of the Armed Forces who have been granted the Presidential Service Certificate and is awarded in the same manner in which the certificate is given. Once the badge is awarded, it may be worn as a permanent part of the uniform.
- d. Only one certificate will be awarded to an individual during an administration. Only one badge will be awarded to an individual regardless of the number of certificates received.
- e. The Presidential Service Badge and Certificate may be awarded posthumously.

8–27. Vice Presidential Service Badge and Certificate

- a. The Vice Presidential Service Badge was established by EO 11926, 19 July 1976.
- b. The badge is awarded upon recommendation of the Military Assistant to the Vice President, by the SECARMY to Soldiers 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.

8–28. Office of the Secretary of Defense Identification Badge

The Office of the SECDEF Identification Badge is authorized under 10 USC to provide a distinct identification of military staff members while assigned and after reassignment to indicate that the Servicemember satisfactorily served on the SECDEF's staff. The prescribing directive for this badge is DoDI 1348.35.

8–29. Joint Chiefs of Staff Identification Badge

The Joint Chiefs of Staff Identification Badge was established by the Joint Chiefs of Staff Memorandum Policy Number 142, date 3 April 1963, updated by Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Instruction (CJCSI) 1100.01E. Members of the Regular Army and the RCs are authorized to wear the Joint Chiefs of Staff Identification Badge during their permanent assignment to one of the organizations listed in CJCSI 1100.01E. Permanent award of the badge is prescribed in CJCSI 1100.01E. Recalled reservists and reservists assigned to IMA positions are also eligible for permanent award of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Identification Badge (see CJCSI 1100.01E). As an exception to policy, the Vice Director, Joint Staff considers eligibility to wear and receive permanent award of the badge to personnel on an individual, case-by-case

basis. Recommendations for award in these cases must be for truly extraordinary circumstances and submitted to Vice Director, Joint Staff, through J-1, by officers BG/O-7 or above (see CJCSI 1100.01E).

8-30. 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, CSA. The badge is awarded by HQDA principal officials to military personnel serving on their staff and within their subordinate agencies (see DA Memo 672-1 for eligibility criteria for wear and permanent issue and approval authorities). 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.

b. The CSA is the proponent for the Army Staff Identification Badge. For more information, contact usarmy.pentagon.hqda-vdas.mbx.ocsa-mil-hr@army.mil.

8-31. Guard, Tomb of the Unknown Soldier Identification Badge

a. The Guard, Tomb of the Unknown Soldier Identification Badge will be authorized by the Commander, 3d U.S. Infantry Regiment (The Old Guard) for wear by each member serving in one of the positions listed in paragraphs 8-31a(1) through 8-31a(4) at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier who has met all specified criteria for earning the badge. Only Soldiers serving in the following positions are authorized to earn the badge:

- (1) Commander of the Guard (platoon leader).
- (2) Sergeant of the Guard (platoon sergeant).
- (3) Commander of the Relief.
- (4) Sentinels.

b. Effective 17 December 1963, the Commander, 3d U.S. Infantry Regiment (The Old Guard) may authorize the wearing of the Tomb Identification Badge as a permanent part of the uniform for personnel who have—

- (1) Served honorably for a minimum of 9 months, which need not be continuous, as a member serving at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.
- (2) Met all specified criteria for earning the badge.
- (3) Been recommended by the Commander, E Company (Honor Guard), 3d U.S. Infantry Regiment (The Old Guard).

c. If Soldiers who have served honorably meet all specified criteria for earning the badge prior to serving 9 total months as a member serving at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and are recommended by the Commander, E Company (Honor Guard), 3d U.S. Infantry Regiment (The Old Guard), temporary wear of the Tomb Identification Badge may be authorized by the Commander, 3d U.S. Infantry Regiment (The Old Guard).

d. Soldiers who are moved from authorized positions prior to completion of 9 total months may be considered for permanent award on a case-by-case basis by the Commander, 3d U.S. Infantry Regiment (The Old Guard).

e. Authorization is as follows:

(1) Authorization of the Tomb Identification Badge as a uniform item will be made by order of the Commander, 3d U.S. Infantry Regimental, citing this paragraph as authority. This order will constitute authority for individuals to wear the badge as a permanent part of their military uniform. Original issue of the badge will be made by the Commander, 3d U.S. Infantry Regiment (The Old Guard). Replacements will be purchased from approved commercial sources to ensure the quality of the badge.

(2) This award is retroactive to 1 February 1958 for personnel in the Regular Army. This date reflects when the badge was first created and recognized by the Army for official wear. Former Soldiers may submit requests for award of the badge to Commander, 3d U.S. Infantry Regiment (The Old Guard), Fort Myer, VA 22211-5020.

f. See paragraph 1-32c(15) for revocation of the Guard, Tomb of the Unknown Soldier Identification Badge.

g. Requests to have the Guard, Tomb of the Unknown Soldier Identification Badge reinstated will be directed to the current Commander, Headquarters, 3d U.S. Infantry Regiment (The Old Guard), Fort Myer, VA 22211-1199. Requests will be reviewed upon receipt of all information and forwarded to the

reinstatement authority with a recommendation. Approving authority for reinstatements is Commanding General, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC-PDP-A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122-5408.

8-32. Military Horseman Identification Badge

a. The Military Horseman Identification Badge will be authorized by the Commander, 3d U.S. Infantry Regiment (The Old Guard) for wear by each member serving in the U.S. Army Caisson Platoon who has met all specified criteria for earning the badge.

b. The Commander, 3d U.S. Infantry Regiment (The Old Guard) may authorize the wearing of the Military Horseman Identification Badge as a permanent part of the uniform for personnel who have—

- (1) Successfully completed the 9-week Basic Horsemanship Course.
- (2) Completed 100 Armed Forces Full Honors Funerals in Arlington National Cemetery.
- (3) Served honorably for a minimum of 9 months, which need not be continuous, as a member serving in the U.S. Army Caisson Platoon.

(4) Been recommended by the Commander, 1st Battalion, 3d U.S. Infantry Regiment (The Old Guard).

c. If Soldiers who have served honorably meet all specified criteria for earning the badge prior to serving 9 total months as a member serving in the U.S. Army Caisson Platoon and are recommended by the Commander, 1st Battalion, 3d U.S. Infantry Regiment (The Old Guard), temporary wear of the Military Horseman Identification Badge may be authorized by the Commander, 3d U.S. Infantry Regiment (The Old Guard).

d. Soldiers who are moved from authorized positions prior to completion of 9 total months may be considered for permanent award on a case-by-case basis by the Commander, 3d U.S. Infantry Regiment (The Old Guard).

e. Authorization is as follows:

(1) Authorization of the Military Horseman Identification badge as a uniform item will be made by order of the Commander, 3d U.S. Infantry Regimental, citing this paragraph as authority. This order will constitute authority for individuals to wear the badge as a part of their military uniform. Original issue of the badge will be made by the Commander, 3d U.S. Infantry Regiment (The Old Guard). Replacements will be purchased from approved commercial sources to ensure the quality of the badge.

(2) This award is retroactive to 1 February 2013 for personnel in the Regular Army. This date reflects when the ASI was created and recognized by the Army as a special skill. Former Soldiers may apply for award of the badge to Commander, 3d U.S. Infantry Regiment (The Old Guard), Fort Myer, VA 22211-5020.

8-33. Drill Sergeant Identification Badge

a. Award of the badge is authorized for the successful completion of the Drill Sergeant Course and assignment as a drill sergeant to a training command.

b. The Commandant of the Drill Sergeant School will authorize the permanent wear of the badge to eligible personnel by memorandum. Officers are authorized to wear this badge if it was permanently awarded to them while in an enlisted status.

c. The badge may be revoked if the recipient is removed from the position of drill sergeant for cause, regardless of the amount of time the individual has served in the position in a satisfactory manner. Authority to revoke the badge is delegated to commanders of U.S. Army training centers and commandants of drill sergeant schools. Commanders of U.S. Army training centers may further delegate the revocation authority to commanders in the grade of COL/O-6 and above who have the authority to remove Soldiers from drill sergeant duties and withdraw SQI "X."

8-34. U.S. Army Recruiter Identification badges

a. The U.S. Army Basic Recruiter Badge is authorized for wear by military personnel, Regular Army and USAR, assigned or attached to the USAREC as designated by the CG, USAREC.

(1) Authority for the temporary wear of the Basic Recruiter Badge for designated personnel as a uniform item will be approved by the CG, USAREC.

(2) Authority for permanent wear of the Basic Recruiter Badge for eligible personnel as a permanent part of the uniform will be approved in writing by the Commandant, Recruiting and Retention School in a memorandum. These personnel must meet the criteria established in this regulation for permanent wear. Requests for exceptions to that policy must be approved by the DCS, G-1.

(3) Criteria for personnel eligible for permanent wear of the Basic Recruiter Badge upon completion of the following:

(a) If required, completion of the Army Recruiter Course, Recruiting Company Commander Course, Health Care Recruiting Course, or USAREC Pre-Command Course at the Recruiting and Retention School (band liaisons must attend an approved Army band audition course).

(b) Performing recruiting operations in support of the assigned recruiting mission.

(4) One, two, or three gold achievement stars awarded to eligible personnel meeting the criteria established for each achievement star before 30 September 2010 must be affixed to the basic badge and are authorized for wear by personnel awarded. Award of one, two, or three gold stars was suspended 30 September 2010.

b. The U.S. Army Gold Recruiter Badge is authorized for wear by eligible personnel meeting the criteria established in paragraph 8–34b(3).

(1) Award of the Gold Recruiter Badge with one, two, or three sapphires was suspended effective 30 September 2010.

(2) Authority for permanent wear of the Gold Recruiter Badge for eligible personnel as a permanent part of the uniform will be approved in writing by the CG, USAREC in memorandum.

(3) Criteria for personnel who meet the following criteria are eligible for award of the Gold Recruiter Badge:

(a) If required, be a graduate of the Army Recruiting Course or the Health Care Recruiting Course.

(b) Achieve 2,400 production points while assigned to USAREC.

(c) Not currently flagged in accordance with AR 600–8–2.

(d) Not be or have been a subject of a substantiated intentional recruiting impropriety.

(e) Not be or have been a subject of an investigation for substantiated misconduct and have any UCMJ actions.

(f) Pass the Army Physical Fitness Test and meet standards in accordance with AR 600–9.

c. The U.S. Army Master Recruiter Badge is authorized for wear by eligible personnel meeting the criteria established in paragraph 8–34c(3).

(1) Authority for permanent wear of the Master Recruiter Badge for eligible personnel as a permanent part of the uniform will be approved in writing by the CG, USAREC.

(2) Award of the Master Recruiter Badge is effective 2 February 2011 and is not retroactive.

(3) Criteria for personnel eligible for award of the Master Recruiter Badge:

(a) Must be an NCO, warrant officer, or officer assigned as a recruiter.

(b) NCOs must be assigned to USAREC a minimum of 12 months.

(c) Must successfully pass the Master Recruiter Badge Competency Test.

(d) Must be recommended for an award by the command leadership team.

(e) Must score 85 percent or higher on the Master Recruiter Badge Competency Test to move to the Hands-On Performance Test.

(f) Must successfully pass Hands-On Performance Test.

(g) Not currently flagged in accordance with AR 600–8–2.

(h) Cannot have any substantiated intentional improprieties, pending investigations, or commander inquiries.

d. The CG, USAREC is delegated authority to revoke award of all recruiter badges.

8–35. Master Gunner Identification Badge

a. The Master Gunner Identification Badge is awarded to graduates of ASI-producing courses characterized by a high level of technical competence and a detailed understanding of a projectile producing system that aide a command in planning, resourcing, training, and executing a gunnery program designed to enhance the combat effectiveness and lethality of a maneuver force.

b. The Master Gunner Identification Badge, effective 8 May 2019 and retroactive to 1 October 1975, is authorized for award to U.S. and foreign military personnel that qualify.

c. The basic eligibility criteria for award of the Master Gunner Identification Badge requires successful completion of one of the following courses:

(1) Field Artillery Master Gunner Course.

(2) Master Gunnery-M1/M1A1 Tank Course.

(3) Bradley Infantry Fighting Vehicle Master Gunner Course.

(4) Avenger Master Gunner Course.

- (5) M1A2 SEP Master Gunner Course.
- (6) Stryker Master Gunner Course.
- (7) Patriot Master Gunner Course.
- (8) Aviation Master Gunner Course.
- (9) Maneuver–Short Range Air Defense Course.
- d. The Master Gunner Identification Badge may be awarded by—
 - (1) CG, USAACE.
 - (2) Commandant, U.S. Army Air Defense Artillery School.
 - (3) Commandant, U.S. Army Armor School.
 - (4) Commandant, U.S. Army Field Artillery School.
 - (5) Commandant, U.S. Army Infantry School.
- e. The Master Gunner Identification Badge may be awarded retroactively to current members of the U.S. Army, USAR, or ARNG who have successfully completed all graduation requirements and received a graduation certificate from any Master Gunner Course listed in paragraph 8–35c and who are not under suspension of favorable actions.
- f. Retroactive requests must include the following information:
 - (1) DD Form 214.
 - (2) DA Form 4187, which must include the qualifying course name, class number, and graduation dates.
 - (3) Copy of graduation certificates.
 - (4) ASI orders.
 - (5) A validated copy of the Army Training Requirements and Resources System Student Training Records or memorandum from the course convening authority of an approved course to verify eligibility.
 - (6) A copy of the Soldier's record brief.
- g. Veterans and retirees may submit requests to Commanding General, U.S. Army Human Resources Command, (AHRC–PDP–A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122–5408.
- h. Refer questions regarding the Master Gunner Identification Badge to the proponent responsible for execution of the specific qualifying course at U.S. Army Infantry School, Office of the Chief of Infantry, 1 Karker Street, Suite 6100, Fort Moore, GA 31905, or via email at usarmy.moore.tradoc.mbx.ocoi-web@army.mil.

8–36. Career Counselor Badge

- a. The Career Counselor Badge may be authorized for wear by enlisted personnel assigned to authorized duty positions that require primary MOS 79S (career counselor) and MOS 79V (Army Reserve career counselor). Officers are authorized to wear the badge if they held an authorized retention primary MOS and met the criteria in paragraph 8–36d(1) while in an enlisted status.
- b. The award is retroactive to 1 January 1972 for Soldiers who currently hold primary MOS 79S or previously held primary MOS 79D or 00R (retention NCO) or primary MOS 00E (In-Service recruiter/transition NCO RC career counselor) and meet the criteria or permanent award prescribed below.
- c. Authorization of the badge as a uniform item will be announced by commanders of units of BN size and larger. Temporary wear of the badge is authorized for Soldiers who meet one of the following requirements:
 - (1) Served less than 12 months as primary MOS 79S since graduation from the Army Retention Course.
 - (2) Served less than 12 months as an Army Reserve Career Counselor (primary MOS 79V) since graduation from the Army Reserve Career Counselor Course.
 - (3) Served as USAR reenlistment NCO according to paragraph 8–36f.
 - (4) For ARNG, serve as a RC career counselor (primary MOS 79T) and assigned to a RC career counselor position.
- d. Permanent wear of the badge is authorized for Soldiers who meet one of the following requirements:
 - (1) For Regular Army, successfully completed 12 months as primary MOS 79S since graduation from the resident Army Retention Course.
 - (2) For USAR, successfully completed 12 months as primary MOS 79V since graduation from the Army Reserve Career Counselor Course.

(3) Soldiers who have been awarded a secondary MOS 79S or 79V as a result of formal resident training and have performed duties as career counselor in a valid MTOE or TDA 79S or 79V position for a period of 12 consecutive months.

e. Commanders in the rank of COL/O-6 or above may authorize the wear of the Career Counselor Badge as a permanent part of the uniform for qualified enlisted personnel (MOS 79S) who honorably complete the probationary period listed above. DA Form 7347 (Career Counselor Badge Certificate) will be presented to qualified recipients upon successful completion of requirements cited in paragraph 8–36d, and the certificate will be entered into the AMHRR to signify permanent wear. Soldiers relieved from career counselor duties according to AR 601–280 will have their authority to wear the badge withdrawn.

f. The Career Counselor Badge may be authorized by the CGs of Army Reserve Commands and the CG, HRC for wear by enlisted members of the USAR who have successfully completed either the resident or nonresident RC Recruiting Course and have been designated as a USAR reenlistment NCO. Authorization of the badge as a uniform item will be announced by the CGs of Army Reserve Commands or the CG, HRC upon recommendation by unit commanders. Recommendations will be processed through normal command channels. The badge is authorized for temporary wear only and will be withdrawn when the awardee ceases to be a designated USAR reenlistment NCO.

8–37. Army National Guard Recruiting and Retention Identification badges

- a. The CNGB is the proponent agency for these badges.
- b. There are three degrees of badges: basic, senior, and master ARNG Recruiter Badges.

8–38. National Guard Bureau Identification Badge

a. The ASA (M&RA) has approved the NGB Identification Badge for permanent wear by eligible U.S. Army Soldiers. The NGB Identification Badge is awarded to U.S. Army Soldiers assigned to the NGB for a period of 1 year or more. The CNGB is the proponent for the NGB Identification Badge.

b. The NGB Identification Badge is authorized for wear on the Army service and dress uniforms. The order of precedence for this badge is after the Army Staff Identification Badge to the wearer's right.

c. For additional assistance, contact ng.ncr.ngb-arng.mbx.hrh-awards@army.mil.

8–39. Inspector General Identification Badge

a. The Inspector Identification Badge (IGIB) is awarded to Soldiers and DA Civilians who have served with distinction for a period of 12 months in an Inspector General position.

b. The IGIB will come after the Instructor Identification Badge in order of precedence and will be worn on the wearer's right side for United States Army utility, service, and dress uniforms. DA Civilians will wear a lapel button version.

c. Temporary wear of the IGIB is authorized once the individual has graduated from the Inspector General School or the DoD Joint Inspector General Course, is properly slotted in an Inspector General position, and remains in good standing.

d. Permanent wear is authorized after successful completion of 12 months as an Inspector General or completion of a short tour as an Inspector General (that is, deployment or Korea).

e. Permanent authorization for wear of the IGIB applies to the individual regardless of the capacity in which the individual qualified for the IGIB.

f. Individuals are not authorized to be awarded the IGIB and simultaneously qualify for another badge (for example, Army Staff Identification Badge).

g. The IGIB is retroactive to any previously serving Inspector General and no orders are required for annotation on military records, only proof that permanent wear criteria has been met and the individual is in good standing.

h. The Inspector General is the approval authority for revocation and exceptions to policy—Office of the Inspector General, 1700 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310–1700, usarmy.pentagon.hqda-otig.mbx.ignet-saig-ac-assist-you-mailbox@army.mil.

Section V

Marksmanship Badges and Tabs

8–40. 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 they 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. Basic Marksmanship Qualification badges are awarded to U.S. military and civilian personnel and foreign military personnel who qualify as prescribed.

b. See AR 670–1 for instructions on the wear of basic Marksmanship Qualification badges and component bar tabs.

c. Approval authority is as follows:

(1) Any commander in the rank or position of LTC/O–5 or above may award to Servicemembers of the Armed Forces of the United States, camp or post commanders, professors of military science, and directors of Army instruction or senior Army instructors.

(2) Except for uniformed civilian guards (see AR 670–10), awards to civilians will be made by the Civilian Marksmanship Program. The Civilian Marksmanship Program is administered by the Corporation for the Promotion of Rifle Practice and Firearms Safety, Inc., P.O. Box 576, Port Clinton, Ohio 43452–0576. See AR 670–10 for the authorization for uniformed civilian guards to wear basic Marksmanship Qualification badges. Civilian guards will procure badges at their own expense.

8–41. Ranger Tab

a. The Ranger Tab is authorized for award to U.S. military and civilian personnel and foreign military personnel who qualify as prescribed.

b. The basic eligibility criteria for award of the Ranger Tab is as follows:

(1) Any person who successfully completed a Ranger course conducted under the auspices of the Ranger Department at Fort Moore, GA.

(2) Any person who was awarded the CIB while serving during World War II as a member of a Ranger BN (1st through 6th inclusive) or in the 5307th Composite Unit (Provisional) and 475th Infantry Regiment (Merrill's Marauders).

c. Award approval authority.

(1) For current Soldiers, the Commandant, U.S. Army Infantry School.

(2) For veterans and retirees, the Chief, HRC ADB.

d. See paragraph 1–32c(13) for revocation requirements.

8–42. Special Forces Tab

a. Any Regular Army, USAR, or ARNG Soldier, veteran, or retiree meeting one of the criteria below may be awarded the SF Tab by the Commander, USAJFKSWCS:

(1) Successful completion of the USAJFKSWCS-approved SF qualification institutional training conducted by the USAJFKSWCS that leads to SF qualification.

(2) Successful completion of a USAJFKSWCS-approved RC SF qualification program as stated in paragraph 8–42c.

(3) Successful completion of an authorized unit-administered SF qualification program as stated in paragraph 8–42d.

b. For Regular Army institutional training, the SF Tab may be retroactively awarded to all personnel who meet the following:

(1) Successful completion of the SF Qualification Course or SF Detachment Officer Qualification Course (previously known as the SF Officer Course). These courses are or were conducted by the USAJFKSWCS.

(2) Prior to 1 January 1988 for successful completion of the then approved program of instruction for SF qualification in a SF group, who were subsequently awarded, by competent authority, SQI "S" in CMF 18 (enlisted), or SQI "3" in functional area 18 (officer).

c. For RC SF qualification programs, the SF Tab may be retroactively awarded to all personnel who successfully complete a RC SF qualification program according to TRADOC Regulation 135–5, dated 1

June 1988 or its predecessors and who were subsequently awarded, by competent authority, SQI "S" or "3" in MOS 11B, 11C, 12B, 05B, or 91B or ASI "5G" or SQI "3." The Commander, USAJFKSWCS will determine individual entitlement for award of the SF Tab based on historical review of Army, Continental Army Command, and TRADOC regulations prescribing SF qualification requirements in effect at the time the individual began a RC SF qualification program.

d. For unit-administered SF qualification programs, the SF Tab may be retroactively awarded to all personnel who successfully completed unit-administered SF qualification programs as authorized by regulation. The Commander, USAJFKSWCS will determine individual entitlement to award of the SF Tab based upon historical review of regulations prescribing SF qualification requirements in effect at the time the individual began a unit-administered SF qualification program.

e. The SF Tab may be awarded retroactively to all personnel who performed the following wartime service:

(1) *From 1942 through 1973.* Served with a SF unit during wartime and were either unable to or not required to attend a formal program of instruction but were awarded SQI "S," "3," or ASI "5G" by competent authority.

(2) *Prior to 1954.* The SF Tab may be awarded prior to 1955 for at least 120 consecutive days in one of the following organizations:

- (a) 1st Special Service Force, August 1942 to December 1944.
- (b) Office of Strategic Services (OSS) Detachment 101, April 1942 to September 1945.
- (c) OSS Jedburgh Detachments, May 1944 to May 1945.
- (d) OSS Operational Groups, May 1944 to May 1945.
- (e) OSS Maritime Unit, April 1942 to September 1945.
- (f) 6th Army Special Reconnaissance Unit (Alamo Scouts), February 1944 to September 1945.
- (g) 8240th Army Unit, June 1950 to July 1953.

(3) *From 1954 through 1975.* Any company grade officer or enlisted Servicemember awarded the CIB or CMB while serving for at least 120 consecutive days in one of the following type organizations:

- (a) SF operational detachment-A (A-Team).
- (b) Mobile strike force.
- (c) SF reconnaissance team.
- (d) SF special project unit.

f. Award approval authority.

(1) For Regular Army, USAR, and National Guard Soldiers, the Commander, USAJFKSWCS.

(2) For veterans and retirees, Commanding General, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC-PDP-A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122-5408, and the Commander, USAJFKSWCS.

g. For revocations, see paragraph 1-32c(9).

h. The SF Tab for Regular Army and RC Soldiers will be reinstated by the CG, USASOC when fully justified. Veterans, retirees, or primary next of kin may submit a request for reinstatement of the SF Tab to Commanding General, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC-PDP-A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122-5408, for final review.

8-43. Sapper Tab

The Sapper Tab was established by the CSA on 28 June 2004. It is authorized for award to U.S. military and civilian personnel and foreign military personnel who meet the prescribed eligibility criteria.

a. The basic eligibility criteria for award of the Sapper Tab are as follows:

- (1) Successful completion of all graduation requirements and a graduation certificate from a Sapper Leader Course conducted by the U.S. Army Engineer School.
- (2) Any person who successfully graduates from a Sapper Leader Course conducted by the U.S. Army Engineer School at Fort Leonard Wood, MO.

b. Award approval authority.

(1) For current Soldiers, Commandant, U.S. Army Engineer School, U.S. Army Maneuver Support Center of Excellence (Commander, Sapper Training Company), 14010 MSCoE Loop, Suite 1661, Fort Leonard Wood, MO 65473-8301 or email to usarmy.leonardwood.engineer-schl.mbx.1st169thsapperldr@army.mil.

(2) The Sapper Tab may be awarded retroactively by the Commandant, U.S. Army Engineer School to any person who successfully completed all graduation requirements and received a graduation certificate

from the Sapper Leader Course on or after 14 June 1985 through email to usarmy.leonardwood.engineer-schl.mbx.1st169thsapperldrsrcs@army.mil.

c. Retroactive requests for veterans and retirees may be forwarded as follows:

(1) Personnel released from active duty with Reserve obligation; RC personnel; Army personnel separated after October 2002 by discharge, resignation, or death; retired officer and enlisted personnel may submit requests to Commanding General, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC-PDP-A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122-5408.

(2) Personnel separated after 1912 and prior to October 2002 by discharge, resignation, or death; retired officer and enlisted personnel may submit requests to National Personnel Records Center, Military Personnel Records, 1 Archives Drive, St. Louis, MO 63138-1002.

8-44. U.S. Civilian Marksmanship Program

The Civilian Marksmanship Program promotes firearms safety training and rifle practice for all qualified U.S. citizens with special emphasis on youth. The Civilian Marksmanship Program 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 and the opportunity for continued practice and competition. The Civilian Marksmanship Program is administered by the Corporation for the Promotion of Rifle Practice and Firearms Safety, Inc., P.O. Box 576, Port Clinton, Ohio, 43452-0576.

8-45. President's Hundred Tab

a. A President's Hundred Tab is awarded to Soldiers who qualify among the top 100 scoring competitors in the President's Match held annually at the National Rifle Matches.

b. The National Rifle Association's President's Match was instituted at the National Rifle Association 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 National Rifle Association of Great Britain initiated in 1860. In 1884, the name was changed to the President's Match for the Military Rifle Championship of the United States. The President's Match was discontinued during World Wars I and II and the Korean War. It was reinstated in 1957 at the National Matches as "The President's Hundred." The top-scoring 100 competitors in the President's Match were singled out for special recognition in a retreat ceremony in which the competitors passed in review before the winner and former winners of this historic match.

c. The cloth tab was approved for wear on the Army uniform on 3 March 1958. It is a full-color embroidered tab of yellow 4-1/4 inches in length and 5/8 inch in height with the words "President's Hundred" centered in 1/4 inch high green letters.

Section VI

Process Award of Badges to Army Personnel

8-46. Rules for processing award of Army badges

a. There are no statutory or regulatory time limits pertaining to award of Army badges.

b. Criteria for the various types of badges are shown in the previous paragraphs.

c. Army badges may be granted posthumously to the primary next of kin, at Government expense, for the initial award only.

d. POs are not required for award of basic Marksmanship Qualification badges. Badge approval may be announced via memorandum, letter, roster, or other locally devised form.

e. The publication of orders is not required to announce approval of identification badges. However, the badge proponent or approval authority may require the announcement to be published in a memorandum, letter, or certificate. See local administrative publications for information on processing requests for the temporary wear of identification badges.

f. See paragraph 10-15 for information concerning badge certificates.

g. All other U.S. Army combat and special skill badges will be announced in POs.

h. Badge criteria and approval authority are shown with the respective badges in the previous paragraphs.

i. Approval authority for retroactive award of badges for Army retirees and Army veterans and posthumous awards to the primary next of kin of the above personnel is National Personnel Records Center, Army Reference Branch, 1 Archives Drive, St. Louis, MO 63138–1002.

j. An individual request for a badge from a Regular Army Soldier or USAR unit Soldier will be submitted on DA Form 4187 through command channels to the servicing personnel office. The head of the personnel office will ensure that supporting source documents are attached or verified. The head of the personnel office 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.

k. Table 8–1 identifies those who may be awarded Army badges and tabs. See table 8–3 for a list of weapons for which component bars are authorized.

Table 8–3
Weapons for which component bars are authorized—Continued

Weapons: Rifle

Inscription: Rifle

Weapons: Pistol

Inscription: Pistol

Weapons: Anti-aircraft artillery

Inscription: AA Artillery

Weapons: Automatic rifle

Inscription: Auto Rifle

Weapons: Machine gun

Inscription: Machine gun

Weapons: Field artillery

Inscription: Field Arty

Weapons: Tank weapons

Inscription: Tank Weapons

Weapons: Flamethrower

Inscription: Flamethrower

Weapons: Submachine gun

Inscription: Submachine Gun

Weapons: Rocket launcher

Inscription: Rocket Launcher

Weapons: Grenade

Inscription: Grenade

Weapons: Carbine

Inscription: Carbine

Weapons: Recoilless rifle

Inscription: Recoilless rifle

Weapons: Mortar

Inscription: Mortar

Weapons: Bayonet

Inscription: Bayonet

Weapons: Rifle, small bore

Inscription: Small bore rifle

Weapons: Missile

Inscription: Missile

Weapons: Aero-weapons

Inscription: Aero-weapons

Chapter 9

Foreign and International Decorations and Awards to U.S. Army Employees

Section I

General Provisions for Foreign and International Decorations and Awards to U.S. Army Employees

9–1. Introduction to foreign and international decorations and awards to U.S. Army employees

a. Intent. This chapter provides information on DoD policies governing the eligibility of individuals to accept or wear foreign decorations and badges tendered by foreign governments and implements DoDI 1348.33.

b. Law. Section 7342, Title 5, United States Code provides for employees of the U.S. Government, including members of the uniformed services, to accept gifts or decorations from a foreign government under certain conditions. No DoD employee may accept, request, or otherwise encourage the offer of a decoration from a foreign government. When possible, employees will refuse to accept such decorations or awards unless it appears that refusal may offend or embarrass the donor or could adversely affect the foreign relations of the United States. Subject to restriction, an individual may participate in a ceremony and receive the tender of a foreign decoration. The receipt of the decoration will not constitute acceptance of the award by the recipient. The wearing of unauthorized awards, decorations, or other devices is a violation of UCMJ and may subject a Soldier to appropriate disciplinary action.

c. Policy. Conforming to the consent of Congress, it is DoD policy that awards from foreign governments may be accepted only in recognition of active combat service or for outstanding or unusually meritorious performance. Activities normally undertaken by the Military Services in support of a friendly foreign nation during peacetime are not considered sufficient to merit foreign individual or unit decorations.

9–2. Guidelines for foreign and international decorations and awards to U.S. Army employees

a. Terms. As used in this chapter, the following terms apply:

(1) *Decorations.* An 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, this designation in itself does not mean the item will be considered a decoration by the U.S. Government. The key factor is if the item is similar in nature to individual decorations awarded by the U.S. Government (see DoDD 1005.13 and DoDI 1348.33).

(2) *Employee.* All Soldiers (including retirees) regardless of duty status; DA Civilians; an expert or consultant under contract with the DA, including any individual performing services for the DA under 5 USC 3109, such as a Civilian Aide to the SECARMY; the spouses of all such individuals (unless legally separated) and their dependents (as defined in 26 USC 152); and nonappropriated fund employees (see DoDD 1005.13 and DoDI 1348.33).

(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 (see DoDD 1005.13 and DoDI 1348.33).

(4) *Foreign government.* Includes any unit of foreign governmental authority, including any foreign national, State, local, and municipal government; any international or multinational organization whose membership is composed of unit of foreign government; and any agent or representative of any such unit or organization while acting as such (see DoDD 1005.13 and DoDI 1348.33).

(5) *Outstanding or unusually meritorious performance.* Duty performed by an Army employee determined by the SECARMY 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 duty be of national significance to the foreign government and that it be performed under exceptionally difficult, extraordinary, or hazardous conditions.

b. Procedures. See DoDI 1348.33 for the procedures on accepting foreign awards proffered by a foreign government.

c. Special provisions.

(1) The provisions for receipt and acceptance or prohibition thereof of foreign decorations and badges outlined in this chapter apply to the following:

- (a) All the members of the Regular Army, whether or not on active duty.
 - (b) All members of the USAR and the ARNGUS, whether or not on active duty.
 - (c) All DA civilian employees, including experts and consultants under contract with the DA, and any individual performing services for the DA under 5 USC 3109, such as a Civilian Aide to the SECARMY.
 - (d) All retired members of the Army who are entitled to pay.
 - (e) Spouses (unless legally separated) and dependents, as defined in 26 USC 152, of the Army employees designated in paragraphs 9–2c(1)(a) through 9–2c(1)(d).
- (2) The provisions for receipt and acceptance or prohibition thereof of foreign decorations and badges outlined in this chapter do not apply to the following:
- (a) If the recipient of a decoration dies before approval of acceptance can be obtained. Such decorations and accompanying documents will be forwarded to Commanding General, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC–PDP–A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122–5408, for delivery to the primary next of kin.
 - (b) A foreign decoration awarded for services performed while the recipient was a member of the armed forces of a friendly foreign nation provided the award was made prior to employment of the recipient by the U.S. Government.
 - (c) A decoration for service in the Republic of Vietnam accepted on or after 1 March 1961, but no later than 28 March 1974.
 - (d) Foreign awards in the nature of individual skill badges, awards, or similar devices presented as a result of exemplary participation in official military exchange programs.

Section II

Types of Foreign Awards

9–3. Foreign decorations

Decorations received which have been tendered in recognition of active field service in connection with combat operations or which have been awarded for outstanding or unusually meritorious performance may be accepted and worn upon receiving the approval of Commanding General, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC–PDP–A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122–5408, or as delegated in accordance with paragraphs 9–26 and 9–27. In the absence of such approval, the decoration will become the property of the United States and will be deposited with HRC for use or disposal.

9–4. Foreign unit decorations

a. Eligibility. During the period of military operations against an armed enemy and for 1 year thereafter or while engaged in military operations involving conflict with an opposing foreign force or while serving with friendly foreign forces engaged in an armed conflict against an opposing armed force in which the United States is not a belligerent party. All ACOM, ASCC, DRU, corps, and division commanders are authorized to accept foreign unit decorations tendered to brigades, BNs, or smaller units under their command. The CG, HRC will take final action on all tenders of foreign unit decorations to headquarters and headquarters companies of divisions and higher or comparable units. This authority will not be further delegated. Acceptance of foreign unit decorations will be reported to the Chief, HRC ADB for confirmation in AGOs.

b. Acceptance. Foreign unit decorations may be accepted only if all the following conditions are met:

- (1) The decoration is tendered by a friendly foreign nation for heroism or exceptionally meritorious service in direct support of military operations.
- (2) The decoration is one that is conferred by the national government of the foreign country upon units of its own armed forces.
- (3) The unit is cited by name in orders of the national government of the foreign country.

c. Approval authority. Foreign unit decorations will be neither recommended by nor sought by the DA. Solicitation of foreign unit decorations by individuals or units within the Army is prohibited. Acceptance of foreign unit decorations will be approved by the CG, HRC only when the award is proffered by the foreign government based on services performed and without solicitation.

d. Display.

- (1) Awards of foreign unit decorations are evidenced by streamers, fourrageres, or lanyards attached to the pike or lance as a component part of organizational colors, distinguishing flags, or guidons.

(2) The streamer will be of colors corresponding to the ribbon of the unit decoration with the name of the action or the area of operations embroidered thereon. A separate streamer will be furnished for each award. The medal will be attached only on ceremonial occasions.

(3) Additional foreign unit decorations which have been tendered and accepted but for which no streamer is authorized for unit colors and guidons are as follows:

- (a) Citation in the Order of the Day of the Belgian Army.
- (b) State of Vietnam Ribbon of Friendship.
- (c) Netherlands Orange Lanyard.
- (d) French Fourragere.
- (e) Belgian Fourragere.
- e. *Foreign unit emblems.*

(1) *Procurement.* Normally, when a unit is cited, only the organizational color, distinguishing flag, or guidon is decorated. Unless specifically authorized by orders of the foreign government and approved by the CG, HRC, no emblem is issued, but one may be purchased for wear on the uniform (see AR 670–1 for information on wear of foreign unit awards).

(2) *Wear.* The only emblems currently authorized for wear on the uniform to indicate a foreign decoration received by a unit are the French and Belgian Fourrageres, the Netherlands Orange Lanyard, the Philippine Republic Presidential Unit Citation Badge, the Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation Badge, the Vietnam Presidential Unit Citation Badge, the Republic of Vietnam Gallantry Cross Unit Citation Badge, and the Republic of Vietnam Civil Actions Medal Unit Citation Badges. Only the French Fourragere and the Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation are authorized for temporary wear. Temporary wear of the Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation is limited to wear while assigned to units in Korea.

(3) *Purchase.* The following emblems are not sold by the DA but may be purchased if desired from civilian dealers in military insignia and some Army Exchanges: Philippine Republic, Republic of Korea, and the Vietnam Presidential Unit Citations; the Republic of Vietnam Gallantry Cross; and the Republic of Vietnam Civil Actions Medal.

Section III

Criteria for Foreign and International Individual Awards

9–5. United Nations Service Medal

The UN Service Medal was established by UN General Assembly Resolution 483(V), 12 December 1950. Presidential acceptance for the U.S. Armed Forces was announced by the DoD on 27 November 1951.

a. *Qualifications.* To qualify for award of the UN Service Medal, individuals must meet one of the following:

(1) Servicemembers of the Armed Forces of the United States dispatched to Korea or adjacent areas for service on behalf of the UN in the action in Korea.

(2) Other personnel dispatched to Korea or adjacent areas as members of paramilitary and quasi-military units designated by the U.S. Government for service in support of UN action in Korea and certified by the UN Commander in Chief as having directly supported military operations there.

(3) Personnel awarded the KSM are automatically eligible for award of the UN Service Medal.

(4) Service with a national contingent designated by the U.S. Government for service in support of the UN action in Korea and certified by the UN Commander in Chief as having directly supported military operations in Korea.

b. *Service requirements.* Service will be for periods between 27 June 1950 and 27 July 1954, inclusive, under either of the following conditions:

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

(2) The service prescribed must have been performed while serving with any unit as provided in paragraphs 9–5a(1) and 9–5a(2) as specified below:

(a) While on an assignment to such unit for any period between the dates specified above.

(b) While attached to such a unit for a period of 30 days, consecutive or nonconsecutive, between the dates specified above.

(c) While in active combat against the enemy under conditions other than those prescribed in paragraphs 9–5b(2)(a) and 9–5b(2)(b) if a combat decoration has been awarded or an individual certificate

testifying to such combat service has been furnished by the commander of an independent force or a division, ship, or air group or comparable or higher unit.

c. *Exclusions.* Personnel of the UN and its specialized agencies, any national government service, other than as prescribed above, and International Red Cross personnel engaged for service under the UN Commander in Chief with any UN relief team in Korea will not be eligible for award of the medal.

d. *Order of precedence.* The UN Service Medal will follow the Philippine Independence Ribbon.

9–6. Inter-American Defense Board Medal

The Inter-American Defense Board Medal was established by the Ninety-First Session of the Inter-American Defense Board on 11 December 1945 and authorized by EO 11446, 18 January 1969, as amended by EO 13286, 28 February 2003.

a. U.S. military personnel who have served on the Inter-American Defense Board for at least 1 year as chairman of the board, delegates, advisors, officers of the staff, officers of the secretariat, or officers of the Inter-American Defense College may wear the Inter-American Defense Board ribbon permanently.

b. U.S. military personnel who have been awarded the Inter-American Defense Board Medal and ribbon may wear them when attending meetings, ceremonies, or other functions where Latin American members of the Board are present.

c. For order of precedence, the Inter-American Defense Board Medal will follow the Philippine Independence Ribbon.

9–7. Philippine Defense Ribbon

a. The Philippine Defense Ribbon is awarded for service in the defense of the Philippines from 8 December 1941 to 15 June 1942, under either of the following conditions:

(1) Participation in any engagement against the enemy in Philippine territory, in Philippine waters, or in the air over the Philippines or over Philippine waters. An individual will be considered as having participated in an engagement if they meet one of the following:

(a) Was a member of the defense garrison of the Bataan Peninsula or of the fortified islands at the entrance to Manila Bay.

(b) Was a member of and present with a unit actually under enemy fire or air attack.

(c) Served on a ship that was under enemy fire or air attack.

(d) Was a crewmember or passenger in an airplane that was under enemy aerial or ground fire.

(2) Assigned or stationed in Philippine territory or in Philippine waters for not less than 30 days during the period.

b. Individuals who meet conditions set forth in paragraphs 9–7a(1) and 9–7a(2) are authorized to wear a bronze service star on the ribbon.

c. For order of precedence, the Philippine Defense Ribbon will follow the Expeditionary Medal.

9–8. Philippine Liberation Ribbon

The Philippine Liberation Ribbon is authorized by DA Circular 59, 8 March 1948.

a. *Requirements.* Awarded for service in the liberation of the Philippines from 17 October 1944 to 3 September 1945, under any of the following conditions:

(1) Participated in the initial landing operations on Leyte or adjoining islands from 17 October 1944 to 20 October 1944. An individual will be considered as having participated in such operations if they 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 they meet any of the conditions set forth in paragraphs 9–7a(1) and 9–7a(2).

(3) Participated in any engagement against the enemy on islands other than those included in paragraph 9–8a(2). An individual will be considered as having participated in combat if they meet any of the conditions set forth in paragraphs 9–7a(1)(b) and 9–7a(1)(c).

(4) Served in the Philippine Islands or on ships in Philippine waters for no less than 30 days during the period.

b. *Bronze service stars.* An individual who meets more than one of the conditions set forth in paragraph 9–8a is authorized to wear a bronze service star on the ribbon for each additional condition under which they qualify other than that under which they are eligible for the initial award of the ribbon.

c. *Order of precedence.* The Philippine Liberation Ribbon will follow the Philippine Defense Ribbon.

9–9. Philippine Independence Ribbon

a. The Philippine Independence Ribbon is authorized by DA Circular 59, 1948. Any recipient of both the Philippine Defense and Philippine Liberation ribbons is eligible for award of the Philippine Independence Ribbon. U.S. Army personnel authorized to wear the Philippine Independence Ribbon under the established criteria may continue to wear the ribbon, provided the authority for such wear was recorded before 24 November 1954.

b. For order of precedence, the Philippine Independence Ribbon will follow the Philippine Defense Ribbon.

9–10. United Nations Medal

The United Nations Medal (UNM) was established by the Secretary General of the UN. EO 11139 authorizes the SECDEF to approve the UNM for acceptance and wear by U.S. Servicemembers. U.S. Servicemembers who are or have been in the service of the UN in operations designated by the SECDEF may accept the UNM when awarded by the Chief of the UN mission.

a. *Eligibility.* The eligibility criteria for award of the UNM requires that an individual serve under the operational or tactical control of the UN and serve a minimum of 90 consecutive days in the service of the UN. A list of UNMs approved by the Office of the SECDEF for acceptance and wear is available at <https://prhome.defense.gov/m-ra/inside-m-ra/mpp/oepm/>.

b. *Wear.* Each UN mission for which an UNM is awarded is commemorated by a suspension and service ribbon of unique colors and design. The ribbon and medallion combination take on the name of the specific operation for which the combination was created. For example, the operation in the former Republic of Yugoslavia is UN Protection Force in Yugoslavia, yielding the UN Protection Force in Yugoslavia Medal. Servicemembers who are awarded an UNM may wear the first UNM with unique suspension and service ribbon for which they qualify. Only one UN ribbon is authorized for wear. A bronze service star will denote subsequent awards of the UNM for service in a different UN mission.

c. *Presentation.* The senior representative of the Secretary General who makes the award normally makes presentation of the UNM in the field. Approval authority to accept and wear the UNM for Servicemembers of the Armed Forces of the United States is the SECDEF.

d. *Order of precedence.* The UNM will follow the Inter-American Defense Board Medal.

9–11. North Atlantic Treaty Organization Medal

The NATO Medal is awarded by the Secretary General of NATO to military and civilian members of the Armed Forces of the United States who participate in designated NATO operations.

a. *Eligibility.* A list of NATO Medals and associated operations that are approved for acceptance and wear is available at <https://prhome.defense.gov/m-ra/inside-m-ra/mpp/oepm/>.

b. *Period of qualifying service.*

(1) The normal period of service, which will be required as qualifying service, is 30 days, continuous or accumulated, in any single tour of duty, which is normally 180 days.

(2) A period of qualifying service will not be required for the posthumous award of the medal or for those missing in action and therefore presumed killed or repatriated consequent to wounding or serious injury while on assignment.

(3) Where personnel, by the nature of their duties or location, are eligible for the award of more than one NATO Medal during the same period, such personnel will only be awarded the medal for one campaign or operation. The medal selection will be decided by the NATO chain of command according to the most appropriate qualifying conditions.

(4) Subject to meeting the specific eligibility criteria, military or civilian personnel who have completed a period of qualifying service during the designated campaign or operation will be eligible to receive the medal and appropriate ribbon and clasp from the applicable NATO designated award authority, provided they have not been convicted of serious misconduct or crimes during the period of their assignment under NATO command or control.

c. *Acceptance.* Acceptance of the NATO Medal has been approved for U.S. military personnel who serve under NATO command or operational control in direct support of the above NATO operations.

d. Presentation. The NATO Medal will normally be presented by the Allied Command Europe headquarters exercising operational command or control over U.S. military units or individuals prior to their departure from service with NATO.

e. Medal set. The medal set includes a ribbon clasp denoting the specific operation for which the award was made. U.S. Servicemembers are authorized to retain the ribbon clasp presented but may not wear the clasp. Only the basic medal and service ribbon are authorized for wear on the uniform. The basic medal and service ribbon is further defined as the first NATO Medal awarded or presented to a Soldier for that contingency operation.

f. Subsequent awards. For subsequent awards, if approved by the SECDEF, for service in a different NATO operation, U.S. military personnel will affix a bronze service star to the NATO Medal suspension ribbon and service ribbon.

g. Change in North Atlantic Treaty Organization policy. Effective 1 January 2011, NATO revised its policy to state that all NATO Medal requests must be submitted within 2 years of leaving the operational area. Request for medals for operations that ended 2 years or more prior to the date of request will not be processed.

h. Inquiries. Send inquiries to Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe Joint Personnel Office and the U.S. National Military Representative by email to js.shape.us-mil-del.mbx.usnmr@mail.mil.

i. Order of precedence. The NATO Medal will have the same precedence as the UNM, but will rank immediately below the UNM when the wearer has been awarded both medals.

9–12. North Atlantic Treaty Organization Meritorious Service Medal

a. The NATO MSM is awarded to military and civilian personnel who have been commended for providing exceptional or remarkable service to NATO.

b. The eligibility criteria for award of the NATO MSM requires military and civilian personnel must not have been convicted of serious misconduct or crimes during the period of assignment under NATO command and control, must be serving permanently or temporarily within NATO's operational chain of command or in those forces under NATO command or control or in a NATO body, and must be commended personally by a commander or a head of a NATO body for one of the following:

- (1) Performing acts of courage in difficult or dangerous circumstances.
- (2) Showing exceptional leadership or personal example.
- (3) Making an outstanding individual contribution in any activity or program.
- (4) Enduring particular hardship or deprivation in the interest of NATO.

c. A period of qualifying service is not required. There is no limit to the number of times an individual may be recommended for the NATO MSM. Members must follow procedures for acceptance and wear of the NATO MSM by DoDI 1348.33.

d. Where individuals, by nature of their duties or location, qualify for an operational award, such individuals may also be considered for the award of the NATO MSM in accordance with the criteria detailed above.

e. Award of the NATO MSM to personnel killed, presumed killed, or repatriated as a result of being wounded or seriously injured while on assignment may be considered.

f. The NATO MSM will be worn in the order of their receipt after all U.S. decorations, the Good Conduct Medal, campaign and service medals, and service and training ribbons.

9–13. Multinational Force and Observers Medal

The MFO Medal was established by the Director General, MFO, 24 March 1982. Presidential acceptance for the U.S. Armed Forces and DoD civilian personnel was announced by the DoD on 28 July 1982.

a. Eligibility. To qualify for the award personnel must have served with the MFO at least 90 cumulative days after 3 August 1981. Effective 15 March 1985, personnel must serve 6 months (170 days minimum) with the MFO to qualify for the award. Periods of service on behalf of the MFO outside of Sinai and periods of leave while a Servicemember is serving with the MFO may be counted toward eligibility for the MFO medal. Qualifying time may be lost for disciplinary reasons. This award is not authorized for service in Lebanon.

b. Awards. Awards are made by the Director General, MFO or in their name by officials to whom they delegate awarding authority.

c. Presentation. Presentations are usually made by personnel designated by the Director General, MFO. When presentation is not accomplished, any person with MFO service who believes they are

eligible for the award may submit a request for the award to Commanding General, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC–PDP–A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122–5408. This request must include complete details related to MFO duty, including geographical location and inclusive dates of service, and copies of all substantiating documents. CG, HRC will forward each request through the Office of Internal Administration, Office of the Assistant Secretary of State for International Organization Affairs, to the MFO for consideration.

d. Subsequent awards. An appropriate numeral starting with numeral 2 will indicate second and subsequent awards for each completed 6-month tour. If an individual has not completed a cumulative 6-month tour, they are not eligible for award of the MFO medal unless one of the following conditions exists:

- (1) The award is to be made posthumously.
- (2) The Servicemember is medically evacuated due to Service-incurred injuries or serious illness.
- (3) The Servicemember is withdrawn at the request of the parent Government for national service reasons under honorable conditions.

e. Force Commander's Commendation Device. Servicemembers awarded a Force Commander's Commendation for outstanding contributions and meritorious service after 3 August 2021 are authorized to wear the Force Commander's Pin, a miniature MFO symbol, on the MFO Medal suspension ribbon and bar ribbon. It is affixed above numerals on the medal suspension ribbon and takes precedence over the wear of numerals on the bar ribbon.

f. Order of precedence. The MFO Medal will follow the NATO Medal.

9–14. Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal

The Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal is awarded by the government of the Republic of Vietnam to Servicemembers of the U.S. Armed Forces and authorized by DoDM 1348.33, Volume 3.

a. To qualify for award personnel must meet one of the following requirements:

- (1) Have served in the Republic of Vietnam for 6 months during period specified in paragraph 9–14*b*.
- (2) Have served outside the geographical limits of the Republic of Vietnam and contributed direct combat support to the Republic of Vietnam and Armed Forces for 6 months. Individuals must meet the criteria established for the AFEM (Vietnam) or the VSM during the period of service required to qualify for the Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal.

(3) Have served as stated in paragraphs 9–14*a*(1) or 9–14*a*(2) for less than 6 months and have been one of the following:

- (a)* Wounded by hostile forces.
- (b)* Captured by hostile forces, but later escaped, was rescued, or released.
- (c)* Killed in action or otherwise in line of duty.
- (4) Personnel assigned in the Republic of Vietnam on 28 January 1973 must meet one of the following:
 - (a)* Served a minimum of 60 days in the Republic of Vietnam as of that date.
 - (b)* Completed a minimum of 60 days service in the Republic of Vietnam during the period from 28 January 1973 to 28 March 1973, inclusive.

b. Eligibility for award under authority of this paragraph is limited to the period from 1 March 1961 to 28 March 1973, inclusive. Eligibility for acceptance of this award solely by virtue of service performed prior to 1 March 1961 or subsequent to March 1973 is governed by paragraph 9–3.

c. The Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal with device (1960) and the miniature medal are items of individual purchase. The Ribbon with device (1960) will be requisitioned in accordance with paragraph B–7 only for initial issue to eligible individuals.

d. For order of precedence, the Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal will follow the MFO Medal.

9–15. Kuwait Liberation Medal-Saudi Arabia

The Kuwait Liberation Medal-Saudi Arabia (KLM–SA) is awarded by the Government of Saudi Arabia to Servicemembers of the Armed Forces of the United States and authorized by the DoD on 3 January 1992.

a. It is awarded to Servicemembers of the Armed Forces of the United States who participated in Operation Desert Storm between 17 January 1991 and 28 February 1991 in one or more of the following areas: Persian Gulf; Red Sea; Gulf of Oman; that portion of the Arabian Sea that lies north of 10 degree north latitude and west of 68 degree east longitude; the Gulf of Aden; or the total land areas of Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Bahrain, Qatar, and the United Arab Emirates.

b. To be eligible, personnel must meet one of the following qualifications:

- (1) Be attached to or regularly serving for 1 or more days with an organization participating in ground or shore operations.
- (2) Be attached to or regularly serving for 1 or more days aboard a naval vessel directly supporting military operations.
- (3) Actually participate as a crewmember in one or more aerial flights supporting military operations in the areas designated above.
- (4) Serve on TDY for 30 consecutive days during the period 17 January 1991 to 28 February 1991 under any of the criteria in paragraphs 9–15b(1) through 9–15b(3). This time limit may be waived by Commanding General, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC–PDP–A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122–5408, for people participating in actual combat operations.
 - c. The eligibility period and geographic boundaries were specified by the government of Saudi Arabia and may not be waived.
 - d. Posthumous award to the primary next of kin of any Soldier who lost their 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 the Chief, HRC ADB.
 - e. The KLM–SA, ribbon, and miniature medal are items of individual purchase. The Army accomplished an initial issue to eligible personnel from a one-time stock provided by the government of Saudi Arabia in 1992.
 - f. For order of precedence, the KLM–SA will follow the Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal.

9–16. Kuwait Liberation Medal-Government of Kuwait

The Kuwait Liberation Medal-Kuwait (KLM–KU) is awarded by the government of Kuwait to Servicemembers of the Armed Forces of the United States and authorized by the DoD on 7 August 1995.

- a. It is awarded to Servicemembers of the Armed Forces of the United States who served in support of Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm between 2 August 1990 and 31 August 1993 in one or more of the following areas: the Arabian Gulf; the Red Sea; the Gulf of Oman; that portion of the Arabian Sea that lies north of 10 degree north latitude and west of 68 degree east longitude; the Gulf of Aden; or the total land areas of Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Bahrain, Qatar, and the United Arab Emirates.
- b. To be eligible, personnel must meet one of the following qualifications:
 - (1) Be attached to or regularly serving for 1 or more days with an organization participating in ground or shore operations.
 - (2) Be attached to or regularly serving for 1 or more days aboard a naval vessel directly supporting military operations.
 - (3) Actually participate as a crewmember in one or more aerial flights directly supporting military operations in the areas designated above.
 - (4) Serve on TDY for 30 consecutive days or 60 nonconsecutive days during the period 2 August 1990 to 31 August 1993 under any of the criteria in paragraphs 9–16b(1) through 9–16b(3). This time limit may be waived by Commanding General, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC–PDP–A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122–5408, for Soldiers participating in actual combat operations.
 - c. The eligibility period and geographic boundaries were specified by the government of Kuwait and may not be waived.
 - d. Posthumous award to the primary next of kin of any Soldier who lost their life while or as direct result of participating in Operations Desert Shield or Desert Storm between 2 August 1990 and 31 August 1993, without regard to the length of such service, will be made by Commanding General, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC–PDP–A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122–5408.
 - e. The government of Kuwait provided a one-time stock of the KLM–KU for initial issue to eligible personnel. The medal may be requisitioned through normal supply channels according to paragraph B–7.
 - f. For order of precedence, the KLM–KU will follow the KLM–SA.

9–17. Korean War Service Medal

The Korean War Service Medal was originally offered to the Armed Forces of the United States by the Ministry of Defense, Republic of Korea, on 15 November 1951. On 20 August 1999, the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Force Management Policy) approved the acceptance and wear of the medal for veterans of the Korean War.

a. *Criteria.* It is awarded to Servicemembers of the U.S. Armed Forces who served in Korea and adjacent waters between 25 June 1950 and 27 July 1953. The service prescribed must have been performed as follows:

- (1) While on permanent assignment.
- (2) While on TDY within the territorial limits of Korea or on waters immediately adjacent thereto for 30 consecutive days or 60 nonconsecutive days.
- (3) While as crew members of aircraft, in aerial flight over Korea participating in actual combat operations or in support of combat operations.

b. *Supply of the medal.* Requests for award of the medal should be forwarded to Headquarters, Air Force Personnel Center (AFPC/DPSIDR), 550 C Street West, Randolph Air Force Base, TX 78150–4717. The Air Force Personnel Center website is <https://www.afpc.af.mil/>.

c. *Order of precedence.* Order of precedence for non-U.S. service medals and ribbons is determined by date of approval. Accordingly, the Korean War Service Medal will be worn after the KLM–KU. For the majority of Korean War veterans, the medal will be worn after the UNM or the Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal, if they served during the Vietnam Conflict era.

Section IV

Criteria for Approved Foreign Unit Awards

9–18. French Fourragere

The French Fourragere is awarded by the French government when a unit has been cited twice for the Croix de Guerre. When a unit has been cited four times for the Croix de Guerre, the colors in the Fourragere (green and red) are changed to one in the colors of the Medaille Militaire (yellow and green). The Fourragere in the colors of the Medaille Militaire is the ranking decoration. The award of the Fourragere is not automatic, but requires a specific decree of the French government. Persons who were present in only one action are not authorized to wear the Fourragere.

9–19. Belgian Fourragere

The Belgian Fourragere is awarded by the Belgian government when a unit has been cited twice in the Order of the Day of the Belgian Army. The award of the Fourragere is not automatic, but must be by specific decree of the Belgian government.

9–20. Netherlands Orange Lanyard

The Orange Lanyard is awarded by the Netherlands government when a unit has been cited and awarded the Netherlands Military Order of William. It is also awarded independently. The award of the Orange Lanyard is not automatic, but must be by specific decree of the Netherlands government.

9–21. Philippine Republic Presidential Unit Citation

a. The Philippine Republic Presidential Unit Citation was awarded to certain units of the Armed Forces of the United States in recognition of participation in the war against the Japanese Empire during the periods 7 December 1941 and 10 May 1942, inclusive, and 17 October 1944 to 4 July 1945, inclusive. No more than one Philippine Republic Presidential Unit Citation will be worn by an individual and no oak leaf cluster or other appurtenance is authorized.

b. The Philippine Republic Presidential Unit Citation was awarded to several U.S. military units for outstanding service to the Republic of the Philippines in 1970 and 1972 during disaster relief operations.

c. The Philippine Republic Presidential Unit Citation was awarded to several U.S. military units for outstanding service and support of Exercise Balikatan 02–1 during the period of 31 January 2002 to 31 July 2002.

9–22. Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation

The Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation is awarded by the Korean government. No more than one Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation will be worn by any individual and no oak leaf cluster or other appurtenance is authorized.

9–23. Vietnam Presidential Unit Citation

The Vietnam Presidential Unit Citation was awarded to all personnel assigned to the Military Assistance Advisory Group, Indochina, during August and September 1954.

9–24. Republic of Vietnam Gallantry Cross Unit Citation

The unit citation of the Gallantry Cross is awarded by the Vietnamese government for valorous combat achievement. It is awarded in four degrees as follows:

- a. With Palm to a unit which is cited before the Armed Forces.
- b. With Gold Star to a unit which is cited before a corps.
- c. With Silver Service Star to a unit which is cited before a division.
- d. With Bronze Star to a unit which is cited before a regiment or brigade.

9–25. Republic of Vietnam Civil Actions Unit Citation

The unit citation of the Civil Actions Unit Citation is awarded by the Vietnamese government for meritorious service. The award of the Civil Actions Unit Citation, First Class, is accompanied with oak leaf clusters. The Palm used in the Republic of Vietnam Gallantry Cross with Palm Unit Citation is the oak leaf device and is worn with the stem to the wearer's right.

Section V

Application for Authority for U.S. Army Employees to Accept and Wear Foreign Badges and Decorations

9–26. Foreign badges

a. *Eligibility requirements.* Qualification and special skill badges may be accepted if awarded in recognition of meeting the criteria, as established by the foreign government concerned, for the specific award. Only those badges that are awarded in recognition of military activities conducted by the military department of the host country are authorized for acceptance and permanent wear. Badges that do not meet these criteria may be authorized for acceptance but not for wear. Of particular importance are the criteria established by the military department of the host country. For example, if a particular badge is authorized for award only to enlisted personnel of host country, then the badge may be accepted and worn by U.S. Army enlisted personnel.

b. *Approval authority.* Commanders or DCGs serving in the rank of BG/O–7 or above and COL-level commanders who exercise general court-martial convening authority are delegated authority to approve the acceptance, retention, and permanent wear of foreign badges. 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). Table I–1 prescribes mandatory procedures for requesting acceptance and wear of foreign badges (see app I).

c. *Wear.* AR 670–1 governs the manner of wear of foreign qualification and special skill badges.

d. *Official records.* Foreign badges are not annotated in an individual's Soldier's record brief or entered on DD Form 214. The approved memorandum for acceptance and wear of foreign badges endorsed by the approval authority, to include a copy of the certificate and its supporting documents, will be entered in the AMHRR of the recipient.

e. *Foreign airborne training.* Soldiers not currently assigned to airborne duty but who have completed basic airborne training are prohibited from attending foreign airborne training courses, participating in foreign airborne operations, or wearing of foreign parachute badges. However, exceptions are permitted under the Army Permissive Parachuting and Training Program (see AR 350–1). Soldiers who are awarded a foreign airborne badge under this status may accept or wear the badge if authorized by this regulation.

9–27. Foreign decorations

a. *Eligibility requirements.* Individual foreign decorations may be accepted if awarded in recognition of meeting the criteria, as established by the foreign government concerned, for the specific award. Only those decorations that are awarded in recognition of military activities and by the military department of the host country are authorized for acceptance or wear. Individual decorations that do not meet these criteria may be authorized for acceptance but not for wear and will not be entered in the AMHRR of the recipient. Of particular importance are the criteria established by the military department of the host country.

For example, if a particular decoration is authorized for award only to enlisted personnel of host country, then the decoration may be accepted and worn by U.S. Army enlisted personnel.

b. Approval authority. Commanders or DCGs serving in the rank of BG/O–7 or above and COL-level commanders who exercise general court-martial convening authority are delegated authority to approve the acceptance, retention, and permanent wear of foreign decorations. The burden of proof rests on the individual Soldier to produce valid justification (that is, orders, citations, or other original copies of the foreign elements that awarded them the decoration). Table I–1 prescribes mandatory procedures for requesting acceptance and wear of foreign decorations.

c. Wear. AR 670–1 governs the manner of wear of foreign individual decorations.

d. Official records. Foreign decorations are not annotated in an individual's Soldier's AMHRR or entered on DD Form 214. The approved memorandum for acceptance and wear of foreign decorations endorsed by the approval authority, to include a copy of the certificate and its supporting documents, will be entered in the AMHRR of the recipient.

Chapter 10

Certificates, Memorandums, and Letters

Section I

Certificates, Memorandums, and Letters Overview

10–1. Certificates, memorandums, and letters intent

This chapter prescribes the policies and procedures governing eligibility criteria and issuance of various certificates, memorandums, and letters.

10–2. Certificates, memorandums, and letters prohibitions

a. Embossed or engraved certificates other than those specifically authorized by the SECARMY will not be issued.

b. The social security number will not be entered on the certificate in accordance with DoDI 1000.30.

Section II

Certificates for Formal U.S. Army Decorations—Individual and Unit

10–3. Certificates for decorations

a. A certificate may be presented with each award of an authorized military decoration. In no case will a commander issue a certificate, indicating award of a military decoration other than on the standard DA certificate for the awarded decoration. Award certificates will be issued with reference to the appropriate identifying device (V, C, or R) but without reference to numbered oak leaf clusters.

b. Certificates for award of the LM, MSM, ARCOM, and AAM will be completed by the awarding commander and will bear their personal signature in the lower right side. The PO number is no longer required on award certificates. Authorizing unit will be typed on the line on the left side of each certificate. 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. DA Form 7777 (Center for Initial Military Training Graduation Certificate) is awarded to enlisted personnel for successful completion of either basic combat training or the basic combat training portions of One Station Unit Training.

(1) Officers will be awarded DA Form 7777 upon completion of Basic Officer Leaders Course-A (pre-commission and pre-appointment). For those officer personnel assigned a specialty, specialty skill identifier, or MOS based on civilian or other service acquired skills, DA Form 7777 will be awarded upon honorable completion of 4 months of active service.

(2) Only one award of DA Form 7777 is authorized, regardless of whether a Soldier completes both officer and enlisted initial entry training.

(3) An individual may be posthumously awarded DA Form 7777 before completion of the requisite training or time in service, provided the Soldier's death is ruled "Line of Duty-Yes." DA Form 7777 also may be awarded posthumously under the same circumstances as the Army Service Ribbon.

(4) DA Form 7777 will not be issued retroactively.

d. Veterans, retirees, Regular Army Soldiers, and RC Soldiers may obtain replacement award certificates as follows:

(1) Veterans, retirees, and RC Soldiers awarded U.S. military decorations accompanied by a certificate that has since become lost or damaged may apply for replacement by writing to Commanding General, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC-PDP-A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122-5408.

(2) Regular Army Soldiers may request a replacement certificate through command channels to the headquarters currently having authority to award the decoration for which the certificate is required. Each request should include a copy of the orders announcing the award. The replacement certificate will be annotated with the original order number (for example, Per Permanent Orders XXX-XX, 1 January 2016), with the exception of certificates awarded for the LM, MSM, ARCOM, and AAM. PO numbers are not required to be annotated on certificates for these awards.

e. DA Form 7550 (Award Citation Certificate) is a required part of the award elements for a number of the individual decorations and unit awards. DA Form 7550 is authorized to be issued along with the award certificate for the DSC, DSM, SS, DFC, and SM. DA Form 7549 (Unit Award Citation Certificate) is authorized to be issued in combination with applicable unit award certificates.

f. Supply of certificates for decorations awarded in the field will be requisitioned electronically from Commander, U.S. Army Publications Distribution Center, 1655 Woodson Road, St. Louis, MO 63114-6181.

10-4. Form designation

See table 10-1 for a current listing of approved award forms and certificates.

Table 10-1
Department of the Army military awards forms—Continued

Form number	Title	Remarks
DA Form 4980-1	Medal of Honor Certificate	See notes 1, 2, and 3.
DA Form 4980-2	Distinguished Service Cross Medal Certificate	See notes 1, 2, and 3.
DA Form 4980-3	Distinguished Service Medal Certificate	See notes 1, 2, and 3.
DA Form 4980-4	Silver Star Medal Certificate	See notes 1, 2, and 3.
DA Form 4980-5	Bronze Star Medal Certificate	See notes 1, 2, and 3.
DA Form 4980-6	Soldier's Medal Certificate	See notes 1, 2, and 3.
DA Form 4980-7	Distinguished Flying Cross Certificate (Heroism)	See notes 1, 2, and 3.
DA Form 4980-8	Distinguished Flying Cross Certificate (Achievement)	See notes 1, 2, and 3.
DA Form 4980-9	Air Medal Certificate	See notes 1, 2, and 3.
DA Form 4980-10	Purple Heart Medal Certificate	See notes 1, 2, and 3.
DA Form 4980-11	Legion of Merit Certificate	See note 1.
DA Form 4980-12	Meritorious Service Medal	See note 1.
DA Form 4980-13	Presidential Unit Citation Certificate	See notes 1 and 2.
DA Form 4980-14	Army Commendation Medal	See note 3.
DA Form 4980-16	Valorous Unit Award Certificate	See notes 1 and 2.
DA Form 4980-17	Meritorious Unit Commendation Certificate	See notes 1 and 2.
DA Form 4980-18	The Army Achievement Medal Certificate	See note 3.
DA Form 4980-19	Army Superior Unit Award Certificate	See notes 1 and 2.
DA Form 7549	Unit Award Citation Certificate	See notes 1 and 2.
DA Form 7550	Award Citation Certificate	See notes 1 and 2.

Table 10–1
Department of the Army military awards forms—Continued

DA Form 7777

Center for Initial Military Training Graduation Certificate

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 These forms are issued only by HQDA unless authority to award the decoration is delegated by the SECARMY.

³ Accountable form (controlled required). These forms could be used or misused for monetary gain or inappropriate or adverse actions. These forms must be distributed and controlled from the publications control officer.

Section III

Miscellaneous Certificates

10–5. Presidential Service Certificate

See paragraph 8–26 for information on the Presidential Service Certificate.

10–6. Vice Presidential Service Certificate

See paragraph 8–27 for information on the Vice Presidential Service Certificate.

10–7. Certificate of Achievement

Commanders may recognize periods of faithful service, acts, or achievements that do not meet the standards required for decorations by issuing to individual U.S. military personnel a DA Form 2442 (Certificate of Achievement) or a certificate of achievement of local design, provided it meets guidance in paragraph 10–2a.

- a. DA Form 2442 will be issued under such regulations as the local commander may prescribe.
- b. If a locally designed DA Form 2442 is printed for use according to this regulation, it may bear reproductions of insignia. In the interest of economy, the use of color will be held to a minimum.
- c. The citation on such certificates will not be worded so that the act of service performed appears to warrant the award of a decoration.
- d. No distinguishing device is authorized for wear to indicate the receipt of DA Form 2442.
- e. Copies of DA Form 2442 or memorandum of record stating that DA Form 2442 has been awarded and citing the service recognized will be distributed to the AMHRR in accordance with AR 600–8–104.

10–8. Cold War Recognition Certificate

PL 105–85, Section 1084, established a Cold War Recognition Certificate to recognize all Servicemembers of the U.S. Armed Forces and qualified Federal Government civilian personnel who faithfully served the United States during the Cold War Era from 2 September 1945 to 26 December 1991. Eligibility criteria and application requirements for the Cold War Certificate of Recognition are prescribed in DoDI 1348.33. The SECARMY administers the Cold War Certificate of Recognition Program as the DoD Executive Agent (see DoDI 1348.33). Applications are available on the HRC ADB website at <https://www.hrc.army.mil/content/awards%20and%20decorations%20branch> or may be requested from U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC–PDP–A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122–5408.

10–9. Military Working Dog Handler Certificate of Commendation

The Military Working Dog Handler Certificate of Commendation program is authorized by PL 115–232, Section 582 and DoDI 1348.33.

- a. The Military Working Dog Handler Certificate of Commendation—
 - (1) Is awarded to military working dog handlers (Army MOS 31K) to recognize acts of valor or meritorious achievement by such handlers and their military working dogs.
 - (2) May be awarded for acts of valor or meritorious achievement occurring on or after 13 August 2018.
 - (3) May be presented to the next of kin in the event the handler of the military working dog is deceased.
 - (4) Does not preclude the handler of a military working dog who is also a member of the U.S. Army from being recognized for their actions with a U.S. Army military decoration. Award of a U.S. Army military decoration will be based on the actions of the handler, not those of their military working dog.

b. Recommendations for award of the Military Working Dog Handler Certificate of Commendation will be made using DA Form 4187.

c. Commanders may approve award of the Military Working Dog Handler Certificate of Commendation. Approved recommendations will include a memorandum of approval from the approved authority and a completed DD Form 3059 (Military Working Dog Handler Certificate of Commendation). Approved recommendations and disapproval memorandums will be updated within the Soldier's AMHRR.

d. Examples of adequate supporting documents include DD Form 1610 (Request and Authorization for TDY Travel of DoD Personnel), officer or enlisted evaluation reports, memorandums of endorsement signed by the former commanders at the time of the act or achievement, deployment and redeployment orders (including Soldier's full name), certificates of appreciation, and so forth.

e. Veterans and retirees or their primary next of kin requesting award of the Military Working Dog Handler Certificate of Commendation for valorous acts or meritorious achievement after 13 August 2018 may send their request to Commanding General, U.S. Army Human Resources Command, Awards and Decorations Branch (AHRC-PDP-A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122-5408.

f. Rules for processing DD Form 3059—

(1) In the space below the "To" line, enter the military working dog handler's grade, first name, middle initial, last name, and Military Service (for example, SFC First M. Last, USA).

(2) In the space below the "And" line, enter the name and breed or type of the military working dog (for example, Bullet, German Shepherd; Rex, patrol explosive detector dog).

(3) Enter the approval date above the line marked "Date" on the lower left section of the form.

(4) Enter the approval authority's full name, rank, and duty title in sentence case (no upper case) beneath the line on the lower right section of the form.

(5) Print DD Form 3059 in full color on 8.5- x 11-inch cardstock (see table 10-2).

(6) Have the approval authority sign the form on the signature line above their signature black.

Table 10-2
Recommended 8.5- x 11-inch cardstock for DD Forms 3059—Continued

Cardstock type (see note 2)	Colors (see note 3)	Grams per square meter (GSM)/weight (lbs)
Bristol	Ivory, cream, warm white, natural, or other similar off-white color	143-147 GSM/65-67 lbs
Index	Ivory, cream, warm white, natural, or other similar off-white color	163-167 GSM/90 lbs
Index	Ivory, cream, warm white, natural, or other similar off-white color	200 GSM/110 lbs
Cover	Ivory, cream, warm white, natural, or other similar off-white color	147 GSM/65-67 lbs
Cover	Ivory, cream, warm white, natural, or other similar off-white color	215 GSM/80 lbs

Note.

¹ Certificates of commendation will only be printed on recommended or similar cardstock. Review the form to ensure it printed correctly and is suitable for signature and presentation to the member.

² Cardstocks will have a smooth surface.

³ Only solid colors are authorized (that is, no marbling or flecks).

10-10. Certificate of Appreciation for Active Reserve Service

All USAR members who are discharged or transferred to the Retired Reserve after 31 December 1972 and have completed 20 or more years of qualifying service will be awarded DA Form 3931 (Certificate of Appreciation (for Active Reserve Service)) signed by the Chief of 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.

10–11. DA Form 3891

The prescribing publication for DA Form 3891 (Army Spouse Certificate of Appreciation) is AR 635–8.

10–12. DA Form 5612

The prescribing publication for DA Form 5612 (Certificate of Appreciation for Army Spouse (of Reenlistees)) is AR 601–280.

10–13. DA Form 7777

The prescribing publication for DA Form 7777 is this regulation.

10–14. Letters of appreciation to employers

To improve employer acceptance of the concept of military leave for participation in RC training and to encourage employers to adopt liberal military leave policies, letters of appreciation may be presented to employers who have wholeheartedly and consistently cooperated in granting military leave to employees.

- a. The CGs, TRADOC and U.S. Forces Command and commanders of USAR regional support commands, corps, and the U.S. Army Military District of Washington are authorized to present these letters.
- b. Letters will be presented by the commander or by an authorized representative, as appropriate.
- c. The above commanders are authorized locally to reproduce a substantial number of letters of appreciation. In the interest of economy, the use of multiple color inks will be held to a minimum. An example letter is listed on the HRC ADB website at <https://www.hrc.army.mil/content/awards%20and%20decorations%20branch>.

10–15. Certificates for badges

Commanders authorized to award badges may issue, simultaneously, appropriate certificates of achievement to persons under their command who have qualified for the respective badges. However, they are commemorative in nature, do not take the place of the PO, and should not be placed in the AMHRR as an authenticating document for award of a badge.

Section IV**Written or Oral Expressions of Commendation or Appreciation****10–16. Letters of commendation and appreciation**

Acts or services that 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 that depart from normal letter form. Such letters may be issued to military personnel. Copies of each letter of commendation or appreciation will be distributed to the individual's AMHRR in accordance with AR 600–8–104.

Chapter 11**Trophies and Similar Devices Awarded in Recognition of Accomplishments****11–1. Intent for trophies and similar devices awarded in recognition of accomplishments**

- a. Trophies and similar devices may be presented to Military Servicemembers, units, or DA agencies for excellence in accomplishments or competitions that clearly contribute to the increased effectiveness or efficiency of the military unit (for example, tank gunnery, weapons competition, and military aerial competition).
- b. Intramural and athletic competitions may also be recognized.
- c. See AR 215–1 for implementing policy for these programs.

11–2. Guidelines for trophies and similar devices awarded in recognition of accomplishments

- a. Contests and events for which trophies are to be presented will be announced officially. They will be conducted within a stated period. All eligible Servicemembers, units, and agencies will be given an equal chance to compete.

- b.* Contests and events will be of a continuing nature. However, awards may be made on a one-time basis where the achievement is unique and clearly contributes to increased effectiveness.
- c.* Trophies and similar devices should be properly displayed.
- d.* Coordination will be accomplished to prevent one Servicemember, unit, or agency from receiving two awards for an achievement when other candidates are equally qualified.

11–3. Items to be awarded

a. Trophies include loving cups, plaques, badges, buttons, and similar objects that represent the type of achievement or contest. Cash prizes or savings bonds are not authorized. Authorities who approve the purchase of the award will set the monetary limits. However, such awards will not exceed \$500 for an individual award or team award. The appropriate ACOM, ASCC, and DRU commanders or principal HQDA official will specifically approve exceptions. Cash prizes awarded under the provisions of AR 672–20 are excluded from the provisions of this regulation.

b. Coins or medallions may also be presented to Servicemembers or civilian employees for one-time awards or recognition for acts of exceptional or unique service or achievement or unique contribution toward accomplishment of the mission. Principal HQDA officials and commanders of ACOMs, ASCCs, and DRUs are responsible for procurement and administration of their respective coin program.

11–4. Use of appropriated funds

Appropriated funds will be used to purchase the items to be awarded. ACOM, ASCC, and DRU commanders and principal officials of HQDA agencies may authorize their subordinate award authorities to use appropriated funds as required. To avoid waste of Army resources, award items procured in bulk will not include the presenting official's name unless the official is the SECARMY, the CSA, or the Sergeant Major of the Army. Items may be procured in bulk and may contain the official's title and the organization's name. This limitation does not prohibit the specific inscribing or engraving of an award individually selected for presentation.

11–5. Awards that honor or commemorate the Confederacy or Confederate service

a. PL 116–283, Section 370 directs the removal of all names, symbols, displays, monuments, and paraphernalia that honor or commemorate the Confederate States of America (commonly referred to as the “Confederacy”) or any person who served voluntarily with the Confederacy from all DoD assets, to include items related to military awards such as badges, certificates, streamers, flags, guidons, medals, and medallions.

b. Any awards from organizations commemorating the Confederate States of America that do not comply with the law are not to be received by the Army.

c. Organizations that possess any award-related items that do not comply with the law should contact the Chief, HRC ADB for guidance on proper disposal or revocation.

Appendix A

References

Section I

Required Publications

AR 380–5

Army Information Security Program (Cited in para 3–21*n*.)

AR 380–67

Personnel Security Program (Cited in para 4–7*c*.)

AR 600–8–104

Army Military Human Resource Records Management (Cited in para 7–23*d*.)

AR 600–8–105

Military Orders (Cited in para 1–31*a*.)

AR 600–37

Unfavorable Information (Cited in para 4–7*d*.)

AR 600–105

Aviation Service of Rated Army Officers (Cited in para 8–12*b*(1).)

AR 600–106

Flying Status for Nonrated Army Aviation Personnel (Cited in para 3–18*c*.)

AR 601–280

Army Retention Program (Cited in para 4–7*b*.)

AR 611–75

Management of Army Divers (Cited in para 8–22*b*.)

AR 614–30

Overseas Service (Cited in para 5–4*c*.)

AR 635–200

Active Duty Enlisted Administrative Separations (Cited in para 1–32*c*(9)(*e*).)

AR 670–1

Wear and Appearance of Army Uniforms and Insignia (Cited in para 1–30*i*.)

AR 672–8

Manufacture, Sale, Wear, and Quality Control of Heraldic Items (Cited in para 1–35*g*.)

AR 840–10

Flags, Guidons, Streamers, Tabards, and Automobile and Aircraft Plates (Cited in para 7–8*b*.)

AR 870–5

Military History: Responsibilities, Policies, and Procedures (Cited in para 7–4.)

DA Pam 600–8–105

Military Orders (Cited in para 1–20*a*.)

DA Pam 670–1

Guide to the Wear and Appearance of Army Uniforms and Insignia (Cited in para 6–22.)

TC 3–21.5

Drill and Ceremonies (Cited in para 1–26*e*.)

Section II

Prescribed Forms

Unless otherwise indicated, DA forms are available on the Army Publishing Directorate website (<https://armypubs.army.mil/>).

DA Form 638

Recommendation for Award (Prescribed in para 1–29d.)

DA Form 1306

Statement of Jump and Loading Manifest (Prescribed in para 8–16c.)

DA Form 1307

Individual Jump Record (Prescribed in para 8–16c.)

DA Form 4612

Number and Types of Decorations Approved (Prescribed in para 1–43.)

DA Form 4950

The Good Conduct Medal (Prescribed in para 4–9a.)

DA Form 4980–1

Medal of Honor Certificate (Stocked and issued by Commanding General, U.S. Army Human Resources Command, (AHRC–PDP–A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122–5408.) (Prescribed in table 10–1.)

DA Form 4980–2

Distinguished Service Cross Medal Certificate (Prescribed in table 10–1.)

DA Form 4980–3

Distinguished Service Medal Certificate (Prescribed in table 10–1.)

DA Form 4980–4

Silver Star Medal Certificate (Prescribed in table 10–1.)

DA Form 4980–5

Bronze Star Medal Certificate (Prescribed in table 10–1.)

DA Form 4980–6

Soldier's Medal Certificate (Prescribed in table 10–1.)

DA Form 4980–7

Distinguished Flying Cross Certificate (Heroism) (Prescribed in table 10–1.)

DA Form 4980–8

Distinguished Flying Cross Certificate (Achievement) (Prescribed in table 10–1.)

DA Form 4980–9

Air Medal Certificate (Prescribed in table 10–1.)

DA Form 4980–10

Purple Heart Medal Certificate (Prescribed in para 2–7i(2).)

DA Form 4980–11

Legion of Merit Certificate (Prescribed in table 10–1.)

DA Form 4980–12

Meritorious Service Medal (Prescribed in table 10–1.)

DA Form 4980–13

Presidential Unit Citation Certificate (Prescribed in table 10–1.)

DA Form 4980–14

Army Commendation Medal (Prescribed in table 10–1.)

DA Form 4980–16

Valorous Unit Award Certificate (Prescribed in table 10–1.)

DA Form 4980–17

Meritorious Unit Commendation Certificate (Prescribed in table 10–1.)

DA Form 4980–18

The Army Achievement Medal Certificate (Prescribed in table 10–1.)

DA Form 4980–19

Army Superior Unit Award Certificate (Prescribed in table 10–1.)

DA Form 7549

Unit Award Citation Certificate (Prescribed in para 10–3e.)

DA Form 7550

Award Citation Certificate (Prescribed in para 10–3e.)

DA Form 7594

Unit Award Recommendation (Prescribed in para 7–10c.)

DA Form 7777

Center for Initial Military Training Graduation Certificate (Prescribed in para 10–3c.)

DA Form 7791

Eyewitness Statement (For Valor/Heroism) (Prescribed in para D–2e.)

Appendix B

Awards, Award Reporting, and Records Management

B-1. Processing Army award recommendations for foreign military personnel

a. The criteria for recommending Army awards to foreign military personnel are the same as the criteria for recommending Army awards to Servicemembers of the U.S. Forces. Categories of award recommendations for foreign military personnel are as follows:

(1) *Valor and heroism awards.* See table 3-1 for a listing of decorations awarded for valor and non-combat heroism. Table 3-2 identifies which Army awards may be recommended for award to foreign military personnel.

(2) *Legion of Merit.* The LM is awarded to foreign military personnel by degree. See table 1-2 for the appropriate degree of the award.

(3) *Meritorious service under combat conditions and achievement awards.* See table 3-1 for a listing of decorations awarded for meritorious service or achievement (including under combat conditions). Table 3-2 identifies which Army awards may be recommended for award to foreign military personnel.

b. All award recommendations require DA Form 638 (Recommendation for Award) in accordance with paragraph 3-2 and table 3-1 biographical sketch on the individual to receive the award (give the full name, date and place of birth, present résumé, and previous U.S. decorations). In addition, the following procedures apply:

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

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

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

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

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

(a) Obtain counterintelligence record checks on the award nominee from U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command, G-2 (Security Vetting Office) to ensure the foreign award nominee has not committed an act or engaged in any activity wherein the award of a U.S. decoration would cause embarrassment to the United States. Defense Intelligence Agency concurrence is not required for these awards.

(b) After obtaining required documents, submit through the chain of command to the award approval authority.

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

d. Awards to foreign military personnel forwarded in accordance with paragraph 1-38d(2) and further staffed through the necessary HQDA components can take up to 3 to 6 months for complete processing.

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

(2) Submit the award recommendation through command channels, including ACOMs, ASCCs, and HQDA principal officials, to HRC ADB no earlier than 6 months before the ending date of the service to be recognized.

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

e. Avoid scheduling of presentation ceremonies and public announcements regarding award recommendations until after the award authority has approved the award.

B-2. Order of precedence for awards and decorations

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

- (1) U.S. military decorations.
- (2) U.S. nonmilitary decorations.
- (3) POW Medal.

- (4) AGCM.
- (5) ARCAM.
- (6) U.S. service medals and service ribbons.
- (7) U.S. Merchant Marine decorations.
- (8) Foreign decorations, excluding service medals and ribbons.
- (9) Non-U.S. service medals and ribbons.

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

c. Decorations, service medals, badges, tabs, and appurtenances are illustrated in DA Pam 670–1 and are available on The Institute of Heraldry website at <https://tioh.army.mil/>.

B–3. Order of precedence for service medals and service ribbons

a. The following U.S. service medals and service ribbons are listed in order of precedence:

- (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) NDSM.
- (12) KSM.
- (13) Antarctica Service Medal.
- (14) AFEM.
- (15) VSM.
- (16) SWA Service Medal.
- (17) KCM.
- (18) ACM.
- (19) ICM.
- (20) IRCM.
- (21) GWOTEM.
- (22) GWOTSM.
- (23) KDSM.
- (24) AFSM.
- (25) HSM.
- (26) MOVSM.
- (27) ASDR.
- (28) AFRM.
- (29) NCOPDR.
- (30) Army Service Ribbon.
- (31) OSR.
- (32) ARCOTR.
- (33) Coast Guard Special Operations Service Ribbon.

b. Order of precedence for the following non-U.S. service awards is—

- (1) Philippine Defense Ribbon.
- (2) Philippine Liberation Ribbon.
- (3) Philippine Independence Ribbon.
- (4) UN Service Medal.
- (5) Inter-American Defense Board Medal.
- (6) UNM.
- (7) NATO Medal.
- (8) MFO Medal.
- (9) Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal.

- (10) KLM–SA.
- (11) KLM–KU.
- (12) Korean War Service Medal.

B–4. Medals and appurtenances

Medals and appurtenances listed below are issued by the DA—

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

B–5. Badges and appurtenances

Badges and appurtenances listed below are issued by the DA—

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

B–6. Items not issued or sold by the Department of the Army

The items listed below are not issued by the DA—

- a. Miniature medals and appurtenances.
- b. Miniature service ribbons.
- c. Miniature devices.
- d. Lapel buttons for service medal.
- e. Lapel button for service prior to 8 September 1939.
- f. Active Reserve Lapel Button.
- g. Identification badges, except as provided in paragraph B–5.

- 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.

B-7. 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 RCs. Undocumented entries in qualifications records or separation documents are not acceptable. Requisitions for decorations will contain first name, middle initial, and surname of each awardee for engraving purposes. Requisitions will contain a statement that items requisitioned are to be issued to authorized individuals and do not exceed immediate needs. Award authorities authorized to approve decorations and to make awards of the AGCM and the AFRM are authorized to requisition in bulk a supply of medals and appurtenances on the basis of anticipated 60- to 90-day requirement.

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

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

B-8. Supply of certificates for military decorations

Requisition certificates for decorations awarded in the field from Director, U.S. Army Publications Distribution Center—St. Louis, 1655 Woodson Road, St. Louis, MO 63114–6181.

B-9. Reports of number and types of decorations awarded

a. Paragraph 1–43 prescribes an annual awards reporting requirement for the preceding calendar year. This paragraph prescribes mandatory procedures for those reports.

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

c. All reports submitted will include figures from all subordinate commands, installations, and activities in totals reported.

d. Use DA Form 4612 to report number and type of awards approved for that calendar year. The report will be sent to HRC ADB via email at usarmy.knox.hrc.mbx.tagd-awards-current-ops@army.mil, to arrive no later than 31 January of each year.

e. Combat awards presented in recognition of service for valor and achievement must be accurately recorded to ensure data is captured for historical and policy evaluation purposes. Report the number of combat or wartime awards monthly, indicating awards presented by category (valor, service, or achievement) and by component (Regular, Reserve, and National Guard). The monthly report will include awards approved by all commanders under the delegation. A by-name listing of valor award recipients including, at a minimum, a copy of the finalized DA Form 638, certificate, narrative, and citation will also be submitted. Reports must be forwarded to HRC ADB via email to usarmy.knox.hrc.mbx.tagd-awards-current-ops@army.mil in accordance with delegated instructions. Forward classified documents only to usarmy.knox.hrc.list.tagd-awards@mail.smil.mil.

B-10. Records management (recordkeeping) instructions

a. All case files for which an approval or disapproval decision is rendered must be archived in accordance with AR 25-400-2. Decisions for award of the AGCM or ARCAM when rendered using an automated roster may be filed as one case, as long as all supporting documentation is included.

b. All case files will contain the original recommendation or request (DA Form 638, to include any separate narrative or citation, or DA Form 4187 as applicable) and all substantiating documentation for the recommendation or request which the approval authority used to reach a decision (such as official reports, a minimum of two witness statements, maps, sketches, diagrams, record briefs, staff routing documents, award board voting documents, and so forth).

c. Completed peacetime case files (other than unit award recommendations) are filed in ARIMS using file number 600-8-22b. These case files are long-term records.

d. Completed case files relating to wartime and combat activities (including awards for noncombat meritorious service or achievement) are filed in ARIMS using file number 600-8-22b1. These award case files are permanent records.

e. Completed unit award recommendation case files are filed in ARIMS using file number 600-8-22e1. These award case files are permanent records.

Appendix C

Department of Defense Awards and Decorations Procedures

C–1. Procedures for awarding Department of Defense awards and decorations

This appendix prescribes mandatory procedures on awarding listed DoD decorations and CE&S medals.

C–2. Department of Defense awards and decorations order of precedence

DoD awards are categorized as U.S. military decorations and CE&S medals. The order of precedence for wear of these awards is stated in AR 670–1.

C–3. Purple Heart

a. Paragraph 2–7 defines the policies regarding awarding the PH.

b. When contemplating eligibility for the PH, the two critical factors commanders must consider are the degree to which the enemy or hostile force caused the wound and whether the wound was so severe that it required treatment by a medical officer. Some examples of enemy-related actions that justify eligibility for the PH are as follows:

- (1) Injury caused by enemy bullet, shrapnel, or other projectile created by enemy action.
- (2) Injury caused by enemy emplaced trap, mine, or other improvised explosive device.
- (3) Injury caused by chemical, biological, or nuclear agent released by the enemy.
- (4) Injury caused by vehicle or aircraft accident resulting from enemy fire.
- (5) Smoke inhalation injuries from enemy actions that result in burns to the respiratory tract.
- (6) Perforated eardrum caused by enemy action (two critical factors to consider are the degree to which the enemy or hostile force caused the wound and whether the wound was so severe that it required treatment by a medical officer).

(7) Concussions or mTBI caused as a result of enemy-generated explosions that result in either loss of consciousness or restriction from full duty due to persistent signs, symptoms, or clinical finding or impaired brain function for a period greater than 48 hours from the time of the concussive incident (see para 2–7 for additional information).

c. Some examples of injuries that do not justify eligibility for the PH are as follows:

(1) Frostbite, excluding severe frostbite requiring hospitalization from 7 December 1941 to 22 August 1951.

- (2) Trench foot or immersion foot.
- (3) Heat stroke.
- (4) Food poisoning not caused by enemy agents.
- (5) Exposure to chemical, biological, or nuclear agents not directly released by the enemy.
- (6) Battle fatigue, neuropsychosis, and post-traumatic stress disorders.
- (7) Disease not directly caused by enemy agents.
- (8) Accidents, to include explosive, aircraft, vehicular, and other accidental wounding, not related to or caused by enemy action.
- (9) Self-inflicted wounds, except when in the heat of battle and not involving gross negligence.
- (10) First-degree burns.
- (11) Airborne (for example, parachute or jump) injuries not caused by enemy action.
- (12) Hearing loss and tinnitus (for example, ringing in the ears).
- (13) mTBI that does not result in loss of consciousness or restriction from full duty for a period greater than 48 hours due to persistent signs, symptoms, or physical finding of impaired brain function.
- (14) Abrasions or lacerations, unless of a severity requiring treatment by a medical officer.
- (15) Bruises or contusions, unless caused by direct impact of the enemy weapon and severe enough to require treatment by a medical officer.
- (16) Soft tissue injuries (for example, ligament, tendon or muscle strains, sprains, and so forth).

d. It is not intended that such a strict interpretation of the requirement for the wound to be caused by direct result of hostile action be taken that it would preclude the award being made to deserving personnel. Take into consideration the circumstances surrounding a wound. Note the following examples:

(1) In a case such as an individual injured while making a parachute landing from an aircraft that had been brought down by enemy fire or an individual injured as a result of a vehicle accident caused by enemy fire, the decision will be made in favor of the individual and the award will be made.

(2) Individuals injured as a result of their own negligence (for example, driving or walking through an unauthorized area known to have been mined or placed off limits or searching for or picking up unexploded munitions as war souvenirs) will not be awarded the PH as they clearly were not injured as a result of enemy action, but rather by their own negligence.

e. Applications for award of the PH will be processed in accordance with table C–1 and will include the following documentation pertaining to the wound and inflicting force:

- (1) DA Form 4187 for currently serving members.
- (2) Chain of command endorsement (through the first general officer in the Soldier's current chain of command for currently serving members).
- (3) Deployment orders.
- (4) Record brief or other substantiating personnel qualification records for veterans.
- (5) One-page narrative describing the qualifying incident and the conditions under which the member was injured or wounded.
- (6) Statements from at least two individuals, other than the proposed recipient, who were personally present, observed the incident, and have direct knowledge of the event. Alternatively, other official documentation may be used to corroborate the narrative.
- (7) Casualty report, if available.
- (8) Standard Form 600 (Chronological Record of Medical Care), Standard Form 502 (Medical Record - Narrative Summary (Clinical Resume)), or equivalent military medical document.
- (9) DD Form 214, War Department General Orders 53–55 (Enlisted Record and Report of Separation Honorable Discharge), or War Department General Orders 53–98 (Military Record and Report of Separation Certificate of Service) (if applicable).
- (10) Morning, unit, or situation reports.

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

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

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

Table C–1
Steps for processing award of the Purple Heart—Continued

Step	Who	Required action
1	Soldier	Wounded or killed as a result of an action described in paragraph 2–7.
2	Recommender	Completes top section of DA Form 4187, places address of the approval authority in the "To" box, places address of intermediate commander in the "Thru" box, and places parent unit address in the "From" box.
3	Recommender	Completes section I of DA Form 4187. Checks "Other" box in section III, adds "Award of the PH," and enters date.
4	Recommender	In section IV of DA Form 4187 (Remarks), enters an explanation of sequences of events, medical treatment facility, and disposition of the awardee.
5	Recommender	Attaches substantiating documents and presents the packet to the company commander, officer in charge, or supervisor.
6	Company commander, officer in charge, or supervisor	Verifies all data on DA Form 4187 and the enclosures. Completes missing data.
7	Company commander, officer in charge, or supervisor	Submits complete certified packet to intermediate commander.
8	Intermediate commander	Verifies, as necessary, and endorses action to approval authority.

Table C-1
Steps for processing award of the Purple Heart—Continued

Step	Who	Required action
9	Approval authority (as outlined in paragraph 2–7)	Makes final decision on command endorsement of award of the PH (recommends approval or disapproval).
10	Approval authority	Notifies recommender or recommending commander of the final decision. Issues PH award certificate and orders along with the medal set.
11	Approval authority	Distributes awards approval or disapproval documents into the AMHRR as prescribed in AR 600–8–104. Submit admin correction Personnel Action Request to add award to Soldier's record.
12	Unit	Arranges and conducts presentation ceremony consistent with commander's requirements.

C-4. Prisoner of War Medal

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

b. Classification. The POW Medal is classified as a personal service medal. As such, no orders or certificate are issued to announce its approval.

c. Veterans, retirees, and their primary next of kin. Submit requests for award of the POW Medal for past armed conflicts to National Personnel Records Center, 1 Archives Drive, St. Louis, MO 63138–1002. Soldiers who retired or were discharged after 1 October 2002 and the next of kin of Soldiers who died after 1 October 2002 may send their requests to Commanding General, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC–PDP–A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122–5408.

d. Processing. Table C-2 prescribes the steps for processing award of the POW Medal to Regular Army Soldiers during actual wartime and their primary next of kin.

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

Step	Who	Required action
1	Command receives notification that Soldier was released from captivity or died in captivity	Command or Family member submits memorandum with all supporting and corroborating documentation to Commanding General, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC–PDP–A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122–5408.
2	HRC (AHRC–PDP–A)	Forwards request to the Casualty and Mortuary Affairs Operations Division.
3	Casualty and Mortuary Affairs Operations Division	Confirms Soldier's character of service and conduct during captivity and returns request to HRC (AHRC–PDP–A).
4	HRC (AHRC–PDP–A)	Approves or disapproves award of the POW Medal.
5	HRC (AHRC–PDP–A)	For approved awards, an engraved medal will be mailed to the Soldier's unit or Family member. For disapproved awards, Soldier's unit or Family member will be notified by memorandum or letter.
6	HRC (AHRC–PDP–A)	Posts personnel records and submits transaction for update of records.
7	Soldier's unit (if applicable)	The POW Medal is a service medal and a formal presentation ceremony is not required; however, a ceremony may be conducted.

C-5. Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal

The AFEM may be authorized for the categories of operations listed in tables C-3, C-4, and C-5.

Table C-3
Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal—Continued

Area	Dates	Notes
Quemoy and Matsu Islands	23 August 1958 to 1 June 1963	

Table C–3
Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal—Continued

Area	Dates	Notes
Lebanon	1 July to 1 November 1958	
Taiwan Straits	23 August 1958 to 1 January 1959	
Berlin	14 August 1961 to 1 June 1963	
Cuba	24 October 1962 to 1 June 1963	
Congo	23 to 27 November 1964	
Dominican Republic	28 April 1965 to 21 September 1966	
Korea	1 October 1966 to 30 June 1974	See note 1.
Cambodia-Operation Eagle Pull	11 to 13 April 1975	Evacuation of Cambodia.
Vietnam-Operation Frequent Wind	29 to 30 April 1975	Evacuation of Vietnam.
Mayaguez Operation	15 May 1975	
Grenada-Operation Urgent Fury	23 October to 21 November 1983	The qualifying criteria for nonunit direct support personnel in Grenada are 6 consecutive days or 12 nonconsecutive days.
Libya-Operation Eldorado Canyon	12 to 17 April 1986	
Panama-Operation Just Cause	20 December 1989 to 31 January 1990	
Haiti-Operation Uphold Democracy	16 September 1994 to 31 March 1995	

Note.

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

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

Area	Dates	Notes
Congo	14 July 1960 to 1 September 1962	
Somalia-Operations Restore Hope and United Shield	5 December 1992 to 31 March 1995	
Operation Joint Endeavor	20 November 1995 to 19 December 1996	See note 1. Only for participants deployed in support of the Former Republic of Yugoslavia in Bosnia-Herzegovina.
Exercise Intrinsic Action and Iris Gold	1 December 1995 to 15 February 1997 31 December 1997 to 15 July 1998 11 November 1998 to 22 December 1998	See note 2. Only those under operational control of the U.S. Central Command during the crisis periods indicated.
Operation Joint Guard	20 December 1996 to 20 June 1998	See note 1. Only for participants deployed in support of the Former Republic of Yugoslavia in Bosnia-Herzegovina.
Operation Joint Forge	21 June 1998 to 2 December 2004	See note 3. Only for participants deployed in Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatia, aboard naval vessels operating in the Adriatic Sea, and their respective airspace.

Notes.

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

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

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

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

Area	Dates	Notes
Vietnam	1 July 1958 to 3 July 1965	

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

Area	Dates	Notes
Laos	19 April 1961 to 7 October 1962	
Cambodia	29 March to 15 August 1973	
Thailand	29 March to 15 August 1973	Only those in direct support of Cambodia operations.
El Salvador	1 January 1981 to 1 February 1992	
Lebanon	1 June 1983 to 1 December 1987	
Persian Gulf—Operation Earnest Will	24 July 1987 (the date of the Bridgeton incident) to 1 August 1990	The area of operation is the area from 20 degrees north latitude northward to 30 degrees, 30 minutes, north latitude and from 46 degrees, 36 minutes, east longitude eastward to 63 degrees east longitude. These geographical limits include the Persian Gulf, Bahrain, Kuwait, the Gulf of Oman, and most of Saudi Arabia.
SWA operations		
OSW	1 December 1995 to 18 March 2003	See notes 1 and 2.
Maritime Intercept Operation	1 December 1995 to 18 March 2003	See notes 1, 2, and 3.
Vigilant Sentinel	1 December 1995 to 15 February 1997	See notes 1 and 4.
Operation Northern Watch	1 January 1997 to 18 March 2003	See notes 1 and 2. The AOE includes the land area within Incirlik Air Base, Turkey; the total land area and airspace of the countries of Iraq, Saudi Arabia, and Kuwait, and that portion of the Arabian Gulf (Persian Gulf) that lies west of the 56-degree east longitude.
Operation Desert Thunder	16 December 1998 to 22 December 1998	See notes 1 and 4.
Operation Desert Fox	11 November to 22 December 1998	See notes 1 and 4.
Operation Desert Spring	31 December 1998 to 18 March 2003	See notes 1, 2, and 3.
Operation Secure Tomorrow	29 February 2004 to 15 June 2004	
Operation Joint Guardian and NATO Headquarters	1 January 2014 to a date to be determined	

Notes.

¹ Soldiers are only authorized one AFEM for participation in the following Iraq operations: OSW, Maritime Intercept Operation, Operation Northern Watch, Operation Desert Thunder, Operation Desert Fox, and Operation Desert Spring. Subsequent award of the AFEM is only authorized for individuals for nonconsecutive and nonconcurrent assignments in separate AOE's for which the AFEM has been approved.

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

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

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

C–6. Armed Forces Service Medal

The AFSM is approved for U.S. military operations listed in table C–6.

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

Operations	Dates	Notes
Operation Provide Promise	2 June 1992 to 15 February 1996	See note 1.
Operation Able Sentry	12 July 1993 to 31 March 1999	See note 1.
Operation Deny Flight	12 April 1993 to 2 December 1995	See note 1.
Operation Maritime Monitor	1 June 1992 to 1 December 1992	See note 1.
Operation sharp guard	15 June 1993 to 20 September 1996	See note 1.
Operation Provide Comfort	1 December 1995 to 31 December 1996	Only for participants deployed in northern Iraq, north of the 36 parallel, Incirlik Air Base, Pirinlik Air Base, and Turkey.

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

Operations	Dates	Notes
Operation Joint Endeavor	20 November 1995 to 19 December 1996	See notes 2 and 3. Only for participants deployed in support of the Former Republic of Yugoslavia in Bosnia-Herzegovina.
Operation Joint Guard	20 December 1996 to 20 June 1998	See notes 2, 3, and 4. Only for participants deployed in Hungary, Italy, Former Republic of Yugoslavia, and that portion of the Adriatic Sea that lies north of 40 degrees north latitude.
Operation Joint Forge	21 June 1998 to 2 December 2004	See note 5. Only for participants deployed in support of the Former Republic of Yugoslavia in Slovenia, Montenegro, Macedonia, Serbia, and Hungary, and their respective airspace.
Operation UN Mission in Haiti, U.S. Forces Haiti, and U.S. Support Group–Haiti	1 April 1995 to 31 January 2000	
Hurricane Katrina and Rita	27 August 2005 to 27 February 2006	Only for participants in the area encompassing the United States. Excluded from the AFSM are those Soldiers who meet the criteria for the HSM that was awarded.
Operation Jump Start	15 May 2006 to 15 July 2008	Only for participants deployed in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California.
Operation United Response	14 January 2010 to 1 June 2010	See note 6. Haiti (including the surrounding waters out to 25 nautical miles and the associated airspace above); Guantanamo Bay, Cuba; Dominican Republic; Puerto Rico; Honduras; Florida; Arizona; Texas; North Carolina; South Carolina; and Illinois.
Operation United Assistance	16 September 2014 to 30 June 2015	The AOE is the land area, territorial waters out to 12 nautical miles, and the associated airspace of Benin, Cameroon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Nigeria, Senegal, and Sierra Leone.
Operation Oaken Steel	12 July 2016 to 26 January 2017	The AOE is designated as the land area, territorial waters out to 12 nautical miles, and air space of South Sudan, Republic of Djibouti, and Uganda.
DoD Support to Customs and Border Protection	7 April 2018–to be determined	The AOE is the U.S. land area 100 nautical miles from the international border within Texas (and the city of San Antonio), New Mexico, Arizona, and California and the adjacent U.S. waters out to 24 nautical miles.

Notes.

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

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

³ Soldiers who qualified for the AFSM for Operation Joint Endeavor and subsequently served in support of Operation Joint Guard are not eligible for a second award of the AFSM.

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

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

⁶ The SECDEF approved award of the AFSM to certain participants of Operation United Response.

C–7. Armed Forces Reserve Medal

See table C–7 for steps required to process the AFRM. A complete list of operations approved for wear of the “M” device is available at <https://prhome.defense.gov/m-ra/inside-m-ra/mpp/oeprm/>.

Table C–7
Steps for processing award of the Armed Forces Reserve Medal—Continued

Step	Who	Required action
1	Soldier	Becomes eligible for consideration of the AFRM.

Table C-7
Steps for processing award of the Armed Forces Reserve Medal—Continued

Step	Who	Required action
2	Unit personnel office	IPPS-A automatically generates a list of all members eligible for AGCM, ARCAM, or AFRM the first day of each month. Verify eligibility.
3	Company commander	Reviews the AFRM eligibility roster for eligible personnel in the company and places checkmarks next to eligible members to approve or disapprove the award. If Soldier is disqualified, the company commander will notify Soldier with reasons for disapproval and action will be processed per AR 600-37, if applicable. After the roster is approved for release, the roster will update the member's records accordingly.
4	Unit personnel office	Upon notification of AFRM approvals, prepares award elements for company commander for presentation to the Soldier.

C-8. Determining individual eligibility for award of the Humanitarian Service Medal

a. Because the HSM is approved specifically based on the contributions of military members under the direction of DoD, the HSM is not the appropriate recognition for Soldiers who volunteer to participate in relief efforts not directly related to the military humanitarian operation. Examples include Soldiers who reside in an affected area and help local residents, Soldiers who travel with private organizations to help local residents, and Soldiers who participate in relief efforts not directly under the authority of a military senior commander.

b. Submit requests to add the HSM to an eligible Soldier's records through the chain of command on DA Form 4187 with documentation noted in this paragraph. Prior to approving such a request, validate that the Soldier meets the following requirements in accordance with this regulation and DoDM 1348.33, Volume 2:

(1) Were physically present in the AOE and directly participated in the military humanitarian operation. Refer to <https://prhome.defense.gov/m-ra/inside-m-ra/mpp/oepm/> for a complete list of military operations approved for the award of the HSM.

(2) Provide evidence that substantiates direct participation in the military humanitarian operation. Examples of acceptable evidence include—

- (a) Certificates and letters of commendation or appreciation.
- (b) Evaluation reports.
- (c) Copies of TDY or special duty orders validating participation within areas and period of eligibility.
- (d) After-action reports, situation reports, roster, unit files, or any other records or documentation validating the Soldier's participation.
- (e) Statements from commanders, supervisors, or other officials who were in a position to substantiate the Soldier's direct participation in the approved military operation.

c. The approved DA Form 4187 will be used as a justification to update the Soldier's record brief. The HSM is a service medal, therefore, no approval documentation is submitted to the AMHRR.

d. Veterans and retirees may submit requests to Commanding General, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC-PDP-A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122-5408.

Appendix D

Processing Award Recommendations

D–1. DA Form 638 introduction

This appendix describes steps for processing Army award recommendations using DA Form 638.

D–2. Rules for processing DA Form 638

- a. Properly constituted award recommendations will include the following:
 - (1) DA Form 638.
 - (2) Narrative justification as explained in paragraph 3–21.
 - (3) Proposed citation.
 - (4) All supporting documents (optional for noncombat meritorious service or achievement awards of the MSM and below).
 - (5) A minimum of two eyewitness statements in the form of certificates, affidavits, or sworn statements (optional for noncombat meritorious service or achievement awards of the MSM and below).
 - (6) Records, extracts, sketches, maps, diagrams, and photographs that support and amplify the award of heroism. Supporting documents that were originally in color will be provided in color, not as black and white photocopies. Documents that are difficult to read will be transcribed and the transcription will be included in the recommendation along with the original document (noncombat meritorious service or achievement awards of the MSM and below).
 - (7) Recommendations from all intermediate level commanders.
- b. Narrative description of meritorious service or achievement for awards of MSM, ARCOM, and AAM will be limited to the space provided on page one of DA Form 638. Narratives are required for all other awards. Proposed narratives and citations will be completed on the respective addendum pages of DA Form 638, which are located on the enclosure tab of the form. Narratives prepared on 8.5- by 11-inch bond paper are limited to one typewritten page except for recommendations of the DSM and above.
- c. Narrative descriptions must be factual, concise, and corroborated by supporting documentation. The narrative will not refer to Servicemembers on a first name or nickname basis. The narrative cannot simply imply that an award requirement was met (for example, one cannot assume deployment to a location represents exposure to hostile action). The narrative must show that the award requirement was met. Narrative descriptions for valor or noncombat heroism, both wartime and peacetime (as applicable), should read as an executive summary of the valorous or heroic actions. Such valor or heroism narratives must contain a description of the following elements:
 - (1) The terrain, weather, date, and time in which the action took place.
 - (2) The enemy conditions, to include morale, proximity, firepower, casualties, and situation prior to, during, and after the act.
 - (3) The effect of the act on the enemy.
 - (4) The action of comrades in the immediate vicinity of the act and the degree of their participation in the act.
 - (5) If the act occurred in aerial flight, the type and position of the aircraft and the individual's crew position.
 - (6) The degree to which the act was voluntary.
 - (7) The degree to which the act was outstanding and exceeded what was normally expected of the individual.
 - (8) All unusual circumstances.
 - (9) Overall effects or results of the act.
- d. Proposed citations must also be factual, concise, and corroborated by supporting documentation.
- e. Valor or heroism award recommendations, both wartime and peacetime, must contain DA Form 7791 (Eyewitness Statement (For Valor/Heroism)), using the eyewitness enclosure of DA Form 638. If the eyewitness enclosure of DA Form 638 is not available, a minimum of two eyewitness accounts may be provided in the form of certificates, affidavits, or notarized sworn statements. DA Form 7791 must provide firsthand accounts of the observed act of valor or heroism and should, to the best of the witness's ability, address the following information:
 - (1) Witness position to Soldier being recommended for award and witness duties, unit, equipment, and additional Soldiers who observed the event.

(2) Describe the unit's mission or task during the event, describe in detail the heroic or valorous action of the Soldier during the event or describe the enemy, to include numbers, equipment, location, and type of attack initiated during the event.

(3) Date of incident, duration, and conditions.

(4) Location of the event, terrain (cover or concealment), and fields of fire.

f. The valor or heroism award recommendation should also include extracts from official records, sketches, maps, diagrams, photographs, and so forth that support and amplify the award narrative.

g. See table D-1 for the steps for preparing and processing awards using electronic DA Form 638. The electronic DA Form 638 from the Army Publishing Directorate website (<https://armypubs.army.mil/>) is the preferred format; however, in very limited circumstances, other versions are acceptable, as long as the form is current and all fields are completed following the guidance listed below.

Table D-1
Steps for preparing and processing awards using DA Form 638—Continued

Step	Who	Required action
1	Soldier	Perform a valorous or heroic act, meritorious achievement, or meritorious service.
2	Recommender	Enter the address of the final approval authority in block 1.
3	Recommender	Enter the address of the Soldier's immediate commander in block 2.
4	Recommender	Enter date in block 3. This field is automatically completed once the user signs block 19.
5	Recommender	Click the "Set Name" button in block 4 and enter Soldier's complete name, then click "Save Name."
6	Recommender	Enter Soldier's rank in block 5 or click the drop-down menu and select a rank (rank of the Soldier during the event or actions of service, heroism, or achievement).
7	Recommender	Enter Soldier's social security number and unit in blocks 6 and 7, respectively.
8	Recommender	List all previous individual decorations, to include oak leaf clusters or numerals in block 8 (for example, AAM-2OLC). If no award, state "No awds." The user will click on the "Previous Awards" button to complete.
9	Recommender	Use block 9 for recommendations for award to members of the U.S. Armed Forces and foreign military personnel (leave blank for U.S. Army Soldiers). For Servicemembers of other U.S. Armed Forces, enter the Service (for example, USAF). For foreign military personnel, enter Foreign Services followed by the country and Branch of Service (for example, Japanese Defense Force).
10	Recommender	Enter recommended award, to include oak leaf cluster or number of award (in case of the AM), or appropriate device in block 10.
11	Recommender	Enter the period covered by proposed award in block 11. The date format is YYYYMMDD. In addition, the user will click on "Set Date" button to complete the field.
12	Recommender	Enter reasons for the recommended award in block 12. Specify if the award is for valor, heroism, meritorious achievement, meritorious service, or meritorious service under combat conditions. If interim award was given, state the approved interim award. A copy of the approved interim award must be included. See glossary for definitions of valor, heroism, meritorious achievement, meritorious service, and meritorious service under combat conditions.
13	Recommender	Check "yes" or "no" in block 12c for posthumous award.
14	Recommender	Enter the proposed presentation date in block 13. The date format is YYYYMMDD. In addition, the user will click on "Set Date" button to complete the field.
15	Recommender	Complete blocks 14 through 19. Block 18 serves to clarify the status of the recommender, particularly in cases where someone outside the chain of command is making a recommendation. For historical purposes, it is imperative that the recommender sign the original DA Form 638 in block 19. The user cannot digitally sign this field until the first page is completed (includes blocks 20 and 21).
16	Recommender	For award of the MSM, ARCOM, and AAM, list the individual's meritorious achievements or service in narrative format in block 20. This block allows up to four separate achievements to be listed. Only these three awards are completed using four achievement comments on DA Form 638. For awards of the LM and above, a narrative justification (not to exceed one page) is required and will be added as an addendum (enclosure) to DA Form 638.

Table D-1
Steps for preparing and processing awards using DA Form 638—Continued

Step	Who	Required action
17	Recommender	Complete the proposed citation in block 21. Citations for award of the MSM, ARCOM, and AAM are limited to six lines (as printed on the certificate). Awards higher than the MSM are limited to nine lines and may be submitted on 8.5- by 11-inch bond paper. Awards of the DSM and above may be up to 19 lines and submitted on 8.5- by 11-inch bond paper.
18	Recommender	Submit the proposed award to the individual's immediate commander or supervisor for further action.
19	Commander or supervisor	Forward DA Form 638 to personnel office for verification of eligibility (flagging) data.
20	Personnel office	Check to see if Soldier is flagged. If flagged, check this regulation for award eligibility. If eligible, certify by signature in block 22 and return to commander or supervisor. If ineligible, return DA Form 638 through commander or supervisor to recommender.
21	Commander or supervisor	Complete block 23 of DA Form 638 to approve, disapprove, upgrade, or downgrade the award recommendation (one block must be checked). If recommending downgrade or upgrade, indicate which award next to the appropriate block. Take final action and complete block 26 if authorized to do so or forward to next intermediate authority (higher commander, supervisor, or headquarters).
22	Intermediate authority	Complete blocks 24 and 25, as applicable. If the chain is such that more blocks are required, the addendum page to DA Form 638 must be completed.
23	Award approval authority	Final award approval authority will complete block 26. If award is approved, downgraded to a lesser award, or upgraded, forward DA Form 638 to orders issuing authority (personnel office) for completion of part V. If approving downgrade or upgrade, indicate which award next to the appropriate block.
24	Personnel office	If award is disapproved (no award), make copies of DA Form 638 for Soldier's records and return the original through the intermediate commander (if any) or assigned headquarters. The personnel office will make copies for the recommender, individual, and BN (unit) files. Send copy of DA Form 638 for filing in Soldier's AMHRR.
25	Personnel office	If award is approved, downgraded, or upgraded, prepare part V, to include issuing headquarters block, PO number, date, and approved award. PO number and date should match the date of the approval authority's approval as indicated in block 26c. Awards for the BSM or higher are required to receive separate PO using format 320 (see DA Pam 600-8-105). Prepare award certificate as prescribed in table D-2 for approval authority to sign. Send a copy of DA Form 638 and certificate for filing in the Soldier's AMHRR.
26	Personnel office	Print orders approval authority's name and grade in block 28a and 28b. Use of signature stamp is authorized.
27	Personnel office	Sign name of orders approval authority in block 28d (award approval authority designee).
28	Personnel office	Complete distribution in block 31 of DA Form 638 using the following example: Soldier (1) AMHRR (1) Unit (1) Files (1).
29	Personnel office	Prepare the award certificate (see table D-2).
30	Personnel office	Obtain the approval authority's (commander's) signature on the certificate. Ensure approved DA Form 638 is forwarded to approval authority with the certificate.
31	Personnel office	Make four copies of DA Form 638 and certificate.
32	Personnel office	Place the original certificate and Soldier's copy of DA Form 638 into the green award binder for presentation to the Soldier.
33	Personnel office	Send one copy of DA Form 638 to the AMHRR for filing.
34	Personnel office	Provide one copy of DA Form 638 and certificate to the unit for the Soldier's S1 or unit file. For unit files, a copy of DA Form 638 and certificate will be maintained in accordance with AR 25-400-2.
35	Personnel office	File the original PO or finalized DA Form 638 in awards orders file of orders issuing headquarters. Once DA Form 638 is finalized, it becomes a PO and must be maintained in accordance with AR 25-400-2.
36	Personnel office	Submit transaction for entry of award on the enlisted record brief for enlisted personnel and officer record brief for officers.

D-3. Rules for preparing Army award certificates

a. Proposed certificate citations submitted to HRC ADB for approval of heroism awards (SM and higher) and for the DSM will be typed double-spaced, no more than 12-point font, on 8.5- by 11-inch paper, and may be continued on one double-spaced typewritten page. Do not submit actual certificates to HRC.

b. All certificate citations should be limited to a maximum of nine lines.

c. Certificate citations for the MSM, ARCOM, and AAM are limited to six lines.

d. Certificate citations should be printed in sentence case format.

e. Army policy does not restrict the use of abbreviations and acronyms in award citations. However, due to the inherent historical value of the award certificate and the acts or service it represents, it is imperative that it be prepared with care so that its appearance is professional and dignified. It is also recommended that only the most commonly known abbreviations and acronyms be used in the citation. The abbreviation and acronym should be spelled out the first time and followed by the abbreviation or acronym in parentheses. Certificates should include a brief descriptive narrative but should not be so brief as to distract from its meaning and should be prepared on a letter quality printer or equivalent.

f. Effective 4 March 1993, the MSM, ARCOM, and AAM and the LM, effective 5 May 2003, will no longer require the overprinted signature of the SECARMY.

g. See table D-2 for the steps for preparing Army award certificates.

Table D-2
Steps for preparing Army awards certificates—Continued

Step	Who	Required action
1	Personnel office	Type Soldier's standard name with rank centered to the right of the "To" line.
2	Personnel office	Type unit name one line below standard name line.
3	Personnel office	Type a centered and justified citation.
4	Personnel office	For the MSM and below, the inclusive dates for the award may be typed within the citation or one line below the citation.
5	Personnel office	Type the complete date line (for example, "This 21st day of January 2017") centered just above the Army seal. This date will be the date the award was approved.
6	Personnel office	Certificates with the overprinted signature of the SECARMY will be prepared as follows: –Type the approval authority signature block on the left side of certificate. –Obtain approval authority signature on the certificate. Certificates for the LM, MSM, ARCOM, and AAM without the overprinted signature of the SECARMY will be prepared as follows: –Type the approval authority signature block on the right lower side of the certificate. The approval authority will sign on the line above their signature block (for example: Dennis R. Jones, Colonel, USA, Commanding). –Type the PO number and date on the line on the left side of the certificate (for example, Permanent Order 1-0099, 1 January 2017). –Type the approval authority's unit and location below the line on the left side of the certificate (for example, Headquarters, 1st Infantry Division, Fort Riley, Kansas 66442-1111).

Appendix E

Army Good Conduct Medal and Army Reserve Components Achievement Medal

Section I

Army Good Conduct Medal

E–1. Rules for processing the Army Good Conduct Medal

- a. Management of the AGCM is an automation-assisted program for the Regular Army.
- b. IPPS–A automatically generates a list of all members eligible for AGCM the first of each month and 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. See chapter 4 for AGCM eligibility requirements.
- e. Disapproval and disqualification for the AGCM is listed in chapter 4 and must be strictly adhered to.

Table E–1
Steps for processing award of the Army Good Conduct Medal—Continued

Step	Who	Required action
1	Soldier	Becomes eligible for consideration for the AGCM.
2	Unit personnel office	Verify eligibility by the IPPS–A automatically generated list of all members eligible for AGCM, ARCAM, or AFRM the first day of each month.
3	Company headquarters	Review the AGCM eligibility roster for eligible personnel in the company and places checkmarks next to eligible members to approve or disapprove the award. If Soldier is disqualified, the company commander will notify Soldier with reasons for disapproval and action will be processed per AR 600–37, if applicable. After the roster is approved for release, the roster will update the member's records accordingly.
4	Unit personnel office	Upon notification of AGCM approvals, prepare award elements for company commander for presentation to the Soldier.

E–2. Army Good Conduct Medal subsequent awards and clasps

A clasp is authorized for wear on the AGCM to denote second or subsequent awards. Table E–2 lists clasps authorized for second and subsequent awards.

Table E–2
Clasps authorized for second and subsequent award of the Army Good Conduct Medal—Continued

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

Table E-2
Clasps authorized for second and subsequent award of the Army Good Conduct Medal—Continued

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

Section II

Army Reserve Components Achievement Medal

E-3. Rules for processing the Army Reserve Components Achievement Medal

- a. Management of the ARCAM is a partially automation-assisted program.
- b. Generate a monthly suspense roster of potential USAR Soldiers who are eligible for award of the ARCAM based on the anniversary date of qualifying years of service.
- c. Periodic record screens and personnel audits may also be used to identify Soldiers who are potentially eligible for award of the ARCAM.
- d. See chapter 4 for ARCAM eligibility criteria.
- e. Publish the memorandum awarding the ARCAM and make the following distribution:
 - (1) One copy to Soldier.
 - (2) One copy to AMHRR.
- f. Soldiers will be promptly notified, with reasons therefore, whenever they are disapproved for award of an ARCAM.
- g. New beginning dates for qualifying service will be expeditiously put into the Total Army Personnel Database—Reserve whenever there are changes (that is, recent award, disqualification, and break in qualifying service).
- h. Award of the ARCAM to ARNG Soldiers is governed by the criteria established for the decoration. Contact the NGB for more information on award of the ARCAM to ARNG Soldiers.
- i. See table E-3 for the steps for processing award of the ARCAM for TPU Soldiers.

Table E-3
Steps for processing award of the Army Reserve Components Achievement Medal for troop program unit Soldiers—Continued

Step	Who	Required action
1	Soldier	Becomes eligible for consideration for the ARCAM.
2	Unit personnel office	IPPS-A automatically generates a list of all members eligible for AGCM, ARCAM, or AFRM the first day of each month. Verify eligibility.
3	Unit personnel office	Review the ARCAM eligibility roster for eligible personnel in the company and place checkmarks next to eligible members to approve or disapprove the award. If Soldier is disqualified, the company commander will notify Soldier with reasons for disapproval and action will be processed per AR 600-37, if applicable. After the roster is approved for release, the roster will update the member's records accordingly.
4	Unit personnel office	Upon notification of ARCAM approvals, prepare award elements for company commander for presentation to the Soldier.

Appendix F

Service Medals and Service Ribbons

F–1. Service medals and service ribbons

This regulation prescribes policies for all Army service medals and service ribbons. This appendix offers additional information on designated service medals and ribbons. Service medals and ribbons denote honorable performance of military duty within specified limited dates in specified geographical areas. With the exception of the Army Service Ribbon, the NCOPDR and the ARCOTR, service medals, and service ribbons are awarded only for active Federal military service. Orders are not published for service medals. Rather, service medals are annotated in personnel records. Award of U.S. service medals does not preclude award of foreign and international service medals.

F–2. Noncommissioned Officer's Professional Development Ribbon

See table F–1 for levels of NCO professional development courses and respective devices.

Table F–1
Noncommissioned Officer Education System creditable courses for award Noncommissioned Officer's Professional Development Ribbon and devices—Continued

Level	Current creditable course	Former creditable courses	Device
Primary (note 1)	Basic Leaders Course	Primary NCO Course Primary Leadership Course Primary Technical Course Primary Leadership Development Course Warrior Leaders Course	Basic ribbon
Basic (note 1)	Advanced Leaders Course	Basic NCO Course Basic Technical Course	Numeral 2
Intermediate (note 1)	Senior Leaders Course	Advanced NCO Course	Numeral 3 (note 2)
Advanced (note 1)	Master Leaders Course		Numeral 4 (note 2)
Senior (note 1)	Sergeants Major Course	U.S. Army Sergeants Major Academy	Numeral 5 (notes 2, 3, and 4)
Executive (note 1)	Nominative Leaders Course		Numeral 6

Notes.

¹ Once a Soldier has been awarded the NCOPDR upon graduation from the Basic Leaders Course, subsequent appropriate numerals will be awarded to identify completion of higher-level NCO Education System.

² Master sergeants who did not attend the Master Leaders Course prior to FY18 but are selected for the Sergeants Major Course will wear numeral 5 upon successful completion of the Sergeants Major Course. Such NCOs will continue to wear numeral 3 until Sergeants Major Course completion.

³ Senior NCOs selected by the U.S. Army Sergeants Major Academy who completed equivalent resident courses conducted by the other Services prior to 28 April 2011 will wear the NCOPDR with numeral 5.

⁴ Sergeant majors who successfully graduated from the Sergeants Major Course are grandfathered from the requirement to attend the Master Leaders Course and are authorized to wear the numeral 5.

F–3. Army Sea Duty Ribbon

Table F–2 lists the respective devices authorized for second and subsequent awards of the ASDR.

Table F–2
Service stars authorized for second and subsequent award of the Army Sea Duty Ribbon—Continued

Award: 2d (4 years of qualified service)

Service Star: 1 Bronze Service Star

Award: 3d (6 years of qualified service)

Service Star: 2 Bronze Service Stars

Award: 4th (8 years of qualified service)

Service Star: 3 Bronze Service Stars

Award: 5th (10 years of qualified service)

Service Star: 4 Bronze Service Stars

Table F–2**Service stars authorized for second and subsequent award of the Army Sea Duty Ribbon—Continued**

Award: 6th (12 years of qualified service)

Service Star: 1 Silver Service Star

Award: 7th (14 years of qualified service)

Service Star: 1 Silver and Bronze Service Star

Award: 8th (16 years of qualified service)

Service Star: 1 Silver Service Star and 2 Bronze Service Stars

Award: 9th (18 years of qualified service)

Service Star: 1 Silver Service Star and 3 Bronze Service Stars

Award: 10th and final

Service Star: 1 Gold Star

Appendix G

U.S. Army Unit Awards

Section I

U.S. Army Unit Awards Overview

G–1. Unit awards

a. This regulation prescribes policy governing the recommendation of Army unit awards. This appendix prescribes mandatory procedures for processing those recommendations.

b. Recommendations for Army unit awards will be submitted on DA Form 7594 and processed through normal military command channels to Commanding General, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC–PDP–A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122–5408 (see table G–1 for processing steps).

c. Each recommendation will be submitted as promptly as practicable and supported by the following data:

(1) A proposed narrative, naming all participating units and the specific date and geographic location (map feature, town, province name, and so forth) of the actions or service being recognized.

(2) Record of punishments under Article 15, UCMJ.

(3) Record of convictions by court-martial.

(4) Record of absences without leave.

(5) A list of all units assigned and attached actually present and the inclusive dates of the period of service for each unit. Inclusive dates do not need to cover the entire deployment period. For detachments and sister Service and foreign units, a by-name listing is required.

(6) The complete official unit designation and UIC must be included for each unit. Include designations and derivative UICs for subordinate elements of parent units and for all elements comprising the task force organization. When less than the entire unit is involved, but more than 65 percent of the MTOE strength, it should be indicated by a minus sign (–) next to the unit designation. When the percentage involved is less than 65 percent of a unit's MTOE strength, the unit should be listed as a detachment of the parent unit.

(7) Effective 5 March 2019, unit designations for unit awards in any new named campaigns (not new phases of existing campaigns) will be determined using 51 percent or more of a unit's authorized strength versus 65 percent.

(8) Any other pertinent information.

(9) A proposed citation.

(10) Recommendations for award of the PUC and VUA require additional information listed in paragraph G–2.

G–2. Presidential Unit Citation and Valorous Unit Award

Recommendations for the PUC and the VUA must be submitted as promptly as practicable and supported with the following data in addition to those requirements in paragraph G–1:

a. Operational orders and reports.

b. Color maps, after-action reviews, and storyboards showing the terrain and the dispositions and actions of the opposing forces.

c. Casualties sustained on both sides.

d. Any other pertinent material to clearly articulate the degree of valor demonstrated by the unit.

G–3. Steps for processing DA Form 7594

a. Recommendations for unit awards will be sent to Commanding General, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC–PDP–A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122–5408, and arrive no later than 120 to 180 days prior to the desired presentation date. Processing times may vary depending on current operations.

(1) 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-point font on space provided on DA Form 7594. If additional pages are required, continuation pages may be submitted on 8.5- by 11-inch

bond paper enclosed as an addendum to the form. Citations for unit awards must be meaningful, specific, and limited to 25 lines.

(2) DA Form 7594 is an unclassified document and may not contain any classified information. Unit award recommendations containing classified information must present such material in a separate, appropriately labeled narrative or addendum. Classified unit award information must be prepared, processed, and protected according to AR 380–5. Recommended and approved citations may not contain any classified information.

b. See table G–1 for steps for preparing and processing unit awards using DA Form 7594. The electronic DA Form 7594 from the Army Publishing Directorate website (<https://armypubs.army.mil/>) is the preferred format. However, in very limited circumstances, other versions are acceptable as long as the information is current and all fields are completed following the guidance in table G–1.

Table G–1
Steps for preparing and processing awards using DA Form 7594—Continued

Step	Who	Required action
1	Unit	Perform outstanding heroism or exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services.
2	Recommender	Complete blocks 1 through 20 of DA Form 7594.
3	Recommender	Enter the recommending command's complete address in block 1.
4	Recommender	Enter recommending command's point of contact name and email address in block 3.
5	Recommender	Enter unit's Defense Switched Network and commercial telephone number in block 4.
6	Recommender	Enter the official designation of the recommended unit in block 5 (see AR 220–5 for guidance; temporary or unofficial unit names may not be used).
7	Recommender	Enter the UIC of the recommended unit in block 6.
8	Recommender	Check "yes" or "no" in block 7.
9	Recommender	Check "yes" or "no" in block 8. If applicable, complete block 20.
10	Recommender	Enter recommended award in block 9.
11	Recommender	Enter the campaign or operation (if applicable) in block 10 (for example, OIF).
12	Recommender	Enter geographical location in block 11.
13	Recommender	Enter the period covered by proposed award in blocks 12a and 12b. For example, MUC (20160101–20161001) (the date format is YYYYMMDD).
14	Recommender	In block 13, list any pending unit awards and the dates recognized (for example, MUC (20131111–20141103); Pending: PUC (20160704–20160706)). If no awards, state "No awds."
15	Recommender	Complete blocks 14a, 14b, and 14c.
16	Recommender	Enter the narrative description in block 17. If additional pages are required, continue on separate page and enclose as an addendum to the form. If the narrative must contain classified information, write "see classified narrative" and complete narrative on separate, properly labeled page. Do not use page 2 of DA Form 7594 to convey classified information.
17	Recommender	Provide home station mailing address and contact information in block 16e.
18	Recommender	Enter the UCMJ statistics in blocks 18a, 18b, and 18c (for MUC and ASUA only).
19	Recommender	Enter the proposed citation (no more than 25 lines) in block 19.
20	Personnel office	List all participating units being recommended for the award, along with period of service, UICs, and if 65 percent of unit's MTOE strength in block 20. Units not 65 percent will be listed as a detachment of parent unit. <i>Note.</i> Effective 5 March 2019, unit designations for unit awards in any new named campaigns (not new phases of existing campaigns) will be determined using 51 percent or more of a unit's authorized strength versus 65 percent.
21	Commander/intermediate authority	Complete block 15. For ASUA only, disapproval authority will also complete block 16.

Table G-1
Steps for preparing and processing awards using DA Form 7594—Continued

Step	Who	Required action
23	Award approval authority	Unit award approval authority ¹ will complete block 16.

Note.

¹ Awards approved by the commander with delegated authority in theater must be forwarded to HRC for review and publication of the PO.

Section II

Campaign Credit, Streamers, and Other Unit Award Devices

G-4. Requesting campaign participation credit and war streamers

Table G-2 prescribes the steps for requesting CPC and war streamers (see app K for campaigns, dates, and prescribed inscriptions).

Table G-2
Steps for processing award of campaign participation credit and war service streamers prior to effective date of this publication—Continued

Step	Who	Required action
1	Unit	Submits request for CPC (includes all unit requests) through the chain of command to HRC ADB. Requests include the following: a. COL/O-6 or above will request CPC in memorandum format and endorsed by a BG/O-7 or above with the following information: (1) List of all units that were attached to the command during the deployment, to include their dates of the deployment. (2) Validate that all units have 65 percent MTOE strength for the period. b. Deployment or redeployment (movement) orders of the unit or individuals. c. Unit spreadsheet lists— (1) Unit name. (2) Unit home station mailing address (if Army or Air Force Post Office is used, add Defense Switched Network and installation information), to include unit point of contact. (3) UIC or derivative UIC of deployed units. Also add those units within the UIC that did not deploy to verify deployment status. (4) ACOM, ASCC, or DRU. (5) Location (country the units were deployed to). (6) Operation in support of (Operation Enduring Freedom, Operation New Dawn, OIF, and so forth). (7) Dates of deployment (inclusive to and from). (8) Personnel strength— (a) Authorized strength from MTOE prior to deployment. (b) Assigned strength (number of Soldiers that deployed with the unit). (c) Participation percentage (assigned strength divided by authorized strength). (9) Component of unit (Regular Army, USAR, or ARNG).
2	HRC ADB	Coordinates with the CMH (AAMH-FPO) to verify unit's information.
3	CMH	Validates information provided from the recommender (official designation, honors, and so forth). Notifies HRC of potential changes.
4	HRC ADB	Publishes PO announcing the award of CPC and issues PO to units, HRC, and CMH.
5 ^{1, 2}	HRC ADB	Initiates action for the AGOs and submits request to the U.S. Army Tank-Automotive and Armaments Command for streamers.

Notes.

¹ An AGO will not be issued by HRC ADB until the closing of the named campaigns.

² Units will contact the U.S. Army Tank-Automotive and Armaments Command directly if requesting replacement streamers.

G-5. Assault-landing credit-arrowhead device

a. No later than 60 days after assault-landing credit has been awarded, the following data must be submitted to Commanding General, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC-PDP-A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue Fort Knox, KY 40122-5408:

- (1) Size and composition of the force involved.
- (2) Lists of units that participated in the assault landing.
- (3) Mission.
- (4) Length of the operations and the relationship to the tactical operations of the unified command controlling the operation.
- (5) Date and time of the start of and the date and time of the close of the assault operation.
- (6) Enemy situation and reaction.
- (7) Specific location where the assault landing occurred.
- (8) A statement certifying that more than 65 percent of each unit's MTOE strength participated in the assault landing. If less than 65 percent participated, a detachment of the unit may be cited.
- (9) Complete official unit designation and UIC must be included for each unit. Include designations and derivative UICs for subordinate elements of parent units and for all elements comprising task force organizations. When less than the entire unit is involved but more than 65 percent of the MTOE strength, it should be indicated by a minus sign (-) next to the unit designation. When the percentage involved is less than 65 percent of the MTOE strength, the unit should be listed as a detachment of the parent unit.

b. The HRC ADB will forward the information to DCS, G-3/5/7 and CMH for confirmation. HRC will then publish an AGO announcing assault-landing credit.

c. Units who have individuals participating should maintain a master by-name roster of Soldiers who participated for record purposes. At the appropriate time, these records should be retired in accordance with ARIMS.

Appendix H

Badges and Tabs

H-1. Combat badges

Soldiers redeployed more than 12 months or reassigned to a command other than their wartime command must submit their request through command channels to Commanding General, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC-PDP-A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122-5408, for processing. Eligible veterans and retirees may submit a request directly to the Commanding General, U.S. Army Human Resources Command at the same address.

H-2. Processing requests for combat badges

Table H-1 prescribes the steps for processing requests for combat badges.

Table H-1

Steps for processing requests for combat badges—Continued

Step	Who	Required action
1	Unit S-1 or Soldier	Complete DA Form 4187 and enter address of the authority in the "To" box, address of intermediate commander in the "Thru" box, and parent unit address in the "From" box.
2	Unit S-1 or Soldier	Complete section I of DA Form 4187. Check "Other" box in section III, add "Combat XXXX Badge," and enter date.
3	Unit S-1 or Soldier	In section IV of DA Form 4187, explain why the Soldier is being recommended for the particular badge.
4	Unit S-1 or Soldier	Recommender will enter signature block and signature in the lower right corner of "Remarks" section IV.
5	Unit S-1 or Soldier	Attach substantiating documents and present the packet to the company commander, officer in charge, or supervisor. Documents include— – DA 4187 (endorsed by the first general officer). – Two sworn statements (see notes 1 and 2). – Deployment orders or roster (see note 1). – One-page narrative (see notes 1 and 2). – DD Form 214 (for veterans (see note 1)). – Officer record brief, enlisted record brief, or other substantiating personnel qualification record for veterans (see note 1). – If the request pertains to a member of a sister Service, orders assigning the member to the Army unit must be included.
6	Company commander, officer in charge, or supervisor	Verify and consider all data on DA Form 4187 and all enclosures and supporting documents for completeness and accuracy and endorse the recommendation.
7	Company commander, officer in charge, or supervisor	Forward complete packet to intermediate commander.
8	Intermediate commander	Verify and consider all data and endorse action to approval authority.
9	Approval authority	Make final decision on award of the combat badge (approval or disapproval). Commander's decision may be recorded on DA Form 4187 or a separate memorandum.
10	Approval authority	Return final decision back through chain of command. Issue award elements (if applicable).
11	Approval authority	Archive case files with unclassified supporting documents and final decision in ARIMS in accordance with this regulation and AR 25-400-2.
12	Approval authority	Forward award approval or disapproval documents to official military personnel file as prescribed in AR 600-8-104.
13	Unit	Arrange and conduct presentation ceremony consistent with commander's intent (if applicable).

Table H-1
Steps for processing requests for combat badges—Continued

Step	Who	Required action
14	Unit	Update system of record (if applicable).

Notes.

¹ Documents are required by HRC ADB for processing of combat badges.

² Narratives and sworn statements of incidents will include specific date of the incident and description of how the recommended Soldier met the requirements of this regulation. For the purposes of recommending award of combat badges, the definition of “being engaged by the enemy” may be further clarified by proximity of the Soldier to the impacted area or small arms fire (in meters) and whether or not the Soldier could have reasonably been injured by the blast, detonation, or explosion.

Appendix I

Foreign and International Decorations and Awards to U.S. Army Personnel

I-1. Foreign badges and decorations authorized by U.S. Army Human Resources Command

Table I-1 identifies the steps required to request approval to accept and wear foreign decorations or badges.

Table I-1
Requesting approval to accept and wear foreign badges and decorations authorized by U.S. Army Human Resources Command—Continued

Step	Who	Required action
1	Requestor	Request approval to accept and wear an approved foreign badge or award using DA Form 4187. Include a copy of the certificate or citation for the badge or decoration in the original language and an English translation. Submit the request through the chain of command to the servicing HR office.
2	HR office	Verify that the badge or decoration is authorized on the HRC ADB website at https://www.hrc.army.mil/content/Awards%20and%20Decorations%20Branch . If not, see table I-2.
3	HR office	a. Validate that the badge or decoration was earned in accordance with guidance in this regulation (badge that was earned by completing an event conducted by the host nation military). b. Prepare memorandum authorizing acceptance, retention, or wear and submit to the approval authority along with supporting documentation. Memorandum templates are available at https://www.hrc.army.mil/content/Awards%20and%20Decorations%20Branch .
4	Approval authority	Approve the request to accept, retain, or wear the foreign badge or decoration.
5	HR office	Return copy of decision to the requestor. a. If determination is acceptance, retention, and wear, submit a copy of the approval document to iPERMS for posting to the Soldier's AMHRR. b. If determination is acceptance and retention (token acceptance), no further action is required.

Notes.

¹ Organizations that do not have commanders or DCGs in the rank of BG/O-7 in their chain of command may submit their requests to HRC ADB for processing.

² Foreign badges and decorations approved for honorary or token acceptance only (not for wear on the U.S. Army uniform) are not posted to the recipient's AMHRR.

³ Foreign badges and decorations listed on the HRC ADB website will not be updated in the Soldier's records or DD Form 214. Only those foreign badges and decorations published in this regulation can be updated.

I-2. Foreign badges and decorations not authorized by U.S. Army Human Resources Command

Table I-2 identifies the steps required to request approval to accept and wear foreign decorations or badges.

Table I-2
Requesting approval to accept and wear foreign badges and decorations not authorized by U.S. Army Human Resources Command—Continued

Step	Who	Required action
1	Requestor	Request approval to accept and wear an approved foreign badge or award using DA Form 4187. Include a copy of the certificate or citation for the badge or decoration in the original language and an English translation. Submit the request through the chain of command to the servicing HR office.
2	HR office	Verify that the decoration or badge is not listed in the foreign badges and decorations appendixes at https://www.hrc.army.mil/content/Awards%20and%20Decorations%20Branch .
3	HR office	a. Validate that the badge or decoration was earned in accordance with this regulation (badge that was earned by completing an event conducted by the host nation military). b. Prepare memorandum requesting a determination on acceptance, retention, or wear of the decoration and badge. The memorandum template is available on the HRC ADB website at https://www.hrc.army.mil/content/Awards%20and%20Decorations%20Branch .

Table I-2
Requesting approval to accept and wear foreign badges and decorations not authorized by U.S. Army Human Resources Command—Continued

Step	Who	Required action
4	HR office	Submit memorandum, copy of original certificate, and English translation to usarmy.knox.hrc.mbx.tagd-awards-current-ops@army.mil or by regular mail to Commanding General, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC-PDP-A), Department 480, 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122-5408.
5	HRC ADB	a. Review documentation. b. If complete, make a determination on acceptance, retention, or wear. If needed, request additional information from the host or issuing country. c. Prepare decision memorandum and return to the supporting HR office. (1) If determination is acceptance, retention, and wear, submit a copy of the signed memorandum to the requesting HR office and iPERMS for posting to the Soldier's AMHRR. (2) If determination is acceptance and retention (token acceptance), submit signed memorandum to the requesting HR office.
6	HR office	Provide a copy of decision to the Soldier.

Note.

¹Requests for ARNG personnel will be routed through the ARNG Awards Section at ng.ncr.ngb-arng.mbx.hrh-awards@army.mil and routed through the Chief, National Guard Bureau (ARNG-HRH-A), 111 South George Mason Drive, Arlington, VA 22204-1373.

Appendix J

Initial Consideration and Reconsideration of an Award through a Member of Congress

J–1. Section 1130, Title 10, United States Code process

Pursuant to 10 USC 1130, when an award is not otherwise authorized to be presented or awarded due to limitations established by law or policy regarding the timely submission of an award recommendation, Members of Congress may request the SECARMY review a proposal for the award or presentation of a decoration, either for an individual or a unit. Based upon such a request, the SECARMY will make a determination as to the merits of approving the award or presentation of the decoration and other determinations necessary to comply with 10 USC 1130.

J–2. Guidance

Table J–1 prescribes the steps involved in the 10 USC 1130 process for both initial requests and reconsideration. The table is intended to assist Soldiers and unit commanders in the accuracy and completeness of the initial or reconsideration request received from the Member of Congress and the Chief of the Legislative Liaison.

Table J–1
Steps for preparing and submitting a request for award consideration under the provisions of Section 1130, Title 10, United States Code—Continued

Step	Who	Required action
1	Recommender	Requests consideration of an action (over 2-year time limitation).
2 (initial recommendations only)	Recommender	Prepares or completes the following for submission to Member of Congress: <i>a.</i> Completes DA Form 638 or DA Form 7594 (if applicable) with proposed citation and narrative. <i>b.</i> Individual awards will include the documentation prescribed in chapter 3. Unit awards will include the documentation prescribed in chapter 6. <i>c.</i> Endorsements from the chain of command from the time of the award on DA Form 638 or DA Form 7594. <i>d.</i> DD Form 214 and supporting documentation (if applicable).
2 (reconsideration or appeal only)	Recommender	Prepares or completes the following for submission to Member of Congress: <i>a.</i> Justification in letter format. <i>b.</i> Copy of original or reconstructed DA Form 638 or DA Form 7594, including citation. <i>c.</i> Copy of all endorsements from the chain of command from the time of the award. <i>d.</i> Proposed citation and narrative. <i>e.</i> DD Form 214 and supporting documentation (if applicable). <i>f.</i> Individual awards will include the documentation prescribed in chapter 3. Unit awards will include the documentation prescribed in chapter 6.
3	Recommender	Sends completed documents to Member of Congress for staffing.
4	Member of Congress	Member of Congress receives documents; staff prepares endorsements of request for the Member of Congress. Request is forwarded to the Chief of the Legislative Liaison for staffing.
5	Chief of the Legislative Liaison	Receives request from the office of the Member of Congress. Staffs and assigns a tracking number. Forwards to HRC ADB.
6	HRC ADB	Receives and reviews for completeness.
7	HRC ADB	Verifies as complete or incomplete. Staffs packet for processing. For incomplete packets, the Chief, HRC ADB contacts the Member of Congress for additional documents or information required for the request.
8	HRC ADB	Obtains decision and notifies the sponsoring Member of Congress in writing of the determination.
9	HRC ADB	For approved awards and decorations, sends award elements to Member of Congress or the Soldier's chain of command (as applicable).

Appendix K

Campaigns, Service Requirements, and Inscriptions Prescribed for Streamers

K-1. Campaigns, service requirements, and inscriptions prescribed for streamers

See table K-1 for campaigns, service requirements, and inscriptions prescribed for Army flag streamers. Unit streamer inscriptions will be determined by CMH.

Table K-1
Campaigns, service requirements, and inscriptions prescribed for streamers—Continued

Campaigns	Inclusive dates	Army flag campaign streamer inscription
Revolutionary War		
Lexington	19 April 1775	LEXINGTON 1775
Ticonderoga	10 May 1775	TICONDEROGA 1775
Boston	17 June 1775 to 17 March 1776	BOSTON 1775–1776
Quebec	28 August 1775 to 3 July 1776	QUEBEC 1775, 1776
Charleston	28 to 29 June 1776 29 March to 12 May 1780	CHARLESTON 1776, 1780
Long Island	26 to 29 August 1776	LONG ISLAND 1776
Trenton	26 December 1776	TRENTON 1776
Princeton	3 January 1777	PRINCETON 1777
Saratoga	2 July to 17 October 1777	SARATOGA 1777
Brandywine	11 September 1777	BRANDYWINE 1777
Germantown	4 October 1777	GERMANTOWN 1777
Monmouth	28 June 1778	MONMOUTH 1778
Savannah	29 December 1778 16 September to 10 October 1779	SAVANNAH 1778, 1779
Cowpens	17 January 1781	COWPENS 1781
Guilford Court House	15 March 1781	GUILFORD COURT HOUSE 1781
Yorktown	28 September to 19 October 1781	YORKTOWN 1781
<i>Note.</i> War service streamer requirement: unit must have been part of the Revolutionary Land forces between 19 April 1775 and 19 April 1783.		
War of 1812		
Canada	18 June 1812 to 17 February 1815	CANADA 1812–1815
Chippewa	5 July 1814	CHIPPEWA 1814
Lundy's Lane	25 July 1814	LUNDY'S LANE 1814
Bladensburg	17 to 29 August 1814	BLADENSBURG 1814
McHenry	13 September 1814	MCHENRY 1814
New Orleans	23 September 1814 to 8 January 1815	NEW ORLEANS 1814–1815
<i>Note.</i> War service streamer requirement: unit must have been part of the forces of the United States between 18 June 1812 and 17 February 1815.		
Mexican War		
Palo Alto	8 May 1846	PALO ALTO 1846
Resaca de la Palma	9 May 1846	RESACA DE LA PALMA 1846
Monterey	21 September 1846	MONTEREY 1846
Buena Vista	22 to 23 February 1847	BUENA VISTA 1847
Vera Cruz	9 to 29 March 1847	VERA CRUZ 1847

Table K–1
Campaigns, service requirements, and inscriptions prescribed for streamers—Continued

Campaigns	Inclusive dates	Army flag campaign streamer inscription
Cerro Gordo	17 April 1847	CERRO GORDO 1847
Contreras	18 to 20 August 1847	CONTRERAS 1847
Churubusco	20 August 1847	CHURUBUSCO 1847
Molino del Rey	8 September 1847	MOLINO DEL REY 1847
Chapultepec	13 September 1847	CHAPULTEPEC 1847

Note. War service streamer requirement: unit must have served in the theater or area of operations between 24 April 1846 and 30 May 1848.

Civil War

Sumter	12 to 13 April 1861	SUMTER 1861
Bull Run	16 to 22 July 1861	BULL RUN 1861
Henry and Donelson	6 to 16 February 1862	HENRY & DONELSON 1862
Mississippi River	6 February 1862 to 9 July 1863	MISSISSIPPI RIVER 1862–1863
Peninsula	17 March to 3 August 1862	PENINSULA 1862
Shiloh	6 to 7 April 1862	SHILOH 1862
Valley	15 May to 17 June 1862	VALLEY 1862
Manassas	7 August to 2 September 1862	MANASSAS 1862
Antietam	3 to 17 September 1862	ANTIETAM 1862
Fredericksburg	9 November to 15 December 1862	FREDERICKSBURG 1862
Murfreesborough	26 December 1862 to 4 January 1863	MURFREESBOROUGH 1862–1863
Chancellorsville	27 April to 6 May 1863	CHANCELLORSVILLE 1863
Gettysburg	29 June to 3 July 1863	GETTYSBURG 1863
Vicksburg	29 March to 4 July 1863	VICKSBURG 1863
Chickamauga	16 August to 22 September 1863	CHICKAMAUGA 1863
Chattanooga	23 to 27 November 1863	CHATTANOOGA 1863
Wilderness	4 to 7 May 1864	WILDERNESS 1864
Atlanta	7 May to 2 September 1864	ATLANTA 1864
Spotsylvania	8 to 21 May 1864	SPOTSYLVANIA 1864
Cold Harbor	22 May to 3 June 1864	COLD HARBOR 1864
Petersburg	4 June 1864 to 2 April 1865	PETERSBURG 1864–1865
Shenandoah	7 August to 28 November 1864	SHENANDOAH 1864
Franklin	17 to 30 November 1864	FRANKLIN 1864
Nashville	1 to 16 December 1864	NASHVILLE 1864
Appomattox	3 to 8 April 1865	APPOMATTOX 1865

Note. War service streamer requirement: unit must have served in the theater or area of operations between 1 April 1861 and 26 May 1865.

Indian Wars

Miami	January 1790 to August 1795	MIAMI 1790–1795
Tippecanoe	21 September to 18 November 1811	TIPPECANOE 1811
Creeks	27 July 1813 to August 1814 February 1836 to July 1837	CREEKS 1813–1814, 1836–1837

Table K-1
Campaigns, service requirements, and inscriptions prescribed for streamers—Continued

Campaigns	Inclusive dates	Army flag campaign streamer inscription
Seminoles	20 November 1817 to 31 October 1818 28 December 1835 to 14 August 1842 15 December 1855 to May 1858	SEMINOLES 1817–1818 1835–1842 1855–1858
Black Hawk	26 April to 20 September 1832	BLACK HAWK 1832
Comanches	1867 to 1875	COMANCHES 1867–1875
Modocs	1872 to 1873	MODOCS 1872–1873
Apaches	1873 and 1885 to 1886	APACHES 1873, 1885–1886
Little Big Horn	1876 to 1877	LITTLE BIG HORN 1876–1877
Nez Perces	1877	NEZ PERCES 1877
Bannocks	1878	BANNOCKS 1878
Cheyennes	1878 to 1879	CHEYENNES 1878–1879
Utes	September 1879 to November 1880	UTES 1879–1880
Pine Ridge	November 1890 to January 1891	PINE RIDGE 1890–1891
<i>Note.</i> War service streamer not authorized.		
War with Spain		
Santiago	22 June to 11 July 1898	SANTIAGO 1898
Puerto Rico	25 July to 13 August 1898	PUERTO RICO 1898
Manila	31 July to 13 August 1898	MANILA 1898
<i>Note.</i> War service streamer not authorized.		
China Relief Expedition		
Tientsin	13 July 1900	TIENTSIN 1900
Yang-tsun	6 August 1900	YANG-TSUN 1900
Peking	14 to 15 August 1900	PEKING 1900
<i>Note.</i> War service streamer requirements: unit must have served with the China Relief Expedition between 26 June 1900 and 27 May 1901.		
Philippine Insurrection		
Manila	4 February to 17 March 1899	MANILA 1899
Iloilo	8 to 12 February 1899	ILOILO 1899
Malolos	24 March to 16 August 1899	MALOLOS 1899
Laguna de Bay	8 to 17 April 1899	LAGUNA DE BAY 1899
San Isidro	12 April to 30 May 1899 15 October to 19 November 1899	SAN ISIDRO 1899
Zapote River	13 June 1899	ZAPOTE RIVER 1899
Cavite	7 to 13 October 1899 4 January to 9 February 1900	CAVITE 1899–1900
Tarlac	5 to 20 November 1899	TARLAC 1899
San Fabian	6 to 19 November 1899	SAN FABIAN 1899
Mindanao	4 July 1902 to 31 December 1904 22 October 1905	MINDANAO 1902–1905
Jolo	1 to 24 May 1905 6 to 8 March 1906 6 August 1906 11 to 15 June 1913	JOLO 1905, 1906, 1913

Table K-1
Campaigns, service requirements, and inscriptions prescribed for streamers—Continued

Campaigns	Inclusive dates	Army flag campaign streamer inscription
<i>Note.</i> War service streamer requirements: unit must have served in the Philippine Islands between 4 February 1899 and 4 July 1902.		
Mexican Expedition		
Mexico 1916 to 1917	14 March 1916 to 7 February 1917	MEXICO 1916–1917
<i>Note.</i> War service streamer not authorized.		
World War I		
Cambrai	20 November to 4 December 1917	CAMBRAI 1917
Somme Defensive	21 March to 6 April 1918	SOMME DEFENSIVE 1918
Lys	9 to 27 April 1918	LYS 1918
Aisne	27 May to 5 June 1918	AISNE 1918
Montdidier-Noyon	9 to 13 June 1918	MONTDIDIER–NOYON 1918
Champagne-Marne	15 to 18 July 1918	CHAMPAGNE–MARNE 1918
Aisne-Marne	18 July to 6 August 1918	AISNE–MARNE 1918
Somme Offensive	8 August to 11 November 1918	SOMME OFFENSIVE 1918
Oise-Aisne	18 August to 11 November 1918	OISE–AISNE 1918
Ypres-Lys	19 August to 11 November 1918	YPRES–LYS 1918
St. Mihiel	12 to 15 September 1918	ST. MIHIEL 1918
Meuse-Argonne	26 September to 11 November 1918	MEUSE–ARGONNE 1918
Vittorio Veneto	24 October to 4 November 1918	VITTORIO VENETO 1918
<i>Note.</i> War service streamer requirement: unit must have served in the theater of operations between 6 April 1917 and 11 November 1918.		
World War II—American Theater		
Antisubmarine	7 December 1941 to 2 September 1945	ANTISUBMARINE 1941–1945
Ground Combat	7 December 1941 to 2 September 1945	
Air Combat	7 December 1941 to 2 September 1945	
<i>Note.</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.		
World War II—Asiatic-Pacific Theater		
Philippine Islands	7 December 1941 to 10 May 1942	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS 1941–1942
Burma, 1942	7 December 1941 to 25 May 1942	BURMA 1941–1942
Central Pacific	7 December 1941 to 6 December 1943	CENTRAL PACIFIC 1941–1943
East Indies	1 January to 22 July 1942	EAST INDIES 1942
India-Burma	2 April 1942 to 28 January 1945	INDIA–BURMA 1942–1945
Air Offensive, Japan	17 April 1942 to 2 September 1945	AIR OFFENSIVE, JAPAN 1942–1945
Aleutian Islands	3 June 1942 to 24 August 1943	ALEUTIAN ISLANDS 1942–1943
China Defensive	4 July 1942 to 4 May 1945	CHINA DEFENSIVE 1942–1945
Papua	23 July 1942 to 23 January 1943	PAPUA 1942–1943
Guadalcanal	7 August 1942 to 21 February 1943	GUADALCANAL 1942–1943
New Guinea	24 January 1943 to 31 December 1944	NEW GUINEA 1943–1944
Northern Solomons	22 February 1943 to 21 November 1944	NORTHERN SOLOMONS 1943–1944
Eastern Mandates (Air)	7 December 1943 to 16 April 1944	EASTERN MANDATES 1944
(Ground)	31 January to 14 June 1944	

Table K-1
Campaigns, service requirements, and inscriptions prescribed for streamers—Continued

Campaigns	Inclusive dates	Army flag campaign streamer inscription
Bismarck Archipelago	15 December 1943 to 27 November 1944	BISMARCK ARCHIPELAGO 1943–1944
Western Pacific (Air) (Ground)	17 April 1944 to 2 September 1945 15 June 1944 to 2 September 1945	WESTERN PACIFIC 1944–1945
Leyte	17 October 1944 to 1 July 1945	LEYTE 1944–1945
Luzon	15 December 1944 to 4 July 1945	LUZON 1944–1945
Central Burma	29 January to 15 July 1945	CENTRAL BURMA 1945
Southern Philippines	27 February to 4 July 1945	SOUTHERN PHILIPPINES 1945
Ryukyus	26 March to 2 July 1945	RYUKYUS 1945
China Offensive	5 May to 2 September 1945	CHINA OFFENSIVE 1945

Note. War service streamer requirement: unit must have served in theater between 7 December 1941 and 2 September 1945.

World War II—European-African-Middle Eastern Theater

Egypt-Libya	11 June 1942 to 12 February 1943	EGYPT-LIBYA 1942–1943
Air Offensive, Europe	4 July 1942 to 5 June 1944	AIR OFFENSIVE, EUROPE 1942–1944
Algeria-French Morocco	8 to 11 November 1942	ALGERIA-FRENCH MOROCCO 1942
Tunisia (Air) (Ground)	12 November 1942 to 13 May 1943 17 November 1942 to 13 May 1943	TUNISIA 1942–1943
Sicily (Air) (Ground)	14 May to 17 August 1943 9 July to 17 August 1943	SICILY 1943
Naples-Foggia (Air) (Ground)	18 August 1943 to 21 January 1944 9 September 1943 to 21 January 1944	NAPLES-FOGGIA 1943–1944
Anzio	22 January to 24 May 1944	ANZIO 1944
Rome-Arno	22 January to 9 September 1944	ROME-ARNO 1944
Normandy	6 June to 24 July 1944	NORMANDY 1944
Northern France	25 July to 14 September 1944	NORTHERN FRANCE 1944
Southern France	15 August to 14 September 1944	SOUTHERN FRANCE 1944
North Apennines	10 September 1944 to 4 April 1945	NORTH APENNINES 1944–1945
Rhineland	15 September 1944 to 21 March 1945	RHINELAND 1944–1945
Ardenes-Alsace	16 December 1944 to 25 January 1945	ARDENNES-ALSACE 1944–1945
Central Europe	22 March to 11 May 1945	CENTRAL EUROPE 1945
Po Valley	5 April to 8 May 1945	PO VALLEY 1945

Note. War service streamer requirement: unit must have served in the theater between 7 December 1941 and 2 September 1945.

Korean War

UN Defensive	27 June to 15 September 1950	UN DEFENSIVE 1950
UN Offensive	16 September to 2 November 1950	UN OFFENSIVE 1950
Chinese Communist Forces In- tervention	3 November 1950 to 24 January 1951	Chinese Communist Forces INTERVENTION 1950–1951
First UN Counteroffensive	25 January to 21 April 1951	FIRST UN COUNTEROFFENSIVE 1951
Chinese Communist Forces Spring Offensive	22 April to 8 July 1951	Chinese Communist Forces SPRING OFFENSIVE 1951
UN Summer-Fall Offensive	9 July to 27 November 1951	UN SUMMER-FALL OFFENSIVE 1951
Second Korean Winter	28 November 1951 to 30 April 1952	SECOND KOREAN WINTER 1951–1952

Table K-1
Campaigns, service requirements, and inscriptions prescribed for streamers—Continued

Campaigns	Inclusive dates	Army flag campaign streamer inscription
Korea, Summer-Fall 1952	1 May to 30 November 1952	KOREA SUMMER-FALL 1952
Third Korean Winter	1 December 1952 to 30 April 1953	THIRD KOREAN WINTER 1952-1953
Korea, Summer 1953	1 May to 27 July 1953	KOREA SUMMER 1953
<i>Note.</i> War service streamer not authorized.		
Vietnam		
Advisory	15 March 1962 to 7 March 1965	VIETNAM ADVISORY 1962-1965
Defense	8 March 1965 to 24 December 1965	VIETNAM DEFENSE 1965
Counteroffensive	25 December 1965 to 30 June 1966	VIETNAM COUNTEROFFENSIVE, 1965-1966
Counteroffensive-Phase II	1 July 1966 to 31 May 1967	VIETNAM COUNTEROFFENSIVE, PHASE II 1966-1967
Counteroffensive-Phase III	1 June 1967 to 29 January 1968	VIETNAM COUNTEROFFENSIVE, PHASE III 1967-1968
Tet Counteroffensive	30 January 1968 to 1 April 1968	TET COUNTEROFFENSIVE 1968
Counteroffensive-Phase IV	2 April 1968 to 30 June 1968	VIETNAM COUNTEROFFENSIVE, PHASE IV 1968
Counteroffensive Phase V	1 July 1968 to 1 November 1968	VIETNAM COUNTEROFFENSIVE, PHASE V 1968
Counteroffensive Phase VI	2 November 1968 to 22 February 1969	VIETNAM COUNTEROFFENSIVE, PHASE VI 1968-1969
Tet 69/Counteroffensive	23 February 1969 to 8 June 1969	TET 69/COUNTEROFFENSIVE 1969
Summer-Fall 1969	9 June 1969 to 31 October 1969	VIETNAM SUMMER-FALL 1969
Winter-Spring 1970	1 November 1969 to 30 April 1970	VIETNAM WINTER-SPRING 1970
Sanctuary Counteroffensive	1 May 1970 to 30 June 1970	SANCTUARY COUNTEROFFENSIVE 1970
Counteroffensive Phase VII	1 July 1970 to 30 June 1971	VIETNAM COUNTEROFFENSIVE, PHASE VII 1970-1971
Consolidation I	1 July 1971 to 30 November 1971	CONSOLIDATION I 1971
Consolidation II	1 December 1971 to 29 March 1972	CONSOLIDATION II 1971-1972
Cease-Fire	30 March 1972 to 28 January 1973	VIETNAM CEASE-FIRE 1972-1973
<i>Note.</i> War service streamer not authorized.		
Dominican Republic		
Dominican Republic	28 April 1965 to 21 September 1966	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC 1965-1966
<i>Note.</i> War service streamer not authorized.		
Grenada		
Grenada	23 October to 21 November 1983	GRENADA 1983
<i>Note.</i> War service streamer not authorized.		
Panama		
Panama	20 December 1989 to 31 January 1990	PANAMA 1989-1990
<i>Note.</i> War service streamer not authorized.		
Somalia		
Somalia	5 December 1992 to 31 March 1995	SOMALIA 1992-1995
<i>Note.</i> War service streamer not authorized.		
SWA		

Table K–1
Campaigns, service requirements, and inscriptions prescribed for streamers—Continued

Campaigns	Inclusive dates	Army flag campaign streamer inscription
Defense of Saudi Arabia	2 August 1990 to 16 January 1991	DEFENSE OF SAUDI ARABIA 1990–1991
Liberation and Defense of Kuwait	17 January 1991 to 11 April 1991	LIBERATION AND DEFENSE OF KUWAIT 1991
Cease-Fire	12 April 1991 to 30 November 1995	SOUTHWEST ASIA CEASE-FIRE 1991–1995
<i>Note.</i> War service streamer not authorized.		
Kosovo		
Kosovo Air Campaign 1999	24 March to 10 June 1999	KOSOVO AIR
Kosovo Defense Campaign	11 June 1999 to 31 December 2013	KOSOVO DEFENSE
<i>Note.</i> War service streamer not authorized.		
Global War on Terrorism		
Global War on Terrorism Campaign		
Global War on Terrorism	11 September 2001 to a date to be determined	GLOBAL WAR ON TERRORISM (note 5)
Afghanistan Campaign		
Liberation of Afghanistan	11 September 2001 to 30 November 2001	LIBERATION OF AFGHANISTAN 2001 (note 6)
Consolidation I	1 December 2001 to 30 September 2006	CONSOLIDATION I 2001–2006
Consolidation II	1 October 2006 to 30 November 2009	CONSOLIDATION II 2006–2009
Consolidation III	1 December 2009 to 30 June 2011	CONSOLIDATION III 2009–2011
Transition I	1 July 2011 to 31 December 2014	TRANSITION I 2011–2014
Transition II	1 January 2015 to a date to be determined	TRANSITION II <i>Note.</i> Campaign is still open and thus no streamer is authorized.
Iraq Campaign		
Liberation of Iraq	19 March 2003 to 1 May 2003	LIBERATION OF IRAQ 2003 (note 7)
Transition of Iraq	2 May 2003 to 28 June 2004	TRANSITION OF IRAQ 2003–2004
Iraqi Governance	29 June 2004 to 15 December 2005	IRAQI GOVERNANCE 2004–2005
National Resolution	16 December 2005 to 9 January 2007	NATIONAL RESOLUTION 2005–2007
Iraqi Surge	10 January 2007 to 31 December 2008	IRAQI SURGE 2007–2008
Iraqi Sovereignty	1 January 2009 to 31 August 2010	IRAQI SOVEREIGNTY 2009–2010
New Dawn	1 September 2010 to 31 December 2011	NEW DAWN 2010–2011
Iraq/Syria Campaign		
Abeyance	14 June 2014 to 24 November 2015	ABEYANCE 2014–2015
Intensification	25 November 2015—to be determined	INTENSIFICATION <i>Note.</i> Campaign is still open and thus no streamer is authorized.

Table K-1
Campaigns, service requirements, and inscriptions prescribed for streamers—Continued

Campaigns	Inclusive dates	Army flag campaign streamer inscription
<i>Notes.</i>		
¹ Arrowhead is authorized only for members of the 173d Airborne Brigade who actually participated in a landing in the vicinity of Katum, Republic of Vietnam, between the hours of 0900 to 0907, inclusive, on 22 February 1967. A bronze service star affixed to the Parachutist Badge is authorized for the 173d Airborne Brigade for participating in a combat parachute jump on 22 February 1967 per AGO 1979–18.		
² The SECARMY approved this campaign on 6 January 1992; see AGO 1992–34.		
³ Arrowhead is authorized only for members of the 1st and 2d BNs, 75th Ranger Regiment, who actually participated in a landing onto Fury Drop Zone, Point Salinas Airfield in Grenada, between the hours of 0635 to 1300, inclusive, on 25 October 1983. A bronze service star affixed to the Parachutist Badge is authorized for the 1st and 2d BNs, 75th Ranger Regiment for participation in combat parachutist jump on 25 October 1983 per AGO 1984–33.		
⁴ Arrowhead is authorized only for members of the units listed in AGO 1992–31, who actually participated in a landing in Panama on 20 December 1989. A bronze service star affixed to the Parachutist Badge is authorized for members of the unit listed in AGO 1992–31 for participation in combat parachute jump on 20 December 1989.		
⁵ See chapter 2.		
⁶ Arrowhead is authorized only for members of the units listed in AGO 2006–10, who actually participated in a landing in Afghanistan on 2 March 2002 to 3 March 2002.		
⁷ Arrowhead is authorized only for members of the units listed in AGO 2006–10, who actually participated in a landing in Iraq. A bronze service star affixed to the Parachutist Badge is authorized for members of the unit listed in AGO 2006–10 for participation in combat parachute jump.		

K-2. Establishing campaign participation credit, campaign streamers, and assault-landing credit (arrowhead device)

See chapter 7 for criteria and guidance on establishing CPC, campaign streamers, war service streamers, and assault-landing credit.

K-3. Unit citation and campaign participation credit registers

a. The HRC ADB website contains separate registers of unit citations and CPC for all affected units at <https://www.hrc.army.mil/content/awards%20and%20decorations%20branch>. These registers are arranged as follows:

- (1) Service during World War I, World War II, and the Korean War:
 - (a) CPCs.
 - (b) Assault-landing credit.
 - (c) Distinguished Unit Citation (redesignated as PUC (Army) in 1966).
 - (d) PUCs.
 - (e) MUCs.
 - (f) Foreign unit decorations.
 - (g) USAF Outstanding Unit Citations.
 - (h) Army of Occupation credits.
 - (i) Berlin Airlift credit.
- (2) Unit citation and campaign participation through September 1987.
 - (a) CPCs.
 - (b) Assault-landing credits.
 - (c) PUCs.
 - (d) Joint Meritorious Unit Awards.
 - (e) VUAs.
 - (f) Navy Unit Commendations.
 - (g) MUCs.
 - (h) Air Force Outstanding Unit Awards.
 - (i) Air Force Excellence Awards.
 - (j) ASUAs.
 - (k) Foreign Unit Citations.
 - (l) Berlin Lift Credit.
- (3) Unit campaign and participation since 1987.
 - (a) CPCs.
 - (b) Assault-landing credits.
 - (c) PUCs.
 - (d) Joint Meritorious Unit Awards.
 - (e) VUAs.

- (f) Navy Unit Commendations.
- (g) MUCs.
- (h) Air Force Outstanding Unit Awards.
- (i) Air Force Excellence Awards.
- (j) ASUAs.
- (k) Foreign Unit Citations.

b. Unit commanders and military records custodians are encouraged to use registers in conjunction with personnel records to determine and confirm entitlement of individual Servicemembers to wear the insignia pertinent to each type of unit recognition. All verified entitlements will be entered into the AMHRR of individuals concerned per AR 600–8–104.

c. Individuals or units with questions or attempting to verify past unit awards or CPC may use the registers described in this paragraph or contact CMH to verify the official lineage and honors of that unit.

d. Inquiry instructions for individuals or units with questions regarding pending unit awards is available on the ADB website. Inquiries should be directed to usarmy.knox.hrc.mbx.tagd-awards@army.mil.

Appendix L

Internal Control Evaluation

L-1. Function

The functions covered by this evaluation is the Army Awards and Decorations Program.

L-2. Purpose

The purpose of this evaluation is to assist the commander in evaluating the key internal controls listed. It is intended as a guide and does not cover all controls.

L-3. Instructions

Answers must be based upon the actual testing of controls (for example, document analysis, direct observation, interviewing, sampling, or others). Answers that indicate deficiencies must be explained and the corrective action indicated in the supporting documentation. These internal controls must be evaluated at least once every 5 years and then certified on DA Form 11-2 (Internal Control Evaluation Certification).

L-4. Test questions

- a. Was the award entered into military channels within 2 years of the act, achievement, or service? If not, was the award recommendation submitted in accordance with 10 USC 1130?
- b. Was the request for reconsideration of a previously disapproved or downgraded award submitted within 1 year of the awarding authority's date? If not, was the request submitted in accordance with 10 USC 1130?
- c. Is reconsideration or appeal entertained only when new, substantive, and material information is presented?
- d. Is the recommender of the award qualified in accordance with paragraph 3-5?
- e. Are the recommended Soldiers' records reviewed for flags (for example, adverse action, weight control, and physical fitness) in accordance with paragraph 1-17?
- f. Have the recommended unit or individual records been verified to ensure that no other award has been awarded for the same act, achievement, or period of meritorious service?
- g. Does the award approval authority notify the Soldier of their intent to revoke a previously presented award? Does the award approval authority provide 10 days for Soldier response?
- h. Does the command request and obtain concurrence from other Services for Sister Service personnel temporarily assigned or attached on orders to the command?
- i. Does the command issue replacement medals or other award elements only to the recipient or their primary next of kin?
- j. Was the award approved by the appropriate award approval authority as delegated in table 3-3?
- k. Has the SECARMY delegated wartime award approval authority to the combatant commander for awards listed in table 3-4?
- l. If authorities disapprove or downgrade awards higher than their approval authority permits, do they have such authority delegated in writing by the higher award approval authority (for example, ARCOM authority disapprove the MSM and award ARCOM)?
- m. Has the Soldier completed more than 3 years for award of the AGCM? If not, does the Soldier meet the requirements of paragraphs 4-5b through e for award of the AGCM?
- n. Has the eligible Soldier's company commander prepared a disqualification memorandum stating the rationale for their decision for disapproving the Soldier's AGCM? Are such memorandums filed in the Soldier's AMHRR?
- o. Are badges prescribed in chapter 8 approved and awarded by the proper approval authority?
- p. Has the PO or final decision been placed in the Soldier's AMHRR?
- q. Has the unit completed required peacetime or wartime award reporting?
- r. Does the unit have an effective process to ensure award recommendations are completed in a timely manner within 60 days?
- s. Are POs and logs filed in ARIMS using file number 600-8-105c?
- t. Are noncombat awards documents filed in ARIMS using file number 600-8-22b?
- u. Are combat or wartime awards documents filed in ARIMS using file number 600-8-22b1?
- v. Are all the awards and decorations given to the individual Soldier present in the AMHRR?

L-5. Supersession

This evaluation replaces the evaluation previously published in AR 600-8-22, dated 5 March 2019.

L-6. Comments

Help make this a better tool for evaluating internal controls. Submit comments to Commanding General, U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC-PDP-A), 1600 Spearhead Division Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40122-5408.

Glossary of Terms

Active duty

Full-time duty in the active military service of the United States. It includes full-time training duty, annual training duty, and attendance while in the active military service or at a school designated as a Service school by law or by the SECARMY. Such term does not include full-time National Guard duty (see 10 USC 101(d)(1)).

Active Guard Reserve

A member of a RC (ARNGUS or USAR) who is serving on active duty pursuant to 10 USC 12301(d) or, if a member of the ARNG or Air National Guard, is on full-time National Guard duty pursuant to 32 USC 502(f) and who is performing Active Guard and Reserve duty.

Area of eligibility

The designated geographic area, including the airspace above, where Servicemembers have specifically deployed to participate in a designated U.S. military operation. Designated land areas include adjacent waters out to 12 nautical miles and airspace above these waters.

Area of operation

An operational area defined by a commander for land and maritime forces that should be large enough to accomplish their missions and protect their forces.

Chain of command

The succession of commanding officers from a superior to a subordinate through which command is exercised.

Combat heroism

Synonymous with valor.

Death or wounding by friendly fire

Servicemembers killed in action or wounded in action, mistakenly or accidentally, by friendly forces who are directly engaged with the enemy and directing fire at a hostile force or what is thought to be a hostile force.

Detachment

A tactical element organized on either a temporary or permanent basis for special duties.

Direct support

A mission requiring a force to support another specific force and authorizing it to answer directly to the supported force's request for assistance.

Entitlement award

The subset of DoD-wide decorations that Servicemembers are entitled to based on meeting eligibility requirements. The current entitlement awards are CE&S medals, the POW Medal, and the PH.

Foreign decoration

An order, device, medal, badge, insignia, emblem, or award tendered by or received from a foreign government.

Foreign government

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; and any agent or representative of any such unit or organization while acting as such.

Foreign terrorist organization

An entity designated as a foreign terrorist organization by the Secretary of State pursuant to the Immigration and Nationality Act (see 8 USC 1189).

Gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of life

Valorous actions of personal bravery or self-sacrifice so conspicuous as to clearly distinguish the individual above their comrades and must have involved risk of life. Minimum level of valorous performance in combat consistent with a recommendation for the MOH.

Hostile act

An attack or other use of force against the United States, U.S. Forces, or other designated persons or property to preclude or impede the mission or duties of the United States forces, including the recovery of United States personnel or vital United States Government property.

Medical officer

An officer of the Medical Corps of the Army, an officer of the Medical Corps of the USN, or an officer in the USAF designated as a medical officer (see 10 USC 101).

Medical professional

A civilian physician or a physician extender. Physician extenders include nurse practitioners, physician assistants, and other medical professionals qualified to provide independent treatment (for example, independent duty corpsman and SF medic). Basic corpsmen and medics are not physician extenders.

Meritorious achievement

Individual performance that exceeds that expected by virtue of grade and experience, based on a single specific act or accomplishment that covers a short period of time with definite beginning and ending dates. Personal military decorations awarded for meritorious achievement are often referred to as impact awards or outstanding achievement awards.

Meritorious service

Individual performance that exceeds that expected by virtue of grade and experience, based on accomplishments during an entire tour of duty.

Meritorious service or achievement under combat conditions

Meritorious service or achievement while personally exposed to hostile action or while at significant risk of exposure to hostile action.

Officer

A commissioned or warrant officer.

Operation

A military action or the carrying out of a strategic, tactical, service, training, or administrative military mission.

Personal military decoration

A military decoration bestowed upon an individual to recognize valor, meritorious achievement under combat conditions, remote impacts on combat operations, noncombat heroism, or noncombat meritorious service or achievement's. Army personal military decorations are the MOH, DSC, DSM, SS, LM, DFC, SM, BSM, PH, MSM, AM, ARCOM, and AAM.

Primary next of kin

Primary next of kin in descending order of precedence are surviving spouse; eldest surviving child (natural or adoptive); father or mother, unless legal exclusive (sole) custody was granted to a person by reason of a court decree or statutory provision; blood or adoptive relative who was granted legal custody of the person by a court decree or statutory provision; eldest surviving brother or sister; eldest surviving half-brother or half-sister; eldest surviving grandparent; and eldest surviving stepchild.

Ready Reserve

The Selected Reserve, Individual Ready Reserve, and inactive National Guard liable for active duty as prescribed by law (see 10 USC 10142, 10 USC 10143, 10 USC 10144, 10 USC 12301, and 10 USC 12302).

Reserve Components of the Army

The ARNGUS and the USAR.

Significant activity

A U.S. military operation considered to be of such a high degree of scope, impact, and national or international significance as to warrant the permanent commemoration and recognition afforded by award of a campaign or service medal.

Unit

Any military element whose structure is prescribed by competent authority. An organization title of a subdivision of a group in a task force.

Valor

An act or acts of heroism by an individual or unit above what is normally expected while engaged in direct combat with an enemy of the U.S. or an opposing foreign or armed force with exposure to enemy hostilities and personal risk.

Wound

An injury to any part of the body from an outside force or agent.

Wounded in action

Battle casualties, other than the individuals killed in action, who incurred a wound in action against the enemy or as a result of enemy action that required the treatment of a physician. The term encompasses all kinds of wounds and other injuries caused by an outside force or agent, whether there is a piercing of the body, as in a penetrating or proliferating wound, or none, as in a contused wound; all fractures, burns, blast concussions, traumatic brain injury, and all effects of gasses and like chemical and biological warfare agents; and the effect of exposure to radioactive substances. Civilian battle casualties are not classified as wounded in action.

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