

WEAR AND APPEARANCE OF THE UNIFORM

CHANGE SHEET 1

1. Synopsis. This change sheet corrects minor errors in the PLDC Training Support Package due to changes in doctrine.
2. Pen and Ink changes. Make the following pen and ink changes.
 - a. Page 4, Reference block, date column
 AS READS: "03 Jul 2002"
 TO READ: "05 Sep 2003"
 - b. Page 22, Ref for 2d ANSWER.
 AS READS: Ref: "... SH-2-28, para 28-22f(2)"
 TO READ: Ref: "... SH-2-28, para 28-3a(2)"
 - c. Page 25, CHECK ON LEARNING; 2d QUESTION, ANSWER, and "Ref:."
 AS READS: QUESTION: "... placement of service ribbons on the AG 415 shirt?"
 ANSWER: "Figure 29-3."
 Ref: "... p SH-2-66, para 29-7a(2)(d)"

 TO READ: QUESTION: "... placement of service ribbons on the AG 415 shirt for males and females?"
 ANSWER: Figures 29-2 and 29-3.
 Ref: "... p SH-2-66, para 29-7a(2)(c)(d)"
3. Page change(s): Remove old pages and insert revised page(s) as indicated.

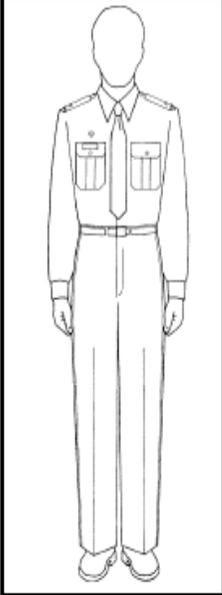
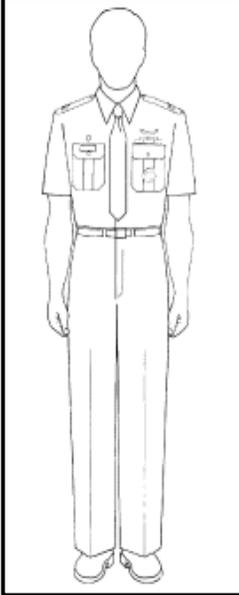
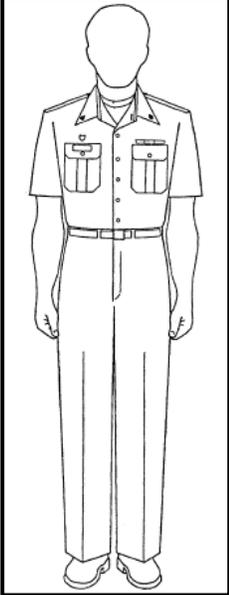
<u>Remove pages</u>	<u>Insert pages</u>
Appendix A, pp A-6, A-7, and A-8	Appendix A, pp A-6, A-7, and A-8
Student Handout 2 (SH-2-1 thru SH-2-85)	Student Handout 2 (SH-2-1 thru SH-2-85)
4. Additional changes that need explaining: None.
5. File this sheet in front of the TSP for reference purposes.
6. Approval of change sheet.

Name/Signature	Rank	Title	Date Signed
/s/Donald J. Colyer /t/Colyer, Donald J.	GS09	Training Specialist	29 October 2003
/s/Frank W. Berta /t/Berta, Frank W.	GS09	Chief, PLDC	29 October 2003
/s/Brian H. Lawson /t/Lawson, Brian H.	SGM	Chief, NCOES	29 October 2003
/s/Marion Lemon /t/Lemon, Marion	SGM	Chief, CDDD	29 October 2003

Enabling Learning Objective C

Learning Step 1

VGT-6, Army Green Service Uniform (Male)

ARMY GREEN SERVICE UNIFORM (MALE)			
			
Class B Long-Sleeved with tie	Class B Short-Sleeved with tie	Class B Short-Sleeved without tie	Class A Army Green Uniform

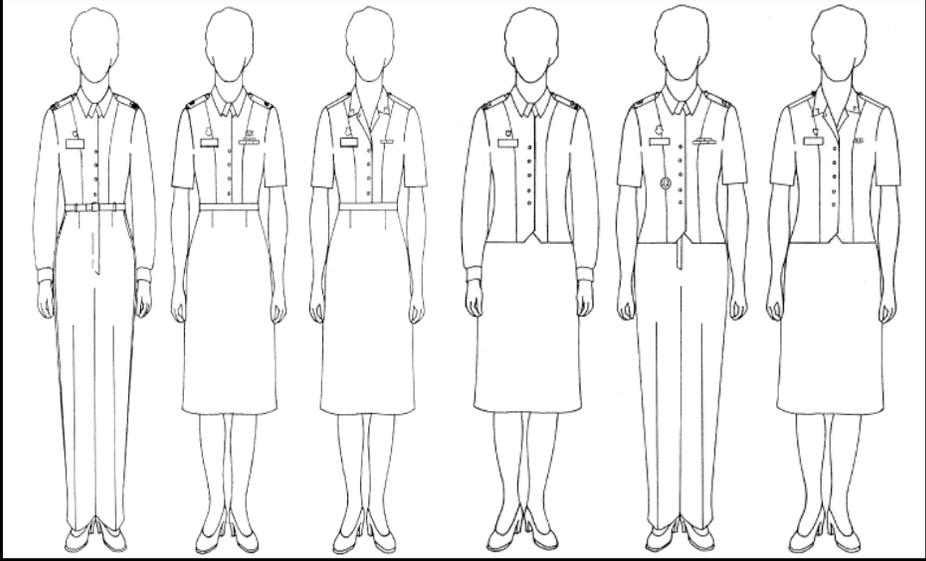
T229/OCT03/VGT-6

Primary Leadership Development Course

Learning Step 2

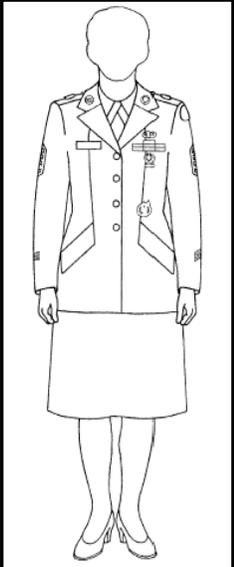
VGT-7, Army Green Service Uniform (Female)

ARMY GREEN SERVICE UNIFORM (FEMALE)





Long sleeve (tucked in) and neck tab and slacks	Short sleeve (tucked in) and neck tab with skirt	Short sleeve (tucked in) open, with skirt	Long sleeve and neck tab with skirt	Short sleeve and neck tab with slacks	Short sleeve shirt open with skirt
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Class A Army Green Uniform with skirt

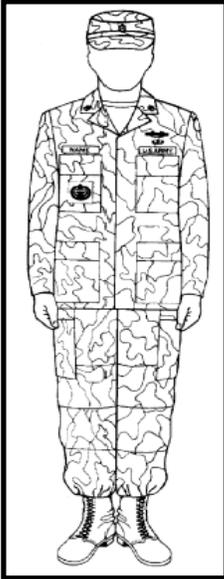
T229/OCT03/VGT-7 Primary Leadership Development Course

Enabling Learning Objective D

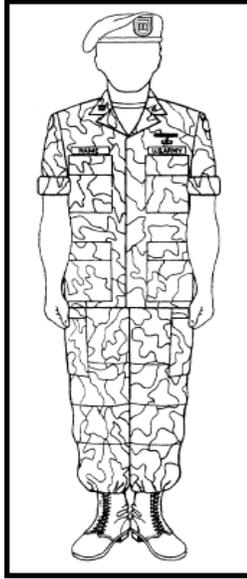
Learning Step 1

VGT-8, Temperate and Hot Weather BDUs

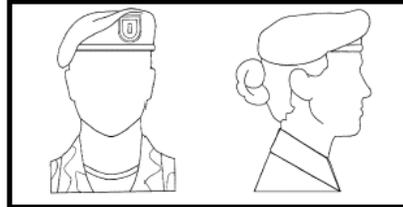
TEMPERATE AND HOT WEATHER BDUs



BDUs with patrol cap, sleeves down



BDUs with beret, sleeves rolled up



Wear of the beret, male and female



Cold-weather coat, camouflage (field jacket)

T229/OCT03/VGT-8

Primary Leadership Development Course

Student Handout 2

Extracted Material from AR 670-1

This Student Handout Contains

This student handout contains 84 pages of extracted material from the following publication:

AR 670-1, Wear and Appearance of Army Uniforms and Insignia, 5 Sep 03

Chapter 1	SH 2-2 thru SH 2-7
Chapter 3	SH 2-8 thru 2-13
Chapter 15	SH 2-13 thru 2-20
Chapter 16	SH-2-20 thru 2-27
Chapter 28	SH-2-27 thru 2-60
Chapter 29	SH 2-60 thru 2-85

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Part One General Information and Responsibilities

Chapter 1 Introduction

1-7. Personal appearance policies

a. General. The Army is a uniformed service where discipline is judged, in part, by the manner in which a soldier wears a prescribed uniform, as well as by the individual's personal appearance. Therefore, a neat and well-groomed appearance by all soldiers is fundamental to the Army and contributes to building the pride and esprit essential to an effective military force. A vital ingredient of the Army's strength and military effectiveness is the pride and self-discipline that American soldiers bring to their Service through a conservative military image. It is the responsibility of commanders to ensure that military personnel under their command present a neat and soldierly appearance. Therefore, in the absence of specific procedures or guidelines, commanders must determine a soldier's compliance with standards in this regulation. Soldiers must take pride in their appearance at all times, in or out of uniform, on and off duty. Pride in appearance includes soldiers' physical fitness and adherence to acceptable weight standards, in accordance with AR 600-9.

b. Exceptions to appearance standards based on religious practices.

(1) As provided by AR 600-20, paragraph 5-6, and subject to temporary revocation because of health, safety, or mission requirements, the following applies to the wear of religious apparel, articles, or jewelry. The term "religious apparel" is defined as articles of clothing worn as part of the observance of the religious faith practiced by the soldier. Religious articles include, but are not limited to, medallions, small booklets, pictures, or copies of religious symbols or writing carried by the individual in wallets or pockets. Except as noted below, personnel may not wear religious items if they do not meet the standards of this regulation, and requests for accommodation will not be entertained (see AR 600-20, para 5-6g(2)(d)).

(a) Soldiers may wear religious apparel, articles, or jewelry with the uniform, to include the physical fitness uniform, if they are neat, conservative, and discreet. "Neat conservative, and discreet" is defined as meeting the uniform criteria of this regulation. In other words, when religious jewelry is worn, the uniform must meet the same standards of wear as if the religious jewelry were not worn. For example, a religious item worn on a chain may not be visible when worn with the utility, service, dress, or mess uniforms. When worn with the physical fitness uniform, the item should be no more visible than identification (ID) tags would be in the same uniform. The width of chains worn with religious items should be approximately the same size as the width of the ID tag chain.

(b) Soldiers may not wear these items when doing so would interfere with the performance of their duties or present a safety concern. Soldiers may not be prohibited, however, from wearing religious apparel, articles, or jewelry meeting the criteria of this regulation simply because they are religious in nature, if wear is permitted of similar items of a nonreligious nature. A specific example would be wearing a ring with a religious symbol. If the ring meets the uniform standards for jewelry and is not worn in a work area where rings are prohibited because of safety concerns, then wear is allowed and may not be prohibited simply because the ring bears a religious symbol.

(c) During a worship service, rite, or ritual, soldiers may wear visible or apparent religious articles, symbols, jewelry, and apparel that do not meet normal uniform standards. Commanders, however, may place reasonable limits on the wear of non-subdued items of religious apparel during worship services, rites, or rituals conducted in the field for operational or safety reasons. When soldiers in uniform wear visible religious articles on such occasions, they must ensure that these articles are not permanently affixed or appended to any prescribed article of the uniform.

(d) Chaplains may wear religious attire as described in this regulation, CTA 50-909, and AR 165-1 in the performance of religious services and other official duties, as required. Commanders may not prohibit chaplains from wearing religious symbols that are part of the chaplain's duty uniform. (See AR 600-20, para 5-6g(7).)

- (2) Soldiers may wear religious headgear while in uniform if the headgear meets the following criteria.
- (a) It must be subdued in color (black, brown, green, dark or navy blue, or a combination of these colors).
 - (b) It must be of a style and size that can be completely covered by standard military headgear, and it cannot interfere with the proper wear or functioning of protective clothing or equipment.
 - (c) The headgear cannot bear any writing, symbols, or pictures.
 - (d) Personnel will not wear religious headgear in place of military headgear when military headgear is required (outdoors, or indoors when required for duties or ceremonies).
- (3) Personal grooming. Hair and grooming practices are governed by paragraph 1–8 of this regulation, and exceptions or accommodations based on religious practices will not be granted. As an exception, policy exceptions based on religious practice given to soldiers in accordance with AR 600–20 on or prior to 1 January 1986 remain in effect as long as the soldier remains otherwise qualified for retention.

1–8. Hair and fingernail standards and grooming policies

a. Hair.

(1) General. The requirement for hair grooming standards is necessary to maintain uniformity within a military population. Many hairstyles are acceptable, as long as they are neat and conservative. It is not possible to address every acceptable hairstyle, or what constitutes eccentric or conservative grooming. Therefore, it is the responsibility of leaders at all levels to exercise good judgment in the enforcement of Army policy. All soldiers will comply with the hair, fingernail, and grooming policies while in any military uniform or while in civilian clothes on duty.

(a) Leaders will judge the appropriateness of a particular hairstyle by the appearance of headgear when worn. Soldiers will wear headgear as described in the applicable chapters of this regulation. Headgear will fit snugly and comfortably, without distortion or excessive gaps. Hairstyles that do not allow soldiers to wear the headgear properly, or that interfere with the proper wear of the protective mask or other protective equipment, are prohibited.

(b) Extreme, eccentric, or trendy haircuts or hairstyles are not authorized. If soldiers use dyes, tints, or bleaches, they must choose those that result in natural hair colors. Colors that detract from a professional military appearance are prohibited. Therefore, soldiers should avoid using colors that result in an extreme appearance. Applied hair colors that are prohibited include, but are not limited to, purple, blue, pink, green, orange, bright (fire-engine) red, and fluorescent or neon colors. It is the responsibility of leaders to use good judgment in determining if applied colors are acceptable, based upon the overall effect on soldiers' appearance.

(c) Soldiers who have a texture of hair that does not part naturally may cut a part into the hair. The part will be one straight line, not slanted or curved, and will fall in the area where the soldier would normally part the hair. Soldiers will not cut designs into their hair or scalp.

(2) Male haircuts will conform to the following standards.

(a) The hair on top of the head must be neatly groomed. The length and bulk of the hair may not be excessive or present a ragged, unkempt, or extreme appearance. The hair must present a tapered appearance. A tapered appearance is one where the outline of the soldier's hair conforms to the shape of the head, curving inward to the natural termination point at the base of the neck. When the hair is combed, it will not fall over the ears or eyebrows, or touch the collar, except for the closely cut hair at the back of the neck. The block-cut fullness in the back is permitted to a moderate degree, as long as the tapered look is maintained. In all cases, the bulk or length of hair may not interfere with the normal wear of headgear (see para 1–8a(1)(a), above) or protective masks or equipment. Males are not authorized to wear braids, cornrows, or dreadlocks (unkempt, twisted, matted, individual parts of hair) while in uniform or in civilian clothes on duty. Hair that is clipped closely or shaved to the scalp is authorized.

(b) Males will keep sideburns neatly trimmed. Sideburns may not be flared; the base of the sideburn will be a clean shaven, horizontal line. Sideburns will not extend below the lowest part of the exterior ear opening.

(c) Males will keep their face clean-shaven when in uniform or in civilian clothes on duty. Mustaches are permitted; if worn, males will keep mustaches neatly trimmed, tapered, and tidy. Mustaches will not present a chopped off or bushy appearance, and no portion of the mustache will cover the upper lip line or extend sideways beyond a vertical line drawn upward from the corners of the mouth (see figure 1–1). Handlebar mustaches, goatees, and beards are not authorized. If appropriate medical authority prescribes beard growth, the length required for medical treatment must be specified. For example, “The length of the beard will not exceed 1/4 inch” (see TB MED 287). Soldiers will keep the growth trimmed to the level specified by appropriate medical authority, but they are not authorized to shape the growth into goatees, or “Fu Manchu” or handlebar mustaches.



Figure 1–1. Wear of mustache

(d) Males are prohibited from wearing wigs or hairpieces while in uniform or in civilian clothes on duty, except to cover natural baldness or physical disfiguration caused by accident or medical procedure. When worn, wigs or hairpieces will conform to the standard haircut criteria as stated in 1–8a(2)(a), above.

(3) Female haircuts will conform to the following standards.

(a) Females will ensure their hair is neatly groomed, that the length and bulk of the hair are not excessive, and that the hair does not present a ragged, unkempt, or extreme appearance. Likewise, trendy styles that result in shaved portions of the scalp (other than the neckline) or designs cut into the hair are prohibited. Females may wear braids and cornrows as long as the braided style is conservative, the braids and cornrows lie snugly on the head, and any hair holding devices comply with the standards in 1–8a(3)(d) below. Dreadlocks (unkempt, twisted, matted individual parts of hair) are prohibited in uniform or in civilian clothes on duty. Hair will not fall over the eyebrows or extend below the bottom edge of the collar at any time during normal activity or when standing in formation. Long hair that falls naturally below the bottom edge of the collar, to include braids, will be neatly and inconspicuously fastened or pinned, so no free-hanging hair is visible. This includes styles worn with the physical fitness uniform/improved physical fitness uniform (PFU/IPFU).

(b) Styles that are lopsided or distinctly unbalanced are prohibited. Ponytails, pigtails, or braids that are not secured to the head (allowing hair to hang freely), widely spaced individual hanging locks, and other extreme styles that protrude from the head are prohibited. Extensions, weaves, wigs, and hairpieces are authorized; however, these additions must have the same general appearance as the individual's natural hair. Additionally, any wigs, extensions, hairpieces, or weaves must comply with the grooming policies set forth in this paragraph.

(c) Females will ensure that hairstyles do not interfere with proper wear of military headgear and protective masks or equipment at any time (see 1–8a(1)(a), above). When headgear is worn, the hair will not extend below the bottom edge of the front of the headgear, nor will it extend below the bottom edge of the collar.

(d) Hair-holding devices are authorized only for the purpose of securing the hair. Soldiers will not place hair-holding devices in the hair for decorative purposes. All hair-holding devices must be plain and of a color as close to the soldier's hair as is possible or clear. Authorized devices include, but are not limited to, small, plain scrunchies (elastic hair bands covered with material), barrettes, combs, pins, clips, rubber bands, and hair bands. Devices that are conspicuous, excessive, or decorative are prohibited. Some examples of prohibited devices include, but are not limited to, large, lacy scrunchies; beads, bows, or claw clips; clips, pins, or barrettes with butterflies, flowers, sparkles, gems, or scalloped edges; and bows made from hairpieces.

(e) Soldiers may not wear hairnets unless they are required for health or safety reasons, or in the performance of duties (such as those of a cook). No other type of hair covering is authorized in lieu of the hairnet. The commander will provide the hairnet to the soldier at no cost.

b. Cosmetics.

(1) General. As with hairstyles, the requirement for standards regarding cosmetics is necessary to maintain uniformity and to avoid an extreme or unmilitary appearance. Males are prohibited from wearing cosmetics, to include nail polish. Females are authorized to wear cosmetics with all uniforms, provided they are applied conservatively and in good taste and complement the uniform. Leaders at all levels must exercise good judgment in the enforcement of this policy.

(a) Females may wear cosmetics if they are conservative and complement the uniform and their complexion. Eccentric, exaggerated, or trendy cosmetic styles and colors, to include makeup designed to cover tattoos, are inappropriate with the uniform and are prohibited. Permanent makeup, such as eyebrow or eyeliner, is authorized as long as the makeup conforms to the standards outlined above.

(b) Females will not wear shades of lipstick and nail polish that distinctly contrast with their complexion, that detract from the uniform, or that are extreme. Some examples of extreme colors include, but are not limited to, purple, gold, blue, black, white, bright (fire-engine) red, khaki, camouflage colors, and fluorescent colors. Soldiers will not apply designs to nails or apply two-tone or multi-tone colors to nails.

(2) Females will comply with the cosmetics policy while in any military uniform or while in civilian clothes on duty.

c. Fingernails. All personnel will keep fingernails clean and neatly trimmed. Males will keep nails trimmed so as not to extend beyond the fingertip. Females will not exceed a nail length of 1/4 inch, as measured from the tip of the finger. Females will trim nails shorter if the commander determines that the longer length detracts from the military image, presents a safety concern, or interferes with the performance of duties.

d. Hygiene and body grooming. Soldiers will maintain good personal hygiene and grooming on a daily basis and wear the uniform so as not to detract from their overall military appearance.

e. Tattoo policy

(1) Tattoos or brands that are visible in a class A uniform (worn with slacks/trousers) are prohibited.

(2) Tattoos or brands that are extremist, indecent, sexist, or racist are prohibited, regardless of location on the body, as they are prejudicial to good order and discipline within units.

(a) Extremist tattoos or brands are those affiliated with, depicting, or symbolizing extremist philosophies, organizations, or activities. Extremist philosophies, organizations, and activities are those which advocate racial, gender or ethnic hatred or intolerance; advocate, create, or engage in illegal discrimination based on race, color, gender, ethnicity, religion, or national origin; or advocate violence or other unlawful means of depriving individual rights under the U.S. Constitution, Federal, or State law (see para 4–12, AR 600–20).

(b) Indecent tattoos or brands are those that are grossly offensive to modesty, decency, or propriety; shock the moral sense because of their vulgar, filthy, or disgusting nature or tendency to incite lustful thought; or tend reasonably to corrupt morals or incite libidinous thoughts.

(c) Sexist tattoos or brands are those that advocate a philosophy that degrades or demeans a person based on gender, but that may not meet the same definition of “indecent.”

(d) Racist tattoos or brands are those that advocate a philosophy that degrades or demeans a person based on race, ethnicity, or national origin.

(3) Counseling requirements.

(a) Commanders will ensure soldiers understand the tattoo policy.

(b) For soldiers who are not in compliance, commanders may not order the removal of a tattoo or brand. However, the commander must counsel soldiers, and afford them the opportunity to seek medical advice about removal or alteration of the tattoo or brand.

(4) If soldiers are not in compliance with the policy, and refuse to remove or alter the tattoos or brands, commanders will:

(a) Ensure the soldier understands the policy.

(b) Ensure the soldier has been afforded the opportunity to seek medical advice about removal or alteration.

(c) Counsel the soldier in writing. The counseling form will state that the soldier’s refusal to remove extremist, indecent, sexist, or racist tattoos or brands anywhere on the body, or refusal to remove any type of tattoo or brand visible in the class A uniform (worn with slacks/trousers), will result in discharge.

(5) Existing tattoos or brands on the hands that are not extremist, indecent, sexist, or racist, but are visible in the class A uniform (worn with slacks/trousers) are authorized for current soldiers only. This “grandfather” provision does not apply to soldiers enlisting as of the effective date of this regulation.

(6) Finality of determination.

(a) Recruiting battalion commanders or recruiting battalion executive officers will make initial entry determinations that tattoos or brands comply with this policy. This authority will not be delegated further.

(b) Unit commanders or unit executive officers will make determinations for soldiers currently on active duty. This authority will not be delegated further.

(c) Determinations will be fully documented in writing, and will include a description of existing tattoos or brands and their location on the body. A copy of the determination will be provided to the soldier. Unless otherwise directed by the Army Deputy Chief of Staff, G-1, these determinations are final. If a tattoo or brand is discovered to violate this policy after an initial determination has been documented, commanders must submit requests for an exception to policy or for discharge of the soldier through their chain of command to the Army Deputy Chief of Staff, G-1, for approval.

(7) Soldiers may not cover tattoos or brands in order to comply with the tattoo policy.

1-9. Uniform appearance and fit

a. Appearance.

(1) All personnel will maintain a high standard of dress and appearance. Uniforms will fit properly; trousers, pants, or skirts should not fit tightly; and personnel must keep uniforms clean and serviceable and press them as necessary. Soldiers must project a military image that leaves no doubt that they live by a common military standard and are responsible to military order and discipline. Soldiers will ensure that articles carried in pockets, such as wallets, checkbooks, combs, and keys, do not protrude from the pocket or present a bulky appearance.

(2) Wear of items on uniforms.

(a) When required and prescribed by the commander, soldiers may attach keys or key chains to the uniform when performing duties such as charge of quarters, armorer, duty officer/NCO, or other duties as prescribed by the commander. Keys or key chains will be attached to the uniform on the belt, belt loops, or waistband.

(b) At the discretion of the commander, and when required in the performance of duties listed above, soldiers may wear an electronic device on the belt, belt loops, or waistband of the uniform. Only one electronic device may be worn; it may be either a pager or a cell phone. The body of the device may not exceed 4x2x1 inches, and the device and carrying case must be black; no other colors are authorized. If security cords or chains are attached to the device, soldiers will conceal the cord or chain from view. Other types of electronic devices are not authorized for wear on the uniform. If the commander issues and requires the use of other electronic devices in the performance of duties, the soldier will carry them in the hand, pocket, briefcase, purse, bag, or in some other carrying container.

(c) Soldiers will not wear keys, key chains, or electronic devices on the uniform when the commander determines such wear is inappropriate, such as in formation, or during parades or ceremonies. Soldiers will not wear items or devices on the uniform when not performing required duties.

(3) While in uniform, personnel will not place their hands in their pockets, except momentarily to place or retrieve objects. Soldiers will keep uniforms buttoned, zipped, and snapped. They will ensure metallic devices such as metal insignia, belt buckles, and belt tips are free of scratches and corrosion and are in proper luster or remain properly subdued, as applicable; and that all medals and ribbons are clean and not frayed. Personnel will keep shoes and boots cleaned and shined. Soldiers will replace the insignia listed in AR 700-84, paragraph 5-5, when it becomes unserviceable or no longer conforms to standards.

(4) Lapels and sleeves of service, dress, and mess coats and jackets will be roll-pressed, without creasing. Skirts will not be creased. Trousers, slacks, and the sleeves of shirts and blouses will be creased. Soldiers may add military creases to the AG shade 415 shirt and the BDU coat (not the field jacket). Personnel will center the front creases on each side of the shirt, centered on the pockets, for those garments that have front pockets. Soldiers may press a horizontal crease across the upper back of the shirt or coat (not necessary on the male shirt due to the yoke seam), and they may press three equally spaced vertical creases down the back, beginning at the yoke seam or the horizontal crease. Additionally, personnel may crease the sleeves of the battle dress uniform (BDU) coat. Personnel are not authorized to sew military creases into the uniform.

(5) Although some uniform items are made of wash-and-wear materials or are treated with a permanent-press finish, soldiers may need to press these items to maintain a neat, military appearance. However, before pressing uniform items, soldiers should read and comply with care instruction labels attached to the items. Soldiers may starch BDUs and the maternity work uniform, at their option. Commanders will not require soldiers to starch these uniforms, and soldiers will not receive an increase in their clothing replacement allowance to compensate for potential premature wear that may be caused by starching uniforms.

b. Fit. Fitting instructions and alterations of uniforms will be made in accordance with AR 700–84 and TM 10–227.

The following is a summary of general fitting guidelines.

(1) Black all-weather coat.

(a) Males. The length of the sleeves of the all-weather coat will be 1/2 inch longer than the service coat. The bottom of the black all weather coat will reach to a point 1 1/2 inches below the center of the knee.

(b) Females. The length of the sleeves of the all-weather coat will be 1/2 inch longer than the service coat. The bottom of the coat will reach a point at least 1 inch below the skirt hem, but not less than 1-1/2 inches below the center of the knee.

(2) Uniform coats and jackets (male and female). The sleeve length will be 1 inch below the bottom of the wrist bone.

(3) Trousers and slacks.

(a) Trousers will be fitted and worn with the lower edge of the waistband at the top of the hipbone, plus or minus 1/2 inch. The front crease of the trousers will reach the top of the instep, touching the top of the shoe at the shoelaces.

Trousers will be cut on a diagonal line to reach a point approximately midway between the top of the heel and the top of the standard shoe in the back. The trousers may have a slight break in the front.

(b) Slacks will be fitted and worn so that the center of the waistband is at the natural waistline. The front crease of the slacks will reach the top of the instep, touching the top of the foot or the shoe at the shoelaces. Slacks will be cut on a diagonal line to reach a point approximately midway between the top of the heel and the top of the standard shoe in the back. The slacks may have a slight break in the front.

(4) Knee-length skirts. Skirt lengths will be no more than 1 inch above or 2 inches below the center of the knee.

(5) Long-sleeved shirts. The sleeve length will extend to the center of the wrist bone.

(6) Other. Personnel will wear appropriate undergarments with all uniforms, in accordance with paragraph 27–28.

Part Two
Utility and Selected Organization Uniforms

Chapter 3
Temperate, Hot-Weather, and Enhanced Hot-Weather Battle Dress Uniforms

3-1. Authorization for wear

The temperate, hot-weather (HW), and enhanced hot-weather (EHW) battle dress uniforms (BDUs) are authorized for year-round wear by all personnel when prescribed by the commander. (See figs 3-1 and 3-2.)



Figure 3-1. Temperate and hot-weather battle dress uniform, with beret, sleeves rolled



Figure 3-2. Temperate and hot-weather battle dress uniform, with patrol cap, sleeves down

3-2. Composition and classification

a. Material composition.

(1) Coat, cold weather, woodland camouflage pattern (field jacket). Fabric is nylon and cotton sateen, wind resistant.

(2) Enhanced hot-weather coat and trousers. Fabric is 50/50 ripstop nylon and cotton poplin, in a four-color woodland camouflage pattern.

(3) Hot-weather coat and trousers. Fabric is 100 percent ripstop cotton, in a four-color woodland camouflage pattern.

(4) Temperate coat and trousers. Fabric is 50/50 nylon and cotton twill, in a four-color woodland camouflage pattern.

b. Uniform composition.

(1) Beret. The black beret became the standard headgear for utility uniforms on 14 June 2001. The beret consists of a woolen knitted outer shell (lined or unlined) with a leather sweatband and an adjusting ribbon threaded through the binding. The beret is equipped with a stiffener on the left front for the attachment of organizational flashes and insignia.

(2) Cap, woodland camouflage pattern (patrol cap). The cap has a visor, a circular top crown, a side crown with an outside crown band, and retractable earflaps (temperate cap only; the hot-weather caps do not have retractable earflaps).

(3) Coat, cold weather, woodland camouflage pattern (field jacket). The coat is lined, hip length with a bi-swing back, with a convertible stand-up collar with concealed hood and a slide-fastener front closure, with two breast and two lower pockets. (See fig 3-3.)



Figure 3-3. Cold-weather coat, camouflage (field jacket)

(4) Coat, woodland camouflage pattern. The coat is a single-breasted “bush type” design with a collar and four patch bellows-type pockets with flaps (two chest and two lower). The coat has a straight-cut bottom, waist take-up tabs on both sides (old version only), and cuffed sleeves with reinforcement patches at the elbows. The enhanced hotweather coat has a fused collar and pocket flaps, a suppressed waist (3 inches), and no waist adjustment tabs.

(5) Trousers, woodland camouflage pattern. The trousers have four standard type pockets and two leg bellows-type pockets, and reinforcement patches at the knees and buttocks. The trousers have a buttonhole fly with protective flap (hot-weather battle dress uniform: (HWBDU)), adjustable waist tabs (old version only), and leg-hem draw cords. The HWBDU trousers with knee pleats are authorized for wear until current stocks are exhausted. The knee pleats were removed from the enhanced hot-weather battle dress uniform (EHWBDU) trousers.

c. Accessories. The following accessories are normally worn with these uniforms:

(1) Belt, web with open-faced black buckle (para 27-2a and b).

(2) Boots, combat, leather black (para 27-3).

(3) Chaplain’s apparel (para 27-7).

(4) Coat, black all weather (para 27-8).

(5) Gloves, black leather shell with inserts (para 27-12a).

(6) Handbags.

(a) Black, clutch type, optional purchase (para 27-13a).

(b) Black, shoulder (para 27-13d).

(7) Hat, drill sergeant (para 27-14).

- (8) Military police accessories (para 27–16).
- (9) Neckgaiter, optional purchase (para 27–17).
- (10) Scarves.
 - (a) Black (with black overcoat only) (para 27–21a).
 - (b) Olive-green 208 (para 27–21b).
- (11) Socks, black, cushion sole (para 27–24a).
- (12) Undergarments (para 27–28).
- (13) Undershirt, brown (para 27–28e).
- (14) Organizational clothing and equipment, as determined by the commander in accordance with CTA 50–900 or CTA 8–100 (medical personnel).
- (15) Personal hydration systems, as determined by the commander.
 - d. Classification. The temperate, enhanced hot-weather, and hot-weather BDUs are clothing bag issue utility uniforms. The beret is an organizational issue item. DA Pam 710–2–1 governs turn-in and reissue of the beret.

3–3. Occasions for wear

a. Soldiers may wear BDUs on duty when prescribed by the commander. Soldiers may wear BDUs off post unless prohibited by the commander. They may not wear BDUs for commercial travel, unless authorized by para 1–10c of this regulation. Personnel may not wear BDUs in establishments that primarily sell alcohol. If the establishment sells alcohol and food, soldiers may not wear utility uniforms if their activities in the establishment center on drinking alcohol only.

b. Utility uniforms are not normally considered appropriate for social or official functions off the installation, such as memorial services and funerals. These uniforms are issued as utility, field, training, or combat uniforms and are not intended for wear as all-purpose uniforms when other uniforms are more appropriate.

3–4. Insignia and accouterments

The following insignia and accouterments are authorized for wear on these uniforms:

- a. Badges (subdued).
 - (1) Combat and special skill badges (pin on or embroidered sew on) (para 29–17d).
 - (2) Special skill tabs (para 29–17d).
 - (3) Subdued identification badges (para 29–18d).
- b. Brassards (para 28–29).
- c. Branch insignia (paras 28–10b and 28–12b).
- d. Combat leaders identification (para 28–21).
- e. Grade insignia (paras 28–5 through 28–7).
- f. Headgear insignia (para 28–3).
- g. Subdued shoulder sleeve insignia, current organization (para 28–16e(2)).
- h. Subdued shoulder sleeve insignia, former wartime service (para 28–17c(2)).
- i. Name and U.S. Army distinguishing tapes (paras 28–24a and 28–24b).
- j. Organizational flash (para 28–31a).
- k. Foreign badges are not authorized for wear on these uniforms.

3–5. Headgear

a. Beret.

(1) General. The beret is the basic headgear for utility uniforms in garrison environments. The beret is not worn in the field, in training environments, or in environments where the wear of the beret is impractical, as determined by the commander. Additionally, the beret is not worn on deployments unless authorized by the commander. Personnel being transferred from one organization to another may continue to wear the beret and flash of the former unit until they report for duty at the new organization.

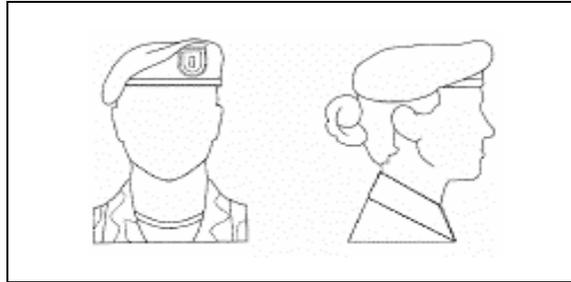


Figure 3-4. Wear of the beret, male and female

(2) Wear. The beret is worn so that the headband (edge binding) is straight across the forehead, 1 inch above the eyebrows. The flash is positioned over the left eye, and the excess material is draped over to the right ear, extending to at least the top of the ear, and no lower than the middle of the ear. Personnel will cut off the ends of the adjusting ribbon and secure the ribbon knot inside the edge binding at the back of the beret. When worn properly, the beret is formed to the shape of the head; therefore, soldiers may not wear hairstyles that cause distortion of the beret. Paragraph 3-5c, below, addresses wear of headgear insignia. Figures 3-1 and 3-4 show wear of the beret. Soldiers wear berets as indicated below:

(3) Black beret.

(a) Soldiers who are not assigned to units or positions authorized wear of the tan, green, or maroon berets will wear the black beret. This includes senior and junior ROTC instructors, unless otherwise indicated below.

(b) Soldiers are issued the black beret upon assignment to their first permanent duty assignment after the completion of initial entry training or officer/warrant officer basic courses. Cadets and officer/warrant officer candidates will not wear the black beret. Split-option soldiers or soldiers in the simultaneous membership program will wear the black beret only when performing duties with their units, and they will wear the patrol cap with the BDU, as described in paragraph 3-5b below, when in a cadet or trainee status. Soldiers who have not been issued or who do not wear the black beret will wear the patrol cap with the BDU, as indicated in paragraph 3-5b below. In those cases where beret sustainment levels are not sufficient for turn-in and reissue of unserviceable berets, the commander can authorize the temporary wear of the patrol cap until the beret can be replaced.

(c) The Army flash is the only flash authorized for wear on the black beret, unless authorization for another flash was granted before the implementation of the black beret as the standard Army headgear (for example, Opposing Forces (OPFOR) elements).

(4) Ranger tan beret. Soldiers currently assigned to the following units are authorized wear of the Ranger tan beret. Personnel will wear the approved flash of the unit to which they are assigned.

(a) 75th Ranger Regiment.

(b) Ranger Training Brigade.

(c) Ranger-qualified soldiers in the following units or positions, if they previously served in the 75th Ranger Regiment: U.S. Special Operations Command; U.S. Army Special Operations Command; U.S. Special Operations Command Joint Task Force; and Theater Special Operations Command. The 75th Ranger Regiment is the sole authority for validation of service in the Ranger Regiment.

(5) Green beret.

(a) If approved by local commanders, all Special Forces-qualified personnel (those carrying the Special Forces MOSs of 18A or 180A, CMF 18, and CSMs reclassified from 18Z to OOO) are authorized to wear the green beret. This includes senior and junior ROTC instructors and those attending training at an Army service school in a student status (for example, CGSC, DLI, or USASMA).

(b) Special Forces personnel will wear the approved flash of the unit to which they are assigned. Special Forces personnel who are assigned to an organization without an approved flash will wear the generic SF flash (the flash approved for personnel assigned to SF positions, but not assigned to SF units).

(6) Maroon beret. All personnel assigned to airborne units whose primary missions are airborne operations wear the maroon beret. The airborne designation for a unit is found in the unit modification table of organization and equipment (MTOE). Other soldiers authorized to wear the maroon beret are indicated below. Personnel will wear the approved flash of the unit to which they are assigned.

(a) Active Army advisors to reserve airborne units on jump status.

(b) All personnel assigned to the airborne departments of the U.S. Army Infantry School and the U.S. Army Quartermaster School.

(c) All personnel assigned to long-range surveillance detachments designated as airborne.

(d) All personnel assigned to the airborne/airlift action office.

(e) Recruiters of the Special Operations Recruiting Company (SORC), U.S. Army Recruiting Command. Personnel will wear the USASOC flash.

(f) All personnel assigned to the airborne procurement team.

(g) All personnel assigned to 55th Signal Company Airborne Combat Camera Documentation Team.

(h) All personnel assigned to 982d Combat Signal Company airborne platoons.

(i) All personnel assigned to rigger detachments.

b. Patrol cap.

(1) The patrol cap (formerly called the BDU cap) is worn with the BDU in field environments when the Kevlar helmet is not worn; on work details; or in other environments where the wear of the beret is impractical, as determined by the commander. Additionally, personnel in initial training categories who do not wear the black beret (see para 3–5a(3)(b), above) wear the patrol cap with the BDU. The patrol cap is available in the hot-weather and temperate fabrics.

(2) Personnel wear the patrol cap straight on the head so that the cap band creates a straight line around the head, parallel to the ground. The patrol cap will fit snugly and comfortably around the largest part of the head without distortion or excessive gaps. The cap is worn so that no hair is visible on the forehead beneath the cap. At their discretion, individuals may wear the earflaps down during cold weather, except in formation when the commander may prescribe wear policy (see fig 3–2).

c. Headgear insignia. (See para 28–3 for placement of headgear insignia and beret flashes.)

(1) Beret. Officers and warrant officers wear non-subdued grade insignia centered on the beret flash, and chaplains wear their branch insignia. Enlisted personnel wear their distinctive unit insignia (DUI) centered on the beret flash. Enlisted personnel assigned to units not authorized the DUI wear their regimental distinctive insignia (RDI). General officers may wear full-, medium-, or miniature-sized stars on the beret. Stars are centered horizontally on the flash point-to-point, and they may be mounted on a bar as an option. Overlap of the stars beyond the flash is authorized.

(2) Patrol cap. Commissioned and warrant officers wear non-subdued grade insignia on the patrol cap in garrison environments; chaplains wear non-subdued branch insignia. In field environments, commissioned and warrant officers wear subdued grade insignia; chaplains wear subdued branch insignia. Enlisted personnel wear subdued grade insignia on the patrol cap in garrison and field environments.

3–6. General guidelines

a. These uniforms are designed to fit loosely; alterations to make them fit tightly are not authorized. A tight fit reduces the airflow needed for ventilation and cooling. The only alterations authorized are those listed in AR 700–84. Personnel are authorized to mix and match hot-weather and enhanced hot-weather coats, trousers, and patrol caps. However, personnel may not mix hot-weather and temperate uniform items, to include the patrol cap.

b. The coat is worn outside the trousers, and the trousers are worn with a belt. The coat will not extend below the top of the cargo pocket on the pants and will not be higher than the bottom of the side pocket on the pants. Commanders may authorize exceptions to this policy under conditions deemed appropriate in the interest of health, comfort, and efficiency because of climatic conditions, or to accommodate a soldier's religious practices in accordance with AR 600–20, para 5–6.

c. Soldiers will wear the trousers bloused, using the draw cords or blousing rubbers, if the trousers are not tucked into the boots. Personnel will not wrap the trouser leg around the leg tightly enough to present a pegged appearance. Soldiers will not blouse the boots so that the trouser leg extends down to the ankle area. When bloused, the trousers should not extend below the third eyelet from the top of the boot. When soldiers wear the sleeves of the coat rolled up, the camouflage pattern will remain exposed. Personnel will roll the sleeves neatly above the elbow, no more than 3 inches above the elbow.

d. The commander may require that soldiers press these uniforms for special occasions when an especially sharp appearance is required, such as parades, reviews, inspections, or other ceremonial occasions. Although soldiers are authorized to starch the BDU, commanders may not require them to do so. Soldiers are authorized to press military creases in the BDU coat (see para 1-9a(4)).

e. When uniformity in appearance is required, commanders may prescribe a specific uniform for formations or ceremonial occasions, such as parades. When a specific uniform is not prescribed, soldiers may wear the enhanced hotweather, hot-weather, or temperate BDU, or other authorized utility uniforms.

f. Soldiers may wear the black leather shell gloves with utility uniforms without cold-weather outer garments, provided that sleeves are rolled down. Personnel may wear the woodland camouflage cold-weather coat with all utility uniforms. Soldiers may wear the black all-weather coat as a raincoat with these uniforms only in a garrison environment when they have not been issued organizational raingear. When the cold-weather coat or other authorized cold-weather outer garments are worn, personnel may wear the olive-green scarf and the black leather shell gloves, but are not required to do so. Coats are worn buttoned and zipped, and the shirt collar is worn inside the cold-weather coat and other outer garments. Soldiers may wear the hood of the cold-weather coat at their option. However, when the hood is not worn, soldiers will tuck it into the jacket and will zip the zipper. Female personnel may carry handbags with these uniforms only while in a garrison environment.

g. Commanders may authorize the use of a camouflage personal hydration system only in the following situations: in a field environment, in high-heat areas, or on work details. Soldiers will not carry hydration systems in a garrison environment unless the commander has authorized it for one of the situations described above. Soldiers will not let the drinking tube hang from their mouths when the device is not in use.

Part Three Service Uniforms

Chapter 15 Army Green Service Uniform—Male

15-1. Authorization for wear

The class A and B Army green uniforms are authorized for year-round wear by all male personnel. The class A service uniform is an optional dress uniform for all male enlisted personnel when worn with the white shirt and bow tie. The Army green dress uniform, with white shirt and bow tie, is equivalent to the Army blue and white uniforms. (For the officer Army green service uniform, see fig 15-1; for officer and enlisted berets, see fig 15-2 and 15-3; for garrison cap, officer, see fig 15-4; for Army green uniform, enlisted, see fig 15-5; for garrison cap, officer, see fig 15-5, for garrison cap, enlisted, see fig 15-6; and for shirt and tie options with class B Army green uniforms, see fig 15-7, 15-8, and 15-9.)

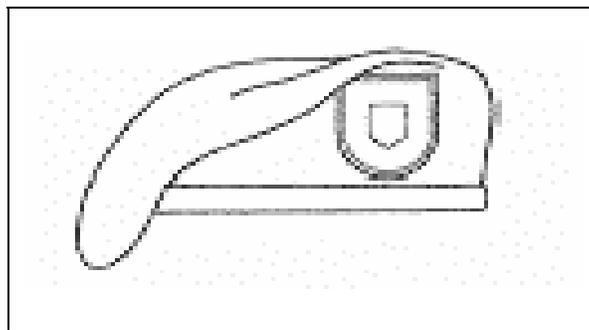


Figure 15-3. Beret, enlisted

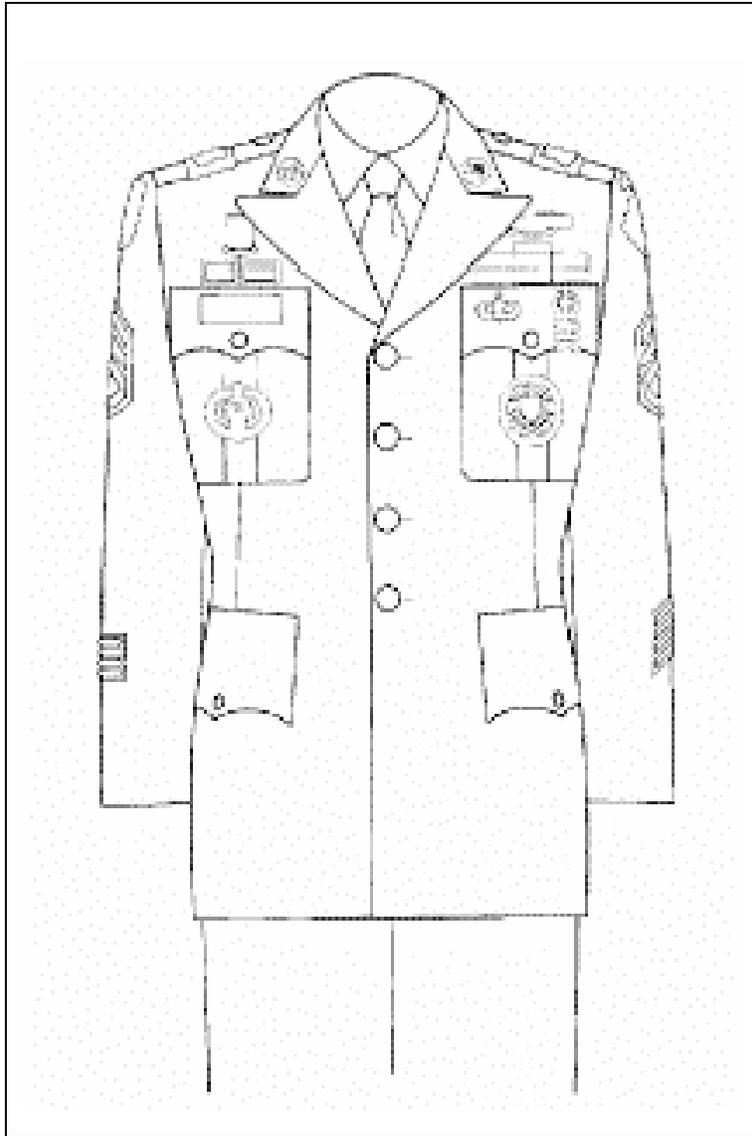


Figure 15-5. Army green uniform, enlisted

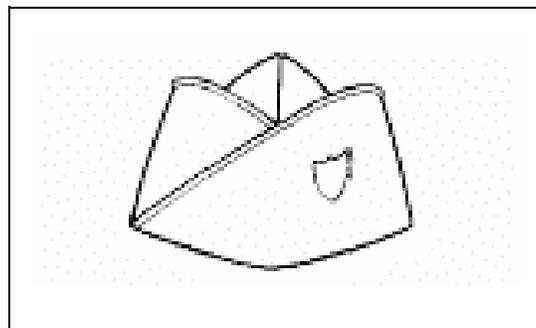


Figure 15-6. Garrison cap, enlisted

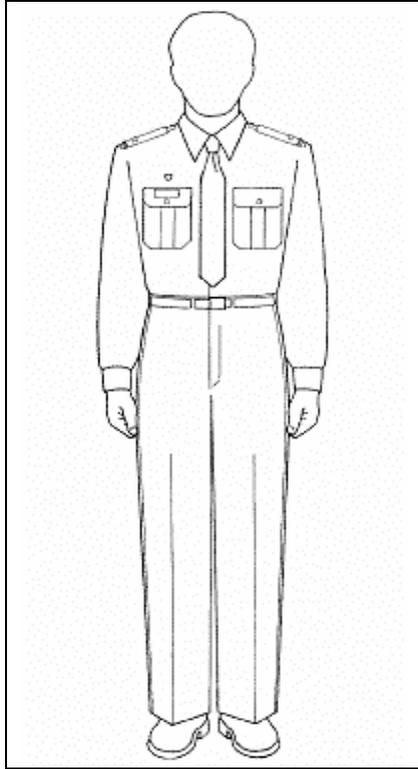


Figure 15–7. Class B Army green uniform, long-sleeved shirt and tie

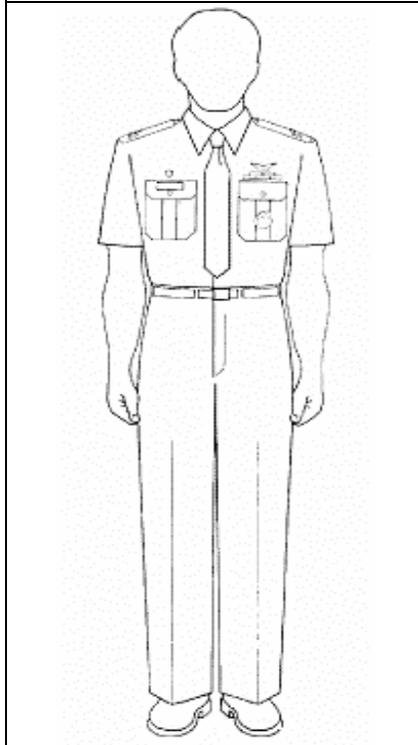


Figure 15–8. Class B Army green uniform, short-sleeved shirt and tie

15–2. Composition

a. The class A green service uniform comprises the Army green coat and trousers, an Army green (AG) shade 415 short- or long-sleeved shirt, and a black four-in-hand necktie. (For accessories and other items authorized for wear on the class A green service uniform, see para 15–10.)

b. The class B green uniform comprises the Army green trousers and AG shade 415 short- or long-sleeved shirt. Soldiers will wear a four-in-hand necktie with the long-sleeved AG shade 415 shirt when it is worn without the class A coat, as an outer garment. (See para 15–10 for accessories and other items authorized for wear with the class B uniform.)

c. The Army green dress uniform (authorized for enlisted personnel only) comprises the Army green coat and trousers, a commercial long-sleeved white shirt, and a black four-in-hand tie (before retreat) or a black bow tie (after retreat). The black beret is authorized for wear with this uniform. When the enlisted Army green dress uniform is worn for evening social occasions (after retreat), headgear is not required. Combat boots and organizational items, such as brassards and military police (MP) accessories, are not authorized for wear with the Army green dress uniform. All other accessories and insignia that are authorized for wear with the class A service uniform are authorized for wear on the Army green dress uniform (see para 15–10).

15–3. Classification

The Army green service uniform is a clothing bag issue item. The Army green dress uniform is an optional dress uniform for enlisted personnel when worn with a white shirt and black four-in-hand tie (before retreat) or black bow tie (after retreat). The beret is an organizational issue item. DA Pam 710–2–1 governs turn-in and reissue of the beret.

15–4. Occasions for wear

a. The Army green service uniform (class A) and authorized variations (class B) are authorized for wear by all male personnel when on duty, off duty, or during travel. These uniforms also are acceptable for informal social functions after retreat, unless the host prescribes other uniforms.

b. The following are appropriate occasions for enlisted personnel to wear the Army green dress uniform.

(1) At social functions of a private or official nature, either before or after retreat, and while in transit to and from such functions. Otherwise, it is not authorized for travel.

(2) When designated by the host.

15–6. Coat, Army green

a. Design. The coat will be made from an approved specification or pattern.

b. General description. The coat is a single-breasted, peak-lapel, four-button coat extending below the crotch, fitting easily over the chest and shoulders, with a slight draped effect in the front and back. The coat is fitted slightly at the waist, conforming to body shape without tightness and with no prominent flare.

c. Coat sleeve ornamentation.

(1) General officers. The sleeve has a band of black mohair, polyester, or mercerized cotton braid 1 1/2 inches wide, sewn on each sleeve with the lower edge parallel to, and 3 inches above the bottom edge of each sleeve.

(2) Other officers. The sleeve has a band of black mohair, polyester, or mercerized cotton braid 3/4-inch wide, sewn on each sleeve with the lower edge parallel to, and 3 inches above the bottom edge of each sleeve.

(3) Enlisted personnel. The sleeve is plain.

15–7. Trousers, Army green

a. Design. The trousers will be made from an approved specification or pattern.

b. General description. The trousers are straight legged without cuffs, and with side and hip pockets. The left hip pocket has a buttonhole tab and button.

c. Trousers leg ornamentation. Ornamental braid is sewn on each outside seam of the trouser leg, from the bottom of the waistband to the bottom of the trouser leg, as follows.

(1) General officers. Each trouser leg has two 1/2-inch wide black mohair, polyester, or mercerized cotton braids sewn 1/2 inch apart.

(2) Other officers. Each leg has one braid, 1 1/2 inches in width, made of black mohair, polyester, or mercerized cotton braid.

(3) Enlisted personnel. The trouser leg is plain.

15-8. Shirt, long- and short-sleeved

a. The clothing bag (issue) shirt is a pre-cured durable press, 65/35 polyester and cotton broadcloth shirt, AG shade 415, in short- and long-sleeved versions. (See figs 15-7, 15-8, and 15-9.) The shirt is a dress type with shoulder loops, a seven-button front, and two pleated pockets with button-down flaps.

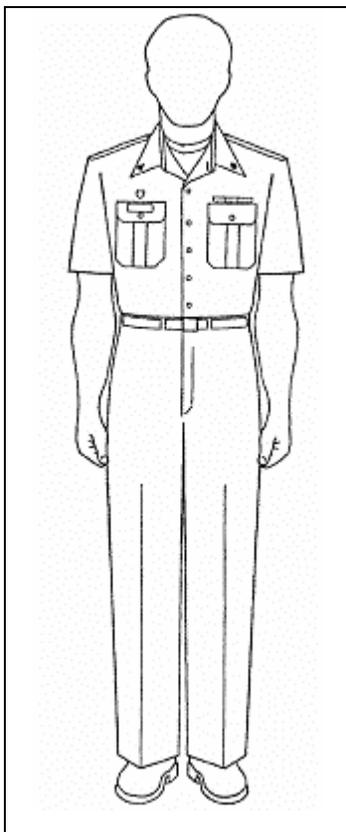


Figure 15-9. Class B Army green uniform, short-sleeved shirt without tie

b. Soldiers are authorized to wear the optional purchase polyester/wool short-sleeved (AG shade 469) and long-sleeved shade 428) shirts. In accordance with care instructions provided on the shirts, soldiers may not starch or bleach the AG shades 415, 428, or 469 shirts.

c. Soldiers are authorized to wear the short- and long-sleeved shirts with the class A coat, black unisex pullover and cardigan sweaters, and the windbreaker.

(1) Soldiers must wear a black four-in-hand necktie when wearing the short- or long-sleeved shirt with the class A coat, or when wearing the long-sleeved shirt as an outer garment without the class A coat. They have the option of wearing a tie when the short-sleeved shirt is worn as an outer garment.

(2) Soldiers have the option of wearing a tie when they wear the short- or long-sleeved shirts with the pullover sweater or cardigan sweaters. If a tie is worn with the pullover or cardigan sweaters, soldiers will wear the collar of the shirt inside the sweater. If no tie is worn with the pullover sweater, the collar is worn outside. If no tie is worn with the cardigan sweater, soldiers may wear the collar inside or outside the sweater. Soldiers may wear the cardigan sweater buttoned or unbuttoned while indoors, but they must button it when outdoors.

15–9. Headgear

a. Beret (para 3–2*b*(1)). (See figs 15–2 and 15–3.)

b. Garrison cap, Army green. (See figs 15–4 and 15–6.)

(1) Design. The cap will be made from an approved specification or pattern.

(2) Ornamental braid. Garrison cap braid refers to the piping that is secured to the tip edge of the curtain of the garrison cap, and that is used for additional identification purposes. Descriptions of the type of braid used on the garrison cap follow.

(a) General officers. The cap has a cord edge braid of gold bullion or synthetic metallic gold yarn.

(b) Company and field grade officers. The cap has a cord edge braid of gold bullion, or synthetic metallic gold yarn with black rayon or black polyester intertwined.

(c) Warrant officers. The cap has a cord edge braid of silver bullion, synthetic metallic silver yarn, or silver rayon with black rayon or black polyester intertwined.

(d) Enlisted personnel. The cap has a cord edge braid of the same material as the cap, in AG shade 489 or 491.

(3) Wear. The beret became the standard headgear for class A and B Army green service uniforms, and the enlisted Army green dress uniform, on 14 June 2001. Therefore, only soldiers in initial training categories, or soldiers who have not been issued a beret will wear the garrison cap with the class A and B Army green service uniforms and the enlisted Army green dress uniform. In those cases where beret sustainment levels are not sufficient for turn-in and reissue of unserviceable berets, the commander can authorize the temporary wear of the garrison cap until the beret can be replaced.

(4) Proper wear position.

(a) See para 3–5 for wear policy on the beret.

(b) The garrison cap is worn with the front vertical crease of the cap centered on the forehead in a straight line with the nose, with the front lower portion of the cap approximately 1 inch above the eyebrows (approximately the width of the first two fingers). The cap is placed on the head in such a manner that the front and rear vertical creases and the top edge of the crown form unbroken lines in silhouette, and so the ridge of the cap is parallel to the ground while standing at attention. Personnel will not crush or shape the crown of the cap to form peaks at the top front or top rear of the cap.

15–10. Items normally worn with the Army green uniform

a. Accessories. The following accessories are worn with the Army green uniform:

(1) Belt, black web, with brass tip (para 27–2*b*).

(2) Boots, combat, leather, black (only when bloused trousers are authorized; not authorized with the enlisted Army green dress uniform) (para 27–3).

(3) Buckle, solid brass (para 27–2*d*).

(4) Buttons (para 27–4).

(5) Cap, cold-weather, AG shade 489 (only when wearing the black all-weather coat or black windbreaker) (para 27–5).

(6) Chaplain's apparel (para 27–7).

(7) Coat, black all-weather (para 27–8).

(8) Gloves, black, leather, unisex, dress (only when worn with the class A, Army enlisted green dress uniform, black all-weather coat, or windbreaker) (para 27–12*b*).

(9) Hat, drill sergeant (not authorized with the enlisted Army green dress uniform) (para 27–14*b*).

(10) Judge's apparel (para 27–15).

(11) Military police accessories (not authorized with the enlisted Army green dress uniform) (para 27–16).

(12) Neckties.

(a) Black, bow (only with the enlisted Army green dress uniform) (para 27–19*a*).

(b) Black, four-in-hand (para 27–19*c*).

(13) Scarf, black (only with black all-weather coat or windbreaker) (para 27–21*a*).

(14) Shirt, white (only with the enlisted Army green dress uniform) (para 27–22*c*).

(15) Shoes, oxford, black, and overshoes (paras 27–23*c* and 27–20).

(16) Socks.

(a) Black, cushion sole (worn with boots only) (para 27–24a).

(b) Black, dress (para 27–24b).

(17) Sweater, unisex cardigan, black (para 27–26a).

(18) Sweater, pullover, black (para 27–26c).

(19) Undershirt, white (para 27–28f).

(20) Windbreaker, black (only with class B uniform) (para 27–30).

b. Insignia, awards, badges, and accouterments worn on the Army green uniform (class A and B) and the enlisted Army green dress uniform. Note the following exceptions:

(1) Aiguillette, service (officers only) (not authorized on the class B uniform) (para 28–25).

(2) Brassards (not authorized on the enlisted Army green dress uniform) (para 28–29).

(3) Branch of service scarves (not authorized on the enlisted Army green dress uniform) (para 28–20).

(4) Fourragere/lanyards (not authorized on the class B uniform) (para 29–11).

(5) Distinctive items for infantry personnel (para 28–30).

(6) Branch insignia (not authorized on the class B uniform) (paras 28–10 and 28–12a).

(7) U.S. insignia (not authorized on the class B uniform) (para 28–4).

(8) Insignia of grade (paras 28–5, 28–6, and 28–7).

(9) Headgear insignia (para 28–3).

(10) Distinctive unit insignia (DUI) (not authorized on the enlisted Army green dress uniform and the class B uniform) (para 28–22).

(11) Regimental distinctive insignia (RDI) (para 28–23).

(12) Combat leaders identification (not authorized on the class B uniform or enlisted Army green dress uniform) (para 28–21).

(13) OCS/WOC insignia (paras 28–14 and 28–15).

(14) Shoulder sleeve insignia, current organization, full color (not authorized on the class B uniform) (para 28–16).

(15) Shoulder sleeve insignia, former wartime service, full color (not authorized on the class B uniform) (para 28–17).

(16) Nameplate (para 28–24c).

(17) Organizational flash (para 28–31a).

(18) Airborne background trimming (para 28–31b).

(19) Overseas service bars (not authorized on the class B uniform) (para 28–28).

(20) Service stripes (enlisted personnel only; not authorized on the class B uniform) (para 28–27).

(21) Decorations and service medal ribbons (soldiers may not wear miniature medals on the enlisted Army green dress uniform; they may wear full-size or miniature medals on the class B uniform) (paras 29–7, 29–8, and 29–9).

(22) Unit awards (para 29–11).

(23) U.S. badges (identification, marksmanship, combat, and special skill) (cloth special skill and marksmanship badges and tabs are not authorized on the class B uniform; full, miniature, and dress miniature badges are authorized on the class B uniform) (paras 29–13, 29–16, and 29–18).

(24) Foreign badges (para 29–19).

c. Insignia authorized for wear with the class B uniform.

(1) Same as paragraph 15–10b, except that the distinctive unit insignia (DUI), branch and U.S. insignia, sew-on insignia, and combat leaders identification are not authorized for wear.

(2) The DUI is authorized for wear on the black pullover sweater. If no DUI is authorized, then the RDI is worn (para 28–23b(1)). Recruiters will wear the recruiting badge in lieu of the DUI or RDI.

15–11. General guidelines

a. The Army green service uniforms are intended for wear during most duty, non-field, or utility occasions, and for travel and off-duty purposes. While both the class A and B uniforms are authorized for year-round wear, the appropriate uniform is worn based on weather conditions, duties, and the formality of the occasion. When a specific service uniform is not prescribed for formations or other occasions when uniformity in appearance is not required, soldiers may wear the class A or any of the variations of the class B uniform, with the accessories authorized for these uniforms.

b. Soldiers will not wear those awards and decorations on the AG shade 415 shirt that they cannot wear properly because of size or configuration. Commanders will not require the wear of optional items, such as windbreakers or sweaters, unless such items are provided to the soldier without cost.

c. Soldiers may purchase and wear the Army green service uniform in any of the authorized fabrics listed in paragraph 15–5. However, individuals who purchase uniforms or uniform items from commercial sources are responsible for ensuring that the items conform to military specifications, or are manufactured in accordance with the procedures prescribed by the uniform quality control program (see chap 2 for details). Only those alterations authorized by AR 700–84 and TM 10–227 are authorized. General fitting instructions for these uniforms are provided in chapter 1 of this regulation. Soldiers will wear these uniforms with the shirt tucked into the trousers so that the shirt edge is aligned with the front fly opening, so the outside edge of the belt buckle forms a straight “gig line.” Only soldiers authorized to wear the tan, green, or maroon berets, those assigned to Air Assault coded positions, and MPs performing MP duties may wear bloused trousers with black leather combat boots. Figures 15–1 through 15–9 show the class A and B Army green service uniforms and authorized headgear.

Chapter 16

Army Green Service Uniform—Female

16–1. Authorization for wear

The class A and B Army green uniforms are authorized for year-round wear by all female personnel. The class A service uniform is an optional dress uniform for all female enlisted personnel when worn with the skirt, a white shirt and the neck tab. The Army green dress uniform, with white shirt and neck tab, is equivalent to the Army blue and white uniforms. (For the Army green uniform with slacks, officer, see fig 16–1; for the garrison cap, officer, see fig 16–2; for the beret, officer, see fig 16–3; for the beret, enlisted, see fig 16–4; for the Army green uniform with skirt, enlisted, see fig 16–5; for the garrison cap, enlisted, see fig 16–6; and for the class B variations of the Army green uniform, female, see fig 16–7.)

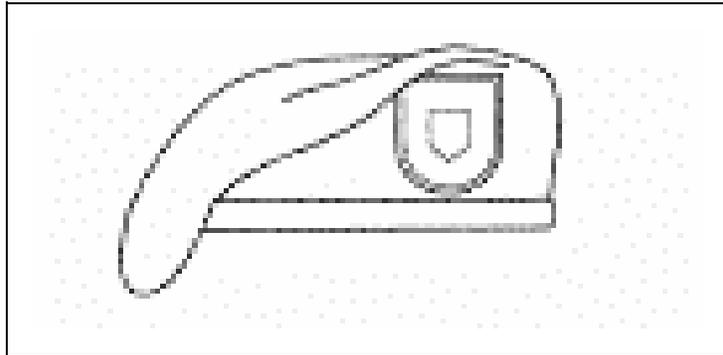


Figure 16–4. Beret, enlisted

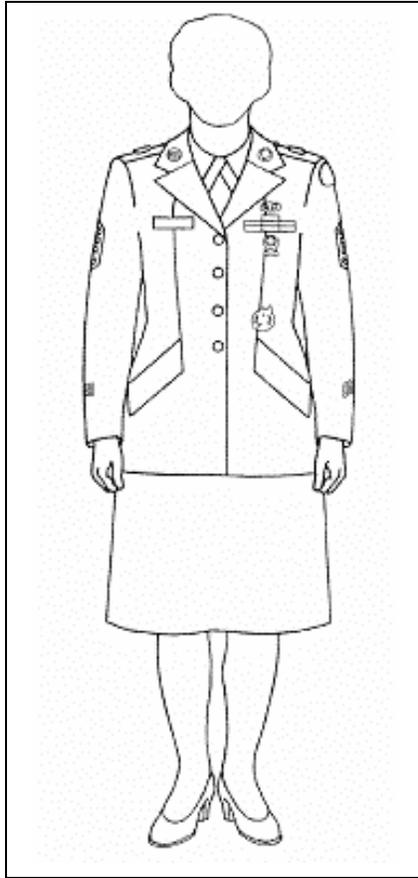


Figure 16-5. Army green uniform with skirt, enlisted

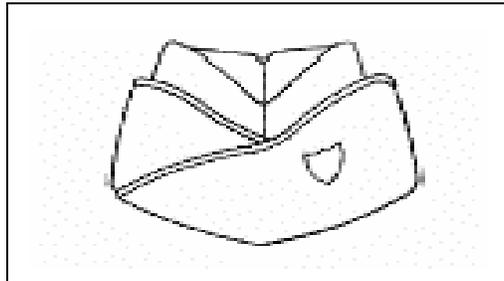


Figure 16-6. Garrison cap, enlisted

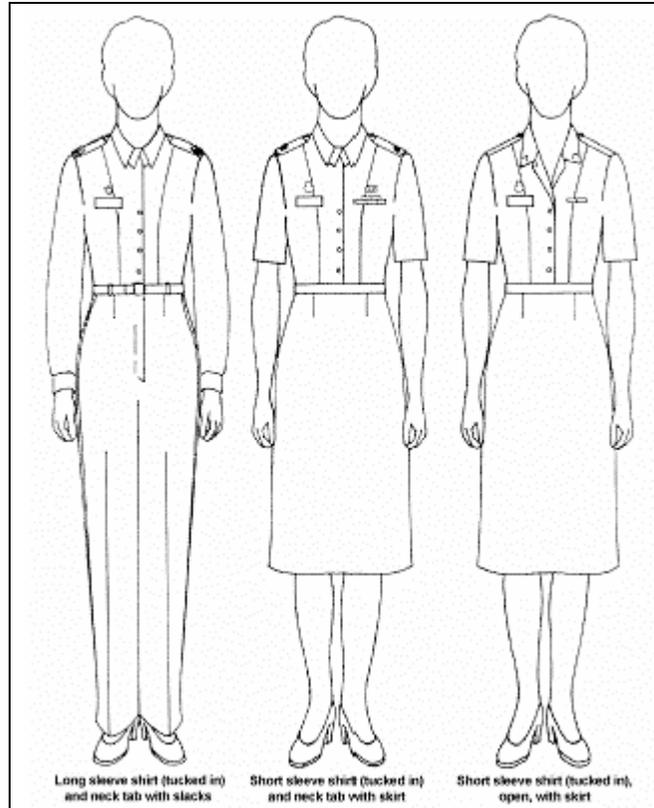


Figure 16-7. Class B variations of the Army green uniform, female

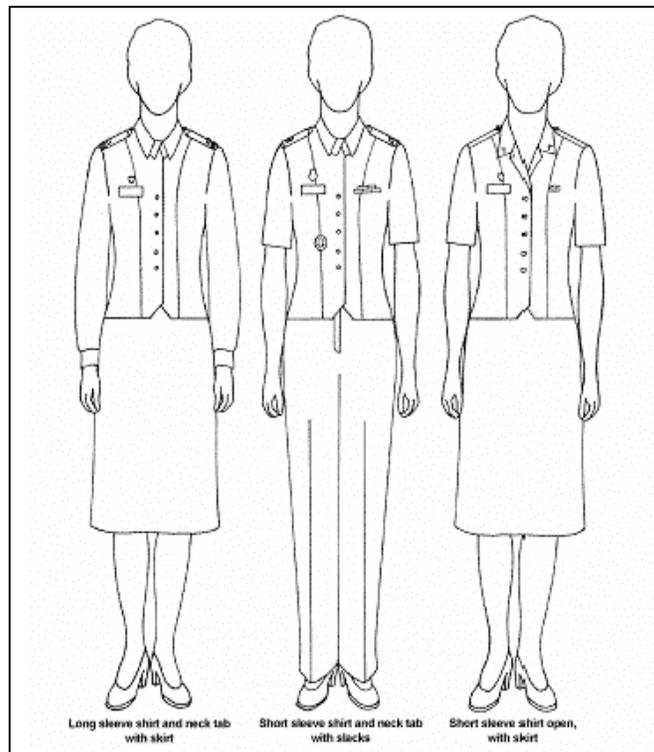


Figure 16-7. Class B variations of the Army green uniform, female—Continued

16-2. Composition

a. The class A green service uniform consists of the Army green coat, skirt or slacks, an AG shade 415 short- or long-sleeved tuck-in shirt, and a black neck tab. (For accessories and other items authorized for wear on the class A green service uniform see para 16-11.)

b. The class B green uniform consists of the Army green skirt or slacks and an AG shade 415 long- or short-sleeved tuck-in shirt. Soldiers will wear a black neck tab with the long-sleeved AG shade 415 shirt when it is worn without the class A coat, as an outer garment. (See para 16-11 for accessories and other items authorized for wear with the class B uniform.)

c. The Army green dress uniform (authorized for enlisted personnel only) consists of the Army green coat and skirt, white shirt with black neck tab, and black service pumps. The black beret is authorized for wear with this uniform. When the enlisted Army green dress uniform is worn for evening social occasions (after retreat), headgear is not required. Combat boots, oxford shoes, and organizational items, such as brassards and MP accessories, are not authorized for wear with the enlisted Army green dress uniform. All other accessories and insignia that are authorized for wear with the class A service uniform are authorized for wear with the enlisted Army green dress uniform (see para 16-11 below).

16-3. Classification

The Army green service uniform is a clothing bag issue item. The Army green dress uniform is an optional dress uniform for enlisted personnel when worn with the skirt and white shirt with black neck tab. The beret is an organizational issue item. DA Pam 710-2-1 governs turn-in and reissue of the beret.

16-4. Occasions for wear

a. The Army green service uniform (class A) and authorized variations (class B) are authorized for wear by all female personnel when on duty, off duty, or during travel. These uniforms also are acceptable for informal social functions after retreat, unless the host prescribes other uniforms.

b. The following are appropriate occasions for enlisted personnel to wear the Army green dress uniform.

(1) At social functions of a private or official nature either before or after retreat, and while in transit to and from such functions. Otherwise, it is not authorized for travel.

(2) When designated by the host.

16-5. Materials

a. The mandatory date for possession of the materials described in paragraph 16-5*b*, below, is extended until 1 Oct 2003. Until that time, females are authorized to wear the green service uniform components in AG shades 344 (poly/wool) and 434 (polyester).

16-6. Coat, Army green

a. Design. The coat will be made from an approved specification or pattern.

b. General description. The coat is a single-breasted, four-button, hip-length coat, with two slanted, flap front pockets, button-down shoulder loops, a notched collar, and side-body construction.

c. Coat sleeve ornamentation.

(3) Enlisted personnel. The sleeve is plain.

16-7. Slacks, Army green

a. Design. The slacks will be made from an approved specification or pattern.

b. General description.

(1) The slacks are straight legged, have a zipper front closure on the center front with a button fly tab, and two side pockets. These slacks are authorized for wear until 30 September 2003.

(2) Newly designed slacks replace the older style as of 1 October 2003. The newer design incorporates belt loops and a non-slip waistband. When wearing the slacks with belt loops with the tuck-in versions of the AG shade 415 blouse, personnel will wear a 1-inch black web belt with brass tip, and a 1 1/8 inch yellow brass buckle. Soldiers are not required to wear a belt when wearing the new style slacks with the overblouse version of the AG shade 415 blouse.

c. Slack leg ornamentation. Ornamental braid is sewn on each outside seam of the slack leg, from the bottom of the waistband to the bottom of the slack leg, as follows:

(3) Enlisted personnel. The slack leg is plain.

16–8. Skirt, Army green

a. Design. The skirt will be made from an approved specification or pattern.

b. General description.

(1) The skirt is knee length, slightly flared, with a waistband and zipper closure on the left side. This skirt is authorized for wear until 30 September 2003.

(2) A newly designed skirt replaces the older style, as of 1 October 2003. The new design skirt is tapered and incorporates a non-slip waistband, back zipper closure, back open (kick) pleat, two darts each in the front and back; it is fully lined.

16–9. Shirts, long- and short-sleeved

a. The clothing bag (issue) shirt is a pre-cured, durable press, 65/35 polyester and cotton broadcloth shirt, AG shade 415, in short- and long-sleeved versions. The shirt is a tuck-in design with front princess seams, a convertible collar, and shoulder loops. The collar and shoulder loops have fusible interlinings, and the collar has stays.

b. Optional purchase shirts. Soldiers are authorized to wear the optional purchase polyester/wool (AG shade 469) and polyester/cotton (AG shade 415) short- and long-sleeved overblouse shirts. This shirt is a semi-fitted, hip-length, overblouse style shirt with front princess seams, and a three-piece back. The shirt has shoulder loops, a convertible collar, and a six-button front. The collar and shoulder loops have fusible interlinings and the collar has stays. In accordance with care instructions provided on the shirts, soldiers may not starch or bleach the AG shades 415 or 469 shirts.

c. Soldiers are authorized to wear the short- and long-sleeved shirts with the class A coat, black unisex pullover and cardigan sweaters, and the windbreaker.

(1) Soldiers must wear the black neck tab when wearing the short- or long-sleeved shirt with the class A coat, or when wearing the long-sleeved shirt as an outer garment (without the class A coat). Soldiers have the option of wearing the neck tab with the short-sleeved shirt when it is worn as an outer garment.

(2) Soldiers have the option of wearing a neck tab when they wear the short- or long-sleeved shirts with the pullover sweater or cardigan sweaters. If a neck tab is worn with the pullover or cardigan sweaters, soldiers will wear the collar of the shirt inside the sweater. If no neck tab is worn with the pullover sweater, the collar is worn outside. If no neck tab is worn with the cardigan sweater, soldiers may wear the collar inside or outside the sweater. Soldiers may wear the cardigan sweater buttoned or unbuttoned while indoors, but they must button it when outdoors.

16–10. Headgear

a. Beret (para 3–2b(1)). (See figs 16–3 and 16–4.)

b. Garrison cap, Army green. (See figs 16–2 and 16–6.)

(1) Design. The cap will be made from an approved specification or pattern.

(2) Ornamental braid. Garrison cap braid refers to the piping that is secured to the tip edge of the curtain of the garrison cap and that is used for additional identification purposes. Descriptions of the type of braid used on the garrison cap follow.

(d) Enlisted personnel. The cap has a cord edge braid of the same material as the cap, in AG shade 489 or 491.

(3) Wear. The beret became the standard headgear for class A and B Army green service uniforms, and the enlisted Army green dress uniform, on 14 June 2001. Therefore, only soldiers in initial training categories, or

soldiers who have not been issued the black beret will wear the garrison cap with the class A and B Army green service uniforms. In those cases where beret sustainment levels are not sufficient for turn-in and reissue of unserviceable berets, the commander can authorize the temporary wear of the garrison cap until the beret can be replaced.

(4) Proper wear position.

(a) See para 3–5 for wear policy on the beret.

(b) The garrison cap is worn with the front vertical crease of the cap centered on the forehead, with the front lower portion of the cap approximately 1 inch above the eyebrows (approximately the width of the first two fingers). The top of the cap is opened to cover the crown of the head. The bottom of the rear vertical crease will fit snugly to the back of the head. Hair will not be visible on the forehead below the front bottom edge of the cap.

16–11. Items normally worn with the Army green uniform

a. Accessories. The following accessories are worn with the Army green uniform.

(1) Belt, black web, 1–inch, with brass tip (para 27–2b).

(2) Boots, combat, leather, black (only when bloused slacks are authorized; not authorized with the enlisted Army green dress uniform) (para 27–3).

(3) Buckle, solid brass, 11/8 inch (para 27–2d).

(4) Buttons (para 27–4).

(5) Cap, service, cold weather, AG shade 489 (only when wearing the black all-weather coat or black windbreaker) (para 27–5).

(6) Chaplain's apparel (para 27–7).

(7) Coat, black, all weather (para 27–8).

(8) Gloves, black, leather, unisex, dress (only when worn with the class A, enlisted Army green dress uniform, black all-weather coat, or windbreaker) (para 27–12b).

(9) Handbags.

(a) Black, clutch type, optional purchase (para 27–13a).

(b) Black, shoulder (para 27–13d).

(10) Hat, drill sergeant (not authorized with Army green dress uniform) (para 27–14a).

(11) Judge's apparel (para 27–15).

(12) Military police accessories (not authorized with the enlisted Army green dress uniform) (para 27–16).

(13) Scarf, black (only with black all-weather coat or windbreaker) (para 27–21a)

(14) Shirt, white (only with enlisted Army green dress uniform) para 27–22a).

(15) Shoes.

(a) Oxford, black (not authorized with the enlisted Army green dress uniform) (para 27–23a).

(b) Pumps, black (para 27–23f).

(16) Socks.

(a) Black, cushion sole (worn with boots only) (para 27–24a).

(b) Black, dress (authorized only with the slacks) (para 27–24b).

(17) Stockings, sheer (para 27–24d).

(18) Sweater, unisex cardigan, black (para 27–26a).

(19) Sweater, pullover, black (para 27–26c).

(20) Umbrella, black (para 27–27).

(21) Undergarments (para 27–29).

(22) Windbreaker, black (only with class B uniform) (para 27–30).

b. Insignia, awards, badges, and accouterments worn on the Army green uniforms (class A and B) and the enlisted Army green dress uniform; note exceptions.

(1) Aiguillette, service (officers only) (not authorized on the class B uniform) (para 28–25).

(2) Brassards (not authorized on the enlisted Army green dress uniform) (para 28–29).

(3) Branch of service scarves (not authorized on the enlisted Army green dress uniform) (para 28–20).

(4) Fourragere/lanyard (not authorized on the class B uniform) (para 29–11).

- (5) Branch insignia (not authorized on the class B uniform) (paras 28–10 and 28–12*a*).
 - (6) U.S. insignia (not authorized on the class B uniform) (para 28–4).
 - (7) Insignia of grade (paras 28–5, 28–6, and 28–7).
 - (8) Headgear insignia (para 28–3).
 - (9) Distinctive unit insignia (DUI) (not authorized on the enlisted Army green dress uniform and the class B uniform) (para 28–22).
 - (10) Regimental distinctive insignia (RDI) (para 28–23).
 - (11) Combat leaders identification (not authorized on the class B uniform or the enlisted Army green dress uniform) (para 28–21).
 - (12) OCS/WOC insignia (paras 28–14 and 28–15).
 - (13) Shoulder sleeve insignia, current organization, full color (not authorized on the class B uniform) (para 28–16).
 - (14) Shoulder sleeve insignia, former wartime service, full color (not authorized on the class B uniform) (para 28–17).
 - (15) Nameplate (para 28–24*c*).
 - (16) Organizational flash (para 28–31*a*).
 - (17) Airborne background trimming (para 28–31*b*).
 - (18) Overseas service bars (not authorized on the class B uniform) (para 28–28).
 - (19) Service stripes (enlisted personnel only; not authorized on the class B uniform) (para 28–27).
 - (20) Decorations and service medal ribbons (soldiers may not wear miniature medals on the enlisted Army green dress uniform; they may wear full-size or miniature medals on the class B uniform) (paras 29–7, 29–8, and 29–9).
 - (21) Unit awards (para 29–11).
 - (22) U.S. badges (identification, marksmanship, combat, and special skill) (cloth special skill and marksmanship badges and tabs are not authorized on the class B uniform; full, miniature, and dress miniature badges are authorized on the class B uniform) (paras 29–13, 29–16, 29–17, and 29–18).
 - (23) Foreign badges (para 29–19).
- c.* Insignia authorized for wear with the class B uniform.
- (1) Same as paragraph 16–11*b*, except that the DUI, branch and U.S. insignia, sew-on insignia, and combat leaders identification are not authorized for wear.
 - (2) The DUI is authorized for wear on the black pullover sweater. If no DUI is authorized, then the RDI is worn (para 28–23*b*(2)). Recruiters will wear the recruiting badge in lieu of the DUI or RDI.

16–12. General guidelines

a. The Army green service uniforms are intended for wear during most duty, non-field, or utility occasions, and for travel and off-duty purposes. While both the class A and B uniforms are authorized for year-round wear, the appropriate uniform is worn based on weather conditions, duties, and the formality of the occasion. When a specific service uniform is not prescribed for formations or other occasions when uniformity in appearance is not required, soldiers may wear the class A or any of the variations of the class B uniform, with the accessories authorized for these uniforms.

b. Soldiers will not wear those awards and decorations on the AG shade 415 shirt that they cannot wear properly because of size or configuration. Commanders will not require the wear of optional items, such as windbreakers or sweaters, unless such items are provided to the soldier without cost.

c. Soldiers may purchase and wear the Army green service uniform in any of the authorized fabrics listed in paragraph 16–5. However, individuals who purchase uniforms or uniform items from commercial sources are responsible for ensuring that the items conform to military specifications, or are manufactured in accordance with the procedures prescribed by the uniform quality control program (see chapter 2 for details). Only those alterations authorized by AR 700–84 and TM 10–227 are authorized. General fitting instructions for these uniforms are provided in chapter 1 of this regulation.

d. When soldiers wear these uniforms with the tuck-in version of the shirt, they will tuck the shirt into the slacks or skirt. When tucked into the slacks, the shirt edge is aligned with the front fly opening, so the outside edge of the belt buckle forms a straight “gig line.” The overblouse version of the shirt is worn outside the slacks or skirt. Only soldiers authorized to wear the tan, green, or maroon berets, those assigned to Air Assault coded positions, and MPs performing MP duties may wear bloused slacks with black leather combat boots.

Chapter 28

Wear of Insignia and Accouterments

28–1. General

- a.* This regulation, CTA 50–900, and special authorization by HQDA specify the only items of insignia that personnel may wear on any of the U.S. Army uniforms.
- b.* The insignia worn by military personnel designates grade, branch, organization, duty assignments, and prior Army service.
- c.* When authorized by the commander, members of honor guards, color guards, and similar details will wear the prescribed uniform with authorized accouterments and those accessories authorized in CTA 50–900 (see para 2–6e).
- d.* Personnel will submit all requests for insignia designs to The Institute of Heraldry, U.S. Army, 9325 Gunston Road, Room S112, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060–5579.

28–2. General description

- a.* Material. Insignia will meet the approved military specifications and conform to proper color designation (gold, silver, or subdued). Officers may wear embroidered insignia in lieu of non-subdued metal insignia on mess and evening mess uniforms. All personnel may wear either subdued embroidered cloth insignia or subdued metal insignia on utility uniforms; they may not mix the two. Subdued embroidered insignia is on a cloth backing and will not be embroidered directly on the uniform. Personnel may not wear embroidered, sew-on subdued insignia on organizational items, unless otherwise specified in this regulation. Subdued, embroidered insignia for woodland camouflage uniforms is black block lettering or appropriate design, on olive-green cloth backing. For desert camouflage uniforms, it is spice-brown block lettering, or appropriate design, on khaki cloth backing.
- b.* Attachment. Personnel will attach insignia on the uniform so that it rests firmly without turning. Soldiers will ensure that embroidered cloth insignia is sewn on the uniform so the stitching blends inconspicuously with the background material.

28-3. Headgear insignia

a. Garrison cap, Army green, male and female.

(2) Enlisted personnel wear their DUI on the garrison cap, centered vertically on the left curtain, 1 inch from the front crease (see fig 28-2).

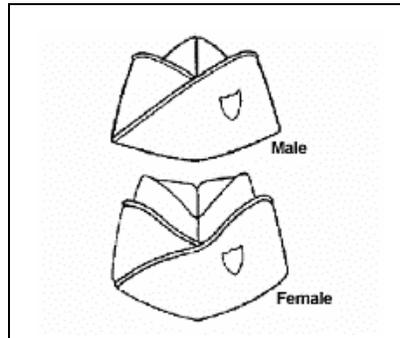


Figure 28-2. Garrison cap, enlisted, DUI

b. Service cap, Army blue and white; and drill sergeant hat, male personnel. Male personnel wear the following insignia, secured through the front eyelet, on the service caps and drill sergeant hat.

(4) Enlisted personnel. The insignia is a plain, gold-colored disk, 1 1/2 inches in diameter, with a gold-colored metal coat of arms of the United States attached to the disk (see fig 28-7).



Figure 28-7. Service cap insignia, enlisted, male

c. Service hat, Army blue, and white; and drill sergeant hat, female personnel. Female personnel wear the headgear insignia centered on the hatband of the service hat. On the drill sergeant hat, the insignia is worn centered between the top of the hat and the hatband.

(3) Enlisted personnel. The insignia is the coat of arms of the United States, within a ring that is 1 3/4 inches in diameter, in gold-colored metal (see fig 28-8).



Figure 28-8. Service cap insignia, enlisted female

d. Cold-weather cap, AG 489. Because of the thickness of the fur pile, headgear insignia worn on the cap must have a center post and screw. Therefore, all soldiers will wear the male headgear insignia on the cold-weather cap (see fig 27-3).

e. Beret, black/tan/green/maroon. Personnel will wear the following insignia on berets:

(1) Airborne, Ranger, and Special Forces soldiers wear their distinctive flashes on their berets. All other soldiers wear the Army flash on the black beret, unless authorization for another flash was granted before implementation of the black beret as the standard Army headgear (see para 3-5a(3)). The flash is sewn centered on the stiffener of the beret, with non-contrasting thread (see fig 28-9).

(3) Enlisted personnel wear their DUI centered on the flash. Soldiers assigned to units without a DUI wear the regimental distinctive insignia (RDI) on the flash. (see fig 28-11).

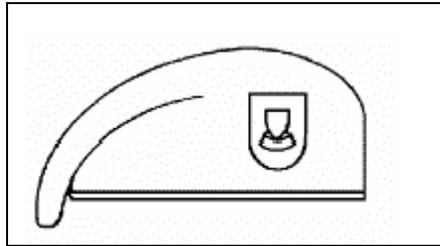


Figure 28-11. Beret with flash, enlisted

f. Cap, organizational, baseball-style. Personnel will wear non-subdued grade insignia on the front of the cap, centered left to right and top to bottom (see fig 28-12).



Figure 28-12. Organizational baseball cap, enlisted

g. Helmet liner and helmet camouflage cover. Only the insignia prescribed below is authorized for wear on the helmet liner or helmet camouflage cover, as indicated. Personnel will not alter the color of the helmet except for safety or training requirements.

(1) All personnel, except chaplains, wear their subdued grade insignia centered on the front of the camouflage cover, approximately 2 1/2 inches up from the bottom rim. Subdued pin-on or embroidered sew-on grade insignia is authorized for wear on the camouflage cover. Commanders may not require enlisted soldiers to attach embroidered grade insignia, unless it is issued and attached without cost to the soldier (see fig 28–13). Chaplains wear their subdued branch insignia, in lieu of grade insignia. Wear of nametapes or the use of other means to apply names to helmet bands is determined by the commander and is provided to soldiers at no cost.



Figure 28–13. Helmet cover with rank insignia

(2) Military Police (MP) personnel. Military Police may have the letters “MP” in white, centered on the front of the helmet liner, 1 1/2 inches up from the bottom rim (see fig 28–14). On helmets with camouflage covers, MP personnel are authorized to have the letters “MP” in black, 1 1/2 inches up from the rim. Personnel will center their grade insignia 1/2–inch above the white or black “MP” letters. Helmets also must have a painted stripe, 1 1/4 inches wide and 2 inches up from the bottom rim, parallel to the rim and following the contour of the helmet liner. As an option, MP personnel may wear the numerical designation of their unit and distinctive unit insignia over the left and right ears, respectively, centered on the painted stripe. Personnel will wear the following color stripes on the helmet liner.

h. Woodland and desert camouflage patrol (formerly the BDU and DBDU) caps, desert camouflage hat, and coldweather utility caps.

(1) Enlisted personnel wear subdued grade insignia on the patrol caps, the desert patrol hat, and cold-weather utility caps. The grade insignia is centered on the front of the headgear left to right, and top to bottom (see fig 28–18).

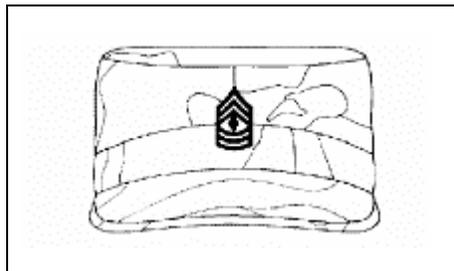


Figure 28–18. Patrol cap insignia, enlisted

(2) Grade insignia (branch insignia for chaplains) is centered on the front of the headgear left to right, and top to bottom; no other insignia is worn on the headgear listed above (see fig 28–19).

28-4. U.S. insignia

b. Enlisted personnel.

(1) Description. The enlisted U.S. insignia consists of the block letters “U.S.” in gold-colored metal, 7/16 inch in height, with each letter followed by a period. The “U.S.” is placed on a 1-inch diameter disk in gold-colored metal (see fig 28-24).

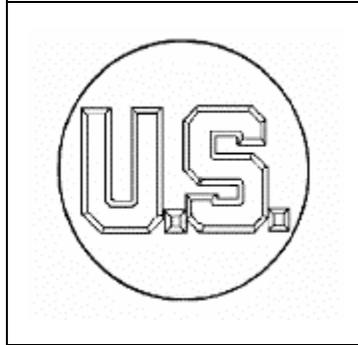


Figure 28-24. U.S. insignia, enlisted

(2) How worn.

(a) All male enlisted personnel except basic trainees. On the Army green, white, and blue uniform coats, the bottom of the U.S. insignia disk is placed approximately 1 inch above the notch, centered on the right collar, with the centerline of the insignia parallel to the inside edge of the lapel (see fig 28-25).

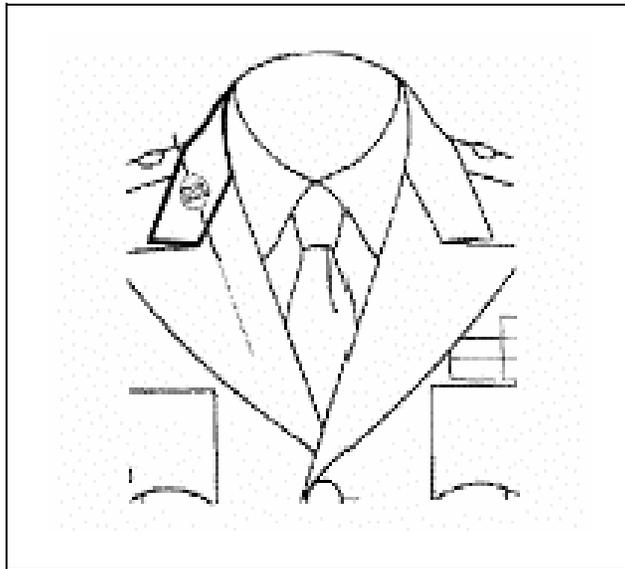


Figure 28-25. Wear of U.S. insignia, male

(b) All female enlisted personnel except basic trainees. There are two versions of the white and blue uniform coats: the old version produced prior to 10 August 1992, and the new version produced after that date. On the old version of the white and blue uniform coats, the bottom of the U.S. insignia disk is centered approximately 1 inch above the notch on the right collar, with the centerline of the insignia bisecting the notch, and parallel to the inside edge of the lapel (see fig 28-26). On the new versions of the white and blue uniform coats, and on the Army green coat, the bottom of the U.S. insignia disk is centered on the right collar, approximately 5/8 inch up from the collar and lapel seam, with the centerline of the insignia parallel to the inside edge of the lapel (see fig 28-27).

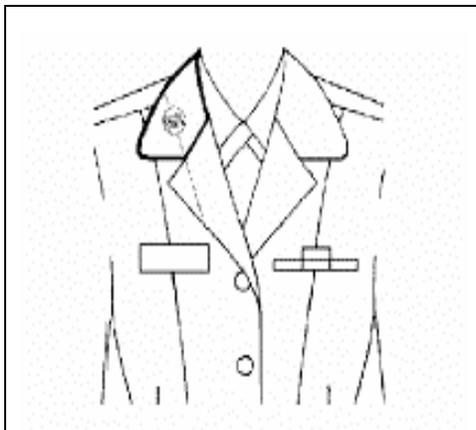


Figure 28–27. Wear of U.S. insignia, enlisted, female, Army green uniform and new version blue and white

(c) Basic trainee personnel. The U.S. insignia is worn on both collars in the same manner as described for enlisted male and female personnel above. Upon award of their primary military occupational specialty (PMOS), trainee personnel will wear the appropriate branch insignia on the left collar, in accordance with paragraphs 28–12a(2) and (4), below.

c. CID special agents. When wearing utility uniforms, special agents of the CID (MOS 95D and 311A) may wear the subdued U.S. insignia in lieu of insignia of rank, as directed by the Commanding General, U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command.

(1) Description. The subdued U.S. insignia consists of the block letters “U.S.” in black-colored metal, 7/16 inch in height, with each letter followed by a period.

(2) How worn.

(a) Utility shirts. The insignia is worn centered horizontally on the left and right collars, 1 inch up from the lower edge.

(b) Cold-weather coat. The insignia is worn centered on the shoulder loops, 5/8 inch from the outside shoulder seam, with the bottom edge of the insignia facing the shoulder seam.

(c) Patrol (formerly BDU) caps. The insignia is worn centered on the front of the cap, left to right, and top to bottom.

(d) Helmet camouflage covers. The insignia is worn centered on the front of the cover, approximately 2 1/2 inches up from the bottom rim.

28–7. Grade insignia for enlisted personnel

a. Non-subdued, sew-on grade insignia for ranks other than specialist.

(1) Large insignia. The large, embroidered, sew-on grade insignia is goldenlite color. The width of each chevron and arc is 5/16–inch, with a 3/16–inch space between each chevron and each arc. The insignia has a background in Army green, blue, or white cloth, 3 inches wide, which provides a 1/8–inch edging around the entire insignia. The lowest chevron joins the topmost arc at each side of the insignia.

(2) Small insignia. The small, embroidered, sew-on grade insignia is goldenlite color. The width of each chevron and arc is 1/4 inch with a 5/32–inch space between each chevron and each arc. The insignia has a background of Army green, blue, or white cloth, 2 1/2 inches wide, which provides a 1/8–inch edging around the entire insignia. The lowest chevron joins the topmost arc at each side of the insignia. (Note: The old “female” size insignia is no longer authorized for wear.)

(3) Description. A description of enlisted grades follows.

(a) The Sergeant Major of the Army: three chevrons above three arcs, with the eagle from the Great Seal of the United States centered between two five-pointed stars centered horizontally between the chevrons and arcs (see fig 28–48).

Figure 28–48. Insignia of grade, sergeant major of the Army

(b) Command sergeant major: three chevrons above three arcs, with a five-pointed star within a wreath between the chevrons and arcs (see fig 28–49).

Figure 28–49. Insignia of grade, command sergeant major

(c) Sergeant major: three chevrons above three arcs, with a five-pointed star between the chevrons and arcs (see fig 28–50).

Figure 28–50. Insignia of grade, sergeant major

(d) First sergeant: three chevrons above three arcs, with a pierced lozenge between the chevrons and arcs (see fig 28–51).

Figure 28–51. Insignia of grade, first sergeant

(e) Master sergeant: three chevrons above three arcs (see fig 28–52).

Figure 28–52. Insignia of grade, master sergeant

(f) Sergeant first class: three chevrons above two arcs (see fig 28–53).

Figure 28–53. Insignia of grade, sergeant first class

(g) Staff sergeant: three chevrons above one arc (see fig 28–54).

Figure 28–54. Insignia of grade, staff sergeant

(h) Sergeant: three chevrons (see fig 28–55).

Figure 28–55. Insignia of grade, sergeant

(i) Corporal: two chevrons (see fig 28–56).

Figure 28–56. Insignia of grade, corporal

(j) Private first class: one chevron above one arc (see fig 28–57).

Figure 28–57. Insignia of grade, private first class

(k) Private (E–2): one chevron (see fig 28–58).

Figure 28–58. Insignia of grade, private, E–2

(l) Private (E–1): no insignia.

b. Non-subdued, sew-on grade insignia for specialist.

(1) Large insignia. The large embroidered, sew-on grade insignia is goldenlite in color, shaped like an inverted chevron at the bottom, with an eagle device in the center. The insignia has a background of Army green, blue, or white cloth, 27.8 inches wide, which provides a 1/8–inch edging around the entire insignia (see fig 28–59).

Figure 28–59. Insignia of grade, specialist

(2) Small insignia. The small embroidered, sew-on grade insignia is goldenlite, shaped like an inverted chevron at the bottom, with an eagle device in the center. The insignia has a background of Army green, blue, or white cloth, 2 1/2 inches wide, which provides a 1/8–inch edging around the entire insignia (see fig 28–59).

Note. The old “female” size insignia is no longer authorized for wear.

c. Non-subdued pin-on grade insignia for enlisted personnel. Polished brass, pin-on grade insignia for all enlisted personnel is identical in design to the non-subdued grade insignia described above, except that the width of each chevron and arc is 3/32 inch, with a 1/16–inch open space between the chevrons and arcs (see fig 28–61).

Figure 28–61. Pin-on insignia of grade, enlisted

d. Subdued pin-on grade insignia for enlisted personnel. Subdued metal pin-on grade insignia is identical to the nonsubdued pin-on grade insignia described above, except the insignia has a dull, flat black finish.

e. How worn.

(1) Non-subdued grade insignia, sew-on.

(a) Enlisted non-subdued cloth grade insignia is sewn on each sleeve of the Army green, blue, and white uniform coats, and on each sleeve of the mess and evening mess jackets. Insignia with a green background is worn on the Army green uniform coat; insignia with a white background is worn on the white uniform coat, and on the white mess and white evening mess jackets. Insignia with a blue background is worn on the Army blue coat, and on the blue mess and blue evening mess jackets. Enlisted personnel may wear either the large- or small-size insignia.

(b) The insignia is worn centered between the shoulder seam and elbow on all uniform coats. When the position of the shoulder sleeve insignia (SSI) does not allow for proper placement of the grade insignia as stated above, the grade insignia is placed 1/2 inch below the SSI, on the left or right side of the coat, as applicable (see fig 28–60).

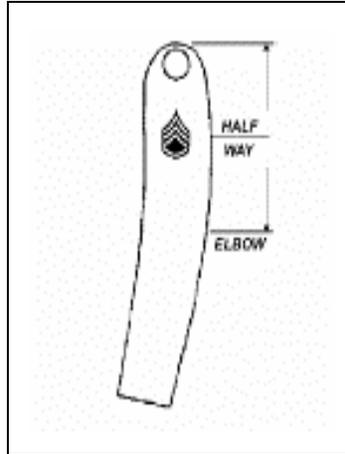


Figure 28–60. Wear of sew-on insignia of grade, enlisted

(2) Non-subdued grade insignia, pin-on.

(a) All enlisted personnel will wear non-subdued, pin-on grade insignia on the black all-weather coat and the windbreaker. All hospital and food service enlisted personnel will wear non-subdued, pin-on, insignia on the hospital duty and food service utility uniforms. All specialists and below will wear the non-subdued, pin-on grade insignia on the AG 415 shirt.

(b) Personnel will wear the non-subdued pin-on insignia centered on both collars, with the centerline of the insignia bisecting the points of the collar, 1 inch up from the collar point (see fig 28–62).

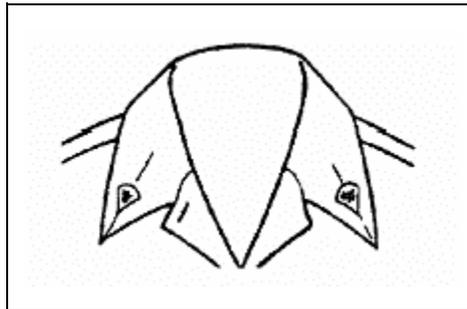


Figure 28–62. Wear of pin-on insignia of grade on collars, subdued and non-subdued

(3) Subdued grade insignia.

(a) All enlisted personnel will wear subdued grade insignia on utility uniforms, the cold-weather coat, and on the ECWCS (Gortex) parka. On utility uniforms and the cold-weather coat, the insignia is worn centered on the collar so that the centerline of the insignia bisects the points of the collar, and the bottom of the insignia (not the cloth backing, if sew-on insignia is worn) is positioned 1 inch up from the collar point. On the ECWCS parka, the subdued insignia is worn centered on the front tab of the parka. Wear of the cloth rank insignia tab on the front tab of the ECWCS parka is authorized, as described in paragraph 28–8c, below.

(b) Personnel may wear pin-on or sew-on, embroidered or woven, subdued grade insignia on the uniforms described above. Only subdued pin-on grade insignia is worn on organizational clothing unless otherwise specified in this regulation. Personnel may not mix pin-on and sew-on grade insignia on the uniform. However, if personnel wear sew-on insignia on the shirts, they may wear pin-on insignia on the field jacket or headgear, and vice versa (see fig 28–63).

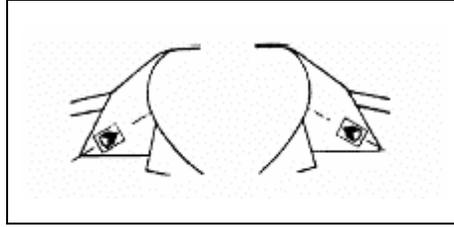


Figure 28-63. Wear of embroidered insignia of grade on collars

28-8. Other grade insignia

a. Shoulder marks.

(2) Enlisted personnel. Shoulder marks for enlisted personnel are black with grade insignia embroidered 5/8 inch from the lower end of the shoulder mark (see fig 28-65).

(3) Sizes. Shoulder marks come in two sizes to accommodate differences in the manufacturing of shoulder loops on shirts and sweaters. All personnel may wear either size of the shoulder marks. The shoulder mark fits the shoulder loop properly when the Velcro attachments or buttons are completely exposed, enabling exact alignment of the Velcro hook and pile attachments, or fastening of buttons.

(a) Large. The large shoulder mark is 2 1/8 inches wide at the base and 4 1/4 inches in length, tapering to 1 3/4 inches wide at the top.

(b) Small. The small shoulder mark is 2 1/8 inches wide at the base and 3 1/4 inches in length, tapering to 1-25/32 inches wide at the top.

(4) How worn. Shoulder marks are worn by all personnel in the rank of corporal and above on the shoulder loops of the AG 415 shirt, the AG 415 maternity shirt, the black unisex cardigan, and the black pullover sweater. When the tunic is worn, pregnant soldiers will button the shoulder loop of the AG 415 maternity shirt over the top of the tunic shoulder piece, so the shoulder mark is visible.

28-9. Branch insignia—authority for

j. Enlisted personnel. All enlisted personnel will wear the branch insignia of their PMOS, with the following exceptions.

(1) Basic trainees will wear the U.S. insignia on both collars; they will not wear branch insignia (see para 28-4b(2)(c)).

(2) Noncommissioned officers in authorized Inspector General MTOE or TDA positions will wear the Inspector General insignia.

(3) Command sergeants major will wear command sergeant major collar insignia in lieu of branch insignia.

(4) The Sergeant Major of the Army (SMA) will wear SMA insignia in lieu of branch insignia.

28-10. Branch insignia

a. Regimental collar insignia.

(1) Regimental collar insignia is the soldier's branch insignia on which the numerical designation of the regiment is affixed. Regimental collar insignia is worn in lieu of the branch insignia by officer and enlisted soldiers affiliated with infantry, armor, field artillery, air defense artillery, cavalry, special forces, or aviation regiments. Soldiers affiliated with these regiments also will wear the regimental collar insignia when not assigned to the regiment, except as provided in paragraph 28-9, above. A soldier affiliated to a regiment but having a branch other than the currently assigned branch will wear the assigned branch insignia without a numeral. Soldiers will not wear numerals designating battalions on regimental collar insignia. Regimental collar insignia is locally procured and furnished as an organizational item to affiliated enlisted soldiers. Commanders will permit enlisted soldiers who are affiliated with the regiment to retain regimental collar insignia when reassigned from the affiliated regiment.

(2) The regimental number for the combat arms branches is positioned as shown in figure 28-176. For armor, cavalry, special forces, infantry, aviation and field artillery officer branches, personnel may wear the regimental number as a separate item, positioned in the same location as illustrated for the one-piece insignia.

Figure 28–176. Regimental numbers attached to insignia

b. Branch insignia. Soldiers not affiliated with an infantry, armor, field artillery, air defense artillery, cavalry, special forces, or aviation regiment, except as provided for in paragraph 28–9, above, wear appropriate branch insignia. As an option, soldiers who are not affiliated with one of the above regiments, but who are assigned to a color-bearing regiment or separate TOE battalion of their branch, may wear the branch insignia with the numerical designation of the battalion or regiment affixed, when approved by the MACOM. Numerals are 1/4 inch for officers and 3/16 inch for enlisted soldiers. All optional branch insignia are authorized for wear only while personnel are assigned to the designated unit. Soldiers will not purchase optional branch insignia using appropriated funds. Commanders will not require soldiers to purchase optional branch insignia. Listed below are the branch insignia authorized for wear:

(1) Adjutant General's Corps. The officer branch insignia is a silver-colored shield 1 inch in height, with a chief of blue upon which there are 1 large and 12 small silver stars, and 13 vertical stripes, 7 silver and 6 red. Enlisted personnel have the same design centered on a 1-inch disk in gold-colored metal (see fig 28–68).

Figure 28–68. Insignia of branch, Adjutant General's Corps

(2) Air Defense Artillery. The officer branch insignia is a missile surmounting two crossed field guns, in gold colored metal 1 1/8 inches in height. Enlisted personnel have the same design centered on a 1-inch disk in gold-colored metal (see fig 28–69).

Figure 28–69. Insignia of branch, Air Defense Artillery

(3) Armor. The officer branch insignia is the front view of an M-26 tank gun, slightly raised and superimposed on two crossed cavalry sabers in scabbards with the cutting edge up, 13/16-inch in height overall, in gold-colored metal. Enlisted personnel have the same design centered on a 1-inch disk in gold-colored metal (see fig 28–70).

Figure 28–70. Insignia of branch, Armor

(4) Army Medical Specialist Corps (officers only). The branch insignia is a gold-colored metal caduceus, 1 inch in height, with a 3/8-inch monogram consisting of the letter "S" in black enamel, superimposed upon the caduceus (see fig 28–71).

Figure 28–71. Insignia of branch, Army Medical Specialist Corps, officer

(5) Army Nurse Corps (officers only). The branch insignia is a gold-colored metal caduceus, 1 inch in height, with a 3/8-inch monogram consisting of the letter "N" in black enamel, superimposed upon the caduceus (see fig 28–72).

Figure 28–72. Insignia of branch, Army Nurse Corps, officer

(6) Command Sergeant Major collar insignia (enlisted personnel only). The branch insignia is the coat of arms of the United States on a 1-inch disk, in gold-colored metal (see fig 28–73).

Figure 28–73. Collar insignia, command sergeant major

(7) Aviation branch. The officer branch insignia is a vertical silver propeller between two horizontal gold wings, 1 1/8 inches in width. Enlisted personnel have the same design on a 1-inch disk in gold-colored metal (see fig 28–74).

Figure 28–74. Insignia of branch, Aviation

(8) Cavalry collar insignia. Officers and enlisted personnel assigned to cavalry regiments, cavalry squadrons, or separate cavalry troops are authorized to wear cavalry insignia in lieu of the branch insignia, when approved by the MACOM commander. The officer collar insignia is two crossed sabers in scabbards with the cutting edge up, 11/16 inch in height, in gold-colored metal. The enlisted collar insignia is the same design on a 1-inch disk in gold-colored metal (see fig 28–75).

Figure 28–75. Insignia of branch, Cavalry

(9) Chaplains (see fig 28–76).

Figure 28–76. Insignia of branch, Chaplain, officer

(a) Christian faith (officers only). The insignia is a silver-colored Latin cross, 1 inch in height.

(b) Jewish faith (officers only). The insignia is a silver-colored double tablet bearing Hebrew numerals from I to X, surmounted by two interlaced, equilateral triangles, 1 inch in height.

(c) Buddhist faith (officers only). The insignia is a silver-colored dharma cakra (8-spoked wheel), 1 inch in height.

(d) Muslim faith (officers only). The insignia is a silver-colored crescent moon.

(e) Chaplain's assistant collar insignia (enlisted personnel only). The insignia is a gold-colored pair of stylized hands enclosing a chapel with the door open, on a 1-inch disk (see fig 28–77).

Figure 28-77. Collar insignia, chaplain assistant, enlisted

(10) Chemical Corps. The officer insignia is a benzene ring of cobalt blue enamel, superimposed in the center of crossed gold-colored retorts, 1/2 inch in height and 1-13/16 inch in width overall. Enlisted personnel have the same design on a 1-inch disk, in gold-colored metal (see fig 28-78).

Figure 28-78. Insignia of branch, Chemical Corps

(11) Civil Affairs. USAR. The officer branch insignia is a gold-colored globe, 5/8 inch in diameter, upon which is superimposed a torch of liberty, 1 inch in height, surmounted by a scroll and sword crossed in saltire. Enlisted personnel have the same design on a 1-inch disk, in gold-colored metal (see fig 28-79).

Figure 28-79. Insignia of branch, Civil Affairs

(12) Corps of Engineers. The officer branch insignia is a gold-colored, triple-turreted castle, 11/16 inch in height. Enlisted personnel have the same design on a 1-inch disk, in gold-colored metal (see fig 28-80).

Figure 28-80. Insignia of branch, Corps of Engineers

(13) Dental Corps (officers only). The insignia is a gold-colored metal caduceus, 1 inch in height, with a 3.8-inch monogram consisting of the letter "D" in black enamel, superimposed upon the caduceus (see fig 28-81).

Figure 28-81. Insignia of branch, Dental Corps, officer

(14) Field Artillery. The officer branch insignia is two crossed field guns in gold-colored metal, 13/16 inch in height. Enlisted personnel have the same design on a 1-inch disk, in gold-colored metal (see fig 28-82).

Figure 28-82. Insignia of branch, Field Artillery

(15) Finance Corps. The officer branch insignia is a gold-colored metal diamond, 1 inch by 3/4 inch, with the short axis vertical. Enlisted personnel have the same design on a 1-inch disk, in gold-colored metal (see fig 28-83).

Figure 28-83. Insignia of branch, Finance Corps

(16) General Staff (officers only). The insignia is the coat of arms of the United States, 5/8 inch in height, in gold-colored metal, superimposed on a five-pointed, silver-colored star, 1 inch in diameter. The shield consists of enamel stripes of white and red, with a chief of blue, and a blue glory (see fig 28-84).

Figure 28-84. Insignia of branch, General Staff, officer

(17) Infantry. The officer branch insignia is two gold-colored crossed muskets, 3/4 inch in height. Enlisted personnel have the same design on a 1-inch disk, in gold-colored metal (see fig 28-85).

Figure 28-85. Insignia of branch, Infantry

(18) Inspector General. The officer branch insignia is a sword and fasces, 3/4 inch in height, crossed and wreathed in gold-colored metal with the inscription "DROIT ET AVANT" (Right and Forward) in blue enamel, on the upper part of wreath. Enlisted personnel have the same design on a 1-inch disk, in gold-colored metal (see fig 28-86).

Figure 28-86. Insignia of branch, Inspector General Corps

(19) Judge Advocate General's Corps. The officer branch insignia is a gold-colored sword and pen, crossed and wreathed, 11/16 inch in height. Enlisted personnel have the same design on a 1-inch disk, in gold-colored metal (see fig 28-87).

Figure 28-87. Insignia of branch, Judge Advocate General's Corps

(20) Medical Corps. The officer branch insignia is a gold-colored caduceus, 1 inch in height. Enlisted personnel have the same design on a 1-inch disk, in gold-colored metal (see fig 28-88).

Figure 28-88. Insignia of branch, Medical Corps

(21) Medical Service Corps (officers only). The branch of insignia is a silver-colored caduceus, 1 inch in height, with a 3/8-inch monogram consisting of the letters "MS" in black enamel, superimposed upon the caduceus (see fig 28-89).

Figure 28-89. Insignia of branch, Medical Service Corps, officer

(22) Military Intelligence. The officer branch insignia is a gold-colored metal dagger, point up, 1 1/4 inches overall in height, upon which there is a gold-colored metal heraldic sun composed of four straight and four wavy alternating rays, surmounted by a gold heraldic rose with dark blue enamel petals. Enlisted personnel have the same design on a 1-inch disk, in gold-colored metal (see fig 28-90).

Figure 28-90. Insignia of branch, Military Intelligence

(23) Military Police Corps. The officer branch insignia is two crossed gold-colored metal pistols, 3/4 inch in height. Enlisted personnel have the same design on a 1-inch disk, in gold-colored metal (see fig 28-91).

Figure 28-91. Insignia of branch, Military Police Corps

(24) National Guard Bureau (officers only). The branch insignia is two crossed gold-colored fasces superimposed on an eagle displayed with wings reversed, 3/4 inch in height (see fig 28-92).

Figure 28-92. Insignia of branch, National Guard Bureau, officer

(25) Ordnance Corps. The officer branch insignia is a gold-colored shell and flame, 1 inch in height. Enlisted personnel have the same design on a 1-inch disk, in gold-colored metal (see fig 28–93).

Figure 28–93. Insignia of branch, Ordnance Corps

(26) Psychological Operations collar insignia (enlisted personnel only). The insignia is a Trojan horse with lightning bolts and two swords, on a 1-inch disk, in gold-colored metal (see fig 28–94).

Figure 28–94. Insignia of branch, Psychological Operations, enlisted

(27) Public Affairs collar insignia (enlisted personnel only). The insignia consists of a quill crossed with an electronic flash with a broadsword, on a 1-inch disk, in gold-colored metal (see fig 28–95).

Figure 28–95. Insignia of branch, Public Affairs, enlisted

(28) Quartermaster Corps. The officer branch insignia is a gold-colored sword and key crossed on a wheel surmounted by a flying eagle, with the felloe of the wheel set with 13 stars, 3/4 inch in height. The felloe of the wheel is blue enamel, and the hub center is red, edged with white. Enlisted personnel have the same design on a 1-inch disk, in gold-colored metal (see fig 28–96).

Figure 28–96. Insignia of branch, Quartermaster Corps

(29) Signal Corps. The officer branch insignia is two signal flags crossed, the dexter flag white with a red center, the other flag red with a white center, with staffs of gold and a flaming torch in gold-colored metal, upright at the center of the crossed flags, 7/8 inch in height. Enlisted personnel have the same design on a 1-inch disk, in gold-colored metal (see fig 28–97).

Figure 28–97. Insignia of branch, Signal Corps

(30) Staff Specialist, ARNG and USAR (officers only). The branch insignia is a sword, 1 3/8 inches in length, laid horizontally across the upper part of an open book. Below the sword and across the lower corners of the book are two laurel branches crossed at the stems. The insignia is 13/16 inch in height, in gold-colored metal (see fig 28–98).

Figure 28–98. Insignia of branch, Staff Specialist, ARNG/USAR, officer

(31) Special Forces. The officer branch insignia is two crossed, gold-colored arrows, 3/4 inch in height. Enlisted personnel have the same design on a 1-inch disk, in gold-colored metal (see fig 28–99).

Figure 28–99. Insignia of branch, Special Forces

(32) The Sergeant Major of the Army collar insignia. The insignia is a gold-colored shield, 3/4 inch in height, with the base divided diagonally from the upper left to the lower right. The upper part of the insignia is red and the lower part is white. The insignia consists of a silver five-pointed star surmounted by the coat of arms of the United States, in color, between two white five-pointed stars at the top, and two red five-pointed stars at the base. The shield is on a 1-inch disk, in gold-colored metal (see fig 28–100).

Figure 28–100. Collar insignia, Sergeant Major of the Army

(33) Transportation Corps. The officer branch insignia is a ship's steering wheel, upon which is superimposed a shield charged with a winged car wheel on a rail, all in gold-colored metal, 1 inch in height. Enlisted personnel have the same design on a 1-inch disk, in gold-colored metal (see fig 28–101).

Figure 28–101. Insignia of branch, Transportation Corps

c. Subdued branch insignia.

(1) All subdued branch insignia is of the same design and size as the non-subdued insignia described above, except they are black-colored enamel, or black embroidery on green background cloth, with the exception of the following.

Note. Variations of spice-brown embroidery on khaki cloth are used for desert insignia.

(a) Army Medical Specialist Corps, Nurse Corps, Dental Corps, Medical Corps, Medical Service Corps, and Veterinary Corps. The embroidered caduceus is black and the superimposed letters are olive-drab.

(b) General Staff. The embroidered star is black and the eagle is olive drab.

(2) Enlisted personnel do not wear branch insignia on field or utility uniforms, therefore, subdued enlisted branch insignia is not authorized.

d. Branch insignia signified on the lapel of mess and evening mess uniforms. The lapels of the male and female Army blue mess and evening mess jackets are made from rayon, acetate, or other synthetic fabric with a satin face, in the following colors.

28–12. Branch insignia—how worn

As used in this paragraph, the word “collar” refers to that part of the coat or shirt (around the neck) that forms a neckband and turnover piece. Bold borders on figs 28–21 through 28–27 depict the collar area. The word “lapel” is used when referring to the fold of the front of the coat that is a continuation of the collar, and which usually is separated by a notch in the collar.

a. Non-subdued branch insignia.

(1) Male enlisted personnel. On the Army green, blue, and white coats, enlisted males wear their branch insignia centered on the left collar, with the bottom of the disk approximately 1 inch above the notch, with the centerline of the insignia parallel to the inside edge of the lapel (see fig 28–121).

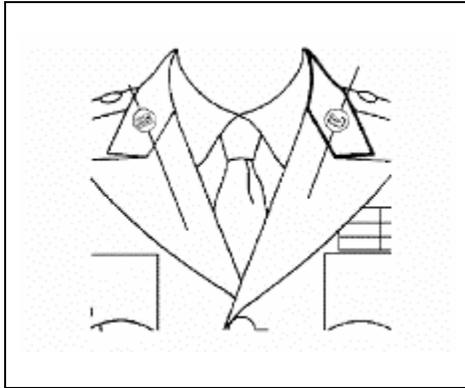


Figure 28–121. Wear of insignia of branch on the Army green, blue, and white uniforms, male enlisted

(4) Female enlisted personnel. On the old versions of the Army blue and white coats, enlisted females wear branch insignia on the left collar. The insignia is worn 1 inch above the notch and centered, with the centerline of the insignia bisecting the notch, and parallel to the inside edge of the collar (see fig 28–124). On the Army green coat and the new versions of the Army blue and white coats, enlisted females wear their branch insignia on the left collar. The insignia is worn so the bottom of the disk is centered between the outside point and inside edge of the collar, approximately 5/8 inch up from the notch, with the centerline of the branch insignia parallel to the inside edge of the lapel (see fig 28–125).

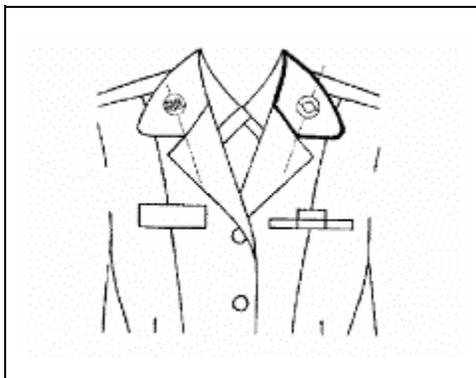


Figure 28–124. Wear of insignia of branch, enlisted female, on the old version Army blue and white uniforms



Figure 28–125. Wear of insignia of branch, enlisted female, on the Army green uniform and the new version blue and white uniforms

b. Subdued branch insignia.

(2) Enlisted personnel are not authorized to wear subdued branch insignia on Army uniforms.

28–16. Shoulder sleeve insignia-current organization

a. Authorization. Shoulder sleeve insignia (SSI) of a design approved by The Institute of Heraldry, U.S. Army, are authorized and prescribed for wear on the service uniforms of the following echelons.

- (1) MACOMs (as defined by AR 10–5).
- (2) Armies.
- (3) Corps.
- (4) U.S. Army Reserve Command.
 - (a)* Regional support commands.
 - (b)* U.S. Army Reserve commands
- (5) Divisions.
- (6) Separate TOE brigades (not organic to divisions).
- (7) Separate regiments (not organic to a group, brigade, or division), except training support regiments/battalions, which will wear the SSI of the training support division to which assigned.
- (8) General officer commands, USAR.
- (9) U.S. Army element of unified commands.
- (10) DA field operating agencies based on the following:
 - (a)* An identifiable command structure.
 - (b)* A valid justification in terms of unit mission, improving unit morale, and degree of unit permanency.
 - (c)* At least 250 military personnel assigned to the organization.
- (11) Other organizations, except U.S. Army garrisons, meeting the following criteria.
 - (a)* An identifiable command structure.
 - (b)* A valid justification in terms of unit mission, improving unit morale, and degree of unit permanency.
 - (c)* At least 500 military personnel assigned to the organization.

b. Approval of design. Units meeting the criteria established above will submit requests for authorization of SSI through command channels, with a copy of permanent orders activating the unit, to: Director, The Institute of Heraldry, U.S. Army, 9325 Gunston Road, Room S112, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060–5579.

c. Provisional units. The authorization of SSI will not be granted for provisional units.

d. By whom worn. Personnel assigned to units not authorized SSI will wear the SSI of the command to which the unit is assigned. As an exception, personnel assigned to training support regiments/battalions will wear the SSI of the training support division to which assigned or aligned.

(1) MACOM commanders are authorized to permit, on a case-by-case basis, the wear of corps or separate brigade SSI by members of units attached to specific corps or separate brigades on a permanent basis. The term “permanent” applies to those units that are, have been, or expect to be attached for an extended period of time. Units that are temporarily attached for activation, training, and deployment are not considered permanently attached.

(2) Enlisted personnel attached to Headquarters Company, U.S. Army, who are assigned to or performing duty with HQDA staff agencies and offices of the Department of Defense, will wear the Headquarters Company, U.S. Army, SSI.

(3) The DA staff support SSI is worn by personnel assigned to DA field operating agencies, unless the agency is authorized an SSI within its own right.

(4) Personnel assigned to corps artillery, division artillery, division brigades, and division support commands will wear the SSI of the corps or division.

(5) Army personnel assigned or attached for duty with advisors to foreign governments, except Army attachés, will wear the U.S. Army Mission SSI.

(6) Individuals being transferred from one organization to another may continue to wear the insignia of the former unit until they report for duty at the new organization.

(7) Officer personnel assigned, and ARNG Title 10 Long-Tour Program officers attached to HQDA, will not wear SSI on the left sleeve. There is no SSI authorized for wear by officer personnel assigned or attached to HQDA. (See para (2), above, for insignia worn by enlisted personnel assigned to HQDA.)

(8) Army personnel assigned to a joint command, DOD, or federal agencies will wear the SSI designated for joint or DOD agencies, unless agencies are entitled to an SSI within their own right.

(9) ROTC program. Army personnel, and ARNG and USAR AGR personnel assigned as ROTC instructors will wear the Cadet Command SSI.

(10) Army National Guard.

(a) Members of the ARNG not in active Federal service will wear the SSI of the division, separate brigade, or separate cavalry regiment to which assigned, including brigades integrated into active Army divisions.

(b) Members of the ARNG assigned to the State Area Command (STARC), and its detachments (troop command, recruiting and retention, medical detachment, training sites, and support units) will wear the STARC SSI designed for that state (state, commonwealth, territory, or district). However, members of the Selective Service System (SSS) section will wear the SSS SSI.

(c) Assigned and attached staff and faculty members of ARNG activities that are part of the Total Army School System (TASS) will wear the ARNG TASS SSI. These activities include TASS regional training institute (RTI), brigades, regiments, battalions or squadrons, companies, batteries and troops, NCO academies, special training sites, the National Guard professional education center, and the National Guard marksmanship training unit.

(d) Members of ARNG units not authorized a distinctive SSI, other than those indicated in paragraphs (a), (b), or (c) above, will wear the insignia of their STARC.

(e) Army National Guard Title 10 Active Guard Reserve (AGR) Program. Army National Guard soldiers in this program will wear the SSI of the command, unit or agency to which attached, when one is authorized, except as indicated in paragraphs (7) or (8) above.

(11) United States Army Reserve.

(a) Units not authorized an organizational SSI that are assigned to a general officer command authorized an organizational SSI will wear the SSI of the general officer command, even though the general officer command may be assigned to a regional support command (RSC).

(b) Units not authorized an organizational SSI, but that are under the command of the U.S. Army Reserve Command, will wear the SSI of the U.S. Army Reserve Command.

(c) Units not authorized an SSI, but that are under the command of a general officer command that is authorized an SSI, will wear the insignia of the general officer command.

(d) Units assigned directly to a CONUS Army Headquarters and not authorized an SSI, or units under the command of a general officer command that is assigned directly to a CONUS Army Headquarters, will wear the insignia of the appropriate CONUS Army.

(e) Members of the Individual Ready Reserve (IRR) will wear the IRR SSI. Individual mobilization augmentees (IMAs) will wear the SSI of the organization to which designated. Personnel participating in the AGR or ROTC simultaneous membership programs will wear the SSI of commands, units, and agencies to which attached.

(12) Initial entry training (IET) soldiers who are in one of the following categories may wear organizational SSI:

(a) Army National Guard and USAR trainees will wear the insignia of their parent ARNG or USAR organization, as soon as they are issued uniforms. Their parent units will provide IET soldiers their SSI before they enter initial entry training.

(b) Unit-of-choice trainees are authorized to wear the insignia of the specific unit for which they enlisted.

(13) Reserve component units with WARTRACE alignments under the provisions of AR 11–30 may wear the SSI of the Active unit to which they are aligned, in lieu of their peacetime SSI, provided major RSC or state TAG, and MACOM commanders agree on such wear.

e. How worn.

(1) Non-subdued. All personnel will wear the non-subdued SSI of their current organization centered on the left sleeve, 1/2-inch below the top of the shoulder seam, on the coat of the Army green uniform. When the Ranger, Special Forces, or President's Hundred tab is worn, the tab is placed 1/2 inch below the top of the shoulder seam. The SSI is worn 1/4 inch below special skill or marksmanship tabs. If there is simultaneous wear of two tabs, the SSI remains at 1/4 inch below the tabs. Tabs that are an integral part of SSI, such as airborne or mountain, are worn directly above the SSI with no space between the insignia and tab. Personnel will not wear non-subdued SSI on uniforms other than those specified above (see fig 28–134).

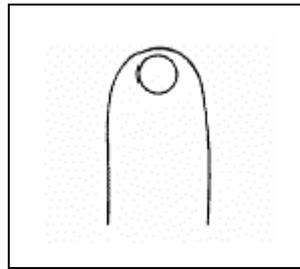


Figure 28–134. Wear of shoulder sleeve insignia, current organization

(2) Subdued. All personnel wear the subdued SSI on the temperate, hot-weather, enhanced hot-weather, aviation, and desert BDU; flight suit and flight jacket; combat vehicle crewman uniform; and the BDU field jacket. Personnel will not wear subdued SSI on hospital duty and food service uniforms. Positioning of the insignia is identical to the non-subdued insignia, covered above.

28–17. Shoulder sleeve insignia-former wartime service (SSI–FWTS)

a. General. Authorization to wear a shoulder sleeve insignia indicating former wartime service applies only to soldiers who are assigned to U.S. Army units that meet all the following criteria. Soldiers who were prior members of other Services that participated in operations that would otherwise meet the criteria below are not authorized to wear the SSI–FWTS. Wear is reserved for individuals who were members of U.S. Army units during the operations.

(1) The Secretary of the Army or higher must declare as a hostile environment the theater or area of operation to which the unit is assigned, or Congress must pass a Declaration of War.

(2) The units must have actively participated in, or supported ground combat operations against hostile forces in which they were exposed to the threat of enemy action or fire, either directly or indirectly.

(3) The military operation normally must have lasted for a period of thirty (30) days or longer. An exception may be made when U.S. Army forces are engaged with a hostile force for a shorter period of time, when they meet all other criteria, and a recommendation from the general or flag officer in command is forwarded to the Chief of Staff, Army.

(4) The Chief of Staff, Army, must approve the authorization for wear of the shoulder sleeve insignia for former wartime service.

b. Authorization. Authorization applies only to members of the Army who were assigned overseas with U.S. Army organizations during the following periods.

(1) World War II: between 7 December 1941 and 2 September 1946, both dates inclusive.

(2) Korea: between 27 June 1950 and 27 July 1954, both dates inclusive. Also from 1 April 1968 to 31 August 1973, for those personnel who were awarded the Purple Heart, Combat Infantryman badge, Combat Medical badge, or who qualified for at least one month's hostile fire pay for service in a hostile fire area in Korea.

(3) The Vietnam theater, including Thailand, Laos and Cambodia: from 1 July 1958 to 28 March 1973, both dates inclusive.

(4) The Dominican Republic: 29 April 1965 to 21 September 1966, both dates inclusive. Individuals are authorized to wear one of three organizational SSI: XVIII Airborne Corps, 82d Airborne Division, or 5th Logistical Command. Individuals previously attached, assigned, or under the operational control of these units will wear their respective insignia. A fourth organizational SSI (OEA-Spanish equivalent of Organization of American States) is authorized for individuals who were not in one of the three units listed above.

(5) Grenada, to include the Green and Carriacou Islands: between 24 October 1983 and 21 November 1983, both dates inclusive. Personnel are authorized to wear one of the following organizational SSI: XVIII Airborne Corps; 82d Airborne Division; 1st Special Operations Command (ABN); 1st Corps Support Command; 20th Engineer Brigade; 35th Signal Brigade; 16th Military Police Brigade; 44th Medical Brigade; 1st Battalion (Ranger), 75th Ranger Regiment; 2d Battalion (Ranger), 75th Ranger Regiment; and 101st Airborne Division (AASLT). Individuals attached to, or under the operational control of these units will wear their respective organizational SSI. Individuals attached to, or under the operational control of any unit whose parent organization is not authorized SSI, will wear the SSI of the unit to which attached or the unit that had operational control.

(6) Lebanon: from 6 August 1983 to 24 April 1984, for soldiers assigned to the Field Artillery School Target Acquisition Battery or the 214th Field Artillery Brigade, who were attached to the U.S. Marine Corps forces in and around Beirut, Lebanon, for the purpose of counterfire support.

(7) Korea: 23 November 1984, for soldiers who directly participated in the firefight with North Korean guards at the Joint Security Area (JSA), Panmunjom, Korea.

(8) Persian Gulf: from 27 July 1987 to 1 August 1990 for soldiers assigned or attached to, or under the operational control of a unit whose mission was direct support to Operation Earnest Will. Soldiers must have been eligible for the Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal and imminent danger pay.

(9) Panama: from 20 December 1989 to 31 January 1990 for soldiers assigned to the following units, and who participated in Operation Just Cause: XVIII Airborne Corps; U.S. Army Special Operations Command; U.S. Army South; 7th Infantry Division (Light); 82d Airborne Division; 5th Infantry Division (M); 1st Special Operations Command; 193d Infantry Brigade; 1st Corps Support Command; 16th Military Police Brigade; 18th Aviation Brigade; 35th Signal Brigade; 7th Special Forces Group; 75th Ranger Regiment; 1st, 2d, and 3d Battalions, 75th Ranger Regiment; 470th Military Intelligence Brigade; 525th Military Intelligence Brigade; 44th Medical Brigade; 1109th Signal Brigade; MTMC; and CIDC. Soldiers assigned to units not listed above will wear the shoulder sleeve insignia of the unit to which attached, or the unit that had operational control. Soldiers assigned to units not listed above and not attached to, or under the operational control of any of the units listed above, will wear the SSI of the U.S. Army South.

(10) The Persian Gulf: from 17 January 1991 to 31 August 1993, both dates inclusive, for soldiers participating in Operation Desert Storm. Soldiers must have been assigned or attached to, or under the operational control of a unit whose mission was direct support to Operation Desert Storm; they must have received imminent danger pay and been under the command and control of U.S. Army Element Central Command (USAE CENTCOM).

(11) El Salvador: from 1 January 1981 to 1 February 1992, both dates inclusive, for those personnel who participated in El Salvador operations.

(12) Somalia: from 5 December 1992 to 31 March 1995, both dates inclusive, for soldiers who participated in Operation Restore Hope/Continue Hope/United Shield. Exceptions are for Joint Task Forces: Patriot Defender, Elusive Concept, and Proven Force; those personnel are authorized to wear SSI-FWTS even though they were not under the command and control of USAE CENTCOM.

(13) Operation Enduring Freedom: from 19 September 2001 to a date to be determined, for soldiers assigned to units participating in Operation Enduring Freedom. Soldiers must have been deployed in the CENTCOM area of operations and been under the command of the CINC, CENTCOM. Soldiers who were deployed in the area of operations on training exercises or in support of operations other than Enduring Freedom are not authorized the SSI-FWTS, unless those exercises or operations became combat or support missions to Operation Enduring Freedom.

(14) Operation Iraqi Freedom: from 19 March 2003 to a date to be determined, for soldiers assigned to units participating in Operation Iraqi Freedom. Soldiers must have been deployed in the CENTCOM area of operations and been under the command of the CG, CENTCOM. Soldiers who were deployed in the area of operations on training exercises or in support of operations other than Iraqi Freedom are not authorized the SSI-FWTS, unless those exercises or operations became combat or support missions to Operation Iraqi Freedom.

c. How worn.

(1) Non-subdued. At the option of the wearer, individuals who were members of an Army unit during one of the operations listed above may wear the non-subdued U.S. Army organizational SSI of a wartime unit (para 28-17b) that was approved by HQDA on the right sleeve of the Army green uniform coat. The insignia is worn centered, 1/2 inch below the top of the right shoulder seam (see fig 28-136).

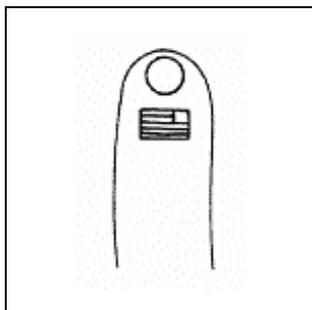


Figure 28-136. Wear of shoulder sleeve insignia-former wartime service, with flag replica, right sleeve

(2) Subdued. Authorized personnel may wear the subdued SSI-FWTS on the right sleeve of the temperate, hotweather, enhanced hot-weather, and desert BDU, and the BDU field jacket, as described above. The SSI-FWTS is not authorized for wear on organizational uniforms, except as prescribed in this paragraph.

(3) Other services. The Department of the Navy, the United States Marine Corps (USMC), and the Air Force do not authorize wear of SSI. Therefore, personnel who served in one of the designated areas during one of the specified periods, but who were not members of the U.S. Army, are not authorized to wear the SSI-FWTS on their right shoulder. The only exception to this policy is for U.S. Army members who served with the USMC during World War II from 15 March 1943 through 2 September 1946.

d. Soldiers who are authorized to wear more than one SSI-FWTS have the option of choosing which SSI-FWTS they will wear. Soldiers may elect not to wear SSI-FWTS. (See appendix F for further guidance on the wear of the SSI-FWTS.)

28-18. Wear of full-color U.S. flag cloth replica

a. General. During joint or multi-nation operations, soldiers are authorized to wear the full-color U.S. flag cloth replica on utility and organizational uniforms. Wear of the full-color U.S. flag cloth replica is at the discretion of the organizational commander, when the distinguishing of individual national soldiers is desired, and overrides the tactical consideration of full-color insignia on uniforms. During joint operations, the joint commander normally will prescribe the policy for wear. Soldiers are not authorized to wear the full-color U.S. flag cloth replica upon their return to home station.

b. Description. Chapter 1, Title 4, United States Code, provides for the design of the U.S. flag and specifies the colors as red, white, and blue. Colors other than red, white, and blue violate the U.S. Code; therefore, subdued-colored flags are not authorized for wear. The size of the full-color cloth U.S. flag replica is approximately 2 inches by 3 inches.

c. How worn.

(1) When approved for wear, the full-color U.S. flag cloth replica is sewn 1/2 inch below the right shoulder seam of the temperate, hot-weather, enhanced hot-weather, and desert BDU; the BDU field jacket; and the cold-weather uniform (see fig 28–135). If the SSI–FWTS is worn on the right shoulder of the utility uniform, the full-color U.S. flag cloth replica is placed 1/8 inch below the right shoulder sleeve insignia (see fig 28–136). The SSI–FWTS is not authorized for wear on organizational uniforms, unless indicated above.

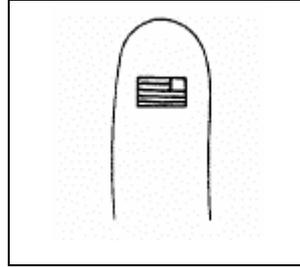


Figure 28–135. Wear of full-color flag cloth replica, right sleeve

(2) The full-color U.S. flag cloth replica is worn so that the star field faces forward, or to the flag’s own right. When worn in this manner, the flag is facing to the observer’s right, and gives the effect of the flag flying in the breeze as the wearer moves forward. The appropriate replica for the right shoulder sleeve is identified as the reverse side flag.

28–21. Combat leaders identification

a. Leaders in the following units will wear the combat leaders identification (CLI): category I units (specified in organization MTOE: armor, infantry, combat engineers, field artillery, air defense artillery, aviation, and special forces (SF)); and category II assault helicopter units. It is also worn by leaders in Active Army, Army National Guard, and U.S. Army Reserve organizations, corps and division commanders, and commanders of category II organizations, the majority of whose subordinate elements are category I units.

b. The following specific leaders in units referred to above are authorized to wear the CLI.

- (1) Commanders.
- (2) Deputy commanders.
- (3) Platoon leaders.
- (4) Command sergeants major.
- (5) First sergeants.
- (6) Platoon sergeants.
- (7) Section leaders (when so designated in the unit MTOE).
- (8) Squad leaders and tank commanders.
- (9) Team leaders.
- (10) Assistant SF detachment commanders.
- (11) SF operational detachment “B” sergeants major.
- (12) SF operational detachment “A” senior sergeants.

c. The CLI insignia is a green cloth loop, 1 5/8 inches wide, worn in the middle of both shoulder loops on the Army green coat, the cold-weather coat (field jacket) and on the center tab of the extended cold-weather clothing system (ECWCS) (Gortex) parka. When the CLI is worn on the parka, personnel wear their grade insignia centered on the CLI. Personnel may wear pin-on grade insignia, or they may sew onto the CLI the same cloth grade insignia that is worn on the collars of the utility uniform (see fig 28–137).

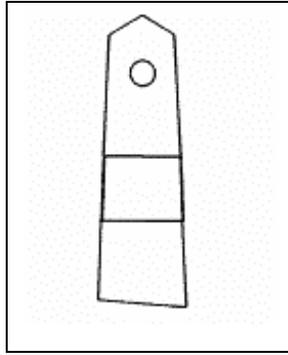


Figure 28–137. Wear of combat leaders identification on shoulder loops

d. Personnel will not wear the CLI when reassigned from a command position or from an organization designated above, or when taking an official photo.

28–22. Distinctive unit insignia

a. Authorization. Distinctive unit insignia (DUI) of a design approved by The Institute of Heraldry, U.S. Army, are authorized and prescribed for wear on the service uniforms of personnel in the following echelons.

- (1) MACOM: one design for each MACOM.
- (2) Field armies: one design for each field Army.
- (3) The United States Army Reserve Command, and each of the U.S. Army regional support commands: one design for each command.
- (4) Corps: one design for each corps.
- (5) Division: one design for each division.
- (6) Separate brigades: one design for each separate TOE brigade.
- (7) Numbered group: one design for each TOE numbered group.
- (8) Color-bearing regiments; training support battalions aligned to color-bearing regiments; and separate battalions, fixed type: one design for each regiment and separate TOE battalion.
- (9) Battalions, flexible: one design for each TOE battalion.
- (10) Hospitals: one design for each TOE hospital.
- (11) U.S. Army service schools established by the Department of the Army: one design for each service school.
- (12) U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command training centers: one design for each training center.
- (13) U.S. Army medical centers: one design for each center.
- (14) U.S. Army medical department activities: one design for each activity.
- (15) U.S. Army hospital centers: one design for each center.
- (16) U.S. Army dental activities (DENTAC): one design for each activity.
- (17) Army National Guard TASS: one design for all TASS activities identified in paragraph 28–16*d*(10)(*c*), above.
- (18) U.S. Army Reserve schools: one design for all USAR schools.
- (19) Field operating agencies: one design for each activity based on the following criteria.
 - (*a*) An identifiable command structure.
 - (*b*) A valid justification in terms of unit mission, enhancement of unit morale, and degree of unit permanency.
 - (*c*) At least 250 military personnel assigned to the activity.
- (20) Other organizations: one design for each organization, except U.S. Army garrison (active and reserve), meeting the following criteria.
 - (*a*) An identifiable command structure.
 - (*b*) A valid justification in terms of unit mission, enhancement of unit morale, and degree of unit permanency.
 - (*c*) At least 500 military personnel assigned to the organization.

(21) Other.

(a) Organizations not in the categories listed above, which have a DUI by virtue of previous HQDA authority, are permitted to retain that DUI if it was manufactured and worn by members of the subject organization. In each case, such insignia is authorized for wear only after The Institute of Heraldry, U.S. Army, has determined the propriety, and granted approval of the insignia.

(b) Units not authorized a DUI in their own right will wear the DUI of the command to which assigned. Those units not authorized a DUI in their own right, and not assigned to a higher echelon that is authorized a DUI, may, with the approval of the Army commander concerned, wear the DUI of the Army area in which located. Personnel participating in the AGR and ROTC simultaneous membership programs will wear the DUI of the commands, units, and agencies to which attached.

(c) Personnel assigned to a joint command, DOD, or Federal agency will wear the DUI designated for joint or DOD agencies.

b. Approval of design. Units meeting the criteria established above will submit requests for authorization of DUI through channels, with a copy of permanent orders activating the unit to: Director, The Institute of Heraldry, U.S. Army, 9325 Gunston Road, Room S112, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060–5579. Requests will include three proposed mottoes, if the organization requests a motto with the design. Once approved, no changes are made in a design of the insignia.

c. Provisional units. The authorization of a DUI will not be granted for provisional units.

d. By whom worn.

(1) When a DUI is authorized, all personnel assigned to the organization wear the insignia, except general officers and the Sergeant Major of the Army. General officers wear their regimental distinctive insignia (RDI) on the black pullover sweater. The Sergeant Major of the Army wears the SMA insignia in lieu of the DUI. Reserve component units with WARTRACE alignments under the provisions of AR 11–30 may wear the DUI of the Active unit to which they are aligned, in lieu of their peacetime DUI, provided major RSC or state TAG, and MACOM commanders agree on such wear.

(2) A complete set of the distinctive unit insignia consists of three pieces. The procurement of distinctive insignia not approved by The Institute of Heraldry, U.S. Army, is prohibited. Units may purchase approved DUIs through the use of appropriated or nonappropriated funds.

e. Where worn. The design of the DUI is metal, or metal and enamel, only. Enlisted personnel wear the insignia on the Army green uniform coat, the black pullover sweater, the beret, and the garrison cap. Other enlisted personnel authorized to wear the DUI are those assigned to TOE bands, selected honor guards, or other ceremonial units authorized by CTA 50–900 to wear dress uniforms as organizational uniforms.

f. How worn.

(1) Enlisted personnel wear the DUI on the green service uniform coat, centered on the shoulder loops an equal distance from the outside shoulder seam to the outside edge of the button, with the base of the insignia toward the outside shoulder seam. Enlisted personnel are not authorized to wear the DUI on the enlisted green dress uniform (worn with white shirt and necktie/neck tab). Officers wear the DUI centered on the shoulder loops, an equal distance from the inside edge of their grade insignia to the outside edge of the button, with the base of the insignia toward the outside shoulder seam (see fig 28–138).

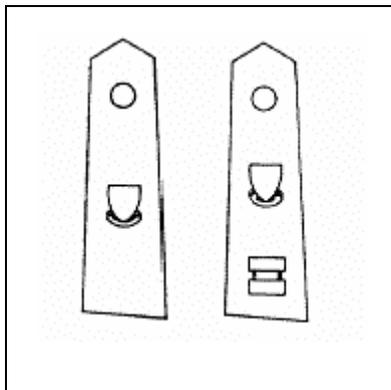


Figure 28–138. Wear of distinctive unit insignia on shoulder loops

(2) On the beret, enlisted personnel wear the DUI centered on the organizational flash. On the garrison cap, the DUI is centered on the left curtain of the cap, 1 inch from the front crease (see figs 28–2 and 28–11). Soldiers assigned to units not authorized a DUI wear the RDI on the garrison cap and beret in the same manner as the DUI.

(3) Soldiers (except chaplains, general officers, and the SMA) wear the DUI centered above the nameplate on the black pullover sweater, with the top edge of the insignia 1/4 inch below the top edge of the patch on the sweater. Soldiers assigned to units not authorized the DUI wear the RDI on the black pullover sweater in the same manner as the DUI (see fig 28–139). Chaplains wear their branch insignia, general officers wear the RDI, and the SMA wears the SMA insignia in the same manner. All soldiers may adjust the placement of the DUI or RDI, up or down on the patch, to allow for large size DUI or RDI, or to adjust to body configuration.

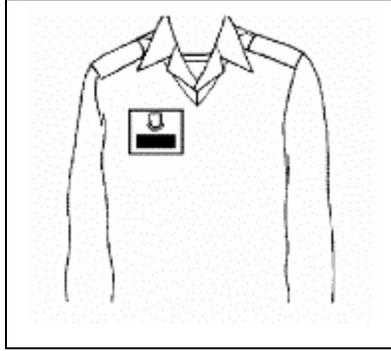


Figure 28–139. Wear of distinctive unit insignia/regimental distinctive insignia, on black pullover sweater

28–23. Regimental distinctive insignia

a. Authorization. Regimental distinctive insignia (RDI) of a design approved by the Institute of Heraldry, U.S.

Army, are authorized and prescribed for wear by all soldiers affiliated with a regiment or whole-corps regiment, as described in AR 600–82 and NGR 600–82.

b. How worn.

(1) Males.

(a) On the Army green, white, and blue uniforms, and the AG 415 shirt, males wear the RDI centered 1/8 inch above the top of the pocket flap, or 1/4 inch above any unit awards or foreign badges that are worn. When the coat lapel obscures the insignia, soldiers may wear the RDI aligned to the right edge of unit awards or the nameplate. Wear of the RDI on the AG 415 shirt is optional (see fig 28–140).

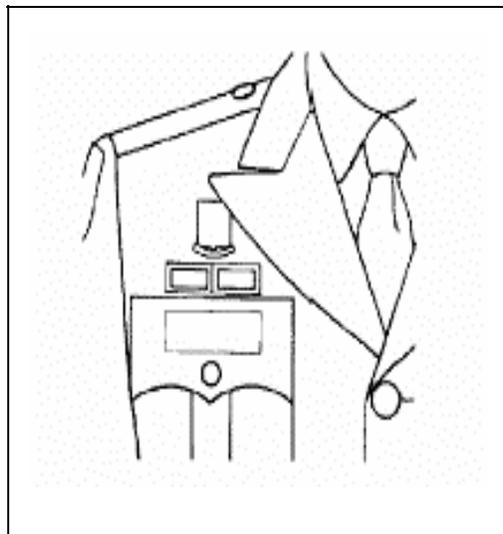


Figure 28–140. Wear of regimental distinctive insignia on Army green, blue, and white uniforms, male

(b) On the white and blue mess and evening mess uniforms, male personnel wear the RDI on the right lapel. On the blue mess uniform, the RDI is worn centered on the satin facing, 1/2 inch below the notch in the lapel. On the white mess uniform, the RDI is worn 1/2 inch below the notch, centered on the lapel. The RDI is worn so that the vertical axis of the insignia is perpendicular to the ground (see fig 28–141).

(2) Females.

(a) On the Army green, blue, and white uniforms, the Army maternity tunic, and the AG 415 shirt, females wear the RDI centered 1/2 inch above the nameplate, or 1/4 inch above any unit awards or foreign badges that are worn. When the coat lapel obscures the RDI, soldiers may wear the RDI aligned to the right edge of unit awards or the nameplate. Wear of the RDI on the AG 415 shirt is optional (see fig 28–144).

(b) On the blue mess and evening mess, and the new version white mess and evening mess uniforms, females wear the RDI centered on the right lapel, with the top of the RDI aligned with the top row of miniature medals. On the black mess and evening mess, and the old version white mess and evening mess uniforms, females wear the RDI centered on the right side of the jacket (not on the lapels). The RDI is centered between the lapel and shoulder seam, with the top of the RDI aligned with the top row of miniature medals. The RDI is worn so that the vertical axis is perpendicular to the ground (see fig 25–2).

(3) The RDI and DUI will be the same for soldiers who are assigned to, and affiliated with the same unit. Soldiers who are assigned to a unit or agency not authorized a DUI will wear the RDI on the beret and the black pullover sweater in lieu of a DUI (see fig 28–139).

28–24. Insignia, distinguishing, U.S. Army nametape and nameplate

a. Insignia, distinguishing, U.S. Army.

(1) Description.

(a) For woodland camouflage or olive-green uniforms, the insignia is a woven tape of olive-green cloth, 1 inch wide, with the inscription “U.S. ARMY” in black block letters, 3/4 inch high. For desert camouflage uniforms, the insignia is a woven tape of khaki, 1 inch wide, with the inscription “U.S. ARMY” in spice-brown block letters, 3/4 inch high.

(b) As an option, soldiers may purchase and wear 1–inch wide tape with embroidered 3/4–inch block letters. The length of the U.S. Army distinguishing insignia tape is 4 1/2 inches, or it extends to the edge of the pocket flap when sewn on the uniform (see fig 28–142).



Figure 28–142. Insignia, distinguishing, U.S. Army tape

(2) How worn. The U.S. Army distinguishing insignia tape is worn immediately above, and parallel to the top edge of the left breast pocket of the uniform shirt, only. The insignia is worn on the temperate, hot-weather, enhanced hotweather, maternity, aviation, and desert BDU shirts; BDU field jackets; and on organizational clothing when required and prescribed by the commander issuing the organizational clothing. Personnel will not wear the U.S. Army insignia tape on the hospital duty and food service uniforms. Personnel are not authorized to have the words U.S. Army embroidered directly on the uniform (see fig 28–143).



Figure 28–143. Wear of nametape and U.S. Army distinguishing tape

b. Insignia, nametape.

(1) Description.

(a) For woodland camouflage or olive-green uniforms (except for the ECWCS parka), the nametape is a strip of olive-green cloth, 1 inch wide, with the individual's last name in black block letters, 3/4 inch in height. Last names consisting of 11 letters or more are constructed using Franklin gothic extra-condensed print (48 point), 1/2 inch high. The nametape insignia is 4 1/2 inches in length, or extends to the edge of the pocket flap when sewn on the uniform.

(b) For desert camouflage uniforms, the nametape is a strip of khaki tape with spice-brown lettering, of the same description as in paragraph *b*(1)(a), above.

(c) For the extended cold-weather clothing system (ECWCS) (Gortex) parka, the nametape is a strip of olive-green cloth, 3 1/2 inches long and 1/2-inch wide, with 1/4-inch black block lettering. The nametape can accommodate up to 14 characters. No other size nametape is authorized for wear on the Gortex parka.

(d) See para 28–3g(1) for wear of nametapes on helmet bands.

(2) How worn.

(a) All personnel will wear the nametape above the top right breast pocket on the same uniforms and in the same manner as described for the "U.S. ARMY" tape in paragraph *a*(1)(a), above. When the nametape is worn with the U.S. Army tape, both must be the same size, 4 1/2 inches in length, or they must extend to the edge of the pocket flaps. Personnel are not authorized to have the last name embroidered directly onto the uniform. Personnel may wear embroidered nametapes with woven U.S. Army insignia (see fig 28–143).

(b) All personnel will wear the nametape on the ECWCS (Gortex) parka, on the left-sleeve pocket flap, 1/4 inch above the bottom of the flap, and centered left to right on the flap. Personnel are not authorized to wear the nametape in any other location on the parka than the pocket flap, and they are not authorized to embroider the name directly on the pocket flap.

(3) How to obtain. Initial and replacement nametapes are provided at no cost to enlisted members and are procured from appropriated funds. If facilities are not available at installations for inscribing and attaching nametapes, contracting for such services with local vendors is authorized.

c. Nameplate.

(1) Description.

(a) The nameplate is a black, laminated plastic plate, 1 inch by 3 inches, 1/16 inch thick, with a white border not to exceed 1/32 inch in width. Lettering is block type, indented white lettering, 3/8 inch in height, and centered on the plate. Only last names are used on the nameplates. Gloss or non-gloss finish is authorized on the nameplate.

(b) Modifications to the nameplate to add other insignia or information are prohibited unless authorized by HQDA. Personnel will not wear nameplates with authorized additions or translations outside of the area for which they are authorized.

(2) How worn.

(a) Male personnel. On the AG shade 415 shirts, and on the coats of the Army green, white, and blue uniforms, the nameplate is worn centered left to right on the flap of the right breast pocket, and centered between the top of the button and the top of the pocket. (See illustrations in individual uniform chapters.) On the black pullover sweater, the nameplate is worn centered on the black patch of the sweater, except when wearing the DUI or RDI. When wearing a DUI or RDI, the nameplate is placed 1/4 inch above the bottom of the black patch, with the top of the DUI or RDI placed 1/4 inch below the top edge of the patch, and centered left to right. Personnel may adjust the placement of the nameplate and DUI or RDI, up or down on the patch, to allow for large size DUI or RDI, or to adjust to body configuration (see fig 28-139).

(b) Female personnel. On the Army green uniform, and the new style Army blue and white uniforms, the nameplate is worn 1 to 2 inches above the top button of the coat and centered horizontally on the wearer's right side (see fig 28-144). On the AG 415 shirts, maternity tunic, hospital duty, and food service uniforms, the nameplate is worn in a comparable position. On the old-style Army blue and white uniforms the nameplate is worn centered horizontally on the wearer's right side, slightly above the top edge of the top button. (See illustrations in individual uniform chapters.) On the black pullover sweater, the nameplate is worn centered on the black patch of the sweater, except when the DUI or RDI is worn. When wearing a DUI or RDI, the nameplate is placed 1/4 inch above the bottom of the black patch, with the top of the DUI or RDI placed 1/4 inch below the top edge of the patch, and centered left to right. Personnel may adjust the placement of the nameplate and DUI or RDI, up or down on the patch, to allow for large size DUI or RDI, or to adjust to body configuration (see fig 28-139).

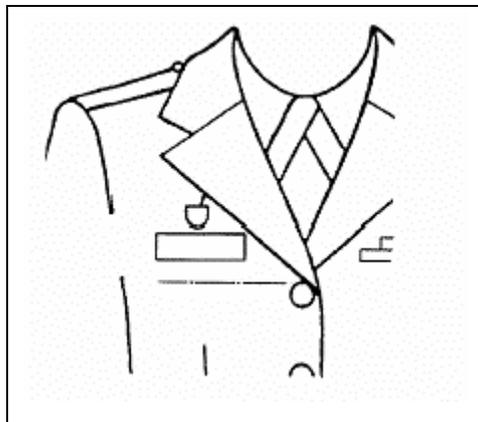


Figure 28-144. Wear of nameplate on Army green and new version blue and white uniforms, female

28–25. Aiguillette, service

a. Description. The service aiguillette is a one-piece braided gold, gold-colored nylon, or synthetic metallic gold-colored cord, 3/16 inch in diameter, and 30 1/2 inches in length, with each end equipped with a hook, and one end equipped with an eye. The front part of the aiguillette is 8 1/2 inches in length and consists of 1 1/2 inches of cord equipped with a hook, a knot 1 3/4 inches in length, a cord 2 inches in length, and a 3-inch ferrule.

b. How worn. The military aide to the President, White House social aides while on duty with the First Family, and officers designated as aides to foreign heads of state wear the service aiguillette on the right side of the uniform. All other aides wear aiguillettes on the left side. The cord is placed under the arm with the hook engaging the eyes on each side of the appropriate shoulder loop. The end equipped with the eye is worn to the front. The hook of the front part of the aiguillette is engaged in the eye of the cord (see fig 28–145).

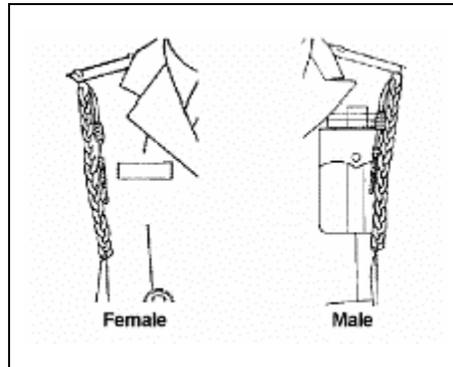


Figure 28–145. Wear of service aiguillettes

c. By whom worn. Army attachés, assistant Army attachés, and aides wear the service aiguillette on the Army green, blue, and white uniforms when they are worn for informal occasions. Males will wear the four-in-hand necktie with the uniform when wearing the service aiguillette. When personnel wear the black all-weather coat, they may wear the service aiguillette on the outside of the garment. The aiguillette is worn only when personnel are performing duties as aides.

28–26. Aiguillette, dress

a. Description.

(1) The front of the dress aiguillette is the same as the service aiguillette, except the front part is replaced by a piece that is 25 inches in length, with 15 inches of braiding, with 2 inches from the braiding to the button loop and knot. The knot is 1 3/4 inches in length, the cord is 3 1/4 inches, and the ferrule is 3 inches. The braided end is equipped with a hook.

(2) The back of the dress aiguillette consists of a braided gold cord, or gold-colored nylon cord, 3/16 inch in diameter and 30 1/2 inches in length, with an additional part 34 inches in length that consists of 24 inches of braiding, with 2 inches from the braiding to the button loop and knot. The knot is 1 3/4 inches in length, the cord is 3 1/4 inches, and the ferrule is 3 inches and is fastened to a triangular piece of brass with a hook on the inside. This hook is attached to a small strip of brass which slips under the shoulder loop, shoulder strap, or shoulder knot. The brass strip for the shoulder strap is curved to conform to the contour of the shoulder, and is 5/8 inch in width and 3 7/8 inches in length, with a rectangular opening at each end, 3/8 inches in length. The brass strip for shoulder knots is 5/8 inch in width and 3 3/8 inches in length, with an extra piece fastened to form a standing loop 1 inch in length, that permits the flexible backing of the shoulder knot to pass through. The brass strip for the shoulder loop of the Army white mess uniform coat is the same as that used for the shoulder knot, without the standing loop.

b. How worn. The military aide to the President, White House social aides while on duty with the First Family, and officers designated as aides to foreign heads of state wear the aiguillette on the right side of the uniform. All other authorized personnel wear aiguillettes on the left side. Aiguillettes are secured to the coat before the opening of the brass strip, and the front part is hooked into the eye of the service aiguillette. The 34-inch part is passed under

the arm, and the button loop of the 25-inch part is inserted through the button loop of the 34-inch part, past the button loop of the 25-inch part notch in the lapel, and attached to the button under the collar. The button under the collar is attached to the body of the coat so that the knot of the 25-inch part will easily clear the notch in the lapel. The loops of both cords cross on the outside of the arm with front loop on top. Either gold cord or gold-colored nylon cord may be worn, depending upon the importance of the occasion and the individual's preference (see fig 28-146).

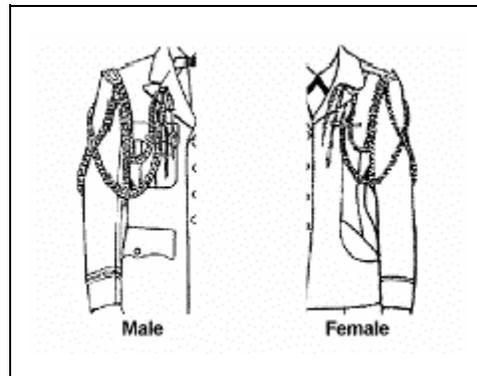


Figure 28-146. Wear of dress aiguillettes

c. By whom worn. The dress aiguillette is worn only when personnel are performing duties as aides. Army attachés, assistant Army attachés, and aides wear the dress aiguillette with the Army blue, white, and black mess and evening mess uniforms, when prescribed. Personnel may wear the dress aiguillette with the Army blue or white uniform only at formal occasions (when the bow tie is worn).

d. How to obtain. Aiguillettes are procured locally as expendable property by the organization to which the individual is assigned for supply purposes. A gold cord, gold-colored nylon cord, or synthetic metallic gold-colored cord are authorized for purchase.

28-27. Service stripes

a. Large.

(1) A goldenlite, rayon-embroidered diagonal stripe, 3/16 inch wide and 1-5/16 inches long, on an Army green background that forms a 3/32-inch border around the stripe. All soldiers are authorized to wear the large service stripes on the green background on the Army green uniform. Soldiers must wear the large service stripes with large rank insignia.

(2) A gold-colored rayon or a goldenlite rayon or nylon braid, 1/2 inch wide, and of variable length. The large service stripe braid is authorized for wear by all enlisted soldiers on the Army blue and white dress, mess, and evening mess uniforms. Soldiers must wear the large service stripes with large rank insignia.

b. Small.

(1) A goldenlite rayon-embroidered diagonal stripe, 5/32 inch wide and 1 1/4 inches long on an Army green background, which forms a 5/64 inch border around the stripe. All enlisted soldiers are authorized to wear the small service stripes on the green background on the Army green uniform. Soldiers must wear the small service stripes with small rank insignia.

(2) A gold-colored rayon or goldenlite rayon or nylon braid, 1/4 inch wide, and of variable length. The small service stripe braid is authorized for wear by all enlisted soldiers on the Army blue and white dress, mess, and evening mess uniforms. Soldiers must wear the small service stripes with small rank insignia.

c. How worn.

(1) The service stripes are worn centered on the outside bottom half of the left sleeve on the Army green uniform coat. The service stripe is placed at an angle of 45 degrees with the lower end toward the inside seam of the sleeve, and it is placed 4 inches from the bottom of the sleeve. For each additional period of 3 years honorable service, another service stripe is added above and parallel to the first stripe, with a 1/16-inch space between stripes (see fig 28–147.)

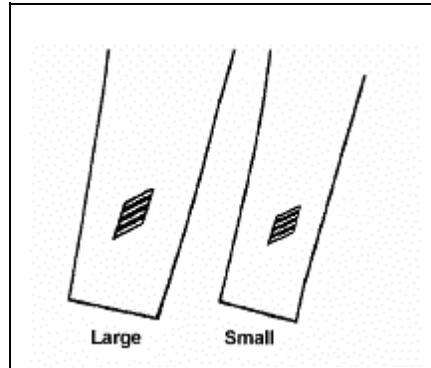


Figure 28–147. Wear of service stripes, enlisted

(2) Service stripes covered in paragraphs *a*(2) and *b*(2), above, are worn on the Army blue and white dress, mess, and evening mess uniforms. The service stripe is worn centered from seam-to-seam on the outside bottom half of both sleeves. The first stripe is sewn on an angle of 30 degrees, with the lower end inserted in the front inside seam, 1/4 inch above the cuff braid. The upper end of the stripe is inserted in the back seam of the sleeve on the Army blue dress, mess, and evening mess uniforms, and on the Army white mess and evening mess uniforms; and 3 inches above the bottom of the sleeve on the Army white dress uniform. Each additional stripe is spaced 1/8 inch apart from the last, and above the first stripe (see fig 28–148).

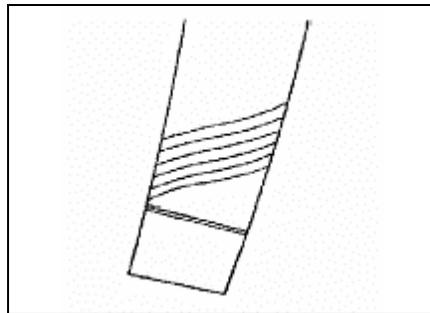


Figure 28–148. Wear of service stripes on Army blue and white uniforms, enlisted

d. By whom worn. Enlisted personnel wear the service stripes as members of the Active Army, Army National Guard, and U.S. Army Reserve, when they have served honorably, as indicated below.

(1) In Active Federal service as a commissioned officer, warrant officer, or enlisted member of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard.

(2) In Active Reserve service creditable for retirement for non-regular service, in accordance with chapter 1223, title 10, United States Code, as a commissioned officer, warrant officer, or enlisted member of any reserve component of the Armed Forces, including the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps.

e. One stripe is authorized for each 3 years of honorable active Federal service; active Reserve service creditable for retired pay for non-regular service; or a combination. There is no limit to the number of stripes worn; however, service stripes will not cover the chevrons. Service need not have been continuous, and the 10th stripe is authorized after 29 1/2 years. Individuals authorized more than 10 service stripes may elect whether or not to wear them.

28–28. Overseas service bars

a. Large. A goldenlite rayon-embroidered bar, $\frac{3}{16}$ inches wide $1\text{--}\frac{5}{16}$ inches long, on a green background that forms a $\frac{3}{32}$ -inch border around the bar. All personnel are authorized to wear the large overseas service bar. Enlisted soldiers must wear large overseas service bars with large rank and service stripe insignia.

b. Small. A goldenlite rayon-embroidered bar, $\frac{5}{32}$ inch wide and $\frac{13}{32}$ inch long, on a green background that forms a $\frac{5}{64}$ -inch border around the bar. All personnel are authorized to wear the small overseas service bar. Enlisted soldiers must wear small overseas service bars with small rank and service stripe insignia.

c. How worn. The overseas service bar is worn centered on the outside bottom half of the right sleeve of the Army green uniform coat. The lower edge of the overseas service bar is placed $\frac{1}{4}$ inch above the sleeve braid of the coat for officer personnel, and 4 inches above and parallel to the bottom of the sleeve for enlisted personnel. Each additional bar is spaced $\frac{1}{16}$ inch above, and parallel to the first bar (see fig 28–149).

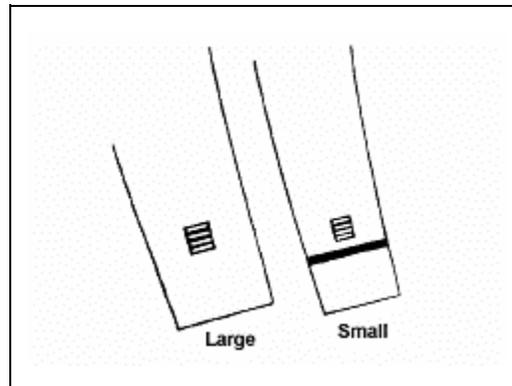


Figure 28–149. Wear of overseas service bars, all ranks

d. By whom worn. Soldiers are authorized wear of the overseas service bar as indicated below.

(1) One overseas service bar is authorized for each 6-month period of active Federal service as a member of a U.S. Service outside CONUS, from 7 December 1941 until 2 September 1946, both dates inclusive. In computing overseas service, Alaska is considered outside CONUS. An overseas service bar is not authorized for a fraction of a 6-month period.

(2) One overseas service bar is authorized for each 6-month period of active Federal service as a member of a U.S. Service in Korea, from 27 June 1950 until 27 July 1954, both dates inclusive. Credit toward an overseas service bar is authorized for each month of active Federal service as a member of the U.S. Army serving in the designated hostile fire area in Korea from 1 April 1968 until 31 August 1973. The months of arrival to, and departure from the hostile fire pay area are counted as whole months. When credit is given for a month for hostile fire pay, credit for a corresponding month is given toward an overseas service bar.

(3) One overseas service bar is authorized for each 6-month period active Federal service as a member of a U.S. Service in Vietnam, from 1 July 1958 to 28 March 1973. The months of arrival to, and departure from Vietnam are counted as whole months for credit toward the overseas service bar. Periods of TDY service in Vietnam where credit is given for hostile fire pay for 1 month, also may be given credit for a corresponding month towards award of an overseas service bar.

(4) One overseas service bar is authorized for each 6-month period of Federal service as a member of a U.S. Service in the Dominican Republic, from 29 April 1965 to 21 September 1966, both dates inclusive.

(5) One overseas service bar is authorized for each 6-month period of Federal service as a member of a U.S. Service in Laos, from 1 January 1966 to 28 March 1973.

(6) One overseas service bar is authorized for each 6-month period of Federal service as a member of a U.S. Service in Cambodia from 1 January 1971 until 28 March 1973. Personnel must qualify for hostile fire pay to receive credit for an overseas service bar. The months of arrival to, and departure from the hostile fire pay area are counted as whole months.

(7) One overseas service bar is authorized for each 6-month period of Federal service as a member of a U.S. Service in Lebanon, from 6 August 1983 to 24 April 1984, for the two units listed in paragraph 28-17b(6). The months of arrival to, and departure from the hostile fire pay area are counted as whole months.

(8) One overseas service bar is authorized for each 6-month period of Federal service as a member of a U.S. Service in the Persian Gulf from 27 July 1987 to 1 August 1990, for Operation Earnest Will. The months of arrival to, and departure from Operation Earnest Will are counted as whole months.

(9) One overseas service bar is authorized for each 6-month period of Federal service as a member of a U.S. Service in the Persian Gulf from 17 January 1991 to 31 August 1993, for Operation Desert Storm. The months of arrival to, and departure from Operation Desert Storm are counted as whole months.

(10) One overseas service bar is authorized for each 6-month period of Federal service as a member of a U.S. Service who participated in El Salvador, from 1 January 1981 to 1 February 1992. The months of arrival to, and departure from El Salvador are counted as whole months.

(11) One overseas service bar is authorized for each 6-month period of Federal service as a member of a U.S. Service in Somalia, from 5 December 1992 to 31 March 1995. The months of arrival to, and departure from Somalia are counted as whole months.

(12) One overseas service bar is authorized for each 6-month period of Federal service as a member of a U.S. Service participating in Operation Enduring Freedom, the CENTCOM area of operations, or under the control of the CINC, CENTCOM, from 19 September 2001 to a date to be determined. The months of arrival to, and departure from the CENTCOM area of operations are counted as whole months.

(13) One overseas service bar is authorized for each 6-month period of Federal service as a member of a U.S. Service participating in Operation Iraqi Freedom, the CENTCOM area of operations, or under the control of the CG, CENTCOM, from 19 March 2003 to a date to be determined. The months of arrival to, and departure from the CENTCOM area of operations are counted as whole months.

(14) Service as a member of a U.S. Armed Service for periods of less than 6 months duration, which otherwise meets the requirements for the award of overseas service bars, may be combined by adding the number of months to determine creditable service toward the total number of overseas service bars authorized for the following: World War II, Korea, Vietnam, The Dominican Republic, Laos, Cambodia, Lebanon, Operation Earnest Will, Grenada, Operation Just Cause, Operation Desert Storm, El Salvador, Somalia, Operation Enduring Freedom, and Operation Iraqi Freedom.

e. Computation of World War II service.

(1) Service is computed between the dates of departure from, and arrival to a port in the United States or the boundary of CONUS. The day of departure and the day of return are included. The expression "each 6-month period of Federal service" is interpreted to authorize the wear of an overseas service bar for overseas service of various lengths, performed either continuously or at intervals, when the total service equaled or exceeded 6 months. Thus, an individual who served 4 months and 10 days outside CONUS and returned there, and subsequently departed from the United States to the same or another theater or country, and served an additional 1 month and 20 days, is entitled to one bar. All active duty or service outside CONUS (permanent, temporary, detached, and so forth) is included in computing length of service, provided that the official duty of the individual required his or her presence outside CONUS.

(2) Military personnel who served on transport vessels and on aircraft became eligible to wear the bar when their total service outside CONUS equaled or exceeded 6 months.

(3) Service on the Great Lakes and in any harbor, bay, or other enclosed arm of the sea along the coast, and that part of the sea which is within 3 miles of the continental limits of the United States, is not included in computing length of service required.

(4) Periods during which military personnel were absent without leave or were in a desertion status, are not included in computing length of service required.

(5) Periods during which military personnel were in the United States on temporary duty, detached service, or leave (even though the individual was assigned overseas) are not included in computing length of service required.

(6) Periods during which military personnel were in confinement, which resulted in time lost as described in section 6 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice (chapter 47, title 10, United States Code), are not included in computing length of service required.

28–29. Brassards

a. Brassards are worn as identification to designate personnel who are required to perform a special task or to deal with the public. Brassards are made of cloth; they are 17 to 20 inches long and 4 inches wide and of colors specified. When more than one color is specified for the brassard, the colors are of equal width and run lengthwise on the brassard. Brassards are worn on the left sleeve of the outer garment, with the bottom edge of the brassard approximately 2 inches above the elbow (see fig 28–150).

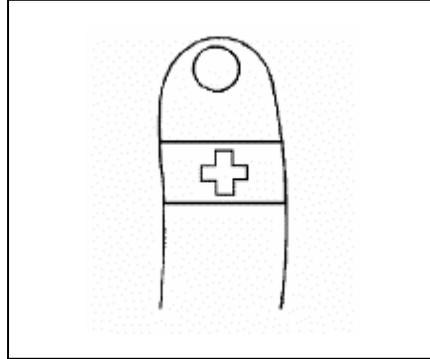


Figure 28–150. Wear of brassards

b. Descriptions of current authorized brassards.

(1) Acting noncommissioned officer brassard. The brassard consists of gold-colored chevrons on a dark blue background. Trainees or candidates acting as noncommissioned officers in schools or training centers wear this brassard. (See figs 28–151 and 28–152 for the sergeant and corporal brassards.)

Figure 28–151. Brassard, sergeant

Figure 28–152. Brassard, corporal

Figure 28–164. Brassard, officer of the day

(12) Officer of the guard brassard. The brassard consists of the letters “OG” in yellow block letters on a dark blue background. The officer of the guard wears the brassard, as designated by the appropriate commander (see fig 28–165).

Figure 28–165. Brassard, officer of the guard

28–30. Distinctive items authorized for infantry personnel

a. Cord, shoulder.

(1) Description. The shoulder cord is infantry blue, and it is formed by a series of interlocking square knots around a center cord.

(2) Approval authority. The commanding general of the U.S. Army Infantry Center authorizes the award of the shoulder cord to infantrymen who have successfully completed the appropriate training. For Army National Guard soldiers, commanders of divisions, separate brigades, infantry regiments, the infantry scout group, and state adjutants general for separate infantry battalions and companies are authorized to award the shoulder cord to Army National Guard soldiers who have successfully completed the appropriate training.

(3) How worn. The shoulder cord is worn on the right shoulder of the Army green, blue, and white uniform coats, and the AG 415 shirts. The cord is passed under the arm and over the right shoulder under the shoulder loop, and secured to the button on the shoulder loop. In order to attach the cord, officer personnel will attach a 20-ligne button to the right shoulder seam, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch outside the collar edge (see fig 28–173).

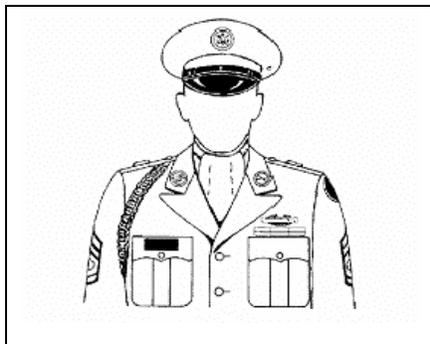


Figure 28–173. Distinctive items authorized for infantry personnel

(4) By whom worn.

(a) Officers and enlisted personnel of the infantry, holding an infantry PMOS or specialty, who have been awarded the Combat Infantryman badge, the Expert Infantry badge, or who have successfully completed the basic unit phase of an Army training program or equivalent.

(b) Enlisted personnel who have completed one station unit training (OSUT) resulting in the award of an infantry PMOS.

(c) Infantry officers who have graduated from the resident infantry officer basic or advanced course.

(d) Infantry officers who have graduated from the Infantry Officer Candidate Course (during mobilization).

(e) Infantry officers and enlisted personnel in the Reserve components who hold an infantry PMOS or specialty.

(5) When worn. Infantry personnel (as described above) may wear the infantry cord as follows.

(a) During the period of assignment to an infantry regiment, brigade, separate infantry battalion, infantry company (including the headquarters and headquarters company of an infantry division), infantry platoon, or infantry TDA unit. In addition, infantrymen assigned to infantry sections or squads within units other than infantry units may wear the cord when authorized by battalion or higher-level commanders.

(b) During the period assigned for duty as an Army recruiter or advisor, ROTC instructor, or member of the staff and faculty of the U.S. Military Academy, as long as personnel retain their infantry PMOS.

(c) During the period of assignment at brigade- or lower-level BT or AIT units, or in OSUT infantry units, as long as personnel retain their infantry PMOS.

(d) Infantry OSUT and IOBC graduates may wear the cord en route to their initial follow-on infantry assignment.

(e) Soldiers en route from an assignment where wear of the shoulder cord was authorized are permitted to wear the shoulder cord if they are pending reassignment to another organization authorized wear of the cord, or when assigned to a separation point for discharge purposes.

b. Insignia disk; branch and U.S. insignia.

(1) Description. A plastic disk in infantry blue, 1–1/4 inches in diameter.

(2) Approval authority. The same as in paragraph a(2), above. The insignia is issued without cost to enlisted personnel.

(3) How worn. The blue infantry disk is worn secured beneath the branch and U.S. insignia disks, with a 1/8-inch border around the insignia. Infantry personnel wear the insignia on the Army green, blue, and white uniforms (see fig 28–173).

(4) By whom worn.

(a) Enlisted infantry personnel, who hold an infantry PMOS; who were awarded the Combat Infantryman badge or the Expert Infantry badge, or who have successfully completed the basic unit phase of an Army training program, or the equivalent.

(b) Enlisted personnel who completed one station unit training (OSUT) and were awarded an infantry PMOS.

(c) Enlisted personnel of the Reserve components holding an infantry PMOS.

(5) When worn. The same as in paragraph *a*(5), above.

c. Insignia disk, service cap.

(1) Description. A plastic disk in infantry blue, 1 3/4 inches in diameter.

(2) Approval authority. The same as in paragraph *a*(2), above. The insignia is issued without cost to enlisted personnel.

(3) How worn. The blue infantry disk is worn secured beneath the insignia on the blue and green service caps and the male drill sergeant hat (see fig 28–173).

(4) By whom worn. The same as in paragraph *b*(4), above.

(5) When worn. The same as in *b*(5), above.

28–31. Distinctive items authorized for other than infantry personnel

a. Organizational flash.

(1) Description. A shield-shaped embroidered patch, with a semicircular bottom, approximately 2 1/4 inches long and 1 7/8 inches wide.

(2) Approval authority. The Institute of Heraldry, U.S. Army, approves the color selection or color combination of the flash for each organization. The flash is provided without cost to enlisted personnel.

(3) How worn. The flash is sewn centered on the stiffener of the beret (see figs 28–11 and 28–12).

(4) By whom worn. Personnel authorized to wear the maroon, tan, or green berets wear their distinctive organizational flash. All other soldiers wear the Army flash on the black beret, unless authorization for another flash was granted before the implementation of the black beret as the standard Army headgear (see para 3–5*a*(3)(*c*)).

b. Airborne background trimming.

(1) Description. An oval-shaped embroidered device in distinctive colors, 1 3/8 inches in height and 2 1/4 inches in width.

(2) Approval authority. Subject to the approval of The Institute of Heraldry, U.S. Army, a background trimming is authorized for organizations designated “Airborne” or “Air Assault” by HQDA. Qualified personnel are authorized to wear the background trimming with the Parachutist or Air Assault badges. Personnel wear only one background trimming at a time. Appropriated funds are used to provide enlisted personnel with the background trimming without cost. If appropriated funds are not available, units may purchase background trimming with non-appropriated funds.

(3) How worn.

(a) Personnel wear the background trimming beneath any of the authorized parachutist or air assault badges on the Army green coat and AG 415 shirt. The basic portion of the badge is centered on the background trimming; however, the wreath and star on the Master and Senior Parachutist badges project slightly above the background trimming. On the AG 415 shirt when ribbons are worn, all personnel wear the trimming so the bottom edge of the trimming is 1/4 inch above the ribbons. When ribbons are not worn, males wear the trimming 1/4–inch above the pocket seam, and females wear the trimming in a comparable position.

(b) On the green uniform coat, males wear the background trimming and applicable badge on the pocket flap so the space between the seam of the pocket flap and the top of the background trimming, wreath, or star is 1/8 inch (see fig 28–174). Females wear the trimming and applicable badge on the green coat and the maternity uniform tunic so the bottom edge of the background trimming is 1/4 inch above the ribbons (see fig 28–175). When worn below the ribbons, the top of the background trimming is 1/4 inch below the bottom ribbon row.

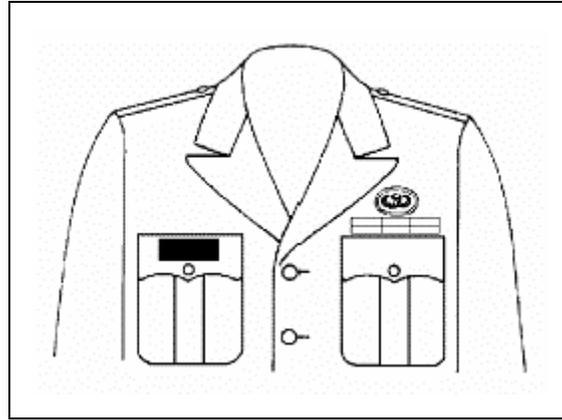


Figure 28–174. Wear of airborne background trimming

Figure 28–175. Wear of airborne background trimming, maternity tunic

(4) By whom worn. All personnel of an organization authorized a background trimming, and who were awarded one of the parachutist or air assault badges.

c. Cord, shoulder, marksmanship.

(1) Description. A blue cord, 3/16 inch in diameter, bearing a band composed of serrated markings at 9/16-inch intervals. Each marking consists of 1/16-inch white, 1/16-inch red, and 1/16-inch white markings. The overall length of the shoulder cord will not exceed 52 inches (includes double cord).

(2) By whom worn. All personnel assigned to the U.S. Army marksmanship unit, subordinate marksmanship training units, and the ARNG marksmanship training unit. The shoulder cord is issued at no cost to the individual.

(3) How worn. The shoulder cord is worn on the right shoulder of the Army green uniform coats and the AG 415 shirt, when it is worn as an outer garment. The cord is passed under the arm and over the right shoulder under the shoulder loops, and secured to the button on the shoulder loop.

(4) When worn. Personnel wear the marksmanship cord during the period of assignment to the U.S. Army marksmanship unit, one of the marksmanship training units, or the ARNG marksmanship training unit. Personnel who are transferred from these units are not authorized to wear the shoulder cord. Personnel in an attached or TDY status with these units, or the State small arms readiness training (SMART) teams, are not authorized to wear the shoulder cord.

Chapter 29

Wear of Decorations, Service Medals, Badges, Unit Awards, and Appurtenances

29–1. General

This chapter covers the decorations, medals, badges, unit awards and appurtenances, both U.S. and foreign, authorized for wear on Army uniforms. The term “awards” is an all-inclusive term covering any decoration, medal, badge, ribbon, or appurtenance bestowed on an individual or unit. The term “awards” is used throughout this chapter. The term “ribbon” is an all-inclusive term covering that portion of the suspension ribbon of a service medal or decoration that is worn instead of the service medal or decoration. The ribbon is made in the form of a ribbon bar, 1 3/8 inches long by 3/8 inches wide. The term “ribbon” is used throughout this chapter, and it includes service and training ribbons.

29–2. Authorization

a. Commanders may require the wear of awards on the following occasions.

- (1) Parades, reviews, inspections, and funerals.
- (2) Ceremonial and social occasions.

b. Awards are worn at the option of the wearer when not prohibited during normal duty hours. Personnel also may wear awards on appropriate uniforms when off duty (see para 29–4, below). Personnel are encouraged to wear authorized awards on the service, dress, and mess uniforms.

c. Soldiers may wear awards on the class B uniform during duty hours and when off duty, at their option.

29–4. When wear of awards is prohibited.

The wear of awards is prohibited in the following circumstances.

a. On any uniform other than those authorized in this regulation. (See section 704, title 18, United States Code (18 USC 704) for the penalty for unauthorized wear of the uniform.)

b. When serving a sentence of confinement.

c. When wearing civilian clothing, except for civilian awards, lapel buttons, or rosettes intended for wear with civilian clothing. Soldiers may wear miniature medals on formal civilian attire at formal social functions, when the wear of the Army uniform is inappropriate or not authorized.

29–5. Order of precedence by category of medal

The following list indicates the order of precedence by category when medals from two or more categories are worn at the same time.

- a.* U.S. military decorations.
- b.* U.S. unit awards.
- c.* U.S. non-military decorations.
- d.* U.S. service (campaign) medals, and service and training ribbons.
- e.* U.S. Merchant Marine awards.
- f.* Foreign military decorations.
- g.* Foreign unit awards.
- h.* Non-U.S. service awards.
- i.* State awards for ARNG soldiers.

29–6. Order of precedence within categories of medals

The following lists indicate the order of precedence within each category, when two or more medals from each category are worn at the same time.

a. U.S. military decorations. A decoration is an award given to an individual as a distinctively designed mark of honor denoting heroism, or meritorious or outstanding service or achievement. U.S. military decorations authorized for wear on Army uniforms are listed below in order of precedence.

- (1) Medal of Honor (Army, Navy, Air Force).
- (2) Distinguished Service Cross.
- (3) Navy Cross.
- (4) Air Force Cross.
- (5) Defense Distinguished Service Medal.
- (6) Distinguished Service Medal (Army, Navy, Air Force, Coast Guard).
- (7) Silver Star.
- (8) Defense Superior Service Medal.
- (9) Legion of Merit.
- (10) Distinguished Flying Cross.
- (11) Soldier's Medal.
- (12) Navy and Marine Corps Medal.

- (13) Airman's Medal.
- (14) Coast Guard Medal.
- (15) Bronze Star Medal.
- (16) Purple Heart.
- (17) Defense Meritorious Service Medal.
- (18) Meritorious Service Medal.
- (19) Air Medal.
- (20) Aerial Achievement Medal
- (21) Joint Service Commendation Medal.
- (22) Army Commendation Medal.
- (23) Navy Commendation Medal.
- (24) Air Force Commendation Medal.
- (25) Coast Guard Commendation Medal.
- (26) Joint Service Achievement Medal.
- (27) Army Achievement Medal.
- (28) Navy Achievement Medal.
- (29) Air Force Achievement Medal.
- (30) Coast Guard Achievement Medal.
- (31) Combat Action Ribbon.

b. U.S. unit awards. A unit award is given to an operating unit and is worn by members of that unit who participated in the cited action. Personnel who did not participate in the cited action, but who are assigned in the cited unit, are authorized temporary wear of some unit awards. U. S. unit awards authorized for wear on Army uniforms are listed below in their order of precedence.

- (1) Presidential Unit Citation (Army, Air Force).
- (2) Presidential Unit Citation (Navy).
- (3) Joint Meritorious Unit Award.
- (4) Valorous Unit Award.
- (5) Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army).
- (6) Navy Unit Commendation.
- (7) Air Force Outstanding Unit Award.
- (8) Coast Guard Unit Commendation.
- (9) Army Superior Unit Award.
- (10) Meritorious Unit Commendation (Navy).
- (11) Navy "E" Ribbon.
- (12) Air Force Organizational Excellence Award.
- (13) Coast Guard Meritorious Unit Commendation.

c. U.S. non-military decorations. U.S. non-military decorations authorized for wear on Army uniforms are listed below in their order of precedence. Personnel will wear other U.S. non-military (Federal agency) decorations based upon date of receipt. If more than one decoration is awarded by the same agency, the decorations are worn in the order of precedence, as established by the awarding agency. Personnel will not wear U.S. non-military decorations that duplicate recognition for service or an act for which a military decoration has already been awarded. Awards given by a jurisdiction inferior to the Federal Government are not authorized for wear on the Army uniform, except as specified in paragraph *k*, below.

- (1) Presidential Medal of Freedom.
- (2) Presidential Citizen's Medal.
- (3) President's Award for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service.
- (4) Department of Defense Distinguished Civilian Service Award.
- (5) Secretary of Defense Exceptional Civilian Service Award.
- (6) Secretary of Defense Meritorious Civilian Service Award.

- (7) Surgeon General's Exemplary Service Medal.
- (8) NASA Space Flight Medal.
- (9) Public Health Service Commendation Medal.
- (10) Public Health Service Achievement Medal.
- (11) Department of State Superior Honor Award.
- (12) Decoration for Exceptional Civilian Service.
- (13) Meritorious Civilian Service Award.
- (14) Superior Civilian Service Award.
- (15) Commander's Award for Civilian Service.
- (16) Achievement Medal for Civilian Service.

d. U.S. service (campaign) medals, and service and training ribbons. U.S. service (campaign) medals, and service and training ribbons authorized for wear on the uniform are listed below, in their order of precedence. Personnel may wear service medals and service and training ribbons awarded by other U.S. Services on the Army uniform, except for the Air Force Longevity Service Award ribbon and Air Force, Navy, and Coast Guard marksmanship medals and ribbons. Personnel will wear service and training medals and ribbons awarded by other U.S. Services after U.S. Army service and training ribbons, and before foreign awards.

(1) Prisoner of War Medal.

(2) Good Conduct Medal. Good Conduct Medals from the other Services follow the Army Good Conduct Medal in order of precedence. The Army reserve components' Achievement Medal and equivalents awarded by other Service reserve components follow the Army Good Conduct Medal and Good Conduct Medals from the other U.S. Services, in order of precedence.

(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 for Humane Action.

(11) National Defense Service Medal.

(12) Korean Service Medal.

(13) Antarctica Service Medal.

(14) Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal.

(15) Vietnam Service Medal.

(16) Southwest Asia Service Medal.

(17) Kosovo Campaign Medal

(18) Armed Forces Service Medal.

(19) Humanitarian Service Medal.

(20) Military Outstanding Volunteer Service Medal.

(21) Armed Forces Reserve Medal.

(22) NCO Professional Development Ribbon.

(23) Army Service Ribbon.

(24) Overseas Service Ribbon.

(25) Army Reserve Components Overseas Training Ribbon.

(26) Coast Guard Special Operations Service Ribbon.

(27) Air Force Combat Readiness Medal

e. U.S. Merchant Marine awards. Listed below in their order of precedence are the U.S. Merchant Marine awards authorized for wear on the Army uniform.

- (1) Distinguished Service Medal.
- (2) Meritorious Service Medal.
- (3) Gallant Ship Citation.
- (4) Mariner's Medal.
- (5) Combat Medal.
- (6) Defense Medal.
- (7) Atlantic War Zone Medal.
- (8) Pacific War Zone Medal.
- (9) Mediterranean-Middle East War Zone Medal.
- (10) Victory Medal.
- (11) Korean Service Medal.
- (12) Vietnam Service Medal.
- (13) Expeditionary Medal.
- (14) Philippine Defense Ribbon.
- (15) Philippine Liberation Ribbon.

f. U.S. non-military unit awards. The Public Health Service Unit Award and the National Intelligence Meritorious Unit Citation are authorized for wear on the Army uniform.

g. Foreign military decorations. Personnel who are specifically authorized by law to accept decorations from foreign governments may wear them in the order of their receipt after all U.S. decorations, the Good Conduct Medal, campaign and service medals, and service and training ribbons. (See chap 9, AR 600–8–22, for application procedures to request authorization to accept and wear foreign decorations.) Personnel may not wear any foreign decorations on the uniform unless at least one U.S. decoration or service medal is worn at the same time. Personnel will not wear foreign awards that do not conform to the standard U.S. size ribbon bar or medal.

h. Foreign unit awards. The following foreign unit awards, listed in their order of precedence, are authorized for wear on the Army uniform, when at least one U.S. decoration, service medal, or ribbon is worn at the same time.

- (1) Philippine Republic Presidential Unit Citation.
- (2) Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation.
- (3) Vietnam Presidential Unit Citation.
- (4) Republic of Vietnam Gallantry Cross Unit Citation.
- (5) Republic of Vietnam Civil Actions Unit Citation.
- (6) Fourrageres (no order of precedence).
 - (a) French Fourragere.
 - (b) Belgian Fourragere.
 - (c) Netherlands Orange Lanyard.

i. Non-U.S. service medals and ribbons. The following non-U.S. service awards, listed in their order of precedence, are authorized for wear on the Army uniform when at least one U.S. decoration, service medal, or ribbon is worn at the same time. An individual may not wear any other foreign service medal, unless the wearer was awarded such medal while a bona fide member of the armed forces of a friendly foreign nation and has received HQDA approval to wear the medal or ribbon. (See chap 9, AR 600–8–22, for application procedures to request authorization to accept and wear foreign service medals or ribbons.)

- (1) Philippine Defense Ribbon.
- (2) Philippine Liberation Ribbon.
- (3) Philippine Independence Ribbon.
- (4) United Nations Service Medal.
- (5) Inter-American Defense Board Medal.
- (6) United Nations Medal.
- (7) NATO Medal.
- (8) Multinational Force and Observers Medal.

- (9) Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal.
- (10) Kuwait Liberation Medal (Saudi Arabia).
- (11) Kuwait Liberation Medal (Government of Kuwait).
- (12) Republic of Korea War Service Medal.

j. Army National Guard personnel are authorized to wear State awards under applicable State laws or regulations when assigned to the ARNG under the command and control of the Governor or Adjutant General, under the provisions of title 32, United States Code. The term “State” includes the 50 states, U.S. territories (which include Guam and the U.S. Virgin Islands), Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia. The following personnel statuses are included in this authorization: Active Guard Reserve (AGR); active duty for training (ADT), active duty for special work (ADSW); full-time National Guard duty (FTNGD) for special work or training, annual training; and inactive duty training (drill status), including periods when personnel may be attached to the active component or reserve of any service, whether paid or unpaid. Personnel will wear such awards in the State order of precedence, after Federal and foreign awards. Soldiers on active Federal Service, under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, are authorized to accept but not wear State or Territory awards.

29–7. Wear of service ribbons and lapel buttons

a. Ribbons.

(1) Where worn. Personnel may wear ribbons representing decorations, service medals, service ribbons, and training ribbons on the following uniforms.

(*a*) Male personnel. On the coats of the Army green, blue, and white uniforms, and on the AG shade 415 shirt.

(*b*) Female personnel. On the coats of the Army green, blue, and white uniforms, the maternity tunic, and the AG shade 415 shirt.

(2) How worn.

(*a*) General. Ribbons are worn in order of precedence from the wearer’s right to left, in one or more rows, with either no space between rows or 1/8–inch space between rows. No more than four ribbons are worn in any one row. Soldiers will not start a second row unless they are authorized to wear four or more ribbons. The determination of whether three or four ribbons are worn in each row is based upon the size of the coat and the position of the lapel. The first and second rows will contain the same number of ribbons (three or four) before starting a third row. The third and succeeding rows will contain the same number of ribbons as the first two rows, but may contain less. The top row is centered on the row beneath, or may be aligned to the wearer’s left, whichever presents the best appearance (see fig 29–1).

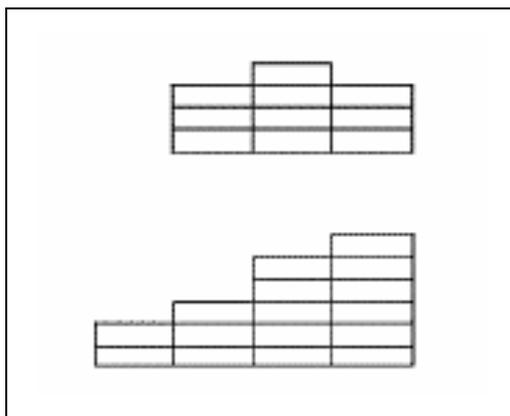


Figure 29–1. Wear of ribbons centered and aligned to the left

(*b*) Personnel are authorized to have their ribbons commercially mounted on a cloth background, on an optional basis. Soldiers who choose this option must ensure the color of the cloth background is black, or that it matches the color of the uniform fabric. The border trim should not exceed 1/8 inch. Soldiers will not wear a black background on the AG shade 415 and 469 shirts. Plastic or plastic-coated, commercially mounted ribbons are not authorized.

(c) Male personnel. On the coats of the Army green, blue, and white uniforms, and on the AG shade 415 shirt, males wear the ribbons centered 1/8 inch above the left breast pocket. Ribbon mounts will remain centered above the pocket even if the top ribbon row is offset (see fig 29-2).

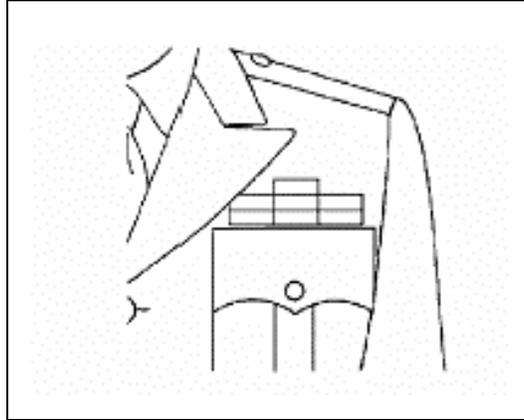


Figure 29-2. Wear of ribbons, Army green, blue, and white uniforms, male

(d) Female personnel. On the coats of the Army green, blue, and white uniforms, the maternity tunic, and the AG shade 415 shirt, females wear the ribbons centered on the left side, with the bottom row positioned parallel to the bottom edge of the nameplate. Females may adjust the placement of the ribbons to conform to individual body-shape differences (see fig 29-3).



Figure 29-3. Wear of ribbons, Army green, blue, and white uniforms, female (new version coats)

b. Lapel buttons. Lapel buttons are miniature enameled replicas of an award that are worn only on civilian clothing. Males wear the buttons on the left lapel of civilian clothing; females wear the buttons in a similar location on their civilian attire.

29-8. Wear of full-size U.S. and foreign decorations and service medals

a. Where worn. All personnel may wear full-size decorations and service medals on the Army blue and white uniforms. When the Army green dress uniform is worn to social functions, enlisted personnel may wear full-size decorations and service medals on the coat of the green dress uniform.

b. How worn. Personnel wear all full-size decorations, except the Medal of Honor (see para *c*, below) in the order of precedence from the wearer's right to left, in one or more rows, with 1/8 inch space between rows. Second and subsequent rows will not contain more medals than the row below. Personnel will not wear service and training ribbons when full-size decorations and service medals are worn. Personnel may wear U.S. and foreign unit award emblems as prescribed, when wearing full-size medals. Full-size medals are worn as follows:

(1) Males wear full-size medals immediately above the left breast pocket, in as many rows as necessary. The number of medals worn in each row depends upon the size of the coat. Full-size decorations or medals will not overlap within a row. When full-size medals are worn, up to three full-size or miniature combat and special skill badges from groups 1 to 5 are authorized for wear above the medals, in order of group precedence (see para 29-17a). Males may not wear the Driver and Mechanic badges with full-size medals, and they may not wear special skill and marksmanship badges on the pocket flap below the medals (see fig 29-4).

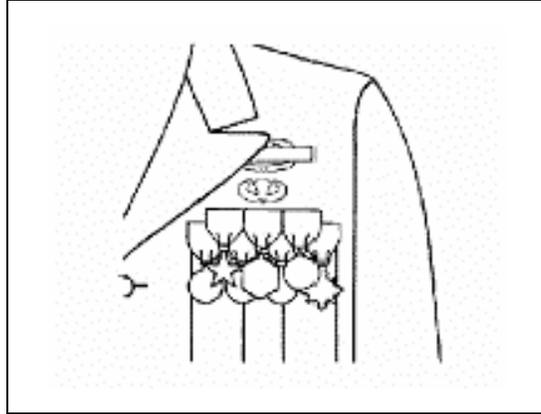


Figure 29-4. Wear of full-size and miniature medals, Army blue and white uniforms, male

(2) Females wear full-size medals centered on the left side of the coat. The bottom row of the medal pendants are positioned parallel to the bottom of the nameplate. Females may adjust the placement of the medals and nameplate to conform to individual body shape differences. The number of medals worn in each row depends upon the size of the coat. When full-size medals are worn, up to three full-size or miniature combat and special skill badges from groups 1 to 5 are authorized for wear above the medals, in order of group precedence (see para 29-17a). Females may not wear the Driver and Mechanic badges with full-size medals, and they may not wear special skill and marksmanship badges below the medals (see fig 29-5).

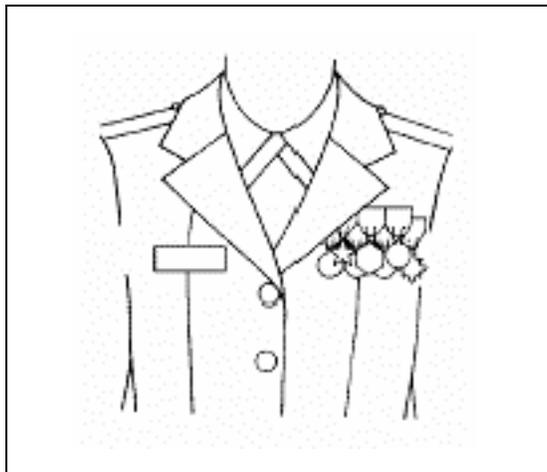


Figure 29-5. Wear of full-size and miniature medals, Army blue and white uniforms, female (new version coats)

c. Medal of Honor. The Medal of Honor is worn with the neckband ribbon around the neck, outside the shirt collar and inside the coat collar, with the medal hanging over the necktie. Authorized foreign neck decorations are worn beneath the Medal of Honor (see fig 29-6).

Figure 29-6. Wear of Medal of Honor

29-9. Wear of miniature decorations and service medals

a. Miniature medals are replicas of regular size medals, made to a scale of one-half the size of the original. Except for the Medal of Honor, for which there is no miniature, only miniature decorations and service medals are authorized for wear on the mess and evening mess uniforms. Personnel will not wear full-size medals, service and training ribbons, or U.S. and foreign unit award emblems with miniature medals. Only the dress miniature-size combat and special skill badges are worn with miniature medals.

b. Miniature decorations and service medals are authorized for wear on the following uniforms.

(1) Male personnel. On the Army white and blue uniforms, the white and blue mess and evening mess uniforms; and on the left lapel of formal civilian attire, when wear of Army uniforms is inappropriate or not authorized. Miniature badges are authorized for wear on the AG shade 415 shirt. (See para 29-17*b* for wear of combat and special skill badges with miniature medals; see paragraphs 29-17*c* and 29-18*d* for wear of combat and special skill badges on the AG shade 415 shirt.)

(2) Female personnel. On the Army white and blue uniforms; the white, all-white, black, or blue mess uniforms; the Army white, blue, or black evening mess uniforms; and on the left side of formal civilian attire when wear of Army uniforms is inappropriate or not authorized. Miniature badges are authorized for wear on the AG shade 415 shirt. (See para 29-17*b* for wear of combat and special skill badges with miniature medals; see paragraphs 29-17*c* and 29-18*d* for wear of combat and special skill badges on the AG shade 415 shirt.)

c. The maximum length of holding bars for miniature medals is 2 3/4 inches. Miniature decorations and service medals are worn in the order of precedence from the wearer's right to left, with the medal of highest precedence worn on the top row, if more than one row is required. Miniature medals are worn side by side when four or less are worn in the same row, and they may be overlapped. If the medals are overlapped, the overlap will not exceed 50 percent and will be equal for all medals. When more than one row of miniature medals are worn, the second and subsequent rows are positioned so that the medal pendants on the row below are visible. The top row of miniature medals is centered over the row immediately below. Miniature medals are worn as follows:

(1) Male personnel. Miniature medals are worn centered on the left lapel, approximately 1/2 inch below the notch of the mess and evening mess uniforms, and will not extend beyond the edge of the lapel. Personnel may adjust placement of the medals to accommodate the wear of dress miniature badges (see fig 29-7). Personnel will wear miniature medals on the Army blue and white uniforms only when these uniforms are worn as formal dress uniforms (with bow tie). When worn on the blue and white uniforms, the miniature medals are worn above the left breast pocket in the same position as full-size medals (see fig 29-4). (See para 29-17*c* for wear of dress miniature badges with miniature medals on the blue and white uniforms.)

Figure 29-7. Wear of miniature medals on mess uniforms, male

(2) Female personnel. Miniature medals are worn centered on the left lapel of the Army blue mess and the new versions of the Army white mess uniforms. On the black mess uniform, the old version of the white mess jackets, and on the Army white and blue uniform coats, females wear the medals centered on the left side of the jacket (not on the lapels). The medals are placed so the bottom line is positioned parallel to the top edge of the top button of the Army white and blue uniform coats, and in a similar position on the new version of the white mess uniforms, and the blue mess and evening mess uniforms (see fig 29-8). Females may adjust placement of the medals to conform to differences in individual body shape. Personnel may wear miniature medals on the Army blue and white uniform coats only when these uniforms are worn as formal dress uniforms. (See para 29-17*c* for wear of dress miniature badges with miniature medals on the Army blue and white dress uniforms.)

Figure 29-8. Wear of miniature medals on mess uniforms, female

29-10. Wear of multiple neck ribbons, broad sashes, and stars

a. An individual awarded more than one decoration that includes a broad ribbon, sash, or star, will wear only one broad ribbon or sash, and no more than four stars at one time. The Presidential Medal of Freedom broad ribbon with badge and star has precedence over all other broad ribbons, sashes, or stars. Stars are worn above the waistline on the side, as described by the awarding country (see figs 29-11 and 29-12). Stars are worn as follows:

- (1) Two stars. Along side or above the first star.
- (2) Three stars. In a triangle, with the point of the triangle up.
- (3) Four stars. The fourth star is centered beneath the triangle of three stars.

b. An individual may not wear more than two decorations with neck ribbons at one time. The decoration with the highest precedence is worn suspended above the other. The Medal of Honor takes precedence over all other decorations with neck ribbons (see figs 29–6, 29–9, and 29–10).

Figure 29–9. Wear of multiple neck ribbons, male

Figure 29–10. Wear of multiple neck ribbons, female

Figure 29–11. Wear of sash and stars, male

Figure 29–12. Wear of sash and stars, female

29–11. Wear of U.S. and foreign unit awards

a. Description. Unit award emblems awarded with frames are worn with the laurel leaves of the frame pointing upward. Unit awards are worn on the right side of the uniform, regardless of which service awarded them. Only one emblem representing the same unit award is worn at one time. Personnel may wear unit awards when wearing full-size medals or service ribbons, but they may not wear them with miniature medals. Unit awards received from other U.S. Services that have a frame are worn with the Army (large-size) unit award citation frame. Unit awards of the other U.S. Services that do not have frames are worn on the right side, without frames. (See table 29–1 for authority to wear U.S. unit awards on a temporary or permanent basis.) The criteria for permanent and temporary wear of foreign unit awards are contained in AR 600–8–22.

Table 29–1

Authority for wear—U.S. unit award emblems

b. Where worn. Personnel may wear U.S. and foreign unit award emblems on the following uniforms.

- (1) Male personnel. On the coats of the Army green, blue, and white uniforms, and the AG shade 415 shirt.
- (2) Female personnel. On the coats of the Army green, blue, and white uniforms, the Army green maternity tunic, and the AG shade 415 shirt.
- (3) Foursrageres and lanyards. Foursrageres and lanyards are authorized for wear on the coats of the uniforms listed in paragraphs (1) and (2), above.

c. How worn. All permanent and temporary unit award emblems, with and without frames, are worn in the order of precedence from the wearer's right to left. Award emblems are worn in rows containing no more than three emblems per row, with no space between emblems, and with up to 1/8 inch space between rows, depending upon the size of emblems with frames. The emblems are worn as follows:

- (1) Male personnel. Emblems with or without frames are worn centered and 1/8 inch above the right breast pocket flap (see fig 29–13).

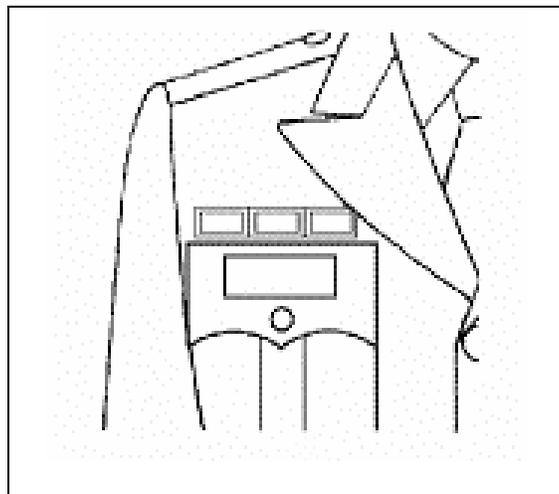


Figure 29–13. Wear of unit awards, male

(2) Female personnel. Emblems with or without frames are worn centered on the right side of the uniform, with the bottom edge 1/2 inch above the top edge of the nameplate (see fig 29–14).



Figure 29–14. Wear of unit awards, female

(3) Fourrageres and lanyards. Permanent and temporary fourrageres and lanyards, when authorized for wear according to AR 600–8–22, are worn on the left shoulder, with the cord passing under the sleeve and attached to the shoulder loop on the coat of the green and white uniforms, and on the enlisted blue uniforms. Officer personnel authorized to wear a fourragere or lanyard on the blue coat must attach a 20-ligne button to the left shoulder seam, 1/2 inch outside the collar edge, to attach these awards. Only one fourragere, lanyard, aiguillette, or cord is authorized for wear on each shoulder.

d. Foreign unit awards. If a foreign unit award is worn, personnel must wear at least one other U.S. decoration, service medal, or unit award. Foreign unit awards are worn after U.S. unit awards, by date of receipt. (See AR 600–8–22 for criteria for acceptance of foreign unit awards.) Foreign unit awards are worn as follows:

- (1) French fourragere: when authorized for permanent or temporary wear.
- (2) Belgian fourragere: only when authorized for permanent wear.
- (3) Netherlands orange lanyard: only when authorized for permanent wear.
- (4) The Philippine Republic Presidential Unit Citation is authorized for permanent wear, only. The blue portion of the badge is worn to the wearer's right. No oak leaf cluster or other appurtenance is authorized for wear with this award.
- (5) The Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation is authorized for temporary or permanent wear, when authorized. The red portion of the central figure is worn uppermost. No oak leaf cluster or other appurtenance is authorized for wear with this award.
- (6) The Vietnam Presidential Unit Citation is authorized for permanent wear only.
- (7) The Republic of Vietnam Gallantry Cross Unit Citation is authorized for permanent wear only.
- (8) The Republic of Vietnam Civil Actions Unit Citation is authorized for permanent wear only.
- (9) Individuals may not wear more than one Gallantry Cross Unit Citation and one Civil Actions Unit Citation; this precludes wear of the Vietnamese fourrageres, which represent additional unit awards.

29–12. Wear of appurtenances

Appurtenances are devices affixed to service or suspension ribbons, or worn in lieu of medals or ribbons. They are worn to denote an additional award, participation in a specific event, or some other distinguishing characteristic of an award. The following appurtenances are authorized for wear on decorations, medals, ribbons and other awards, when authorized by appropriate authority. When more than one appurtenance is worn, soldiers will ensure all devices are centered on the ribbon. (See AR 600–8–22 for additional information.)

a. Oak leaf clusters.

(1) A bronze twig of four oak leaves with three acorns on each stem is worn to denote award of second and succeeding awards of decorations (other than the Air Medal), the Army Reserve Components Achievement Medal, and unit awards. A silver oak leaf cluster is worn in lieu of five bronze oak leaf clusters. It is worn to the wearer's

right of a bronze oak leaf cluster and to the left of the “V” device. Oak leaf clusters, 5/16 inch in length, are worn on service ribbons, the suspension ribbon of miniature medals, and unit awards. Oak leaf clusters, 13/32 inch in length, are worn on the suspension ribbon of full-size medals. Oak leaf clusters 5/16 inch in length, joined together in series of two, three, and four clusters, are authorized for optional purchase and wear on service ribbons and unit award emblems. Personnel wear oak leaf clusters centered on the service ribbon and suspension ribbon, with the stems of the leaves pointing to the wearer’s right. If four oak leaf clusters are worn on the suspension ribbon on either full-size or miniature medals, the fourth one is placed above the middle one in the row of three. No more than four oak leaf clusters can be worn side-by-side on service ribbons.

(2) If the number of authorized oak leaf clusters exceeds four and will not fit on a single ribbon, a second ribbon is authorized for wear. When the second ribbon is worn, it is placed after the first ribbon; the second ribbon counts as one award. Personnel may 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 for five awards), personnel will remove the second ribbon and place the appropriate number of devices on a single ribbon.

b. “V” device. The “V” device is a bronze block letter, “V,” 1/4 inch high. It is worn to denote participation in acts of heroism involving conflict with an armed enemy. The “V” device is worn centered on the suspension ribbon and service ribbon on the Air Medal, Bronze Star Medal, Army Commendation Medal, and the Joint Service Commendation Medal. Not more than one “V” device is worn on a ribbon. When worn with an oak leaf cluster or numerals, the “V” device is worn on the wearer’s right.

c. Numerals. Arabic numerals, 3/16 inch in height, are issued in lieu of a medal or ribbon for second and succeeding awards of the Air Medal, Army Reserve Components Overseas Training Ribbon, the Overseas Service Ribbon, the Multinational Force and Observers Medal (MFO), and with succeeding awards of the “M” device with the Armed Forces Reserve Medal. The ribbon denotes the first award, and numerals starting with the numeral 2 denote second and subsequent awards. The numeral worn on the NCO Professional Development Ribbon denotes the highest level of NCO development, as follows:(ribbon=the primary course; 2=basic course; 3=advanced course; 4=U.S. Army sergeants major academy course completion, or equivalent level training approved by HQDA.) The numerals are worn centered on the suspension ribbon of the medal or the ribbon. (See para *i*, below, for placement of a numeral with the “M” device.)

d. Clasps.

(1) The Good Conduct Medal clasp is worn on the service ribbon and suspension ribbon of the Good Conduct Medal to denote second and subsequent awards. The clasp is worn centered on the Good Conduct Medal suspension ribbon and service ribbon. The clasp of the full-size medal and service ribbon is a bar, 1/8 inch by 1 3/8 inches, made of bronze, silver, or gold, with loops to indicate each period of service. The clasp for the miniature medal is 1/16 inch by 5/8 inch. (See table 29–2 for a description of the clasps authorized for second and subsequent awards. See chap 4, AR 600–8–22, for criteria for award of the Good Conduct Medal.)

(2) The Antarctic wintered-over clasp is a clasp, with the words “Wintered Over,” that is worn centered on the suspension ribbon of the Antarctica service medal. A disk with an outline of the Antarctic Continent is worn on the service ribbon. The clasp and disc are bronze for the first winter, gold for the second winter, and silver for three or more winters.

(3) All other clasps are worn only on the suspension ribbon of the award and denote battle campaigns and service campaigns; they are not worn on the service ribbon.

Table 29–2
Clasps authorized for second and subsequent awards of the Good Conduct Medal.

Award	Clasp
2d	Bronze, 2 loops
3d	Bronze, 3 loops
4th	Bronze, 4 loops
5th	Bronze, 5 loops
6th	Silver, 1 loop
7th	Silver, 2 loops
8th	Silver, 3 loops
9th	Silver, 4 loops
10th	Silver, 5 loops
11th	Gold, 1 loop
12th	Gold, 2 loops
13th	Gold, 3 loops
14th	Gold, 4 loops
15th	Gold, 5 loops

e. Service stars. The service star is a bronze or silver five-pointed star, 3/16 inch in diameter. A silver service star is worn in lieu of five bronze service stars. It is worn to the wearer's right of a bronze service star and to the left of an arrowhead. (See AR 600–8–22 for the criteria for wear.) Service stars are worn to denote an additional award or service in a named campaign and are centered on the ribbon and suspension ribbon with one point upward.

Additional service stars are worn side by side, each with one point upward. Three-sixteenths-inch service stars, joined together in a series of two, three, and four stars, are authorized for optional purchase and wear on ribbons. The bronze service star is affixed to the parachutist badge to denote participation in a combat parachute jump.

f. Arrowhead. The arrowhead is a bronze replica of an Indian arrowhead, 1/4 inch high. It denotes participation in a combat parachute jump, combat glider landing, or an amphibious assault landing while assigned or attached as a member of an organized force carrying out an assigned tactical mission. It is worn on the suspension ribbon and service ribbon of the Asiatic-Pacific Campaign, European-African-Middle Eastern Campaign, and World War II Campaign medals; the Korean Service and Vietnam Service medals; and the Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal. The arrowhead is worn with the point facing upward, and is worn to the wearer's right of all service stars. Only one arrowhead is worn on any ribbon.

g. Berlin Airlift device. The Berlin Airlift device is a miniature replica of a C-54 aircraft and is worn on the suspension and service ribbons of the Army of Occupation Medal, with the nose pointed upward at a 30-degree angle, to the wearer's right. When the device is worn on the suspension ribbon of the medal, it is centered above the "Germany" clasp.

h. Ten-Year device. The Ten-Year device is an hourglass that is worn centered on the suspension ribbon or service ribbon of the Armed Forces Reserve Medal to denote each succeeding 10-year period in addition to, and under the same conditions as prescribed for the award of the Armed Forces Reserve Medal. If two or more devices are authorized, they are placed side-by-side. A bronze device denotes the completion of the first 10-year period (10 years); a silver device denotes completion of the second period (20 years); a gold device denotes completion of the third period (30 years), and a gold device followed by a bronze device denotes completion of the fourth period (40 years). The Ten-Year device, 11/32 inch in height, is worn on the suspension ribbon of full-size medals and on the service ribbon; the Ten-Year device, 3/16 inch in height, is worn on the suspension ribbon of miniature medals.

i. "M" device. The "M" device is a bronze letter "M" that is worn on the suspension ribbon or service ribbon of the Armed Forces Reserve Medal to denote service during a mobilization or contingency designated by the Secretary of Defense. If personnel served during more than one mobilization or contingency, a numeral is worn to the wearer's left of the "M" device, to indicate the number of times mobilized. If worn alone, the "M" device is worn centered on the ribbon. When worn with the Ten-Year device, the "M" device is centered on the ribbon, and the Ten-Year device is worn to the wearer's right. If a numeral is worn, it is placed on the ribbon to the wearer's left, with the "M" device in the center and the Ten-Year device to the wearer's right.

29–13. Badges authorized for wear on Army uniforms

A badge is awarded to an individual for identification purposes, or for attaining a special skill or proficiency. The criteria for the award of Army badges are contained in AR 600–8–22, and in NGR 601–1 for Army National Guard Recruiting and Retention identification badges. Most combat and special skill badges are available in full, miniature, and dress miniature sizes. The following badges are authorized for wear on the Army uniform.

a. Military badges awarded by the Department of Army, U.S. Air Force, Navy, Coast Guard, and the Director of Civilian Marksmanship. (See para *g*, below, for additional information.)

b. Badges awarded by the Regular Army and Navy Union, and by the Army and Navy Union of the United States.

c. Marksmanship badges pertaining to national matches and approved by HQDA. Marksmanship badges from other U.S. Services are not authorized for wear on the Army uniform.

d. Badges of civic and quasi-military societies of the United States, and international organizations of a military nature. These include badges of organizations originally composed of members who served in a U.S. force during the Revolutionary War; the War of 1812; the Mexican War; the Civil War; the Spanish-American War; the Philippine Insurrection; and the Chinese Relief Expedition of 1900. The badges are worn only while the wearer is actually attending meetings or functions of such organizations, or on occasions of ceremony. Personnel will not wear these badges to and from such meetings or events.

e. Badges awarded by friendly foreign nations in recognition of military activities, and as authorized by AR 600–8–22.

f. Tabs indicating marksmanship or special skill. The President's Hundred, Ranger, and Special Forces tabs are the only tabs authorized for permanent wear. Tabs such as Airborne, Honor Guard, Mountain, and Pershing are authorized for temporary wear only. These tabs are considered an integral part of the shoulder sleeve insignia and soldiers are not authorized to wear them when they are reassigned from the organization that prescribed wear of the shoulder sleeve insignia with tab.

g. In accordance with AR 600–8–22, personnel must obtain authority from HQDA before wearing badges on the uniform that were awarded by other U.S. Services, or by the Director of Civilian Marksmanship. The following rules apply when wearing badges from other U.S. Services.

(1) Military combat or special skill badges awarded by other U.S. Services that are similar to U.S. Army combat or special skill badges are worn on the Army uniform in the same manner as U.S. Army combat or special skill badges, only if no Army badges are authorized for wear in the same group. For example, a soldier who had no group 3 badges could wear aviation badges awarded by the U.S. Air Force (USAF) as group 3 badges (as Army Aviation and Aviator badges are worn). However, if the individual was authorized to wear an Army badge in group 3, the soldier would not be authorized to wear the group 3 badge from the USAF.

(2) Skill badges awarded by other U.S. Services that are not similar to Army skill badges are worn as group 4 badges.

(3) Badges from other U.S. Services that indicate career fields are not authorized for wear, such as USAF medical insignia, or badges used to identify the duty, function, or classification of the wearer. Some examples are USAF fire protection, air training command instructor, security police, or the Naval aviation warfare specialist.

(4) Personnel will not wear badges awarded by other U.S. Services which, because of size or configuration, cannot be worn as group 4 badges. Subdued embroidered or metal skill badges authorized for wear by another U.S. Service, and that are authorized for wear on the Army uniform, may be worn on utility uniforms in the same manner as prescribed for Army badges.

29–14. Badges not authorized for wear on Army uniforms

- a.* Badges awarded by States and other jurisdictions inferior to the U.S. Government, except as provided in paragraph 29–6*j* for ARNG soldiers in their state status.
- b.* Badges awarded by jurisdictions inferior to foreign national governments.
- c.* Badges awarded by foreign civilian organizations.
- d.* Foreign military badges, except as previously authorized.
- e.* Marksmanship badges awarded by other U.S. Services.
- f.* Locally authorized badges.

29–15. Categories of badges authorized for wear on Army uniforms

The following categories of badges are worn on the Army uniform.

- a.* Marksmanship badges and tab.
- b.* Combat and special skill badges and tabs.
- c.* Identification badges.
- d.* Foreign badges.

29–16. Marksmanship badges and tab

a. Listed below in their order of precedence are the marksmanship badges authorized for wear on the Army uniform.

- (1) Distinguished International Shooter badge (see fig 29–15).

Figure 29–15. U.S. Distinguished International Shooter badge

- (2) Distinguished Rifleman badge (see fig 29–16).

Figure 29–16. Distinguished Rifleman badge

- (3) Distinguished Pistol Shot badge (see fig 29–17).

Figure 29–17. Distinguished Pistol Shot badge

- (4) National Trophy Match badge.
- (5) Interservice Competition badge.
- (6) U.S. Army Excellence in Competition Rifleman badge (see fig 29–18).

Figure 29–18. U.S. Army Excellence in Competition Rifleman badge

(7) U.S. Army Excellence in Competition Pistol Shot badge (see fig 29–19).

Figure 29–19. U.S. Army Excellence in Competition Pistol Shot badge

(8) Marksmanship Qualification badges (Expert, Sharpshooter and Marksman) (see fig 29–20).

Figure 29–20. Marksmanship qualification badges

b. No more than three marksmanship badges (does not include marksmanship tab; see para *c*, below) are authorized for wear. Personnel will not attach more than three clasps to marksmanship badges. The total number of marksmanship and special skill badges worn on the pocket flap or below the ribbons will not exceed three.

(1) Where worn. Marksmanship badges are authorized for wear on the following uniforms.

(a) Male personnel. On the coat of the Army green, white, and blue uniforms, and the AG shade 415 shirt.

(b) Female personnel. On the coats of the Army green, white, and blue uniforms, maternity tunic, and the AG shade 415 shirt.

(2) How worn. Marksmanship badges are worn in order of precedence from the wearer's right, and to the left of any special skill badges that are worn. Normally, all soldiers wear at least one marksmanship badge, unless they fail to qualify or are exempt from qualification by Army regulations.

(a) Male personnel. Marksmanship badges are worn on the upper portion of the left breast pocket flap, or on the lower portion of the pocket flap, if special skill badges are worn. (See para 29–17 for a description and the wear policy for special skill badges.) Marksmanship badges and special skill badges are authorized for wear on the pocket flap of the Army green, blue, and white uniforms, as prescribed below, with the exception of the Ranger and Special Forces tab metal replicas. When either the Special Forces or Ranger metal tab replicas are worn on the pocket flap of the blue or white dress uniforms, the replicas are worn approximately 1/8 inch below the top of the pocket. (See para 29–17*e* for a description of, and the wear policy for metal tab replicas.) When airborne background trimming is worn beneath the Parachutist or Air Assault badge, personnel will center the badge on the trimming and place it so that the space between the pocket flap seam and the top of the background trimming is 1/8 inch.

(b) Female personnel. On the service or dress uniform coats and on the maternity tunic, marksmanship badges are worn on the left side, 1/4 inch below the bottom ribbon row, or in a similar location if ribbons are not worn. Personnel may adjust the placement of badges to conform to individual body-shape differences. Marksmanship badges and special skill badges authorized for wear below ribbons are worn as prescribed below. (See para 29–17 for a description and the wear policy for special skill badges.) When airborne background trimming is worn beneath the Parachutist or Air Assault badge, personnel will center the badge on the trimming and place it so that the space between the bottom of the ribbon bar and the top of the background trimming is 1/4 inch.

(3) Following are descriptions of the placement of badges when more than one marksmanship badge is worn, or when special skill badges are worn with marksmanship badges.

(a) One marksmanship or one special skill badge. Males wear the badge centered on the pocket flap, from left to right, with the upper portion of the badge approximately 1/8 inch below the top of the pocket (see fig 29–21).

Females wear the badge on the left side, centered below the ribbons, with the upper portion of the badge 1/4-inch below the ribbon bar (see fig 29–22).

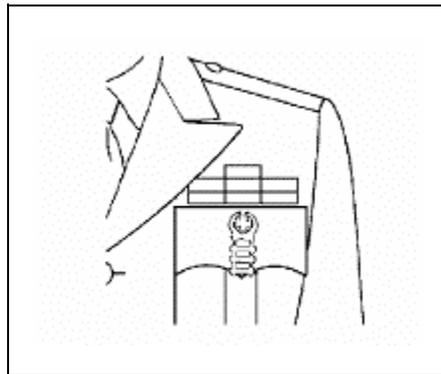


Figure 29–21. Wear of one marksmanship or special skill badge on pocket flap, male



Figure 29–22. Wear of one special skill or one marksmanship badge, female

(b) Two special skill or two marksmanship badges, or one special skill and one marksmanship badge. Males wear these badges equally spaced on the pocket flap, from left to right, with the upper portion of the badges approximately 1/8 inch below the top of the pocket, and with at least 1 inch between badges (see figs 29–23 and 29–25). Females wear these badges with the upper portion 1/4-inch below the ribbon bar, and with at least 1 inch between badges (see figs 29–24 and 29–26). Special skill badges are worn to the wearer’s right of the marksmanship badges.

Figure 29–23. Wear of two marksmanship or two special skill badges on pocket flap, male

Figure 29–24. Wear of two marksmanship or two special skill badges below ribbons, female

Figure 29–25. Wear of one marksmanship and one special skill badge on pocket flap, male

Figure 29–26. Wear of one marksmanship and one special skill badge below ribbons, female

(c) One special skill and two marksmanship badges. Males wear these badges equally spaced on the pocket flap, from left to right, with the upper portion of the badges approximately 1/8 inch below the top of the pocket. Males will wear marksmanship badges that have attaching devices at the top of the badge, such as the Excellence in Competition Rifleman badge, in this manner (see fig 29–27). When no badges are worn that have devices attached at the top, males have the option of wearing the special skill badge centered on the pocket flap, from left to right, with the upper portion of the badge approximately 1/8 inch below the top of the pocket. Each marksmanship badge is centered between the button and the left or right side of the pocket. The bottom of the badges (not the clasp holder or clasps) is adjacent to the bottom of the pocket flap (see fig 29–28). Females wear these badges with the upper portion of the badges 1/4 inch below the ribbon bar and spaced an equal distance apart (see fig 29–30).

Figure 29–27. Wear of one special skill and two marksmanship badges on pocket flap, male

Figure 29–28. Wear of one special skill and two marksmanship badges on pocket flap, male

Figure 29–29. Wear of two special skill and one marksmanship badge on pocket flap, male

Figure 29–30. Wear of two special skill and one marksmanship; or one special skill and two marksmanship badges, female

(d) Two special skill and one marksmanship badge, or one special skill and two marksmanship badges, or three marksmanship badges. Males wear these badges equally spaced on the pocket flap, approximately 1/8-inch below the top of the pocket (see fig 29–29). Females wear these badges with the upper portion of the badges 1/4 inch below the ribbon bar and spaced an equal distance apart (see fig 29–30).

c. President’s Hundred tab (rifle or pistol). The President’s Hundred tab is a full-color tab of yellow cloth, 4 ¼ inches long and 5/8 inch high, with the words “President’s Hundred” centered in 1/4-inch-high green letters (see fig 29–31). The President’s Hundred tab is worn 1/2 inch below the shoulder seam on the left sleeve of the male and female Army green uniform coats (see fig 29–32). The President’s Hundred tab is available in a subdued version for wear on the BDUs. The President’s Hundred bronze metallic brassard is not authorized for wear on the Army uniform.

Figure 29–31. President’s Hundred tab

Figure 29–32. Wear of President’s Hundred tab

29–17. Combat and special skill badges and tabs

a. Listed below in order of group precedence are combat and special skill badges authorized for wear on the Army uniform.

(1) Group 1. Combat Infantryman badges (three awards)(see fig 29–33); Expert Infantryman badge (see fig 29–34).

Figure 29–33. Combat Infantryman badges

Figure 29–34. Expert Infantryman badge

(2) Group 2. Combat Medical badges: (three awards) (see fig 29–35); Expert Field Medical badge (see fig 29–36).

Figure 29–35. Combat medical badges

Figure 29–36. Expert Field Medical badge

(3) Group 3. Army Astronaut device (worn attached to any aviation badge) (see fig 29–37); Army Aviator badges (three degrees) (see fig 29–38); Flight Surgeon badges (three degrees) (see fig 29–39); Aviation badges (three degrees) (see fig 29–40); Explosive Ordnance Disposal badges (three degrees) (see fig 29–41).

Figure 29–37. Army Astronaut device

Figure 29–38. Army Aviator badges

Figure 29–39. Flight Surgeon badges

Figure 29–40. Aviation badges

Figure 29–41. Explosive Ordnance Disposal badges

(4) Group 4. Glider badge (see fig 29–42); Parachutist badges (three degrees) (see fig 29–43); Parachutist badges with combat jump device (four degrees are shown at Figure 29–44); Pathfinder badge (see fig 29–45); Military Freefall Parachutist badges (two degrees) (see fig 29–46); Air Assault badge (see fig 29–47); Ranger and Special Forces tab metal replicas (see figs 29–59 and 29–63).

Figure 29–42. Glider badge

Figure 29–43. Parachutist badges

Figure 29–44. Parachutist badges with Combat Jump device

Figure 29–45. Pathfinder badge

Figure 29–46. Military Freefall Parachutist badge

Figure 29–47. Air Assault badge

Figure 29–59. Ranger tab

Figure 29–63. Special Forces tab

(5) Group 5. Diver badges (five badges) (see fig 29–48); Driver and Mechanic badge (see fig 29–49); Parachute Rigger badge (see fig 29–50).

Figure 29–48. Diver badges

Figure 29–49. Driver and Mechanic badges and clasps

Figure 29–50. Parachute Rigger badge

(6) Physical Fitness badge. The Physical Fitness badge is authorized for wear on the Physical fitness uniform and the improved physical fitness uniform, only (see fig 29–51).

Figure 29–51. Physical Fitness badge

b. Wear of combat and special skill badges.

(1) Wear of commercial, mirror-like finish combat and special skill badges is authorized. However, soldiers may not mix these badges with combat and special skill badges that do not have the mirror-like finish.

(2) A total of five combat and special skill badges are authorized for wear at one time; this total does not include special skill tabs (see figs 29–52 and 29–53). Personnel may wear only one badge each from groups 1, 2, and 3, as listed in paragraph *a*, above. Personnel also may wear three badges from group 4, and two badges from group 5, but the total number of badges cannot exceed five. Combat badges have precedence over special skill badges within the same group. For example, if an individual is authorized to wear the Combat Infantry badge and the Expert Infantry badge, the Combat Infantry badge is worn. There is no precedence for special skill badges within the same group. For example, personnel who are authorized to wear the Parachutist and Air Assault badges may determine the order of wear. The above policies apply to the wear of both non-subdued and subdued badges.

Figure 29–52. Wear of five badges, male

Figure 29–53. Wear of five badges, female

(3) Only three badges, to include marksmanship badges, can be worn on the pocket flap at one time. Personnel will wear the Driver and Mechanic badges only on the left pocket flap of service and dress uniforms, or in a similar location on uniforms without pockets. Personnel may attach no more than three clasps to the Driver and Mechanic badges. The Driver and Mechanic badges are not authorized for wear on utility uniforms.

(4) The Physical Fitness badge is authorized only as a cloth badge and is worn on the physical fitness uniform and on the improved physical fitness uniform, only. The badge is worn centered on the left front side above the breast on the PFU or IPFU T-shirt, and on the PFU sweatshirt. On the IPFU running jacket, the insignia is sewn centered 1/2 inch above the word "Army."

d. Wear of non-subdued full-size and miniature combat and special skill badges, with or without ribbons, on male and female service and dress uniforms.

(1) On the service and dress uniforms, personnel may wear up to three combat and special skill badges from groups 1 through 3, above the ribbons or pocket flap, or in a similar location for uniforms without pockets. When no badges from groups 1 through 3 are worn, personnel may wear a total of three combat and special skill badges from groups 4 and 5 above the ribbons or pocket flap, or in a similar location on uniforms without pockets. When three badges are worn above the ribbons or pocket flap, three badges, to include marksmanship badges, can be worn side-by-side on the pocket flap, or below the ribbons on uniforms without pockets, in order of group precedence from the wearer's right to left. (Para 29-8*b* describes wear of combat and special skill badges with full-size medals; para 29-16*b* describes wear of badges on the pocket flap, or below the ribbons.)

(3) How worn. Combat and special skill badges are worn on the coats of the Army green, blue, and white uniforms; the AG shade 415 shirt, and on the Army maternity tunic (females only). Personnel wear the badges 1/4 inch above the ribbons or the top of the pocket, one above the other, with 1/2 inch between badges, or they are worn on the pocket flap, as described in paragraph 29-16*b*, or in a similar location for uniforms without pockets. In those instances where the coat lapel obscures the ribbons or medals, personnel may wear the badges (or airborne background trimming, if worn beneath the badge) aligned with the left edge of the ribbons or medals (see figs 29-54 through 29-57).

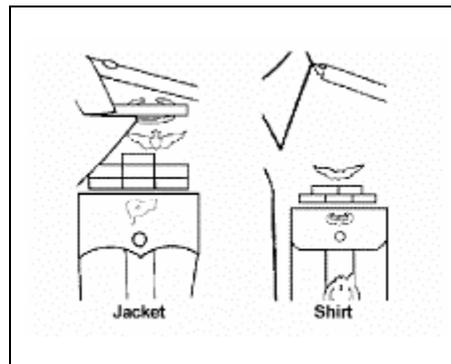


Figure 29-54. Wear of combat and special skill badges above and below ribbons, Army green, white, or blue coats and AG 415 shirt, male

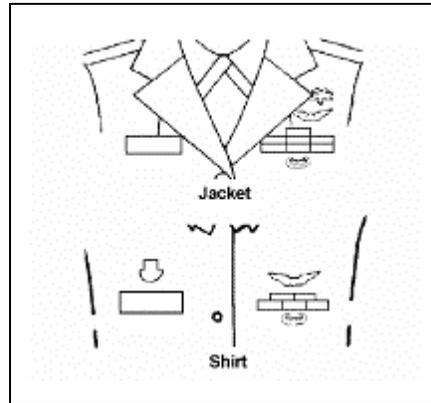


Figure 29–55. Wear of combat and special skill badges above and below ribbons, Army green, white, or blue coats and AG 415 shirt, female (new version coats)

Figure 29–56. Wear of special skill badges above ribbons, male

Figure 29–57. Wear of special skill badges above ribbons, female

(3) Dress miniature badges.

(a) The dress miniature combat and special skill badges are worn on the blue and white dress uniforms only when miniature medals are worn. (Dress miniature badges and miniature medals are worn on the Army blue and white dress uniforms only when these uniforms are worn as formal dress uniforms (with bow tie).) When miniature medals are worn on these uniforms, personnel may wear up to three dress miniature combat and special skill badges from groups 1 through 5 (see para 29–17a, above), one above the other, above the miniature medals in order of group precedence. When miniature medals are worn, personnel will not wear dress miniature combat and special skill and marksmanship badges on the pocket flap, or below the medals on uniforms without pockets.

(b) Dress miniature combat and special skill badges are worn on all mess and evening mess uniforms. Personnel may wear up to five combat and special skill badges from groups 1 through 5. If no badge from groups 1 through 3 is worn, personnel may wear five badges from groups 4 and 5. When two badges are worn, they are placed side-by-side immediately above the miniature medals. When three badges are worn, two are placed side-by-side immediately above the medals, and the third is centered 1/4 inch above the other two badges. When four badges are worn, the third and fourth badges are centered side-by-side 1/4 inch above the other two badges. When five badges are worn, the fifth will be worn centered 1/4 inch above the third and fourth badges. Badges are worn in order of group precedence; on the male mess uniform, badges will not extend beyond the lapel. (Para 29–9 describes wear of miniature medals on the mess uniforms (see figs 29–7 and 29–8).)

(c) Personnel may wear dress miniature combat and special skill badges on the AG shade 415 shirt. However, they may not mix dress miniature combat and special skill badges with full-size and miniature combat and special skill badges on the shirt.

d. Subdued pin-on and embroidered sew-on combat and special skill badges. Personnel may wear no more than five subdued combat and special skill badges on the temperate, hot weather, enhanced hot weather, maternity, aviation, and desert BDU shirts. Badges are worn one above the other, centered above the U.S. Army tape, in order of group precedence. When five badges are worn, three are centered 1/4 inch above the U.S. Army tape in a vertical line with 1/2 inch between badges, and two are worn on the pocket flap, 1/8 inch below the top of the pocket, with at least 1 inch between badges. When four badges are worn, three are centered 1/4 inch above the U.S. Army tape in a vertical line with 1/2 inch between badges, and one is worn on the pocket flap, 1/8 inch below the top of the pocket, with at least 1 inch between badges. When three badges are worn, two badges are centered 1/4 inch above the U.S.

Army tape in a vertical line with 1/2 inch between badges, and one is worn centered on the pocket flap, 1/8 inch below the top of the pocket. When two badges are worn, both are centered 1/4 inch above the U.S. Army tape in a vertical line with 1/2 inch between badges. If only one badge is worn, it is centered 1/4 inch above the U.S. Army tape (see fig 29–58).



Figure 29–58. Wear of subdued combat and special skill badges

e. Wear of special skill tabs.

(1) Ranger tab.

(a) The full-color tab is 2 3/8 inches long, 1 1/16 inch wide, with a 1/8-inch yellow border and the word “RANGER” inscribed in yellow letters 5/16 inch high. The subdued tab is identical, except the background is olive-drab and the word “RANGER” is in black letters (see fig 29–59).

(b) How worn. The full-color tab is worn 1/2 inch below the shoulder seam on the left sleeve of the Army green coat. The subdued tab is worn 1/2 inch below the shoulder seam on the left sleeve of utility uniforms, field jackets, and the desert BDU.

(c) By whom worn. All personnel who are authorized, in accordance with the criteria provided in AR 600–8–22.

(d) Ranger tab metal replica. The Ranger tab metal replica is available in two sizes, full and dress miniature. Soldiers authorized to wear the Ranger tab may wear the Ranger tab metal replica as prescribed below. The full-size version is approximately 1–5/32 inches wide and is worn only on the blue and white dress uniforms, and the AG shade 415 shirt. The dress miniature version is 1 3/16 inch wide and is worn on the blue and white mess and evening mess uniforms. When miniature medals are worn on the blue and white dress uniforms, personnel may wear the dress miniature Ranger tab metal replica (see figs 29–60 and 29–61).

Figure 29–60. Wear of multiple special skill tabs

Figure 29–61. Wear of metal tab replicas on Army blue or white uniforms, male

(2) Special Forces tab.

(a) Description. The Special Forces tab is a teal blue arc, 3 1/4 inches wide and 11/16 inch high, with the designation “SPECIAL FORCES” in yellow letters, 5/16 inch high. The subdued tab is identical in shape to the full-color tab, but the background color is olive-drab and the words “SPECIAL FORCES” are in black letters (see fig 29–63).

(b) How worn. The Special Forces tab is worn the same as the Ranger tab (see para (1)(b) above).

(c) By whom worn. All personnel who are authorized, in accordance with the criteria provided in AR 600–8–22.

(d) Special Forces tab metal replica. The Special Forces tab metal replica is available in two sizes. Soldiers authorized to wear the Special Forces tab may wear the Special Forces tab metal replica, as prescribed below. The fullsize version is approximately 1–9/16 inches wide and is worn on the blue and white dress uniforms (see figs 29–61 and 29–62). The dress miniature version is 1 inch wide and is worn on the blue and white mess and evening mess uniforms (see fig 29–62). When miniature medals are worn on the blue and white dress uniforms, personnel may wear the dress miniature Special Forces tab metal replica.

(3) For purposes of classification and wear policy, the Ranger and Special Forces tab metal replicas are classified as group 4 special skill badges.

(4) As an option, soldiers may wear the full-size and dress miniature Ranger and Special Forces tab metal replicas on the AG shade 415 shirt. If soldiers wear the dress miniature versions of the tabs, they cannot mix them with other sizes of combat and special skill badges on the shirts. When personnel wear metal tab replicas on the pocket flap of the blue or white dress uniforms, or the AG shade 415 shirt, the tab is placed approximately 1/8 inch below the top of the pocket. If no badges are worn from groups 1 to 3, personnel may wear the metal tab replica above the ribbons.

f. Wear of two special skill tabs. Soldiers may wear the full-color Special Forces and Ranger tabs together on Army uniforms.

(1) On the Army green service uniform, the Special Forces tab is centered on the left shoulder sleeve, 1/2 inch from the shoulder seam, and the Ranger tab is centered 1/8 inch below the Special Forces tab. The current unit shoulder sleeve insignia is centered 1/4 inch below the Ranger tab. On the utility uniforms and the cold weather jackets, personnel wear the subdued tabs in the same positions as on the Army green service uniform (see fig 29–60).

(2) On the Army blue and white uniforms, and on the AG shade 415 shirt, personnel wear the full-size metal tab replicas on the pocket flap, 1/8 inch from the top of the pocket, with approximately 1 inch between the tabs. If no badges are worn from groups 1 to 3, personnel may wear the metal tab replicas above the ribbons (see fig 29–61).

(3) See paragraph 29–17*b*(3)(*b*) for a description of how to wear the dress miniature metal Special Forces and Ranger tab replicas together on the Army blue and white mess and evening mess uniforms (see fig 29–62).

Figure 29–62. Wear of metal tab replicas on Army mess uniforms, male

29–18. Identification badges

a. The following is the order of precedence of U.S. military identification (ID) badges authorized for wear on the Army uniform:

(1) Presidential Service identification badge (see fig 29–64).

Figure 29–64. Presidential Service identification badge

(2) Vice-Presidential Service identification badge (see fig 29–65).

Figure 29–65. Vice-presidential Service identification badge

(3) Secretary of Defense identification badge (see fig 29–66).

Figure 29–66. Secretary of Defense identification badge

(4) Joint Chiefs of Staff identification badge (see fig 29–67).

Figure 29–67. Joint Chiefs of Staff identification badge

(5) Army Staff identification badge (see fig 29–68).

Figure 29–68. Army Staff identification badge

(6) Guard, Tomb of the Unknown Soldier identification badge (see fig 29–69).

Figure 29–69. Guard, Tomb of the Unknown Soldier identification badge

(7) Drill Sergeant identification badge (see fig 29–70).

Figure 29–70. Drill Sergeant identification badge

(8) U.S. Army Recruiter identification badge (Active Army/Army Reserve) (see fig 29–71).

Figure 29–71. U.S. Army Recruiter identification badge, Active Army and Army Reserve

(9) Army Career Counselor identification badge (see fig 29–72).

Figure 29–72. Army Career Counselor identification badge

(10) Recruiting and Retention identification badge, Master (ARNG) (see fig 29–73).

Figure 29–73. Army National Guard Recruiting and Retention identification badge, Master

b. Temporary badges. The following badges are authorized for temporary wear. Personnel will not wear these badges for official photographs or for promotion/selection boards. Upon termination of assignment to the command that directs the wear of these badges, soldiers will discontinue wearing these badges on the uniform.

(1) Unified Commander in Chief (CINC) Command identification badge. The order of precedence for this badge is after the Joint Chiefs of Staff identification badge.

(2) National Defense University identification badge. The order of precedence for this badge is after the CINC Command identification badge.

(3) The following badges do not have an order of precedence in relation to other identification badges in this chapter.

(a) Recruiting and Retention identification badge, Basic and Senior (ARNG) (see fig 29-74).

Figure 29-74. Army National Guard Recruiting and Retention identification badge, Basic and Senior

(b) Military Police identification badge (see fig 29-75).

Figure 29-75. Military Police identification badge

(c) U.S. non-military identification badges. The Secretary of Health and Human Services identification badge is authorized for wear on the uniform (see fig 29-76).

Figure 29-76. Secretary of Health and Human Services identification badge

(d) Wear of identification badges. Personnel may wear no more than two identification badges on one pocket or side of the coat of the uniforms prescribed below. When two identification badges are worn on the same side or pocket, the precedence of the badges is from the wearer's right to left, as listed in a. above. When more than two badges are awarded that are worn on the same side, the individual may determine which two badges are worn on the uniform (see fig 29-77). Identification badges are worn as follows.

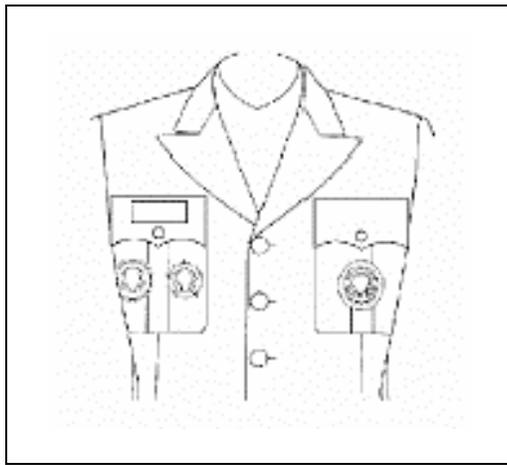


Figure 29-77. Wear of identification badges on Army green, blue, and white uniforms, male

(1) Male personnel.

(a) On service and dress uniforms, and the AG 415 shirt, ID badges are worn centered on the pocket of the coat or shirt. The badge is centered between the bottom of the pocket flap and the bottom of the pocket, and centered from left to right. When two badges are worn on the same side, they are spaced equally from left to right on the pocket. Personnel may wear miniature badges on the AG 415 shirt.

(b) Subdued badges are worn on the temperate, hot weather, enhanced hot weather, maternity, aviation, and desert BDU shirts, and on the field jacket, with the badge centered on the appropriate breast pocket between the bottom of the pocket flap and the bottom of the pocket, or in a similar location on uniforms without pockets. When two badges are worn on the same side, they are spaced equally from left to right on the pocket.

(c) On the mess and evening mess uniforms, ID badges are worn centered between the upper two buttons of the jacket, with one inch between badges when two are worn on the same side (see fig 29-78). Personnel are authorized to wear full-size identification badges on the mess and evening mess uniforms when the badges are not available in miniature size.

Figure 29-78. Wear of identification badges on white and blue mess uniforms, male

(2) Female personnel.

(a) On service and dress uniforms, the identification badge is worn parallel to the waistline on the coat of the Army green uniform, with one inch between badges when two are worn on the same side. Badges are worn in a comparable position on the Army blue and white uniform coats, the maternity tunic, and the AG shade 415 shirt (see fig 29-79). If no other awards, decorations, or insignia (other than the nameplate and rank) are worn on the

AG shade 415 shirt, females may place the ID badge parallel to the nameplate, or approximately 1 inch above the nameplate, depending upon which side the badge is worn (see fig 29–80). Females may adjust placement of badges to conform to individual body-shape differences. Personnel may wear miniature badges on the AG 415 shirt.



Figure 29–79. Wear of identification badges on Army green, blue, and white uniforms, female

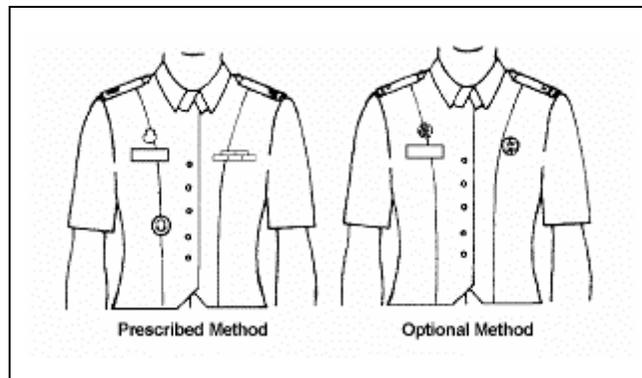


Figure 29–80. Wear of identification badges on AG 415 shirt, female

(b) Subdued badges are worn on the utility uniforms, the field jacket, and the desert BDU with the badge centered on the appropriate breast pocket between the bottom of the pocket flap and the bottom of the pocket, or in a similar location on uniforms without pockets. When two badges are worn on the same side, they are spaced equally from left to right on the pocket.

(c) On the mess and evening mess uniforms, ID badges are worn centered between the lower two buttons of the jacket, with one inch between badges when two are worn on the same side (see fig 29–81). Personnel are authorized to wear full-size identification badges on the mess and evening mess uniforms when the badges are not available in miniature size.

Figure 29–81. Wear of identification badges on white and blue mess uniforms, female

e. Position of wear of identification badges. Badges are worn as prescribed in paragraph c, above.

- (1) The Presidential Service identification badge is worn on the right side.
- (2) Vice-Presidential Service identification badge is worn on the right side.
- (3) The Secretary of Defense identification badge is worn on the left side.
- (4) The Joint Chiefs of Staff identification badge is worn on the left side.
- (5) The Army Staff identification badge is worn on the right side.
- (6) The Guard, Tomb of the Unknown Soldier identification badge is worn on the right side. This badge is authorized as a non-subdued metal badge, and as a subdued embroidered cloth badge.

(7) The Drill Sergeant identification badge is worn on the right side.

(a) This badge is authorized as a non-subdued metal badge, and as a subdued embroidered cloth badge. The subdued badge has black details and letters embroidered on olive green cloth. The subdued badge is worn on utility uniforms and field jackets, with the badge centered on the right breast pocket between the bottom of the pocket flap and the bottom of the pocket, as measured from the insignia, not the cloth backing. Personnel will wear the subdued badge with the background material intact.

(b) When personnel wear both the subdued Drill Sergeant and Career Counselor badges on utility uniforms, the Drill Sergeant badge is worn to the right of the Career Counselor badge. Officers who were awarded the Drill Sergeant badge as a permanent award while in an enlisted status are authorized to wear the badge.

(8) The U.S. Army Recruiter identification badge, Active Army/Army Reserve, is worn on the left side.

(a) This badge is authorized for wear by military personnel assigned or attached to the U.S. Army Recruiting Command (USAREC) as designated by the CG, USAREC. (See AR 600–8–22 for eligibility criteria.) Personnel may wear only one recruiter badge at a time.

(b) This badge is authorized as a non-subdued metal badge and as a subdued embroidered cloth badge. The subdued badge is embroidered on olive-green cloth (silver badge) or black cloth (gold badge). The subdued badge is worn on utility uniforms and field jackets, with the badge centered on the left breast pocket between the bottom of the pocket flap and the bottom of the pocket, as measured from the insignia, not the cloth backing. Personnel will wear the subdued badge with the background material intact.

(c) Officers who were awarded the U.S. Army Recruiter badge as a permanent award while in an enlisted status are authorized to wear the badge.

(9) The Career Counselor identification badge is worn on the right side. Only enlisted personnel in CMF 79 are authorized wear of this badge. (See AR 600–8–22 for eligibility criteria.)

(a) The badge is authorized as a non-subdued metal badge in a small and large version, and as a subdued embroidered cloth badge. The subdued badge is embroidered on green cloth and is worn on the utility uniforms and field jackets with the badge centered on the right breast pocket, between the bottom of the pocket flap and the bottom of the pocket, as measured from the insignia, not the cloth backing. Personnel will wear the subdued badge with the background material intact.

(b) When both the Career Counselor identification and Drill Sergeant badges are worn, the Drill Sergeant badge is worn to the right of the Career Counselor badge. Personnel wear the non-subdued Career Counselor badge on the black pullover sweater instead of the DUI or RDI.

(10) The Recruiting and Retention identification badges, ARNG, are worn on the left side.

(a) Basic and Senior badges. (See NGR 601–1 for eligibility criteria.) These badges are authorized as non-subdued metal badges and as subdued embroidered cloth badges. The non-subdued basic badge is silver and the senior badge is gold. The subdued basic badge is a black minuteman on green cloth, and the subdued senior badge is a green minuteman on black cloth. The basic and senior badges are authorized for temporary wear only while assigned to a recruiting position, or to occasional recruiting duties. Officers may wear this as a temporary badge if assigned to recruiting duties.

(b) Master badge. The non-subdued master badge is a gold badge surrounded by a wreath. The subdued badge is a black minuteman on green cloth, surrounded by a black wreath. This badge is authorized for permanent wear. After ARNG master-level recruiters leave recruiting duty, they may wear the master badge on the class A uniform; they may wear the badge on the AG shade 415 shirt only when all other awards and decorations are worn. Officers who were awarded the Recruiting and Retention badge, Master, as a permanent award while in an enlisted recruiter status, or as an AMEDD recruiter, are authorized to wear the badge.

(c) Personnel wear the subdued badges on utility uniforms and field jackets, with the badge centered on the left breast pocket between the bottom of the pocket flap and the bottom of the pocket, as measured from the insignia, not the cloth backing. Personnel will wear the subdued badge with the background material intact. Only one recruiter badge is authorized for wear at a time. Soldiers currently on recruiting duty will wear the recruiter badge of their component.

(11) The Unified Commander in Chief (CINC) Command identification badge is worn on the left side. The design of the badge is unique to the respective command. The badge is authorized for wear by personnel assigned to the CINC's staff, and by personnel assigned to subordinate unified commands and direct reporting units to the unified command, at the direction of the Unified CINC. The badge is worn on the class A and B uniforms, and on the Army dress, mess, and evening mess uniforms.

(12) The National Defense University (NDU) identification badge is worn on the right side. Personnel assigned to the faculty or staff of NDU; the National War College, Industrial College of the Armed Forces; or the Armed Forces Staff College are authorized to wear the badge during their assignment.

(13) The Military Police badge is worn on the left side. The Military Police badge is the symbol of law enforcement authority vested in Military Police and is worn only in the performance of law enforcement duties.

(a) The Military Police badge is worn on the Army green uniform coat when MPs wear the coat as an outer garment. Males wear the badge centered below the pocket flap on the left breast pocket (see fig 29–82). Females wear the badge centered or aligned to the left above the service ribbons (see fig 29–83). The badge is attached to the outer garment by using a pin clasp or a leather fob.

Figure 29–82. Wear of Military Police identification badge, male

Figure 29–83. Wear of Military Police identification badge, female

(b) Brassards are worn when MPs wear utility uniforms, the AG shade 415 shirt, the black pullover sweater, black windbreaker, or black overcoat as outer garments. (See paragraph 28–29b(9) for brassard wear policy.)

(14) DOD/Joint Agency identification badges. DOD/Joint Agency badges are worn by personnel during their assignment to specific DOD and Joint Agencies. Badges may be worn on either pocket/side of the uniform, as long as they do not interfere with the positioning of other badges listed in this chapter. Manner of wear is determined by the agency.

(15) The Secretary of Health and Human Services badge is worn on the right side. Officers wear this badge temporarily upon initial assignment within the Office of the Secretary of Health and Human Services (OSHHS). After one year of duty in OSHHS, officers may wear the badge permanently.

Note. Subdued badges, worn on desert BDUs, are available in spicebrown/brown/khaki.

29–19. Wear of foreign badges

a. Personnel may not wear more than one foreign badge at a time. Only those badges awarded in recognition of military activities by the military department of the host country are authorized for acceptance and permanent wear on the Army uniform. The only Vietnamese badges authorized for wear are the parachute, ranger, and explosive ordnance disposal badges. Soldiers must obtain approval from HQDA, in accordance with the procedures provided in AR 600–8–22, to accept, retain, and wear a foreign badge.

b. Males wear a foreign badge 1/8–inch above the right pocket flap, or 1/2–inch above any unit awards that are worn (see fig 29–84). Females wear the badge 1/2–inch above the nameplate, or 1/2–inch above any unit awards that are worn (see fig 29–85). Personnel may not wear a foreign badge unless at least one U.S. medal or service ribbon is worn at the same time. Foreign badges are not authorized for wear on mess or utility uniforms. Personnel may not wear foreign badges that are awarded only as cloth badges. Personnel may not wear foreign badges that cannot be worn properly because of size or configuration.

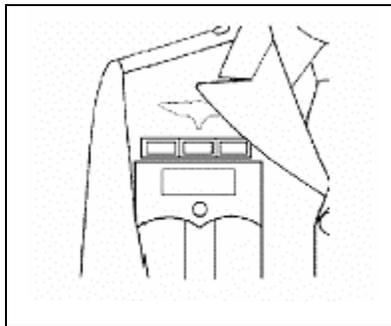


Figure 29–84. Wear of foreign award, male

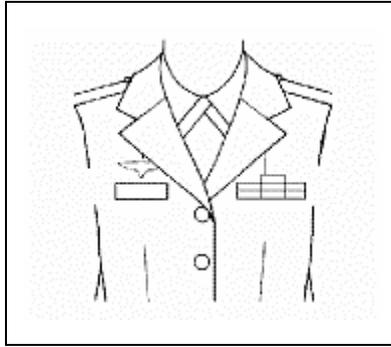


Figure 29–85. Wear of foreign award, female

c. The German Marksmanship Award (Schuetzenschnur) is authorized for wear only by enlisted personnel. Officers may accept, but may not wear the Schuetzenschnur. If authorized, personnel wear the award on the right side of the uniform coat, with the upper portion attached under the center of the shoulder loop, and the bottom portion attached under the lapel to a button mounted specifically for wear of this award.