Army Regulation 670–1

Uniform and Insignia

Wear and Appearance of Army Uniforms and Insignia

Headquarters
Department of the Army
Washington, DC
26 January 2021

UNCLASSIFIED

SUMMARY of CHANGE

AR 670–1
Wear and Appearance of Army Uniforms and Insignia

This administrative revision, date 4 March 2025—

- Changes “gender” to “sex” per Executive Order 14168 (throughout).

This major revision, dated 26 January 2021—

- Clarifies policy for breastfeeding or pumping in uniform and authorizes female Soldiers who are breastfeeding or pumping to wear an optional undershirt (para 3–6*c*).
- Updates guidance on the carrying of bags and backpacks (para 3–7*f*).
- Provides correction for the rolling of sleeves in the Army Combat Uniform Coat (para 4–3*b*).
- Adds Improved Hot Weather Combat Uniform as an authorized uniform (para 4–4).
- Implements policy for the new Army green service uniform (chaps 14 and 15).
- Adds guidance for wear and design of the shoulder sleeve insignia and wear of the distinctive unit insignia (paras 21–17).
- Adds guidance on wear of shoulder sleeve insignia – military operations in hostile conditions (para 21–18).
- Changes Shoulder Sleeve Insignia – Former Wartime Service to Shoulder Sleeve Insignia – Military Operations in Hostile Conditions (para 21–18).
- Adds dates to Somalia for wear of Shoulder Sleeve Insignia – Military Operations in Hostile Conditions (para 21–18*c*(12)).
- Adds guidance to allow wear of the Kosovo Forces (KFOR) brassard by Soldiers assigned to U.S. Army Europe in support of operations with KFOR (para 21–30*a*).
- Adds the Airborne and Ranger Training Brigade and the Airborne and Special Operations Test Directorate, U.S. Army Operational Test Command, to the list of units approved by The Institute of Heraldry to wear the airborne tab with any other shoulder sleeve insignia (para 22–12).
- Adds authorization for retiree shoulder sleeve insignia (para 23–3*h*).
- Removes references to Universal Camouflage Pattern (throughout).

Headquarters
Department of the Army
Washington, DC
26 January 2021

*Army Regulation 670–1

Effective 26 February 2021

Uniform and Insignia

Wear and Appearance of Army Uniforms and Insignia

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

JAMES C. MCCONVILLE
General, United States Army
Chief of Staff

Official:

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

History. This publication is an administrative revision. The portion affected by this administrative revision are listed in the summary of change.

Summary. This regulation prescribes Department of the Army policy for proper wear and appearance of Army uniforms and insignia, as worn by officers and enlisted personnel of the Regular Army, the U.S. Army Reserve, and former Soldiers.

Applicability. This regulation applies to the Regular Army, the Army National Guard/Army National Guard of the United States, and the U.S. Army Reserve, unless otherwise stated. It also applies to Army Civilians and Veterans, the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, and the Corps of Cadets, U.S. Military Academy, only when their respective uniform regulations do not include sufficient guidance or instruction. It does not apply to the Chief of Staff of the Army, or former Chiefs of Staff of the Army, each of whom may prescribe their own uniform. Portions of this regulation are punitive. Violation of the specific prohibitions and requirements of specific portions by Soldiers may result in adverse administrative action and/or charges under the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

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

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

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

Suggested improvements. Users are invited to send comments and suggested improvements on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) directly to the Deputy Chief of Staff, G–1 (DAPE–ZA/Uniform Policy), 300 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310–0300.

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

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Glossary

Chapter 1
Introduction

1–1. Purpose
The Army is a profession. A Soldier's appearance measures part of their professionalism. Proper wear of the Army uniform is a matter of personal pride for all Soldiers. It is indicative of esprit de corps and morale within a unit. Soldiers have an individual responsibility for ensuring their appearance reflects the highest level of professionalism. Leaders, at all levels, have a responsibility for implementing and applying the standards contained in this regulation to ensure the best interests of the Army, including our shared traditions and customs. This regulation prescribes the authorization for wear, composition, and classification of uniforms, and the occasions for wearing all personal (clothing bag issue), optional, and commonly worn organizational clothing, and individual equipment uniforms. It prescribes the uniforms, awards, insignia, and accoutrements authorized for wear. It also provides general information on the authorized material and design of uniforms and the uniform quality control system.

1–2. References and forms
See appendix A.

1–3. Explanation of abbreviations and terms
See the glossary.

1–4. Responsibilities
Responsibilities are listed in chapter 2.

1–5. Records management (recordkeeping) requirements
The records management requirement for all record numbers, associated forms, and reports required by this regulation are addressed in the Army Records Retention Schedule-Army (RRS–A). Detailed information for all related record numbers, forms, and reports are located in Army Records Information Management System (ARIMS)/RRS–A at https://www.arims.army.mil. If any record numbers, forms, and reports are not current, addressed, and/or published correctly in ARIMS/RRS–A, see DA Pam 25–403 for guidance.

1–6. Authority
a. Portions of this regulation are punitive. Violation of the specific prohibitions and requirements of specific portions by Soldiers may result in adverse administrative action and/or charges under the provisions of the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ).

b. Only uniforms, accessories, and insignia prescribed in this regulation, found in the common table of allowances (CTA), or as approved by Headquarters, Department of the Army (HQDA), will be worn by personnel in the U.S. Army. Unless specified in this regulation, the commander issuing the clothing and individual equipment will establish wear policies for organizational clothing and individual equipment. No item governed by this regulation will be altered in any way that changes the basic design, or the intended concept of fit, as described in AR 700–84, including plating, smoothing, or removing detailed features of metal items, or otherwise altering the color or appearance.

c. AR 70–1 prescribes Department of the Army (DA) policies, responsibilities, and administrative procedures by which all clothing and individual equipment used by Army personnel are initiated, designed, developed, tested, approved for acquisition, fielded, and modified.

d. AR 385–10 prescribes DA policies, responsibilities, and administrative procedures and funding for protective clothing and equipment.

e. In accordance with Title 10, United States Code, Section 771 (10 USC 771), no person except a member of the U.S. Army may wear the uniform, a distinctive part of the uniform, or a uniform any part of which is similar to a distinctive part of the U.S. Army uniform, unless otherwise authorized by law. Soldiers are not authorized to wear distinctive uniforms or uniform items of the U.S. Army or of other U.S. Services with, or on, civilian clothes, except as authorized by this regulation.

1–7. Recommending changes to Army uniforms
See DA Pam 670–1.

1–8. Classification of service and combat/utility/field uniforms
See DA Pam 670–1.

Chapter 2
Responsibilities

2–1. The Assistant Secretary of the Army (Acquisition, Logistics and Technology) and Commanding General, U.S. Army Materiel Command
The CG, AMC is responsible for the Uniform Quality Control Program (UQCP). ASA (ALT) and CG, AMC will ensure that program executive office (PEO) Soldier and Project Manager, Soldier Survivability, in conjunction with the Combat Capabilities Development Command (CCDC) Soldier Center, will—

a. Prepare and maintain military specifications, purchase descriptions, and master patterns for optional uniform items, as recommended by the Army Uniform Board and approved by the Chief of Staff, Army (CSA) in accordance with AR 70–1.

b. Publish and disseminate periodic bulletins to industry that provide guidance and information regarding changes in military specifications, testing and certification requirements, uniform regulations, or adoption of new optional uniform items.

c. Furnish specifications, purchase descriptions, master patterns, shade standards, and other information about optional uniforms to industry, when required.

d. Receive and examine laboratory test reports, manufacturer certifications, and samples from commercial manufacturers, custom tailors, military tailors, and other suppliers of optional uniform items, as required. Require manufacturers to provide requested laboratory test reports, manufacturer certifications, and samples of optional uniform items at no cost to the Army.

e. Issue certificates of authority to manufacturers whose samples meet or exceed standards established by specifications of purchase descriptions. Certificates will be supplemented by documents showing the specific optional uniform items that the manufacturer is authorized to produce. Provide a list of certified manufacturers and products that will be furnished to the Army and Air Force Exchange Service (AAFES) and posted on appropriate Army websites. Revoke or suspend certificates when the certificate holder has violated any of the expressed conditions under which the certification was granted, as determined by PEO Soldier.

f. Conduct inspections and otherwise monitor manufacturers for compliance with certificate terms and conditions. Review optional uniform items to verify compliance with, or appropriate exemption/waiver from, applicable domestic source requirements as set forth in 10 USC 2533a. Coordinate with designated service points of contact to ensure that outside the United States produced optional uniform items are evaluated and approved prior to being sold within theater to Soldiers. Outside the United States Army service component commands (ASCCs) will establish service points of contact to direct local textile and uniform producers desiring to sell optional uniform items to Soldiers to the CCDC Soldier Center for coordination.

g. Ensure manufacturers and suppliers of optional uniform items do the following:

(1) Obtain certification required under the UQCP from the CCDC Soldier Center or Project Manager, Soldier Survivability before manufacturing any optional uniform items for sale.

(2) Affix a label with the following information certifying the optional uniform items were manufactured in accordance with the UQCP prior to offering the items for sale: This item is warranted to meet or exceed the standards of specification number and was produced under certificate number from basic material warranted by the manufacturer as having been produced in accordance with the sample under current certification. This item is not authorized for turn-in to central issue facilities.

(3) Familiarize themselves with Army specifications, purchase descriptions, testing/certification requirements, shade standards, and other pertinent information for optional uniform items, and submit required samples and information to the CCDC Soldier Center or Project Manager, Soldier Survivability for approval.

(4) Comply with all terms of the certification. Certificates may be revoked or suspended if the certificate holder has violated any of the expressed conditions of the certification.

2–2. Administrative Assistant to the Secretary of the Army
The AASA ensures that The Institute of Heraldry (TIOH) will—

a. Monitor the Heraldic Quality Control Program in accordance with AR 672–8, to ensure heraldic items are manufactured according to Government specifications or purchase descriptions.

b. Provide manufacturers with Government-loaned tools and specifications for heraldic items.

c. Authorize the manufacture of heraldic items and issue certificates of authority to manufacture items in accordance with the provisions of AR 672–8.

d. Approve designs for distinctive unit insignia (DUI), regimental distinctive insignia (RDI), shoulder sleeve insignia (SSI), flags, and badges, as authorized by this regulation.

e. Prepare and maintain specifications, manufacturing drawings and purchase descriptions for insignia worn on the Army uniforms.

2–3. Deputy Chief of Staff, G–1

The DCS, G–1 will—

a. Under the authority of the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Manpower and Reserve Affairs) (ASA (M&RA)), develop policies regarding wear and appearance of Army uniforms and insignia.

b. Function as a member of the Army Uniform Board, which is established in accordance with AR 70–1.

c. Coordinate with AAFES and the DCS, G–4, as required, to incorporate uniform changes or additions to this regulation and/or DA Pam 670–1.

2–4. Deputy Chief of Staff, G–4

The DCS, G–4 will—

a. Be responsible for the life cycle management of clothing and individual equipment, in accordance with AR 70–1.

b. Coordinate the Army Uniform Board meetings in accordance with AR 70–1.

2–5. Commanders of Army commands, Army service component commands, and direct reporting units

The Commanders of ACOMs, ASCCs, and DRUs will thoroughly evaluate all submitted proposals (with a significant proposed change) to change or add uniforms, accessories, or wear policies for uniforms, insignia, and awards.

2–6. Chief of Army Reserve

The CAR and Commanding General, U.S. Army Reserve Command (USARC) may publish, in writing, restrictions on the wearing of utility and organizational uniforms off military installations.

2–7. Chief, National Guard Bureau

The CNGB will—

a. Ensure State adjutants general publish in writing restrictions they implement on the wearing of utility and organizational uniforms off military installations.

b. Ensure that commanders of ARNG divisions, separate brigades, infantry regiments, the infantry scout group, and State adjutants general for separate infantry battalions and companies authorize wear of the shoulder cord for ARNG Soldiers who have successfully completed the appropriate training.

c. Ensure that ARNG military technicians who are required to wear the uniform as a condition of their employment will wear the uniform for their federally recognized grade, as prescribed by the Adjutant General of their State, commonwealth, territory, or district.

d. Ensure that ARNG personnel who wear the Army uniform in the performance of State service are authorized to do so by the Adjutant General for their State, commonwealth, territory, or district.

e. Ensure that ARNG technicians, who are also members of the ARNG, wear the appropriate Army duty uniform while engaged in their civil service status.

f. Ensure that recruiting and retention managers (O–5 or above) make initial entry determinations for ARNG Soldiers that tattoos or brands comply with policy (see para. 3–3). This authority will not be delegated further.

g. Ensure that ARNG Soldiers wear SSI as follows:

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

(2) Members of a troop command, recruiting ARNG assigned to the ARNG Element Joint Forces Headquarters, and its detachments and retention, medical detachment, training sites, and support units not authorized an SSI wear the ARNG Element Joint Forces Headquarters SSI designed for that state, commonwealth, territory, or district. However, members of the Selective Service System section will wear the Selective Service System SSI.

(3) Assigned and attached staff and faculty members of ARNG activities that are part of the Total Army School System (TASS) wear the ARNG TASS SSI. These activities include TASS regional training institute, brigades,

regiments, battalions, squadrons, companies, batteries, and troops; NCO academies, special training sites; the ARNG professional education center; and the National Guard marksmanship training unit.

(4) Members of ARNG units not authorized a distinctive SSI, other than those indicated in paragraphs 21–17*d*(9)(*a*) through 21–17*d*(9)(*c*), wear the insignia of their ARNG Element Joint Forces Headquarters.

h. Ensure that ARNG trainees wear the insignia of their parent ARNG organization as soon as they are issued uniforms and that their parent units provide initial entry training Soldiers with their SSI before they enter initial entry training.

i. Ensure that all members of the ARNG on any form of paid or unpaid inactive duty, active duty, annual training, full-time National Guard duty, or AGR duty will wear the uniform and insignia prescribed for personnel in the RA. ARNG personnel are authorized to wear the Army uniform on occasions specified in para. 23–2:

j. Ensure that ARNG Soldiers do not wear the Army uniform under the prohibited circumstances listed in paragraph 3–7*k*.

k. When State Defense Forces (SDF) adopt the Army service uniform and the Army utility uniform, ensure that all service uniform buttons, cap devices, and other insignia differ significantly from that prescribed for wear by members of the U.S. Army. Ensure that State insignia does not include "United States," "U.S.," "U.S. Army," or the Great Seal of the United States. Personnel of the SDF may wear a State-designed SDF distinguishing badge or insignia centered on the left pocket flap. Ensure that the red nametape or nameplate includes the full title of the SDF (for example, "Texas State Guard"). Ensure the utility uniforms contains a State SDF tape in lieu of "U.S. Army" over the left breast pocket. And ensure that States wishing to adopt the Army service and utility uniforms register with the CNGB.

l. Ensure that ARNG personnel comply with the applicable provisions of this regulation and the guidance published in DA Pam 670–1.

2–8. Army commanders at all levels

a. Senior commanders may prescribe the uniform for wear in formations. When not prescribed by the senior commander, unit commanders will prescribe the uniform for wear in formation.

b. The commander in charge of units on maneuver may prescribe the uniform for wear within the maneuver area.

c. Commanders of ceremonial units or with ceremonial details are as follows:

(1) Members of honor guards, color guards, and similar details will wear the prescribed Army service, dress, or utility uniforms with authorized accoutrements. These members may wear accessories authorized in CTA 50–900 (such as individual equipment, belts, white gloves, and slings) when authorized by the commander. Commanders will prescribe uniform wear policies for these items.

(2) Only those units authorized to wear a distinctive uniform in accordance with CTA 50–900 for ceremonial duties, such as the Old Guard and the U.S. Army Band, are exempt from the policy to wear the Army service, dress, or utility uniforms in the performance of ceremonial duties. Commanders of special units will prescribe the wear policy for all distinctive uniform items and accoutrements.

d. Commanders will not require individuals to purchase optional uniform items. Likewise, they will not restrict or discourage them from wearing optional uniform items authorized by this regulation, except in those instances where uniformity is required, such as parades or formations.

e. Commanders will ensure that the Soldiers assigned to their unit are aware of the grooming and appearance provisions of this regulation and will ensure compliance with the provisions of DA Pam 670–1 within their unit.

f. Commanders will conduct periodic inspections to ensure that all personnel under their command comply with the following:

(1) Soldiers possess the minimum quantities of uniforms prescribed in this regulation, AR 700–84, and CTA 50–900. Uniforms must fit properly and be in serviceable condition.

(2) Soldiers wear only authorized insignia and awards, as prescribed in this regulation.

(3) Soldiers wear only uniform and heraldic items produced by certified manufacturers, and they meet the specifications for quality and design.

g. Commanders will promptly submit quality deficiency reports on uniforms and individual equipment, in accordance with AR 702–7–1 regarding those items that do not meet the requirements in paragraphs 2–7*g*(1) through 2–7*g*(3).

h. Commanders will ensure that only those controlled heraldic items that are of quality and design covered in the specifications, and that have been produced by certified manufacturers or procured through the military supply system, are worn by personnel under their command. Commanders procuring controlled heraldic items, when authorized by local procurement procedures, will purchase only from manufacturers certified by TIOH. Commanders may forward a sample insignia to TIOH for quality assurance inspection if the commander feels the quality does not meet standards.

2–9. Director and Chief Executive Officer, U.S. Army and Air Force Exchange Service

Director and Chief Executive Officer, U.S. AAFES will—

a. Operate, manage, and supervise the military clothing sales stores (MCSS) Program worldwide, in accordance with the terms of a memorandum of understanding between DA and AAFES, Dallas, Texas.

b. Be responsible for the control, storage, and distribution of "issue" MCSS inventories and optional-wear military clothing items from certified manufacturers, according to DA specifications and as developed by PEO Soldier, 5901 Putnam Road, Building 328, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060–5852, in conjunction with the textile technology team at the CCDC Soldier Center, Natick, MA 01760. (Optional-wear items are those not considered "issue" items.) Responsibility does not include war reserve stock management.

2–10. Soldiers

a. Soldiers purchasing uniforms, uniform items, or heraldic items from establishments other than the MCSS must ensure that the items are authorized for wear and that they conform to appropriate military specifications or are manufactured in accordance with the UQCP or the heraldic quality control system. When items appear deficient, Soldiers should submit a Standard Form (SF) 368 (Product Quality Deficiency Report) through their servicing MCSS, where forms are available. Commercially purchased items that are authorized for wear in lieu of military-issued items must conform to the basic specification of the military-issued item, unless otherwise specified in this regulation.

(1) All Army uniforms, uniform items, and heraldic items procured by the Defense Logistics Agency Troop Support and sold in the MCSS are produced in accordance with appropriate military specifications and are authorized for wear. However, in those MCSS with multi-service support agreements, some items are sold that are authorized for wear by members of other Services, but not by Army personnel. Soldiers are responsible for verifying with their chain of command which items are authorized for wear by Army personnel. Uniform items with defects in workmanship or material should be returned to the MCSS for replacement or repair.

(2) Optional uniforms and other uniform clothing items sold in the MCSS, in exchanges, or by commercial sources will contain a label, stamp, or certificate issued by the textile technology team at the CCDC Soldier Center. Components of some optional uniforms (such as men's commercial white shirts, studs, and cuff links) are not included in the UQCP.

(3) All heraldic items purchased from an exchange, MCSS, or commercial source will contain a hallmark or label certifying that the item was produced in accordance with the appropriate military specification by a manufacturer certified by TIOH.

(4) All individuals purchasing uniform or insignia items from commercial sources must ensure that the items conform to the requirements in paragraphs 2–10*a*(1) through 2–10*a*(3).

b. All enlisted personnel will—

(1) Maintain their clothing bag items and any supplemental clothing items they are issued, as prescribed in AR 700–84 or CTA 50–900.

(2) Ensure that their uniforms and insignia conform to this regulation and DA Pam 670–1.

c. All officers will—

(1) Procure and maintain the uniforms and accessories appropriate to their assigned duties. See DA Pam 670–1.

(2) Ensure that their uniforms and insignia conform to this regulation, and in DA Pam 670–1.

d. Soldiers will comply with all standards for uniforms and grooming for the Soldier's sex. The Army recognizes a Soldier's sex by the Soldier's sex marker in the Defense Enrollment Eligibility Reporting System.

Chapter 3
Appearance and Grooming Policies

3–1. Personal appearance policies

a. Soldiers will present a professional image at all times and will continue to set the example in military presence, both on and off duty. Pride in appearance includes Soldiers' physical fitness and adherence to acceptable weight standards in accordance with AR 600–9.

b. 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.

c. The Army uniform regulations for standards of personal appearance and grooming are as specific as is practicable in order to establish the parameters with which Soldiers must comply.

d. Soldiers may wear religious apparel, articles, or jewelry with the uniform, to include the physical fitness uniform, as authorized by paragraph 3–15 of this regulation. Requests for other religious accommodations related to the wear and appearance of the uniform, personal appearance, and personal grooming practices must be submitted in accordance with AR 600–20. Wear and appearance standards for Soldiers with approved religious accommodations for hijabs, beards, and turbans are provided in paragraph 3–16.

e. Portions of this chapter are punitive. Violation of the specific prohibitions and requirements set forth in this chapter may result in adverse administrative action and/or charges under the provisions of the UCMJ.

3–2. Hair and fingernail standards and grooming policies

Note. This paragraph is punitive with regard to Soldiers. Violation by Soldiers may result in adverse administrative action and/or charges under the provisions of the UCMJ.

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 the responsibility of leaders at all levels to exercise good judgment when enforcing Army policy. All Soldiers will comply with hair, fingernail, and grooming policies while in any military uniform, or in civilian clothes on duty.

(a) Leaders will judge the appropriateness of a particular hairstyle by the guidance in this chapter and by the ability to wear all types of headgear (such as beret, patrol cap, or service cap/hat) and any protective equipment (such as protective mask or combat helmet) properly. Hairstyles (including bulk and length of hair) that do not allow Soldiers to wear any headgear properly, or that interfere with the proper wear of any protective equipment, are prohibited. Headgear will fit snugly and comfortably, without bulging or distortion from the intended shape of the headgear and without excessive gaps between the headgear and the head. Hairstyles that pose a health or safety hazard are not authorized.

(b) Extreme, eccentric, or faddish haircuts or hairstyles are not authorized. If Soldiers use dyes, tints, or bleaches, they must choose a natural hair color. Colors that detract from a professional military appearance are prohibited. Therefore, Soldiers must 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 a Soldier's appearance.

(c) Soldiers who have a texture of hair that does not part naturally may cut a part into the hair or style the hair with one part. 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 shape or cut designs into their hair or scalp.

(2) *Male haircuts.* The hair on top of the head must be neatly groomed. The length and bulk of the hair may not be excessive and must present a neat and conservative 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 (see scalp line in fig 3–1), 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. Males are not authorized to wear braids, cornrows, twists, dreadlocks, or locks while in uniform or in civilian clothes on duty. Haircuts with a single, untapered patch of hair on the top of the head (not consistent with natural hair loss) are considered eccentric and are not authorized. Examples include, but are not limited to, when the head is shaved around a strip of hair down the center of the head (mohawk), around a u-shaped hair area (horseshoe), or around a patch of hair on the front top of the head (tear drop). Hair that is completely shaved or trimmed closely to the scalp is authorized. (See figs 3–1 and 3–2.)

(a) Sideburns. Sideburns are hair grown in front of the ear and below the point where the top portion of the ear attaches to the head. Sideburns will not extend below the bottom of the opening of the ear (see line A of fig 3–1). Sideburns will not be styled to taper, flair, or come to a point. The length of the individual hairs of the sideburn will not exceed 1/8 inch when fully extended.

(b) Facial hair. 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, extend sideways beyond a vertical line drawn upward from the corners of the mouth (see lines C and D of fig 3–1), or extend above a parallel line at the lowest portion of the nose (see line B of fig 3–1). Handlebar mustaches, goatees, and beards are not authorized. If appropriate medical authority allows beard growth, the maximum length authorized for medical treatment must be specific. For example, "The length of the beard cannot exceed 1/4 inch" (see TB Med 287). Soldiers will keep

the growth trimmed to the level specified by the appropriate medical authority, but are not authorized to shape the hair growth (examples include, but are not limited to, goatees, "Fu Manchu," or handlebar mustaches).

(c) Wigs and hairpieces. 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 within this regulation.

(3) *Female haircuts and hairstyles.* The illustrations provided in figure 3–4 are intended only to clarify language regarding authorized hair lengths and bulks. The requirements for hair regulations are to maintain uniformity within a military population for female Soldiers while in uniform, or in civilian clothes on duty, unless otherwise specified. Female hairstyles may not be eccentric or faddish and will present a conservative, professional appearance. For the purpose of these regulations, female hairstyles are organized into three basic categories: short length, medium length, and long length hair (see fig 3–3).

(a) Short length. Short hair is defined as hair length that extends no more than 1 inch from the scalp (excluding bangs). Hair may be no shorter than 1/4 inch from the scalp (unless due to medical condition or injury), but may be evenly tapered to the scalp within 2 inches of the hair line edges. Bangs, if worn, may not fall below the eyebrows, may not interfere with the wear of all headgear, must lie neatly against the head, and not be visible underneath the front of the headgear. The width of the bangs may extend to the hairline at the temple.

(b) Medium length. Medium hair is defined as hair length that does not extend beyond the lower edge of the collar (in all uniforms), and extends more than 1 inch from the scalp. Medium hair may fall naturally in uniform, and is not required to be secured. When worn loose, graduated hair styles are acceptable, but the length, as measured from the end of the total hair length to the base of the collar, may not exceed 1 inch difference in length, from the front to the back. Layered hairstyles are also authorized, so long as each hair's length, as measured from the scalp to the hair's end, is generally the same length giving a tapered appearance. The regulations for the wear of bangs detailed in paragraph 3–2*a*(3)(*a*), apply. No portion of the bulk of the hair, as measured from the scalp, will exceed 2 inches.

(c) Long length. Long hair is defined as hair length that extends beyond the lower edge of the collar. Long hair will be neatly and inconspicuously fastened or pinned above the lower edge of the collar (except when worn in accordance with para 3–2*a*(j)), except that bangs may be worn. The regulations for the wear of bangs detailed in paragraph 3–2*a*(3)(*a*) apply. No portion of the bulk of the hair, as measured from the scalp as styled, will exceed 2 inches (except a bun, which is worn on the back of the head and may extend a maximum of 3 1/2 inches from the scalp and be no wider than the width of the head).

(d) Additional hairstyle guidelines. Faddish and exaggerated styles, to include shaved portions of the scalp other than the neckline, designs cut in the hair, unsecured ponytails (except during physical training), and unbalanced or lopsided hairstyles are prohibited. Hair will be styled so as not to interfere with the proper wear of all uniform headgear. All headgear will fit snugly and comfortably around the largest part of the head without bulging or distortion from the intended shape of the headgear and without excessive gaps. When headgear is worn, hair should not protrude at distinct angles from under the edges. Hairstyles that do not allow the headgear to be worn in this manner are prohibited. Examples of hairstyles considered to be faddish or exaggerated and thus not authorized for wear while in uniform or in civilian clothes on duty include, but are not limited to hair sculpting (eccentric texture or directional flow of any hairstyle to include spiking); buns with loose hair extending at the end; hair styles with severe angles or designs; and loose unsecured hair (not to include bangs) when medium and long hair are worn up.

(e) Devices. 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 or head bands. Such devices should conform to the natural shape of the head. 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 or alligator clips; clips, pins, or barrettes with butterflies, flowers, sparkles, gems, or scalloped edges; and bows made from hairpieces. Foreign material (for example, beads and decorative items) will not be used in the hair. Soldiers may not wear hairnets unless they are required for health or safety reasons, or in the performance of duties (such as those in a dining facility). No other type of hair covering is authorized in lieu of the hairnet. The commander will provide the hairnet at no cost to the Soldier.

(f) Braids, cornrows, twists, and locks. Medium and long hair may be styled with braids, cornrows, twists, or locks (see glossary for definitions). Each braid, cornrow, twist, or lock will be of uniform dimension, have a diameter no greater than a 1/2 inch, and present a neat, professional, and well-groomed appearance. Each must have the same approximate size of spacing between the braids, cornrows, twists, or locks. Each hairstyle may be worn against the scalp or loose (free-hanging). When worn loose, such hairstyles must be worn per medium hair length guidelines or secured to the head in the same manner as described for medium or long length hair styles. Ends must be secured

inconspicuously. When multiple loose braids, twists, or locks are worn, they must encompass the whole head. When braids, cornrows, twists, or locks are not worn loosely and instead worn close to the scalp, they must stop at one consistent location of the head and must follow the natural direction of the hair when worn back, which is either in general straight lines following the shape of the head or flowing with the natural direction of the hair when worn back with one primary part in the hair (see para 3–2*a*(1)(*c*)). Hairstyles may not be styled with designs, sharply curved lines, or zigzag lines. Only one distinctive style (braided, rolled, twisted, or locked) may be worn at one time. Braids, cornrows, twists, or locks that distinctly protrude (up or out) from the head are not authorized. The bulk of the hair may not be such that it impairs the ability to wear the advanced combat helmet (ACH) or other protective equipment or impedes the ability to operate one's assigned weapon, military equipment, or machinery. A fully serviceable ACH including all of its component parts must be worn in accordance with its technical manual to ensure a proper fit for safety.

(g) Hair extensions. Hair extensions are authorized. Extensions must have the same general appearance as the individual's natural hair and otherwise conform to this regulation.

(h) Wigs. Wigs, if worn in uniform or in civilian clothes on duty, must look natural and conform to this regulation. Wigs are not authorized to cover up unauthorized hairstyles.

(i) Physical training. Long length hair, as defined in paragraph 3–2*a*(3)(*c*), may be worn in a ponytail during physical training. A single pony tail centered on the back of the head is authorized in physical fitness uniforms only when within the scope of physical training, except when considered a safety hazard. The pony tail is not required to be worn above the collar. When hair securing devices are worn, they will comply with the guidelines set in paragraph 3–2*a*(3)(*e*). Hairstyles otherwise authorized in this chapter (such as braids, twists, and locks) may also be worn in a ponytail during physical training.

(j) Physical training in utility uniforms. Pony tails are authorized using guidelines set forth in paragraph 3–2*a*(3)(*j*), while conducting physical training in utility uniforms. However, if the helmet is worn during physical training, hair must be secured using guidelines in paragraph 3–2*a*(3)(*a*) through (*j*).

b. Cosmetics.

(1) Standards regarding cosmetics are necessary to maintain uniformity and to avoid an extreme or unprofessional appearance. Males are prohibited from wearing cosmetics, except when medically prescribed. Females are authorized to wear cosmetics with all uniforms, provided they are applied modestly and conservatively, and that they complement both the Soldier's complexion and the uniform. Leaders at all levels must exercise good judgment when interpreting and enforcing this policy.

(2) Eccentric, exaggerated, or faddish cosmetic styles and colors, to include makeup designed to cover tattoos, are inappropriate with the uniform and are prohibited. Permanent makeup, such as eyebrow or eyeliner, is authorized as long as the makeup conforms to the standards outlined above. Eyelash extensions are not authorized unless medically prescribed.

(3) Females will not wear shades of lipstick that distinctly contrast with the natural color of their lips, that detract from the uniform, or that are faddish, eccentric, or exaggerated.

(4) 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 unless medically required and are not authorized to wear nail polish. Females will not exceed a nail length of 1/4 inch as measured from the tip of the finger. Females will trim nails shorter if the commander determines that the longer length detracts from a professional appearance, presents a safety concern, or interferes with the performance of duties. Females may only wear clear polish when in uniform or while in civilian clothes on duty. Females may wear clear acrylic nails, provided they have a natural appearance and conform to Army standards.

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.

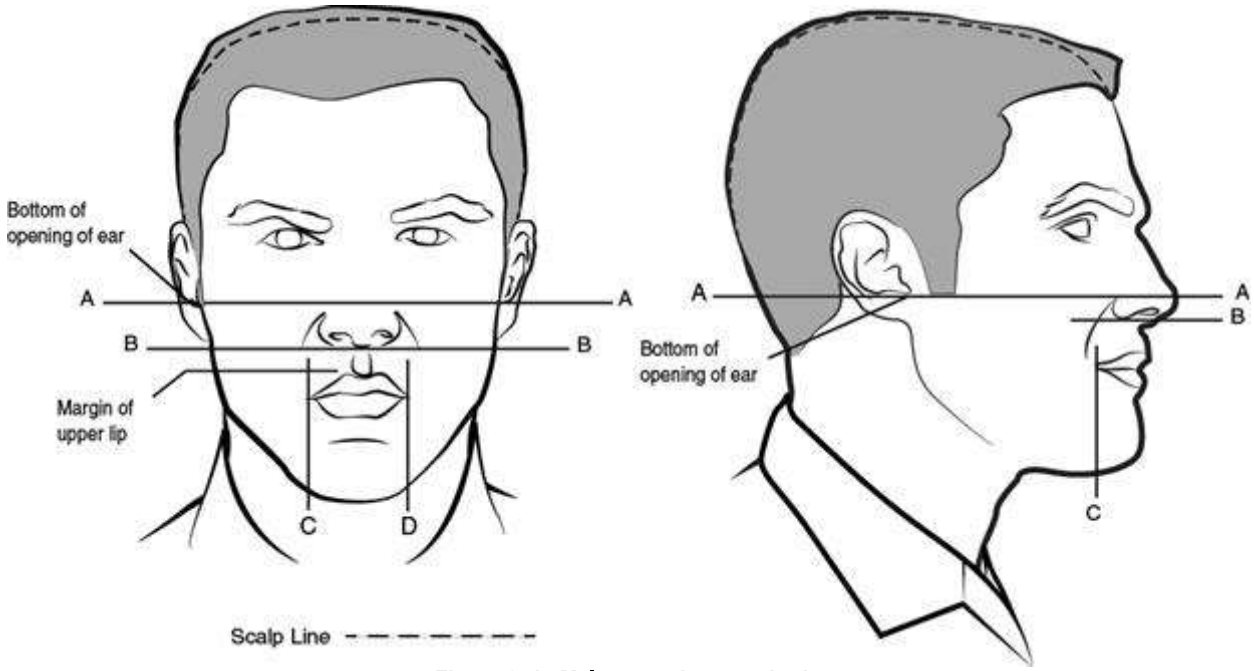

Figure 3–1. Male grooming standards

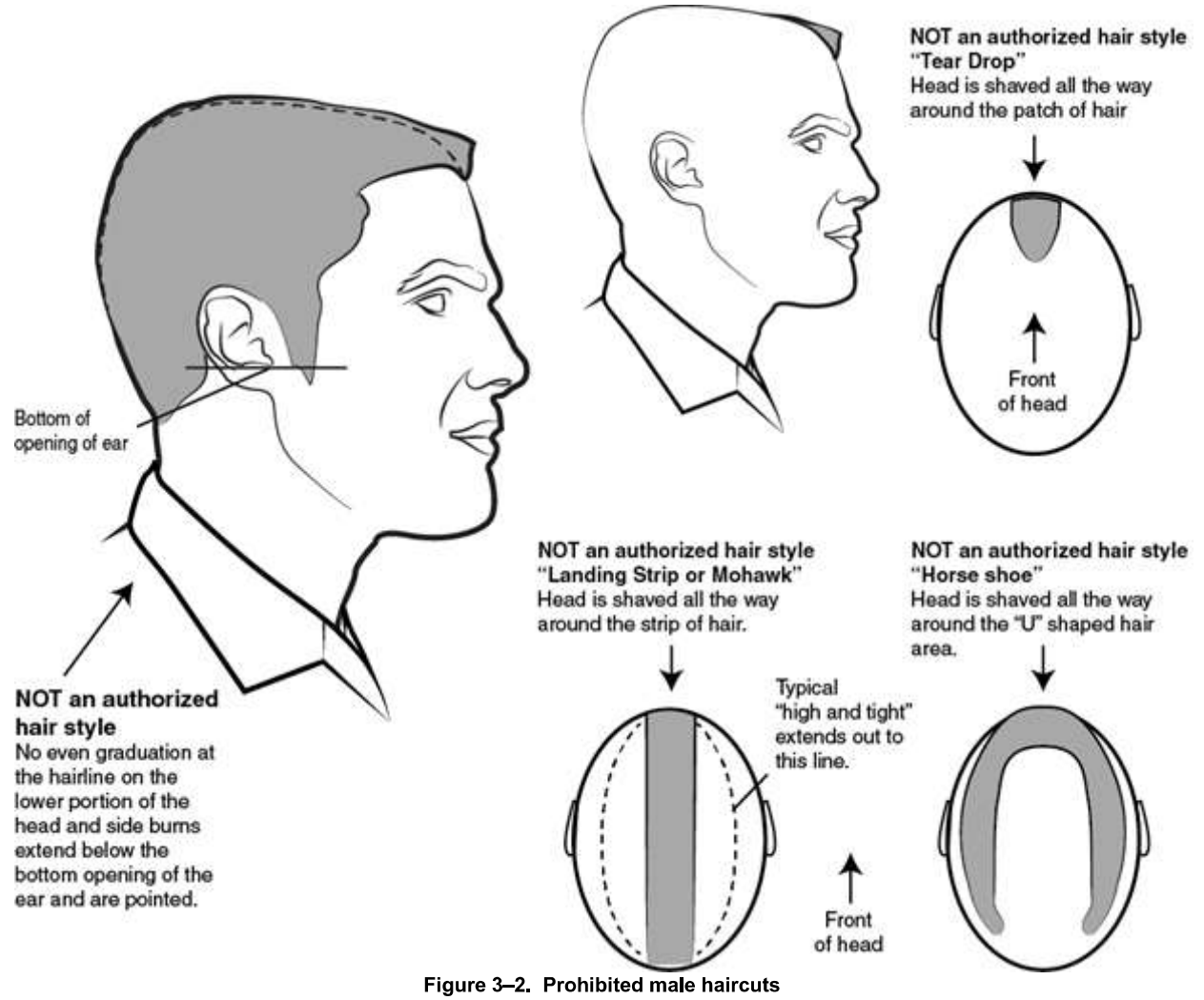

Figure 3–2. Prohibited male haircuts

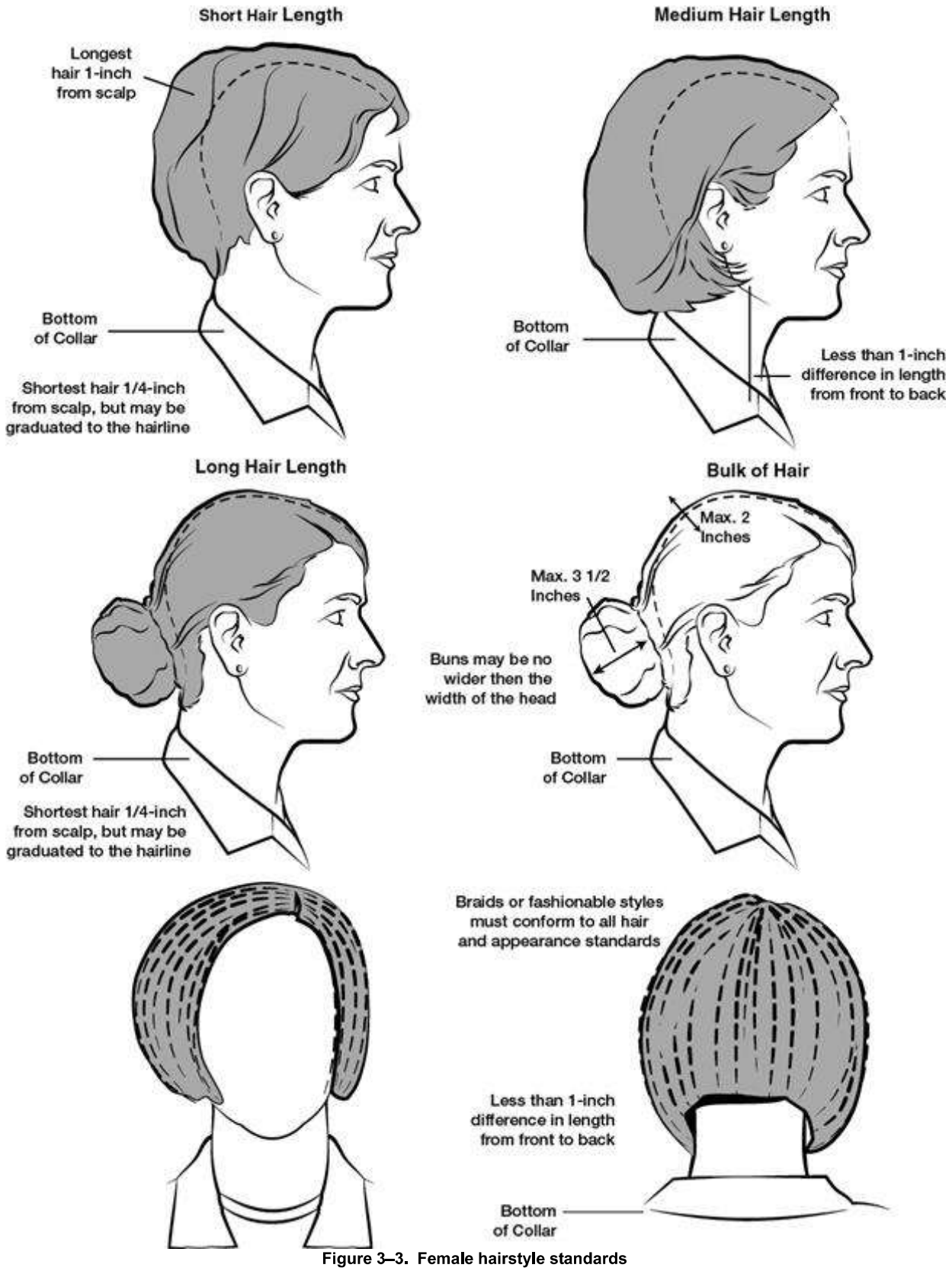

Figure 3–3. Female hairstyle standards

Figure 3–4. Measurement figure

3–3. Tattoo, branding, and body mutilation policy

Note. This paragraph is punitive with regard to Soldiers. Violation by Soldiers may result in adverse administrative action and/or charges under the provisions of the UCMJ.

a. Tattoos and brands are permanent markings that are difficult to reverse (in terms of financial cost, discomfort, and effectiveness of removal techniques). Before obtaining either a tattoo or a brand, Soldiers should consider talking to unit leaders to ensure that they understand the Army tattoo and brand policy. The words tattoo and brand are interchangeable in regards to this policy.

b. The following types of tattoos or brands are prejudicial to good order and discipline and are, therefore, prohibited anywhere on a Soldier's body:

(1) *Extremist.* 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, sex, or ethnic hatred or intolerance; advocate, create, or engage in illegal discrimination based on race, color, sex, ethnicity, religion, or national origin; or advocate violence or other unlawful means of depriving individual rights under the U.S. Constitution, and Federal or State law (see AR 600–20).

(2) *Indecent.* Indecent tattoos or brands are those that are grossly offensive to modesty, decency, propriety, or professionalism.

(3) *Sexist.* Sexist tattoos or brands are those that advocate a philosophy that degrades or demeans a person based on sex.

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

c. Tattoos or brands, regardless of subject matter, are prohibited on the head, face (except for permanent makeup, as provided in para 3–2*b*(2)), neck (anything above the t-shirt neckline to include on or inside the eyelids, mouth, and ears), below the wrist bone, and hands, except Soldiers may have one ring tattoo on each hand, below the joint of the bottom segment (portion closest to the palm) of the finger. The wrist bone is defined as the joint that bridges the hand to the forearm. Previously documented tattoos on the neck or hands, for which Soldiers have a tattoo validation memorandum, continue to be grandfathered. Accessing applicants must adhere to this same policy.

d. Soldiers and applicants, for enlistment or appointment, may not cover tattoos or brands with bandages or make up in order to comply with the tattoo policy.

e. Commanders will perform an annual check for new tattoos or brands above the neckline, wrists, and hands. If any unauthorized tattoos are found, the Soldier must be processed in accordance with paragraph 3–3*f*. Tattoos on the face or head (to include on or inside the eyelids, mouth, and ears) were never authorized locations for tattoos. Soldiers with tattoos on the head or face must be processed in accordance with paragraph 3–3*f*, unless the Soldier received a written waiver upon entry into the Army. Commanders will also conduct a simultaneous check for extremist, indecent, sexist, and racist tattoos. If such tattoos exist, the Soldier must be processed in accordance with paragraph 3–3*f*.

f. Commanders will ensure that Soldiers understand the tattoo policy. If a Soldier has any tattoo or brand that is prohibited under paragraph 3–3*b*, has any tattoo or brand that is not authorized (such as a tattoo or brand on the face or head, or a tattoo on the neck or hand that is not grandfathered), or acquires any new tattoo or brand in violation of paragraph 3–3*c*, the commander will—

(1) Counsel the Soldier in writing. The DA Form 4856 (Developmental Counseling Form) will state that the Soldier is not in compliance with AR 670–1, paragraph 3–3, and will explain how the tattoo or brand violates the specific prohibition in the policy (for example, the tattoo is extremist because it is a known symbol for a specific hate group; or the new tattoo is in a prohibited location).

(2) Provide the Soldier with no less than a period of 15 calendar days to seek medical and/or legal advice, fully consider all available options, and respond to the counseling, in writing, by informing the commander that they will appeal the finding that the tattoo or brand is in violation of policy, pursue medical procedure(s) to have the tattoo or brand removed (or changed, if applicable), or not have the tattoo or brand removed (or changed, if applicable).

(a) If the Soldier elects to appeal the finding that the tattoo or brand is in violation of policy, the commander will forward the matter to the first O–6 commander in the chain of command for a final determination.

(b) If the Soldier elects to have the tattoo or brand removed, the commander will counsel the Soldier on a plan for scheduling the medical procedure(s). Soldiers will receive a reasonable amount of time to schedule the necessary medical procedure(s) and pay for such procedure(s) (if not available at a military treatment facility). Commanders must also determine if operational requirements will delay the medical procedure(s).

(c) If the Soldier declines to have the tattoo or brand removed, the commander will counsel the Soldier in writing. The DA Form 4856 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 unauthorized tattoo or brand in accordance with paragraph 3–3*b* constitutes a violation of a lawful order and will result in adverse action. The commander will then initiate administrative separation proceedings.

(d) Company-level commanders will make determinations for current Regular and Reserve Component Soldiers that tattoos or brands comply with this policy. This authority will not be delegated further. If a tattoo or brand is discovered to violate this policy, or the Soldier wishes to appeal the determination, the commander must submit the Soldier's request to the first O–6 commander in the chain of command for decision.

g. Appropriate authorities for accession determinations are listed in paragraphs 3–3*g*(1) through 3–3*g*(5). These determinations are related to tattoos or brands prejudicial to good order and discipline. Requesting exceptions to policy are outlined in paragraph 3–3*i*.

(1) Accessions recruiting battalion commanders (O–5 or above), or the recruiting battalion executive officer (O–4) who has been appointed as acting commander via assumption of command orders in the absence of the battalion commander, will make initial entry determinations for new accessions that tattoos or brands comply with this policy for Regular Army (RA) and U.S. Army Reserve (USAR) Soldiers. This authority will not be delegated further.

(2) Commanders (O–5 or above) of Soldiers applying for officer accession programs including Reserve Officers' Training Corps (ROTC), State and Federal officer candidate programs, and warrant officer candidate programs will make initial determinations for their Soldiers that their tattoos and brands comply with this policy including the provision listed in paragraph 3–3*g*.

(3) Professors of military science (O–5 or above) will make determinations for ROTC cadets, prior to contracting and prior to commissioning, that tattoos or brands comply with this policy. This authority will not be delegated further.

(4) Superintendent, U.S. Military Academy will make initial determinations for U.S. Military Academy cadets, prior to enrollment and prior to commissioning, that tattoos or brands comply with this policy. This authority may be delegated further.

(5) The commandants of State and Federal officer candidate programs and warrant officer candidate programs will make determinations for candidates, prior to starting the course and prior to commissioning or appointment, that tattoos or brands comply with this policy. This authority will not be delegated further.

h. Determinations for accessions are required when it is reported (either by visual sighting or annotated on the DD Form 2807–1 (Report of Medical History)/DD Form 2808 (Report of Medical Examination)) that a tattoo may be prohibited per paragraph 3–3*b*. Determinations will be fully documented, in writing, and will include a description of all existing tattoos and their location on the body. The Soldier or applicant will receive a copy of all documentation. Unless otherwise directed by the DCS, G–1, these determinations are final. If a tattoo 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 through the Soldier's chain of command to the ACOM, ASCC, and/or DRU for approval. Appeals to the ACOM, ASCC, and/or DRU decision will be forwarded to the DCS, G–1 for decision.

i. Exceptions to policy for accessing applicants not meeting the criteria outlined in paragraph 3–3*c* must be approved by the Director of Military Personnel Management, DCS, G–1. Such exceptions must be documented and uploaded into the Soldier's Army Military Human Resource Record (AMHRR) upon accession into the Army. Any previous delegation of approval authority for exception to policy for accessing applicants is revoked. This authority will not be further delegated.

j. Soldiers are prohibited from any unauthorized form of body mutilation, which is the willful mutilation of the body or any body parts in any manner. This prohibition does not include authorized medical alterations performed at a medical treatment facility or cosmetic, reconstructive, or plastic surgery procedures the commander normally approves. Examples of unauthorized body mutilation include, but are not limited to, tongue bifurcation (splitting of the tongue), ear gauging (enlarged holes in the lobe of the ear that are greater than 1.6 mm), unnatural shaping of teeth, ear pointing (or "elfing"), scarification (cutting to create intentional scarring), or body modifications for the purpose of suspension (hanging by body hooks). Soldiers who entered the Army with approved body mutilation before 31 March 2014 may request an exception to policy from DCS, G–1. See DA Pam 670–1 for processing guidance.

3–4. Jewelry

Note. This paragraph is punitive with regard to Soldiers. Violation by Soldiers may result in adverse administrative action and/or charges under the provisions of the UCMJ

a. Soldiers may wear a wristwatch, a wrist religious or identification bracelet, and a total of two rings (a wedding set is considered one ring) with Army uniforms, unless prohibited by the commander for safety or health reasons. Soldiers may also wear one activity tracker, pedometer, or heart rate monitor. Any jewelry or monitors Soldiers wear while in uniform or civilian clothes on duty must be conservative. Bracelets are limited to medical alert bracelets, missing in action, prisoner of war, killed in action (black or silver color only), and religious bracelets similar in size and appearance to identification bracelets. Soldiers are authorized to wear only one item on each wrist while in uniform or in civilian clothes on duty. In addition to the one item (watch or identification bracelet) authorized to be worn on each wrist, Soldiers may wear an activity tracker, pedometer, or heart rate monitor. Male Soldiers may wear a conservative tie tack or tie clasp with a necktie. Female Soldiers may wear earrings as described in paragraph 3–4*d*.

b. No jewelry, other than that described in paragraphs 3–4*a* or 3–4*d*, can appear exposed while in uniform, or in civilian clothes on duty. Additional guidance on religious items is described in paragraph 3–15. Pens and/or pencils of any color may be worn exposed in the pen and pencil slots on any uniform with such slots.

c. Attaching, affixing, or displaying objects, articles, jewelry, or ornamentation to, through, or under their skin, tongue, or any other body part is prohibited. This applies to all Soldiers on or off duty. The only exception is the wear of earrings consistent with paragraph 3–4*d*. (The term "skin" is not confined to external skin but includes the tongue, lips, inside the mouth, and other surfaces of the body not readily visible.)

d. Females only are authorized to wear earrings with the service, dress, mess, and evening mess uniforms.

(1) Earrings may be screw-on, clip-on, or post-type earrings in gold, silver, white pearl, or diamond. The earrings will not exceed 6 mm or 1⁄4 inch in diameter, and they must be unadorned and spherical. When worn, the earrings will fit snugly against the ear. Females may wear earrings only as a matched pair, with only one earring per ear lobe.

(2) Females are not authorized to wear earrings with any Class C uniform (combat, utility, garrison culinary, physical fitness, field, or organizational).

(3) When in civilian clothes on duty, female Soldiers must comply with the specifications listed in paragraph 3–4*d*(1), when wearing earrings, unless otherwise authorized by the commander. Male Soldiers may not wear earrings when in civilian clothes on duty.

(4) When male and female Soldiers are not in uniform and off duty, earring wear is not restricted as long as the earrings do not create or support ear gauging (enlarged holes in the lobe of the ear, greater than 1.6 mm).

e. Ankle bracelets, toe rings, necklaces (other than those described in para 3–15), faddish (trendy) devices, medallions, amulets, and personal talismans or icons are not authorized for wear while in uniform or in civilian clothes on duty.

f. The use of gold caps, platinum caps, or caps of any unnatural color or texture (permanent or removable) for purposes of dental ornamentation is prohibited. Teeth, whether natural, capped, or veneered, will not be decorated with designs, jewels, initials, or similar ornamentation. Unnatural shaping of teeth for nonmedical reasons is prohibited. Commanders may consider waivers for permanent caps that were applied prior to the effective date of this regulation. Such waivers must be approved by the first O–5 commander in the chain of command and documented in an official memorandum, which must be uploaded to the Soldier's AMHRR. A picture of the permanent caps must be appended as an enclosure to the memorandum.

3–5. Wear of Army uniform at national, regional, and local events

Note. This paragraph is punitive with regard to Soldiers. Violation by Soldiers may result in adverse administrative action and/or charges under the provisions of the UCMJ.

a. When Army participation in a public event has been approved in accordance with AR 360–1, commanders are responsible for determining the appropriate uniform for the event. Generally, protocol standards dictate standards of dress. For instance, when an invitation calls for business attire, the appropriate Army uniform is the service or dress uniform. However, in some instances, the Class C uniform may be appropriate. Commanders should make use of their protocol or other appropriate supporting staff for a decision regarding the appropriate uniform.

b. Commanders should use their discretion and consider the following when determining the appropriate uniform for the event:

(1) The nature and location of the event (for example, on-post or off-post).

(2) Whether the event is open to the public or not.

(3) The solemnity of the event.

(4) Who is being recognized at or by the event (is the event recognizing current Soldiers or veterans).

(5) Who is hosting the event.

(6) Who is attending the event.

(7) Whether the media will be present.

c. When attire is listed as "duty uniform," the activities undertaken drive the appropriate uniform. "Duty uniform" does not necessarily indicate Class C uniform wear. When "duty" is listed as the uniform for an event, commanders need to exercise good judgment for participants and attendees.

d. If an event recognizes the service and sacrifice of Soldiers for named operations, then the Army combat uniform (ACU) may be appropriate. If the event recognizes the shared sacrifice of our veterans on Veteran's Day, then the service uniform is appropriate. In all cases, the Army is on display. Commanders are expected to recognize the difference and prescribe a uniform appropriate for an event.

e. When commanders are in doubt regarding the appropriate uniform, they should seek guidance from their higher headquarters and/or the appropriate public affairs or protocol office.

3–6. Uniform appearance and fit

a. Appearance.

(1) All personnel will maintain a high standard of professional dress and appearance. Uniforms will fit properly; the proper fitting of uniforms is provided in DA Pam 670–1. Personnel must keep uniforms clean, serviceable, and roll- pressed, as necessary. Soldiers must project a military image that leaves no doubt that they live by a common military standard and uphold military order and discipline.

(2) Consider the following when wearing items on uniforms:

(a) Keys or key chains will not be attached to the uniform on the belt, belt loops, or waistband, unless they are not visible (to include making a bulky appearance under the uniform). When authorized by the commander, Soldiers may attach visible keys or key chains to the uniform when performing duties such as charge of quarters, armorer, duty officer or noncommissioned officer (NCO), or other similar duties.

(b) Soldiers may wear an electronic device on the belt, belt loops, or waistband of the uniform. Only one electronic device (for example, cell phone) may be worn. The body of the device may not exceed the size of a Government-issued electronic device, 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, unless medically prescribed. 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 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).

(d) Soldiers will not walk while engaged in activities that would interfere with the hand salute and greeting of the day, or detract from a professional image. Examples include, but are not limited to, walking while eating, using electronic devices, and smoking cigarettes, cigars, or pipes. Soldiers are not authorized to wear wireless or non-wireless devices/earpieces while wearing Army uniforms, except for headphones as prescribed below. Hands-free devices while operating a personal, commercial, or military vehicle (to include a motorcycle or bicycle) are allowed if not otherwise prohibited by policy or law in accordance with AR 385–10.

(3) Unless the unit or senior commander otherwise prohibits, Soldiers may use headphones, including wireless or non-wireless devices and earpieces, in uniform while performing individual physical training in indoor gyms or fitness centers. Soldiers may not wear headphones while taking the Army Physical Fitness Test. Soldiers may not wear headphones beyond the permitted area in any manner, including around the neck or attached to the uniform. Headphones will be conservative and discreet. Ear pads will not exceed 1 1/2 inches in diameter at the widest point. Soldiers may wear electronic devices, such as music players or cell phones, as prescribed above; Soldiers may also wear a solid black armband to store and carry electronic devices in the gym or fitness center. Soldiers may not wear the armband beyond the permitted area.

(4) 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 that metallic devices such as metal insignia, belt buckles, and belt tips are free of scratches and corrosion and properly polished or properly subdued, as applicable. Soldiers will ensure all medals and ribbons are clean and not frayed. Personnel will keep boots and shoes cleaned and/or shined, as appropriate. Soldiers will replace the insignia listed in AR 700–84 when it becomes unserviceable, or no longer conforms to standards.

(5) 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. Personnel are not authorized to sew military creases into the uniform.

(6) 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 or roll pressing uniform items, Soldiers should read and comply with care instruction labels attached to the items. Use of starch, sizing, and any process that involves dry-cleaning or steam pressing will adversely affect the treatments and durability of the wash-and-wear uniforms and is not authorized. See DA Pam 670–1 regarding specific guidance pertaining to each uniform.

b. Fit. Instructions for fit of uniforms are contained in DA Pam 670–1.

c. Additional policy. Soldiers who are breastfeeding/pumping are authorized to wear an optional t-shirt specifically for that purpose (see DA Pam 670–1). Soldiers who are actively breastfeeding their child are authorized to unzip or remove the ACU coat. Soldiers who are wearing the Army service uniform (ASU), Army green service uniform (AGSU), or mess uniform, are authorized to remove the coat and unbutton the shirt as necessary to permit breastfeeding. In accordance with 41 CFR 102–74.426, on Federal property, a Soldier is authorized to breastfeed anywhere the Soldier and child is otherwise authorized to be. Breastfeeding Soldiers are not required to use any additional items to cover themselves or their child while breastfeeding.

3–7. Required or prohibited wearing of the Army uniform

Note. This paragraph is punitive with regard to Soldiers. Violation by Soldiers may result in adverse administrative action and/or charges under the provisions of the UCMJ.

a. All personnel will wear an Army uniform when on duty, unless granted an exception by the commander to wear civilian clothes. The following personnel may grant exceptions:

(1) Commanders of ACOMs, ASCCs, and/or DRUs.

(2) The Secretary of Defense or designee, the Secretary of the Army, or the Assistant Secretaries of the Army.

(3) Heads of Department of Defense (DoD) agencies.

(4) Heads of DA Staff agencies or HQDA principal officials.

b. Personnel traveling on Air Mobility Command and non-Air Mobility Command flights on permanent change of station orders, temporary duty (TDY), emergency leave, or space-available flights are authorized to wear civilian clothes. Personnel must ensure that the clothing worn is appropriate for the occasion and reflects positively on the Army. (See DoDD 4500.54E for information concerning mandatory wear of civilian clothing in foreign countries. The individual's travel orders will reflect information authorizing wear of civilian clothing.)

c. Personnel on official travel and traveling by commercial travel means may wear the service uniform, the ACU, or appropriate civilian attire, unless restricted by the commander.

d. Soldiers may wear optional uniform items as prescribed in this regulation and DA Pam 670–1. All uniform combinations are authorized for year-round wear. However, Soldiers should use appropriate discretion based upon weather conditions and duties. Wearing combinations of uniform items not prescribed in this regulation, DA Pam 670–1, or other authorization documents approved by HQDA is prohibited. Commanders will not prescribe seasonal wear dates for uniform items, but may prescribe uniform(s) based on safety reasons (for example, for extreme cold or hot weather based on temperature).

e. Wearing a combination of civilian and military clothing is prohibited, unless prescribed in this regulation or directed by the Secretary of the Army.

f. Bags, handbags, purses, and backpacks are authorized, but must adhere to the following criteria:

(1) Hand carried bags will be conservative and professional in appearance. Bags (to include civilian gym bags, civilian backpacks, or other similar civilian bags) must be carried only in the hand if they do not meet the criteria outlined in paragraph 3–7*f*(2). DA Pam 670–1 provides additional descriptions and wear occasions for handbags.

(2) If Soldiers choose to wear a shoulder bag while in uniform, the bag must be black or match the colors of the camouflage pattern uniform being worn, and may not have any commercial logos. The contents of the bag may not be visible; therefore, see-through plastic or mesh bags are not authorized. Soldiers may carry authorized bags by hand, on one shoulder using a shoulder strap, or over both shoulders using both shoulder straps. Soldiers may not wear a shoulder bag in such a manner that the strap is draped diagonally across the body, with the bag resting on the hip opposite the shoulder holding the strap.

(3) Commanders may prescribe the wear of organizational issue rucksacks in garrison and field environments.

g. Soldiers may continue to wear issued uniform items changed in design or material as long as the item remains in serviceable condition, unless specifically prohibited by this regulation or DA Pam 670–1.

h. Civilian clothing is considered appropriate attire for individuals who are participating in civilian outdoor activities, such as volksmarches, orienteering, or similar activities. Soldiers who are spectators at these activities may wear the service uniform. Soldiers who are participating in, or observing these events, are not authorized to wear utility or field uniforms. However, commanders of participating units or of those units that provide support personnel (such as medical and traffic control personnel) may prescribe appropriate uniforms, to include utility or organizational uniforms, if warranted by the occasion, weather conditions, or activity.

i. Soldiers may wear experimental uniform items while actively engaged in an experimental uniform test program approved by Headquarters, U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC); Headquarters, AMC; or the Army Uniform Board, HQDA. Soldiers will not wear experimental items after completion of the test, unless such wear has been approved by HQDA.

j.

k. Wearing Army uniforms is prohibited in the following situations:

(1) In connection with the furtherance of any political or commercial interests, or when engaged in off duty civilian employment.

(2) When participating in public speeches, interviews, picket lines, marches, rallies, or public demonstrations, except as authorized by the first O–5 in the chain of command.

(3) When attending any meeting or event that is a function of, or is sponsored by, an extremist organization.

(4) When wearing the uniform would bring discredit upon the Army, as determined by the commander.

(5) When specifically prohibited by Army regulations.

l. Soldiers will wear headgear with the Army uniform, except under the following circumstances:

(1) Headgear is not required if it would interfere with the safe operation of military vehicles. Wearing military headgear is not required while in or on a privately owned vehicle (to include a motorcycle, bicycle, or convertible automobile), a commercial vehicle, or on public conveyance (such as a subway, train, plane, or bus).

(2) Soldiers will not wear headgear indoors, unless under arms in an official capacity, or when directed by the commander, such as for indoor ceremonial activities.

(3) Male and female Soldiers are not required to wear headgear to evening social events (after retreat) when wearing the Army service and dress uniforms or the mess and evening mess uniforms.

(4) Soldiers will carry their headgear, when it is not worn, in their hands while wearing service, dress, mess, and evening mess uniforms. Soldiers are authorized storage of the headgear, when it is not worn, in the Class C uniform cargo pockets, if applicable. Soldiers must fold the headgear neatly so as not to present a bulky appearance. They may also elect to store it at the small of the back, with the bill tucked in the belt, provided there is no bulky appearance and the headgear remains hidden from view. Soldiers will not attach headgear to the uniform or hang it from the belt.

3–8. Distinctive uniforms and uniform items

a. For purposes of applying the provisions of 10 USC 771, the following uniform items are distinctive and will not be sold to, or worn by, unauthorized personnel:

(1) All Army headgear, when worn with insignia.

(2) Badges and tabs (identification, marksmanship, combat, and special skill).

(3) Uniform buttons (U.S. Army or Corps of Engineers).

(4) Decorations, service medals, service and training ribbons, and other awards and their appurtenances.

(5) Insignia of any design or color that the Army has adopted.

b. Individuals will remove all distinctive items before disposing of unserviceable uniform items.

c. Specific instructions regarding uniforms and uniform items are contained in DA Pam 670–1.

3–9. Civilian clothing

a. Civilian clothing is authorized for wear when off duty, unless the wear is prohibited by the senior commander. Commanders down to unit level may restrict the wear of civilian clothes by those Soldiers who have had their pass privileges revoked. Within the confines of a military base or a DoD installation, civilian clothing will be worn subject to local regulations.

b. When on duty in civilian clothes or off duty and outside of their personal dwelling, Army personnel will present a professional image that does not detract from the profession, unless specifically exempted by the commander for specific mission requirements.

c. Soldiers are associated and identified with the Army in and out of uniform, and when on or off duty. Therefore, when civilian clothing is worn, Soldiers will ensure that their dress and personal appearance are commensurate with the high standards traditionally associated with Army service. Commanders are charged with determining and publishing the local civilian clothing policy. When on a military installation, civilian headgear will be removed indoors in accordance with established norms.

d. When civilian clothing has been authorized by competent authority for wear in a duty status in lieu of a uniform, the civilian clothing will be of the same comparable degree of formality as the uniform prescribed for such duty. Standards of dress and appearance will be conservative and meet the same high standards established for personnel in uniform.

e. The wear of clothing articles not specifically designed to be normally worn as headgear (for example, bandannas, do rags) are prohibited while on duty.

f. No part of a prescribed uniform, except those items not exclusively military in character, may be worn with civilian clothing.

g. Uniform items authorized for wear with civilian clothing by males are restricted to the gold cuff links, studs, tie bar, mourning band, footwear, socks, gloves, undergarments, black bowtie, wool scarf, all-weather coat, fleece caps, and physical training uniforms.

h. Uniform items authorized for wear with civilian clothing by females are restricted to the white shirt without insignia of grade, undergarments, footwear, gloves, handbag, clutch purse, wool scarf, all-weather coat, fleece caps, and physical training uniforms.

i. Uniform items that have been declared obsolete may be worn with civilian clothing, provided such items contain no distinctive insignia or buttons.

3–10. Eyeglasses, sunglasses, and contact lenses

Note. This paragraph is punitive with regard to Soldiers. Violation by Soldiers may result in adverse administrative action and/or charges under the provisions of the UCMJ.

a. Eyeglasses and sunglasses.

(1) Conservative civilian prescription eyeglasses are authorized for wear with all uniforms.

(2) Conservative prescription and nonprescription sunglasses are authorized for wear when in a garrison environment, except while indoors. Individuals who are required by medical authority to wear sunglasses for medical reasons,

other than refractive error, may wear them, except when health or safety considerations apply. Commanders may authorize sunglasses in formations or field environments, as appropriate.

(3) Eyeglasses or sunglasses that are trendy or have lenses or frames with conspicuous initials, designs, or other adornments are not authorized for wear. Soldiers may not wear lenses with extreme or trendy colors, which include, but are not limited to, red, yellow, blue, purple, bright green, or orange. Lens colors must be traditional gray, brown, or dark green shades. Personnel will not wear lenses or frames that are so large or so small that they detract from the appearance of the uniform. Personnel will not attach chains or ribbons to eyeglasses. Eyeglass restraints (to include bands) are authorized when required for safety purposes. Personnel will not hang eyeglasses or eyeglass cases on the uniform and may not let glasses hang from eyeglass restraints down the front of the uniform. Glasses may not be worn on top of the head at any time.

(4) Soldiers are authorized to wear ballistic spectacle eye protection issued by the Army, including lens colors or logos that do not comply with paragraph 3–10*a*(3), in garrison or field environments unless otherwise directed by their chain of command.

b. Restrictions on contact lenses. Tinted or colored contact lenses are not authorized for wear with the uniform. The only exception is for opaque lenses that are prescribed medically for eye injuries. Clear lenses that have designs on them that change the contour of the iris are not authorized for wear with the uniform. Contact lenses may be restricted by the commander for safety or mission requirements.

3–11. Identification tags and security identification badges

a. Identification tags. Wearing identification tags is governed by AR 600–8–14 and DA Pam 600–8–14.

(1) Soldiers will wear identification tags at all times while on duty in uniform unless otherwise directed by the commander.

(2) Personnel will wear identification tags around the neck, except when safety considerations apply (such as during physical training).

b. Security identification badges. In restricted areas, commanders may prescribe wearing security identification badges, in accordance with AR 600–8–14 and other applicable regulations. Personnel will not wear security identification badges outside the area for which they are required. Personnel will not hang other items from the security identification badge(s). The manner of wear will be determined by the organization that requires wearing the badges.

3–12. Personal protective or reflective clothing

a. Protective headgear. Soldiers are authorized to wear commercially designed protective headgear while in uniform when operating motorcycles, bicycles, or other similar vehicles and are required to do so when installation regulations mandate such wear. Personnel will remove protective headgear and wear authorized Army headgear upon dismounting from the vehicle.

b. Protective and/or reflective clothing. Soldiers may wear protective and/or reflective outer garments with uniforms when required per AR 385–10, when safety considerations make it appropriate, or when authorized by the commander.

3–13. Organizational protective or reflective clothing

When required by AR 385–10 or when safety considerations apply, commanders may require Soldiers to wear organizational protective or reflective items, or other occupational health or safety equipment, while in uniform (such as during physical fitness training). If required by law or DoD or Army policy, commanders will furnish necessary protective or reflective clothing to Soldiers at no cost.

3–14. Heraldic items

a. The heraldic items listed below are authorized for purchase and possession per AR 672–8. Variations from the prescribed specifications for these heraldic items are not permitted without prior approval of TIOH.

(1) All insignia approved by HQDA.

(2) Appurtenances and devices for attachment to decorations, service medals, and ribbons.

(3) Miniature replicas of decorations, service medals, and ribbons.

(4) Oversized replicas of decorations and service medals for grave markers only. These replicas must be at least twice the size prescribed for the decoration or service medal.

(5) Ribbons pertaining to decorations and service medals.

(6) Unit award emblems, fourrageres, and the orange lanyard.

(7) Combat, special skill, and marksmanship badges, including miniatures and dress miniatures.

(8) Identification badges.

(9) Rosettes and lapel buttons.

b. The heraldic items listed below are not authorized for purchase.

(1) Medal of Honor.

(a) Medal of Honor service ribbon.

(b) Medal of Honor rosette.

(c) Medal of Honor flag.

(2) Items incorporating designs or the likeness of decorations, service medals, and service ribbons.

c. The possession, wear, and other uses of heraldic items are addressed below.

(1) The possession of any of the items listed in paragraph 3–14*a*, or elsewhere in this regulation is authorized. Wearing of any HQDA-prescribed decoration, service medal, badge, service ribbon, lapel button, or insignia by persons not authorized to do so, or the use of such items to defraud or misrepresent their identification or status, is prohibited. Persons violating this provision are subject to punishment under the provision of 18 USC 701, 18 USC 704, or the UCMJ.

(2) No organization, society, or other group of persons may use any of the articles or imitations specified in paragraph 3–14*a*, or elsewhere in this regulation without written approval of the Secretary of the Army or his designee.

d. The incorporation of designs or likenesses of approved designs in commercial articles is addressed below.

(1) DA policy restricts the use of military designs. The manufacture of articles for public sale that incorporate designs or likenesses of decorations, service medals, service ribbons, and lapel buttons is prohibited. Certain designs or likenesses of insignia, such as badges or organizational insignia, may be incorporated in articles manufactured for sale, provided that permission has been granted, in writing, as specified below.

(2) The ASA (M&RA) is responsible for granting permission for the incorporation of certain Army designs in articles manufactured for sale through the Army Trademark and Licensing Program per AR 27–60.

3–15. Religious jewelry, apparel, or articles

Religious jewelry, apparel, or articles (hereafter referred to as religious items) may be worn while in uniform if they are "neat and conservative." Except as noted in the following paragraphs, Soldiers may not wear religious items that do not meet the standards of this regulation, unless a religious accommodation is granted in accordance with AR 600–20.

a. In accordance with 10 USC 774, Soldiers may wear items of religious apparel while in uniform, except where the items would interfere with the performance of military duties or the items are not neat and conservative. Religious apparel are articles worn by a Soldier as a part of the religious observance of his or her faith.

(1) For religious accommodation purposes only, neat and conservative items of religious apparel are those that—

(a) Are discreet, tidy, and not dissonant or showy in style, size, design, brightness, or color.

(b) Do not replace or interfere with the proper wear of any authorized article of the uniform.

(c) Are not temporarily or permanently affixed or appended to any authorized article of the uniform.

(2) Factors used to determine if an item of religious apparel interferes with military duties include, but are not limited to, whether or not the item—

(a) Impairs the safe and effective operation of weapons, military equipment, or machinery.

(b) Poses a health or safety hazard to the Soldier wearing the religious apparel and/or others.

(c) Interferes with the wear or proper function of special or protective clothing or equipment.

(d) Otherwise impairs the accomplishment of the military mission.

b. Soldiers may wear religious items that are not visible or apparent when in duty uniform, provided they do not interfere with the performance of the Soldier's military duties or interfere with the proper wearing of any authorized article of the uniform. Examples of such items include (but are not limited to) religious jewelry worn under the duty uniform or copies of religious symbols or writing carried by the individual in wallets or pockets. If religious items are worn on a necklace, the visible portion of the chain may be no wider than the identification tag chain.

c. Religious jewelry that is visible or apparent when in duty uniform is authorized if it meets the standards for wear of jewelry in paragraph 3–4. Jewelry bearing religious symbols or worn for religious reasons will not be singled out; all wear and appearance standards will apply equally to religious and non-religious jewelry.

d. Religious items that do not meet the standards of AR 670–1 may be worn by Soldiers in uniform while they are present at a worship service, rite, or other ritual distinct to a faith or denominational group. Commanders may, for operational or safety reasons, limit the wear of non-subdued items of religious apparel during services conducted in the field based on military necessity.

e. Chaplains may wear religious attire as described in this regulation, DA Pam 670–1, CTA 50–900, 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.

f. Religious headgear may be worn while in uniform if the headgear meets the following criteria:

(1) The religious headgear is subdued in color (generally black, brown, green, dark, or Navy blue, or a combination of these colors). The headgear will not be patterned, except that a Soldier wearing the ACU may wear headgear in a camouflage pattern matching the uniform.

(2) The religious headgear is of a style and size that can be completely covered by standard military headgear.

(3) The religious headgear bears no writing, symbols, or pictures.

(4) Wear of the religious headgear does not interfere with the wear or proper functioning of protective clothing or equipment.

(5) Religious headgear that meets these criteria is authorized irrespective of the faith group from which it originates.

(6) Religious headgear will not be worn in place of military headgear under circumstances when the wear of military headgear is required (for example, when the Soldier is outside or required to wear headgear indoors for a special purpose).

3–16. Religious accommodations

Note. The following uniform and grooming standards apply only to Soldiers with a religious accommodation request approved in accordance with AR 600–20 for one or more of the listed practices.

a. Hijab (Head Scarf).

(1) An accommodated Soldier may wear a hijab (head scarf) made of a subdued material in a color that closely resembles the assigned uniform (generally black, brown, green, tan, or navy blue as appropriate). The material will be free of designs or markings, except that a Soldier wearing the ACU may wear a hijab in a camouflage pattern matching the uniform. When directed by a commander, the Soldier may be required to wear a hijab made of fire-resistant material.

(2) The hijab will be worn in a neat and conservative manner that presents a professional and well-groomed appearance. The hijab must be closely fitted to the contours of the head and neck and may not cover the eyebrows, eyes, cheeks, nose, mouth, or chin. The bottom edges of the hijab will be tucked under the Soldier's uniform top and all required headgear will still be worn.

(3) Hair underneath the hijab must be worn in a hairstyle authorized for the Soldier in paragraph 3–2. The bulk of the Soldier's hair and hijab may not impair the ability to wear required headgear, the ACH, or other protective equipment; impede the ability to operate an assigned weapon, military equipment, or machinery; or interfere with the ability to perform the Soldier's military duties (see fig 3–5).

Figure 3–5. Hijab

b. Beard.

(1) Beards (which include facial and neck hair) must be maintained to a length not to exceed 2 inches when measured from the bottom of the chin. Beard hair longer than 2 inches must be rolled and/or tied to achieve the required length. Beards must be worn in a neat and conservative manner that presents a professional appearance. Soldiers may use styling products to groom or hold the beard in place, but may not use petroleum-based products if wearing a protective mask during training. The bulk of a Soldier's beard may not impair the ability to operate an assigned weapon, military equipment, or machinery.

(2) A mustache worn with a beard may extend sideways beyond the corners of the mouth to connect with the beard, but must be trimmed or groomed to not cover the upper lip (see fig 3–6).

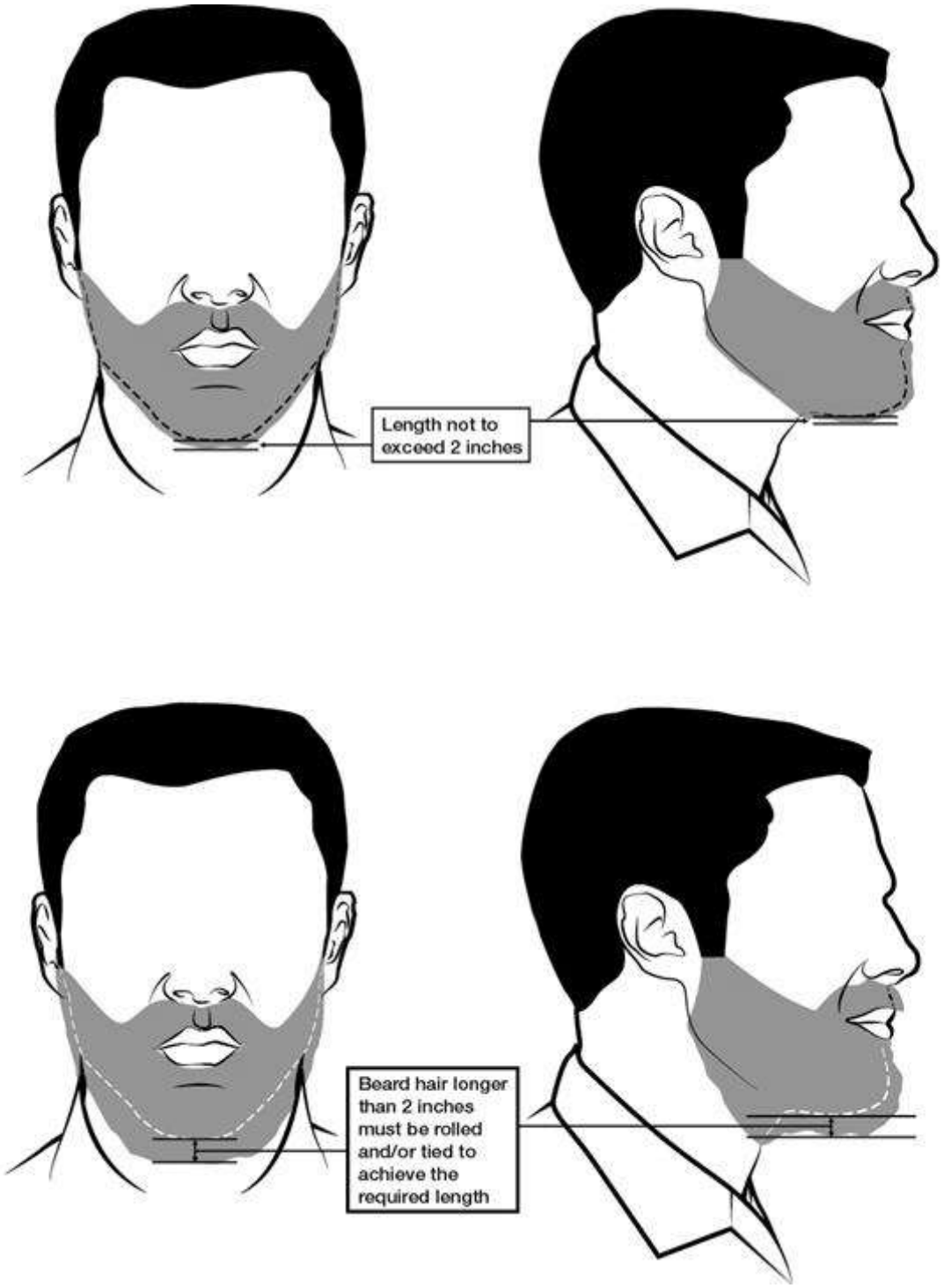

Figure 3–6. Beard figure

c. Turban and under-turban.

(1) An accommodated Soldier may wear a turban (or under-turban or patka, as appropriate) made of a subdued material in a color that closely resembles the headgear for an assigned uniform. Commanders may designate conditions where the under-turban will be worn instead of the turban. The turban or under-turban will be worn in a neat and conservative manner that presents a professional and well-groomed appearance. The material will be free of designs or markings, except that a Soldier wearing the ACU may wear a turban or under-turban in a camouflage pattern

matching the uniform. Soldiers assigned to units wearing the maroon, tan, or green beret may wear an appropriately colored turban or under-turban as directed by the unit commander. When directed by a commander, the Soldier may be required to wear an under-turban made of fire-resistant material.

(2) Unless duties, position, or assignment require a Soldier to wear the ACH or other protective headgear, Soldiers granted this accommodation are not required to wear military headgear in addition to the turban or under-turban. Rank will be displayed on the turban or under-turban when worn in circumstances where military headgear is customarily worn and removed in circumstances where military headgear is not customarily worn, such as indoors or in no-hat/no-salute designated areas.

(3) Hair worn under the turban or under-turban is not subject to AR 670–1 standards, but may not fall over the ears or eyebrows or touch the collar while in uniform. When the Soldier is wearing an ACH or other protective headgear with the under-turban, the bulk of the hair will be repositioned or adjusted to ensure proper fit (see fig 3–7).

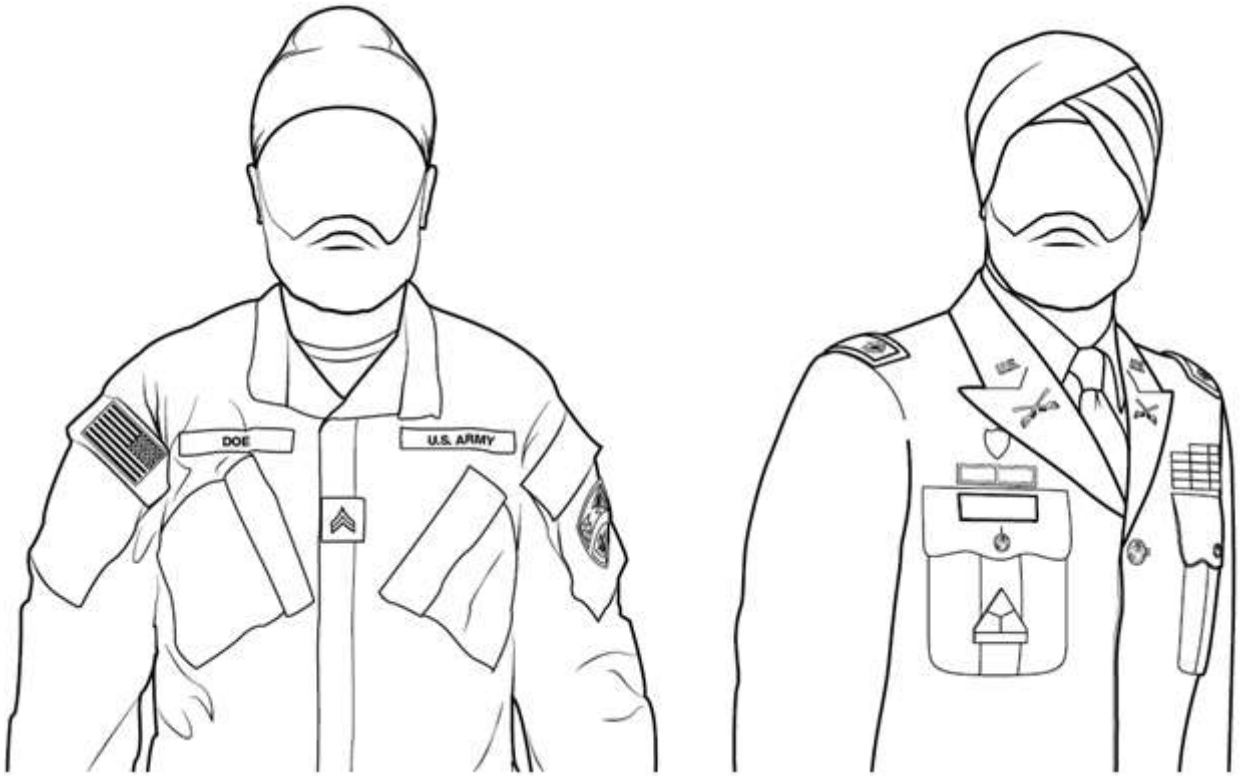

Figure 3–7. Turban figure

d. Physical fitness. An accommodated Soldier may wear commercial leggings under the physical fitness uniform shorts. The leggings must be black in a subdued material. The material will be plain, with no logos, patterns, or obtrusive markings. An accommodated Soldier may wear the long sleeved physical fitness shirt.

Chapter 4
Combat Uniform

4–1. Authorization for wear

The combat uniform is authorized for year-round duty wear by all Soldiers, when prescribed by the commander. Some combat uniforms are classified as utility uniforms, while others are designed for a specific function. See DA Pam 670–1 for uniforms currently classified as combat uniforms.

4–2. Composition

The combat uniform consists of the following:

a. Coat.

b. Trousers.

c. Undershirt.
d. Undergarments.
e. Belt.
f. Socks.
g. Boots.
h. Headgear.

4–3. Occasions for wear

a. All-purpose wear. Some versions of the combat uniform are not intended for wear as an all-purpose uniform. The combat uniform is designed to be worn under body armor.

b. Approved wear.

(1) The combat uniform is prescribed for year-round wear for all Soldiers, unless otherwise directed by the commander. Soldiers may wear the combat uniform off-post, unless prohibited by the commander.

(2) Soldiers may wear the combat uniform for commercial travel per paragraph 3–7*b* through 3–7*c*.

(3) Soldiers may roll-up the sleeves on the ACU. Personnel will roll sleeves neatly above the elbow but no more than 3 inches above the elbow. Upon approval of the commander and only during field training exercises, the sleeves may be down and cuffed inside the coat.

(4) When Soldiers wear the sleeves of the ACU coat rolled up, company-level commanders will determine if the unit will roll sleeves with the camouflage pattern exposed or turned inside out.

c. Restrictions on wear.

(1) Personnel may not wear the combat uniform in off-post establishments that primarily sell alcohol for consumption on the premises. If the off-post establishment sells alcohol and food for consumption on the premises, Soldiers may not wear the combat uniform if their activities in the establishment center on the drinking of alcohol.

(2) The combat uniform is not normally considered appropriate for social or official functions off the installation, such as memorial services, funerals, weddings, inaugurals, patriotic ceremonies, and similar functions.

(3) Commanders may further restrict wear of the combat uniform per paragraphs 2–6, 2–7*a*, and 2–7*b*.

d. Organizational and equipment. The commander may prescribe organizational and individual equipment items in accordance with CTA 50–900 when the combat uniform is prescribed for parades, reviews, and ceremonies.

4–4. Improved Hot Weather Combat Uniform

a. Authorization for wear. The IHWCU is an authorized item. Commanders will not require Soldiers to purchase or wear the IHWCU, unless it is issued through the organizational clothing and individual equipment system. Soldiers will not mix the outer elements of the IHWCU and ACU. There is no change from the current ACU uniform guidance in paragraph 4–3. As of 1 June 2019, all Soldiers are authorized to wear the IHWCU.

b. Improved Hot Weather Combat Uniform enhancements. The IHWCU enhances Soldier performance and safety in hot and wet weather environments. The material and design provide faster drying time, improved comfort, and enhanced breathability. The IHWCU is a unisex uniform that should not be dry cleaned, starched, or bleached.

c. Composition. The IHWCU consists of the following:

(1) Coat.
(2) Trousers.
(3) Undershirt.
(4) Undergarments.
(5) Belt.
(6) Socks.
(7) Boots.
(8) Headgear.

Chapter 5
Maternity Work Uniform

5–1. Authorization for wear

The Army maternity work uniform is authorized for year-round wear by pregnant Soldiers, when prescribed by the commander. See DA Pam 670–1 for uniforms currently classified as maternity work uniforms.

5–2. Composition
The maternity work uniform consists of the following:
a. Coat, maternity.
b. Trousers, maternity.
c. Undershirt.
d. Undergarments.
e. Socks.
f. Boots.
g. Headgear.

5–3. Occasions for wear
a. All-purpose wear. The maternity work uniform is issued as an organizational utility or field maternity uniform and is not intended for wear when other maternity uniforms are more appropriate.
b. Approved wear.
(1) The maternity work uniform is worn on duty when prescribed by the commander. Females may wear the maternity work uniforms off-post, unless prohibited by the commander.
(2) Soldiers may wear the maternity work uniform for commercial travel per paragraphs 3–7*b* through 3–7*c*.
c. Restrictions on wear.
(1) Personnel may not wear the maternity work uniform in off-post establishments that primarily sell alcohol for consumption on the premises. If the off-post establishment sells alcohol and food for consumption on the premises, Soldiers may not wear the maternity work uniform if their activities in the establishment center on the drinking of alcohol.
(2) The maternity work uniform is not normally considered appropriate for social or official functions off the installation, such as memorial services, funerals, weddings, inaugurals, patriotic ceremonies, and similar functions.
(3) Commanders may further restrict wear of the maternity work uniform per paragraphs 2–6, 2–7*a*, and 2–7*b*.
d. Organizational equipment items. The commander may prescribe organizational and individual equipment items in accordance with CTA 50–900 when the maternity work uniform is prescribed for parades, reviews, and ceremonies.

Chapter 6
Aircrew Uniform

6–1. Authorization for wear
The aircrew uniform is authorized for year-round wear by aircrew members, as specified in CTA 50–900, when prescribed by the commander. See DA Pam 670–1 for uniforms currently classified as aircrew uniforms.

6–2. Composition
The aircrew uniform consists of the following:
a. Coat.
b. Trousers.
c. Undershirt.
d. Undergarments.
e. Belt.
f. Socks.
g. Boots.
h. Headgear.

6–3. Occasions for wear
a. All-purpose wear. Soldiers may wear the aircrew uniform on duty when prescribed by the commander for flight operations. The aircrew uniform is not intended for wear as an all-purpose uniform when other uniforms are more appropriate.
b. Approved wear.
(1) The aircrew uniform is prescribed for year-round wear for all Soldiers, unless otherwise directed by the commander. Soldiers may wear the aircrew uniform off-post, unless prohibited by the commander.
(2) Soldiers may wear the aircrew uniform for commercial travel per paragraph 3–7*b* through 3–7*c*.
c. Restrictions on wear.

(1) Personnel may not wear aircrew uniforms in off-post establishments that primarily sell alcohol for consumption on the premises. If the off-post establishment sells alcohol and food for consumption on the premises, Soldiers may not wear the aircrew uniform if their activities in the establishment center on the drinking of alcohol.

(2) Aircrew uniforms are not normally considered appropriate for social or official functions off the installation, such as memorial services, funerals, weddings, inaugurals, patriotic ceremonies, and similar functions.

(3) Commanders may further restrict wear of the aircrew uniform per paragraphs 2–6, 2–7*a*, and 2–7*b*.

(4) The aircrew uniform is not appropriate for parades, reviews, and ceremonies.

Chapter 7
Garrison Culinary Uniform-Male

7–1. Authorization for wear

The male garrison culinary uniform (formerly known as the Food Service uniform) is authorized for year-round wear by all enlisted male Soldiers in career management field (CMF) 92 who hold a culinary specialist military occupational specialty (MOS), when prescribed by CTA 50–900 and the commander. See DA Pam 670–1 for the uniform currently classified as the male garrison culinary uniforms.

7–2. Composition

The male garrison culinary uniform consists of the following:

a. Smock or chef jacket, unisex.

b. Trousers, unisex.

c. Undershirt.

d. Undergarments.

e. Footwear.

f. Headgear.

7–3. Occasions for wear

a. All-purpose wear. The male garrison culinary uniform is not intended for wear as an all-purpose uniform when other uniforms are more appropriate.

b. Approved wear. Enlisted male Soldiers in CMF 92 who hold a culinary specialist MOS wear the male garrison culinary uniform on duty, when prescribed by the commander.

c. Restrictions on wear.

(1) The male garrison culinary uniform is not authorized for travel or for wear off military installations, except when in transit between an individual's quarters and duty station.

(2) The male garrison culinary uniform is worn only in a garrison environment and is not authorized for wear in the field.

(3) Commanders may further restrict wear of the male garrison culinary uniform per paragraphs 2–6, 2–7*a*, and 2–7*b*.

(4) The male garrison culinary uniform is not appropriate for parades, reviews, and ceremonies.

Chapter 8
Garrison Culinary Uniform-Female

8–1. Authorization for wear

The female garrison culinary uniform is authorized for year-round wear by all enlisted female Soldiers in CMF 92 who hold a culinary specialist MOS, when prescribed by CTA 50–900 and the commander. See DA Pam 670–1 for the uniform currently classified as the female garrison culinary uniform.

8–2. Composition

The female garrison culinary uniform consists of the following:

a. Smock or chef jacket, unisex.

b. Slacks or trousers, unisex.

c. Skirt.

d. Footwear.

e. Headgear.

f. Undershirt.
g. Undergarments.

8–3. Occasions for wear

a. All-purpose wear. The female garrison culinary uniform is not intended for wear as an all-purpose uniform when other uniforms are more appropriate.

b. Approved wear. Enlisted female Soldiers in CMF 92 who hold a culinary specialist MOS wear the female garrison culinary uniform on duty, when prescribed by the commander.

c. Restrictions on wear.

(1) The female garrison culinary uniform is not authorized for travel or for wear off military installations, except when in transit between an individual's quarters and duty station.

(2) The female garrison culinary uniform is worn only in a garrison environment, and is not authorized for wear in the field.

(3) Commanders may further restrict wear of the female garrison culinary uniform per paragraphs 2–6, 2–7*a*, and 2–7*b*.

(4) The female garrison culinary uniform is not appropriate for parades, reviews, and ceremonies.

Chapter 9
Combat Vehicle Crewman Uniform

9–1. Authorization for wear

Combat vehicle crewman uniforms are authorized for year-round wear by combat vehicle crewmen, when issued in accordance with CTA 50–900 and prescribed by the commander. See DA Pam 670–1 for uniforms currently classified as combat vehicle crewman uniforms.

9–2. Composition

The combat vehicle crewman uniform consists of the following:

a. Coverall.
b. Jacket.
c. Undergarments.
d. Socks.
e. Boots.
f. Headgear.
g. Undershirt.
h. Vest.

9–3. Occasions for wear

a. All-purpose wear. Soldiers may wear the combat vehicle crewman uniform on duty when prescribed by the commander for combat vehicle operations. The combat vehicle crewman uniform is not intended for wear as an all-purpose uniform when other uniforms are more appropriate.

b. Approved wear.

(1) The combat vehicle crewman uniform is prescribed for year-round wear for all Soldiers, unless otherwise directed by the commander. Soldiers may wear the combat vehicle crewman uniform off-post, unless prohibited by the commander.

(2) Soldiers may wear the combat vehicle crewman uniform for commercial travel per paragraph 3–7*b* through *c*.

c. Restrictions on wear.

(1) Personnel may not wear a combat vehicle crewman uniform in off-post establishments that primarily sell alcohol for consumption on the premises. If the off-post establishment sells alcohol and food for consumption on the premises, Soldiers may not wear a combat vehicle crewman uniform if their activities in the establishment center on the drinking of alcohol.

(2) Combat vehicle crewman uniforms are not normally considered appropriate for social or official functions off the installation, such as memorial services, funerals, weddings, inaugurals, patriotic ceremonies, and similar functions.

(3) Commanders may further restrict wear of the combat vehicle crewman uniform per paragraphs 2–6, 2–7*a*, and 2–7*b*.

(4) The combat vehicle crewman uniform is not appropriate for parades, reviews, and ceremonies.

Chapter 10
Physical Fitness Uniform

10–1. Authorization for wear
The physical fitness uniforms are authorized for year-round wear by all personnel, when prescribed by the commander. See DA Pam 670–1 for uniforms currently classified as physical fitness uniforms, and for authorized variations of the uniform.

10–2. Composition
The physical fitness uniform consists of the following:
a. Jacket.
b. Pants.
c. Trunks.
d. T-shirt.
e. Undergarments.
f. Footwear.
g. Socks.

Note. Authorized accessories are found in DA Pam 670–1.

10–3. Occasions for wear
a. All-purpose wear. The physical fitness uniform is authorized for wear on and off duty, on and off the installation, unless restricted by the commander. Soldiers may wear all or part of the physical fitness uniform with civilian attire off the installation, unless restricted by the commander. The physical fitness uniform is not intended for wear as an all-purpose uniform when other uniforms are more appropriate.

b. Approved wear. The physical fitness uniform is prescribed for year-round wear for all Soldiers, unless otherwise directed by the commander. Soldiers may wear the physical fitness uniform off-post unless prohibited by the commander.

c. Restrictions on wear.

(1) Soldiers may not wear the physical fitness uniform for commercial travel.

(2) Personnel may not wear the physical fitness uniform in off-post establishments, unless for purchase of essential items (for example, gas).

(3) The physical fitness uniform is not considered appropriate for social or official functions off the installation, such as memorial services, funerals, weddings, inaugurals, patriotic ceremonies, and similar functions.

(4) Commanders may further restrict wear of the physical fitness uniform per paragraphs 2–6, 2–7*a*, and 2–7*b*.

(5) The physical fitness uniform is not appropriate for parades, reviews, and ceremonies.

Chapter 11
Army Service Uniform-Male

11–1. Authorization for wear
The male ASU with dress variation is authorized for year-round wear by all male personnel. When prescribed by CTA 50–900, the male ASU is worn as a personal clothing item. See DA Pam 670–1 for uniforms currently classified as ASU and for authorized variations of the uniform.

11–2. Composition
a. The male ASU consists of the following:
(1) Coat.
(2) Trousers.
(3) Shirt.
(4) Necktie.
(5) Undergarments.
(6) Belt.
(7) Headgear.
(8) Footwear.
(9) Socks.

(10) Undershirt.

b. The male ASU has multiple variations—

(1) *Service Class A.* All components are worn.

(2) *Service Class B.* All components are worn, except the coat; the necktie is optional if the short-sleeve shirt is worn.

(3) *Dress.* All components are worn; the bowtie is substituted for the necktie.

11–3. Occasions for wear

a. All-purpose wear. The male ASU is authorized for wear on and off duty, on and off the installation, unless restricted by the commander. The male ASU is not intended for wear as an all-purpose uniform when other uniforms are more appropriate.

b. Approved wear. The male ASU is prescribed for year-round wear for all Soldiers, unless otherwise directed by the commander. Soldiers may wear variations of the male ASU:

(1) On duty when prescribed by the local commander.

(2) At social functions of a private or official nature, either before or after retreat, and while in transit to and from such functions. The male ASU is normally considered appropriate for social or official functions off the installation, such as memorial services, funerals, weddings, inaugurals, patriotic ceremonies, and similar functions.

(3) When designated by the host of an event.

(4) On other appropriate occasions, as desired by the individual.

(5) Soldiers may wear the male service uniform for commercial travel per paragraphs 3–7*b* through 3–7*c*.

c. Restrictions on wear.

(1) Personnel may not wear the male ASU uniform in off-post establishments that primarily sell alcohol for consumption on the premises. If the off-post establishment sells alcohol and food for consumption on the premises, Soldiers may not wear the male ASU if their activities in the establishment center on the drinking of alcohol.

(2) Commanders may further restrict wear of the male ASU per paragraphs 2–6, 2–7*a*, and 2–7*b*.

(3) The male ASU is normally appropriate for parades, reviews, and ceremonies.

Chapter 12
Army Service Uniform-Female

12–1. Authorization for wear

The female ASU with dress variation is authorized for year-round wear by all female personnel. When prescribed by CTA 50–900, the female ASU is worn as a personal clothing item. See DA Pam 670–1 for uniforms currently classified as female ASUs, and for authorized variations of the uniform.

12–2. Composition

a. The female ASU consists of the following:

(1) Coat.

(2) Slacks.

(3) Skirt (optional).

(4) Shirt.

(5) Neck tab.

(6) Undergarments.

(7) Belt.

(8) Headgear.

(9) Footwear.

(10) Hosiery or socks.

b. The female ASU has multiple variations:

(1) *Service Class A/Dress.* All components are worn; subject to election of either the slacks or the skirt (optional purchase item).

(2) *Service Class B.* The coat is not worn. Female Soldiers may elect to wear either the slacks or the skirt. The neck tab is only required if wearing the long-sleeve shirt.

12–3. Occasions for wear

a. All-purpose wear. The female ASU is authorized for wear on and off duty, on and off the installation, unless restricted by the commander. The female ASU is not intended for wear as an all-purpose uniform when other uniforms are more appropriate.

b. Approved wear. The female ASU is prescribed for year-round wear for all Soldiers, unless otherwise directed by the commander. Soldiers may wear variations of the female ASU:

(1) On duty when prescribed by the local commander.

(2) At social functions of a private or official nature, either before or after retreat, and while in transit to and from such functions. The female ASU is normally considered appropriate for social or official functions off the installation, such as memorial services, funerals, weddings, inaugurals, patriotic ceremonies, and similar functions.

(3) When designated by the host of an event.

(4) On other appropriate occasions, as desired by the individual.

(5) Soldiers may wear the female ASU for commercial travel per paragraphs 3–7*b* through 3–7*c*.

c. Restrictions on wear.

(1) Personnel may not wear the female ASU in off-post establishments that primarily sell alcohol for consumption on the premises. If the off-post establishment sells alcohol and food for consumption on the premises, Soldiers may not wear the female ASU if their activities in the establishment center on the drinking of alcohol.

(2) Commanders may further restrict wear of the female ASU per paragraphs 2–6, 2–7*a*, and 2–7*b*.

(3) The female ASU is normally appropriate for parades, reviews, and ceremonies.

Chapter 13
Army Service Uniform-Maternity

13–1. Authorization for wear

The ASU–M is authorized for year-round wear by pregnant Soldiers as a dress uniform, when prescribed for wear by CTA 50–900, AR 700–84, and the commander. The ASU–M is a supplemental issue item for enlisted Soldiers; it is a personally procured item for officers. See DA Pam 670–1 for uniforms currently classified as ASU–M, and for authorized variations of the uniform.

13–2. Composition

The ASU–M consists of the following:

a. Tunic.
b. Slacks.
c. Skirt.
d. Shirt.
e. Undergarments.
f. Neck tab.
g. Headgear.
h. Footwear.
i. Hosiery.

13–3. Occasions for wear

a. All-purpose wear. The ASU–M is authorized for wear on and off duty, on and off the installation, unless restricted by the commander. The ASU–M is not intended for wear as an all-purpose uniform when other uniforms are more appropriate.

b. Approved wear. The ASU–M is prescribed for year-round wear for all Soldiers, unless otherwise directed by the commander. Soldiers may wear variations of the ASU–M:

(1) On duty when prescribed by the local commander.

(2) At social functions of a private or official nature, either before or after retreat, and while in transit to and from such functions. The ASU–M is normally considered appropriate for social or official functions off the installation, such as memorial services, funerals, weddings, inaugurals, patriotic ceremonies, and similar functions.

(3) When designated by the host of an event, pregnant Soldiers may wear appropriate civilian maternity attire in lieu of the uniform for social functions.

(4) On other appropriate occasions, as desired by the individual.

(5) Soldiers may wear the ASU–M for commercial travel per paragraph 3–7*b* through *c*.

c. Restrictions on wear.

(1) Personnel may not wear the ASU–M in off-post establishments that primarily sell alcohol for consumption on the premises. If the off-post establishment sells alcohol and food for consumption on the premises, Soldiers may not wear the ASU–M if their activities in the establishment center on the drinking of alcohol.

(2) Commanders may further restrict wear of the ASU–M per paragraphs 2–6, 2–7*a*, and 2–7*b*.

(3) The ASU–M is normally appropriate for parades, reviews, and ceremonies.

Chapter 14
Army Green Service Uniform

14–1. Authorization for wear

The AGSU is authorized for year-round wear by all personnel. When prescribed by CTA 50–900, the AGSU is worn as a personal clothing item. See DA Pam 670–1 for officer and enlisted variations of the AGSU.

14–2. Composition

a. The AGSU consists of the following:

(1) Coat.

(2) Slacks.

(3) Skirt (optional for females).

(4) Shirt.

(5) Necktie.

(6) Undergarments.

(7) Belt.

(8) Headgear.

(9) Footwear.

(10) Socks.

b. The AGSU has multiple variations.

(1) *Class A AGSU.* All components are worn.

(2) *Class B AGSU.* The coat is not worn. The necktie is optional if the short-sleeve shirt is worn.

(3) *Dress AGSU.* All components are worn. All Soldiers will wear the heritage green four-in-hand necktie after retreat. When the AGSU is worn for evening social occasions (after retreat), headgear is not required. Combat boots and organizational items, such as brassards and military police accessories, are not authorized for wear with the dress AGSU.

14–3. Occasions for wear

a. All-purpose wear. The class A and dress AGSU are authorized for wear on and off duty, on and off the installation, unless restricted by the commander. The Class A and dress uniform is not intended for wear as an all-purpose uniform when other uniforms are more appropriate.

b. Approved wear. The AGSU is prescribed for year-round wear for all Soldiers, unless otherwise directed by the commander. Soldiers may wear variations of the AGSU:

(1) On duty when prescribed by the local commander.

(2) At social functions of a private or official nature, either before or after retreat, and while in transit to and from such functions. The AGSU is normally considered appropriate for social or official functions off the installation, such as memorial services, funerals, weddings, inaugurals, patriotic ceremonies, and similar functions.

(3) When designated by the host of an event.

(4) On other appropriate occasions, as desired by the individual.

(5) Soldiers may wear the AGSU for commercial travel per paragraphs 3–7*b* through 3–7*c*.

c. Restrictions on wear.

(1) Personnel may not wear the AGSU in off-post establishments that primarily sell alcohol for consumption on the premises. If the off-post establishment sells alcohol and food for consumption on the premises, Soldiers may not wear the AGSU if their activities in the establishment center on drinking alcohol.

(2) Commanders may further restrict wear of the AGSU per paragraphs 2–6, 2–7*a*, and 2–7*b*.

Chapter 15
The Army Green Service Uniform-Maternity

15–1. Authorization for wear
The AGSU–M is authorized for year-round wear by pregnant Soldiers as a service or dress uniform, when prescribed for wear by CTA 50–900, AR 700–84, and the commander. See DA Pam 670–1 for guidance on wear of the AGSU–M.

15–2. Composition
a. The AGSU–M consists of the following:
(1) Tunic.
(2) Slacks.
(3) Skirt.
(4) Shirt.
(5) Necktie.
(6) Undergarments.
(7) Headgear.
(8) Footwear.
(9) Socks or hosiery.
b. The AGSU–M has multiple variations.
(1) *Class A AGSU–M.* All components are worn; subject to election of either the slacks or the skirt (optional purchase item).
(2) *Class B AGSU–M.* The tunic is not worn. The necktie is optional if the short-sleeve shirt is worn. Female Soldiers can elect to wear either the trousers or the skirt.
(3) *Dress AGSU–M.* All components are worn. All Soldiers will wear the four-in-hand necktie after retreat. When the AGSU–M is worn for evening social occasions (after retreat), headgear is not required. Combat boots and organizational items, such as brassards and military police accessories, are not authorized for wear with the dress AGSU–M.

15–3. Classification
The AGSU–M is provided as a supplemental issue uniform to enlisted Soldiers, in accordance with CTA 50–900 and AR 700–84. The AGSU–M is classified as an optional dress uniform for all female personnel during pregnancy. 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. All-purpose wear. All pregnant Soldiers may wear the AGSU–M and authorized variations when on duty, off duty, or during travel. These uniforms are also acceptable for formal and informal social functions after retreat. Pregnant Soldiers may wear appropriate civilian maternity attire in lieu of the uniform for social functions, in accordance with DA Pam 670–1.
b. Approved wear. The following are appropriate occasions for pregnant Soldiers to wear the AGSU–M:
(1) On duty, when prescribed by the commander.
(2) At social functions of a private or official nature, either before or after retreat.
(3) When designated by the host.
(4) On other appropriate occasions, as desired by the individual.
(5) Soldiers may wear the AGSU–M for commercial travel per paragraphs 3–7*b* through 3–7*c*.
c. Restrictions on wear.
(1) Personnel may not wear the AGSU–M in off-post establishments that primarily sell alcohol for consumption on the premises. If the off-post establishment sells alcohol and food for consumption on the premises, Soldiers may not wear the AGSU–M if their activities in the establishment center on drinking alcohol.
(2) Commanders may further restrict wear of the AGSU–M per paragraphs 2–6, 2–7*a*, and 2–7*b*.

Chapter 16
Blue Mess Uniforms-Male

16–1. Authorization for wear
The male blue mess/evening mess uniform is authorized for year-round wear by all male personnel. See DA Pam 670–1 for uniforms currently classified as male blue mess/evening mess uniforms and for authorized variations of the uniform.

16–2. Composition
The male blue mess uniform consists of the following:
a. Coat.
b. Trousers.
c. Shirt.
d. Necktie, bow.
e. Vest.
f. Cummerbund.
g. Undergarments.
h. Footwear.
i. Socks.
j. Undershirt.

16–3. Occasions for wear
a. All-purpose wear. The male blue mess/evening mess uniform is authorized for wear on and off duty, on and off the installation, unless restricted by the commander. The male blue mess/evening mess uniform is not intended for wear as an all-purpose uniform. The male blue mess uniform is worn for black-tie functions and corresponds to a civilian tuxedo. The blue evening mess uniform is the most formal uniform worn by Army personnel and corresponds to the civilian "white tie and tails."

b. Approved wear. The male blue mess/evening mess uniform is prescribed for year-round wear for all Soldiers, unless otherwise directed by the commander. Soldiers may wear variations of the male blue mess/evening mess uniform—

(1) On duty when prescribed by the local commander.

(2) At social functions of a general or official nature, held after retreat, and while in transit to and from such functions.

(3) At private, formal dinners, or other social functions, held after retreat.

c. Restrictions on wear.

(1) Soldiers may not wear the blue mess/evening mess uniform for commercial travel per paragraphs 3–7*b* through 3–7*c*.

(2) Personnel may not wear the male blue mess/evening mess uniform in off-post establishments that primarily sell alcohol for consumption on the premises. If the off-post establishment sells alcohol and food for consumption on the premises, Soldiers may not wear the uniform if their activities in the establishment center on the drinking of alcohol.

(3) Commanders may further restrict wear of the male blue mess/evening mess uniform per paragraphs 2–6, 2–7*a*, and 2–7*b*.

Chapter 17
Blue Mess Uniforms-Female

17–1. Authorization for wear
The female blue mess/evening mess uniform is authorized for year-round wear by all female personnel. See DA Pam 670–1 for uniforms currently classified as female blue mess/evening mess uniforms and for authorized variations of the uniform.

17–2. Composition
The female blue mess uniform consists of the following:
a. Jacket.
b. Skirt.

c. Shirt.
d. Undergarments.
e. Neck tab.
f. Cummerbund.
g. Footwear.
h. Hosiery.

17–3. Occasions for wear

a. All-purpose wear. The female blue mess/evening mess uniform is authorized for wear on and off duty, on and off the installation, unless restricted by the commander. The female blue mess/evening mess uniform is not intended for wear as an all-purpose uniform. The female blue mess uniform is worn for black-tie functions and corresponds to a civilian tuxedo. The blue evening mess uniform is the most formal uniform worn by Army personnel and corresponds to the civilian "white tie and tails."

b. Approved wear. The female blue mess/evening mess uniform is prescribed for year-round wear for all female Soldiers, unless otherwise directed by the commander. Soldiers may wear variations of the female blue mess/evening mess uniform:

(1) On duty when prescribed by the local commander.

(2) At social functions of a general or official nature, held after retreat, and while in transit to and from such functions.

(3) At private, formal dinners or other social functions, held after retreat.

c. Restrictions on wear.

(1) Soldiers may not wear the female blue mess/evening mess uniform for commercial travel per paragraph 3–7*b* through *c*.

(2) Personnel may not wear the female blue mess/evening mess uniform in off-post establishments that primarily sell alcohol for consumption on the premises. If the off-post establishment sells alcohol and food for consumption on the premises, Soldiers may not wear the female blue mess uniform if their activities in the establishment center on the drinking of alcohol.

(3) Commanders may further restrict wear of the blue mess/evening mess uniform per paragraphs 2–6, 2–7*a*, and 2–7*b*.

Chapter 18
White Mess Uniforms-Male

18–1. Authorization for wear

The male white mess/evening mess uniform is authorized for optional wear by all male personnel. Personnel normally wear these uniforms from April to October, except in clothing zones I and II, where they may wear them year-round (see CTA 50–900). See DA Pam 670–1 for uniforms currently classified as male white mess/evening mess uniforms and for authorized variations of the uniform.

18–2. Composition

The male white mess uniform consists of the following:

a. Jacket.
b. Trousers.
c. Shirt.
d. Necktie, bow.
e. Cummerbund or vest.
f. Footwear.
g. Undergarments.
h. Undershirt.
i. Socks.

18–3. Occasions for wear

a. All-purpose wear. The male white mess/evening mess uniform is authorized for wear on and off duty, on and off the installation, unless restricted by the commander. The male white mess/evening mess uniform is not intended for wear as an all-purpose uniform. The male white mess uniform is worn for black-tie functions and corresponds to

a civilian tuxedo. The male white evening mess uniform is the most formal uniform worn by Army personnel and corresponds to the civilian "white tie and tails."

b. Approved wear. The male white mess/evening mess uniform is prescribed for wear from April to October, except in clothing zones I and II where it may be worn year-round, by all Soldiers, unless otherwise directed by the commander. Soldiers may wear variations of the male white mess uniform—

(1) On duty when prescribed by the local commander.

(2) At social functions of a general or official nature, held after retreat, and while in transit to and from such functions.

(3) At private, formal dinners, or other social functions, held after retreat.

c. Restrictions on wear.

(1) Soldiers may not wear the male white mess uniform for commercial travel per paragraphs 3–7*b* through 3–7*c*.

(2) Personnel may not wear the male white mess uniform in off-post establishments that primarily sell alcohol for consumption on the premises. If the off-post establishment sells alcohol and food for consumption on the premises, Soldiers may not wear the uniform if their activities in the establishment center on the drinking of alcohol.

(3) Commanders may further restrict wear of the male white mess uniform per paragraphs 2–6, 2–7*a*, and 2–7*b*.

Chapter 19
White Mess Uniforms-Female

19–1. Authorization for wear

The female white mess/evening mess uniform is authorized for wear by all female personnel. Personnel normally wear these uniforms from April to October, except in clothing zones I and II, where they may wear them year-round (see CTA 50–900). See DA Pam 670–1 for uniforms currently classified as female white mess/evening mess uniforms and for authorized variations of the uniform.

19–2. Composition

The female white mess uniform consists of the following:

a. Jacket.
b. Skirt.
c. Shirt.
d. Neck tab.
e. Cummerbund.
f. Footwear.
g. Hosiery.
h. Undergarments.
i. Undershirt.

Note. There are two versions of the Army white jacket. The older version of the jacket is authorized for wear by officers only. The newer version of the jacket is authorized for wear by all females. Officers may continue to wear the older version jacket, as long as it is serviceable.

19–3. Occasions for wear

a. All-purpose wear. The female white mess/evening mess uniform is authorized for wear on and off duty, on and off the installation, unless restricted by the commander. The female white mess/evening mess uniform is not intended for wear as an all-purpose uniform. The female white mess uniform is worn for black-tie functions and corresponds to a civilian tuxedo. The female white evening mess uniform is the most formal uniform worn by Army personnel and corresponds to the civilian "white tie and tails."

b. Approved wear. The female white mess uniform is prescribed for wear from April to October, except in clothing zones I and II where it may be worn year-round, by all Soldiers, unless otherwise directed by the commander. Soldiers may wear variations of the white mess uniform:

(1) On duty when prescribed by the local commander.

(2) At social functions of a general or official nature, held after retreat, and while in transit to and from such functions.

(3) At private, formal dinners, or other social functions, held after retreat.

c. Restrictions on wear.

(1) Soldiers may not wear the female white mess uniform for commercial travel per paragraphs 3–7*b* through 3–7*c*.

(2) Personnel may not wear the female white mess uniform in off-post establishments that primarily sell alcohol for consumption on the premises. If the off-post establishment sells alcohol and food for consumption on the premises, Soldiers may not wear the uniform if their activities in the establishment center on the drinking of alcohol.

(3) Commanders may further restrict wear of the female white mess uniform per paragraphs 2–6, 2–7*a*, and 2–7*b*.

Chapter 20
Uniform Accessories

20–1. General
This chapter compiles, in alphabetical order, uniform accessories (most are referenced in the individual uniform chapters). See DA Pam 670–1 for additional information on composition and wear.

20–2. Bags, handbags, purses, and backpacks
See DA Pam 670–1.

20–3. Belts and buckles
See DA Pam 670–1.

20–4. Beret
See DA Pam 670–1.

20–5. Boots
See DA Pam 670–1.

20–6. Buttons
See DA Pam 670–1.

20–7. Capes (officers only)
See DA Pam 670–1.

20–8. Chaplain's apparel
See DA Pam 670–1.

20–9. Coat, all-weather (male and female)
See DA Pam 670–1.

20–10. Cover, cap, rain
See DA Pam 670–1.

20–11. Cuff links and studs
See DA Pam 670–1.

20–12. Cummerbunds (male and female)
See DA Pam 670–1.

20–13. Fleece cap
See DA Pam 670–1.

20–14. Garrison cap
See DA Pam 670–1.

20–15. Gloves
See DA Pam 670–1.

20–16. Hat, drill sergeant
See DA Pam 670–1.

20–17. Jackets and windbreakers
See DA Pam 670–1.

20–18. Judge's apparel
See DA Pam 670–1.

20–19. Military police accessories
See DA Pam 670–1.

20–20. Neckgaiter
See DA Pam 670–1.

20–21. Neck tabs, female
See DA Pam 670–1.

20–22. Neckties
See DA Pam 670–1.

20–23. Overcoat, ceremonial, blue
See DA Pam 670–1.

20–24. Overshoes, black
See DA Pam 670–1.

20–25. Scarves
See DA Pam 670–1.

20–26. Shirts, white
See DA Pam 670–1.

20–27. Shoes
See DA Pam 670–1.

20–28. Socks
See DA Pam 670–1.

20–29. Suspenders
See DA Pam 670–1.

20–30. Sweaters
See DA Pam 670–1.

20–31. Umbrella
See DA Pam 670–1.

20–32. Undergarments
See DA Pam 670–1.

20–33. Vest, male
See DA Pam 670–1.

Chapter 21
Wear of Insignia and Accoutrements

21–1. General

a. This regulation, DA Pam 670–1, CTA 50–900, and special authorizations 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, skill qualifications, 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 accoutrements and those accessories authorized in CTA 50–900 (see para 2–7c).

d. Personnel will submit all requests for insignia designs to Director, The Institute of Heraldry, Department of the Army, 9325 Gunston Road, Room S–113, Fort Belvoir VA 22060–5579.

21–2. General description

Insignia will meet the approved military specifications and conform to proper color designation (gold, silver, or subdued). See DA Pam 670–1 for additional guidance on authorized material and attachment procedures.

21–3. Headgear insignia

See DA Pam 670–1.

21–4. U.S. Insignia

See DA Pam 670–1.

21–5. Grade insignia for general officers

See DA Pam 670–1.

21–6. Grade insignia for other officers

See DA Pam 670–1.

21–7. Grade insignia for enlisted personnel

See DA Pam 670–1.

21–8. Other grade insignia

See DA Pam 670–1.

21–9. Branch insignia

a. General officers follow the guidance below for wear of branch insignia.

(1) The Chief of Staff, former Chiefs of Staff, and generals of the Army (five-star) may prescribe their branch insignia.

(2) All other general officers may wear branch insignia at their option. If they choose this option, general officers will wear the branch insignia for the position to which they are appointed, or for their duty assignment.

b. Unless otherwise indicated in the following paragraphs, all other commissioned and warrant officers serving on active duty will wear the insignia of their basic branch. When detailed to other branches, commissioned and warrant officers will wear the insignia of the branch to which they are detailed.

c. General staff, commissioned officers, and warrant officers, other than general officers, will wear the general staff branch insignia, as indicated below.

(1) When assigned to positions within the Office of the Secretary of the Army, the Under Secretary of the Army, or the Assistant Secretary of the Army, and when authorized by the Secretary of the Army to wear such insignia during their assignment in these offices.

(2) When detailed to duty on the Army General Staff (see AR 614–100).

(3) As directed by the Chief of Staff.

(4) When assigned to departmental or statutory tour table of distribution and allowance (TDA) positions in the National Guard Bureau.

(5) When assigned to the ARNG command chief warrant officer positions within the office of the Adjutant General of each state, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, or the District of Columbia.

d. The Inspector General branch insignia is worn by the inspector general and those officers detailed as inspectors general, under the provisions of AR 614–100.

e. The National Guard Bureau branch insignia is worn by those officers detailed to the National Guard Bureau for 180 days or longer, U.S. Property and Fiscal Office officers, and other ARNG tour officers, as prescribed by the Chief, National Guard Bureau.

f. Officers assigned to the Selective Service of the ARNG, and who are not on extended active duty, wear staff specialist branch insignia (see NGR (National Guard Regulation) 600–102).

g. Civil Affairs (CA) Reserve officers wear USAR branch insignia as follows:

(1) When assigned or detailed to the CA branch in accordance with AR 140–10, while serving in an inactive duty or active duty for training status.

(2) When assigned to a USAR troop program unit that has mobilized.

(3) When serving on extended active duty with CA troop program units.

(4) When assigned to CA mobilization designation positions upon mobilization.

(5) Officers will wear the insignia of the branch in which they are detailed, unless they are on extended active duty with other than CA units.

h. Judge Advocate General's Corps officers detailed to the Judge Advocate General's Corps, who are not yet admitted to practice law before a Federal court, or the highest court of a state, will wear their basic branch insignia. They may wear Judge Advocate General's Corps insignia after they are admitted to practice.

i. The Chief of Chaplains may provide policy or guidance limiting chaplains to the wear of chaplain candidate branch insignia until a designated portion of initial training is complete. These restrictions by the Chief of Chaplains on chaplains' wear of chaplain branch insignia will not exceed completion of the Chaplain Corps Officer Basic Course.

j. All enlisted personnel will wear the branch insignia of their primary military occupational specialty (PMOS), with the following exceptions:

(1) Basic trainees will wear the U.S. insignia on both collars; they will not wear branch insignia.

(2) NCOs in authorized Inspector General modified table of organization and equipment (TOE) or TDA positions will wear the Inspector General insignia.

(3) Command sergeants major (CSMs) and sergeants major (SGMs) will wear designated branch insignia unless serving in a nominative position as designated by HQDA.

(4) Nominative CSMs and SGMs will wear nominative senior enlisted leader collar insignia (previously referred to as CSM insignia); worn by CSM and SGM when in a nominative position as designated by HQDA.

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

(6) A CSM appointed as the Senior Enlisted Advisor to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (SEAC) will wear SEAC insignia in lieu of branch insignia.

21–10. Branch insignia-other

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 officers and enlisted Soldiers affiliated with infantry, armor, field artillery, air defense artillery, cavalry, special forces, or aviation regiments. Soldiers affiliated with these regiments will also wear the regimental collar insignia when not assigned to the regiment, except as provided in paragraph 21–9A Soldier affiliated with 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 provided at no cost to 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) See DA Pam 670–1 for additional guidance on positioning of regimental numbers for specific combat arms branches.

b. Other. Branch insignia for Soldiers not affiliated with an infantry, armor, field artillery, air defense artillery, cavalry, special forces, or aviation regiment, except as provided for in paragraph 21–9 wear their assigned basic 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 ACOM, ASCC, and/or DRU. 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. See DA Pam 670–1 for a list of branch insignia authorized for wear.

21–11. Insignia for aides
See DA Pam 670–1.

21–12. Branch insignia-how worn, Army service uniform
See DA Pam 670–1.

21–13. Branch insignia-how worn, Army green service uniform
See DA Pam 670–1

21–14. Insignia for United States Military Academy staff
See DA Pam 670–1.

21–15. Branch insignia-officer candidates
See DA Pam 670–1.

21–16. Insignia for warrant officer candidates
See DA Pam 670–1.

21–17. Shoulder sleeve insignia—current organization
a. Authorization. SSI of a design approved by TIOH, are authorized for the following echelons:

(1) ACOM, ASCC, and/or DRU (as defined by AR 10–87).

(2) Armies.

(3) Corps.

(4) U.S. Army Reserve Command (USARC), regional support commands, to include Army Reserve Aviation Command.

(5) Divisions.

(6) Corps support commands.

(7) Separate TOE brigades and brigade combat teams (not organic to divisions).

(8) Separate regiments (not organic to a group, brigade, or division), except training support regiments and/or battalions, which will wear the SSI of the training support division to which assigned.

(9) General officer commands, USAR.

(10) U.S. Army element of unified commands.

(11) 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.

(12) 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 (limited to the Army element of Joint organizations).

b. Approval. Units meeting the criteria established above will submit requests for authorization of SSI through command channels to DCS, G–1 for approval, with a copy of permanent orders activating the unit and a proposed SSI design. Approval for SSI will be forwarded to TIOH for design development. TIOH is the approval authority for the SSI design. Once the design has been approved and developed, no changes will be made to the insignia.

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

d. Authorized wearers. Personnel wear the SSI of the unit to which assigned. 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 and battalions will wear the SSI of the training support division to which assigned or aligned. Soldiers assigned to a warrior transition unit will continue to wear their organizational headgear and SSI authorized from their last unit of assignment. Cadre assigned to U.S. Army Medical Command will wear the U.S. Army Medical Command SSI.

(1) ACOM, ASCC, and/or DRU 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/or deployment are not considered permanently attached.

(a) Soldiers assigned to a Main Command Post-Operational Detachment (MCP–OD) unit partnered with a Corps or Division are authorized to wear the partnered unit's SSI for training and deployment. Each Corps and Division has one identified MCP–OD projected to augment their staff when required for deployment. These alignments balance the advantages of long term relationships between units versus relationships based on mission, regional combatant commands, or contingency focus.

(b) Soldiers assigned to the 95th Civil Affairs Brigade (Airborne) and the 528th Sustainment Brigade (Airborne) will wear the SSI of the 1st Special Forces Command (Airborne) as subordinate units of the 1st Special Forces Command (Airborne). Approved SSI for 95th Civil Affairs Brigade (Airborne) and 528th Civil Affairs Brigade (Airborne) are not rescinded.

(2) Personnel attached to Headquarters Company, U.S. Army, who are assigned to, or performing duty with HQDA staff agencies and offices of the DoD, will wear the Army logo on the Class C uniform.

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

(4) Personnel assigned to corps artillery and division brigades 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) 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.

(8) Army personnel and ARNG and USAR Active Guard Reserve (AGR) personnel assigned as ROTC instructors will wear the Cadet Command SSI.

(a) ARNG Soldiers in the ARNG Title 10 AGR Program will wear the SSI of the command, unit, or agency to which attached, when one is authorized, except as indicated in paragraphs 21–17*d*(7) and 21–17*d*(8).

(9) USAR will wear SSI as follows:

(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 an operational, functional, training, or support command.

(b) Units that are not authorized an organizational SSI, but are under the command of the USARC, will wear the SSI of the USARC.

(c) Units assigned directly to a Army headquarters located within the United States that are not authorized an SSI, or units under the command of a general officer command that is assigned directly to a Army headquarters located within the United States, will wear the insignia of the appropriate Army located within the United States.

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

(10) Initial entry training Soldiers in one of the following categories may wear organizational SSI:

(a) USAR trainees will wear the insignia of their parent USAR organization as soon as they are issued uniforms. Their parent units will provide initial entry training Soldiers with 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.

(11) Soldiers assigned to TRADOC will continue to wear the SSI approved for TRADOC on the Class C uniform.

e. The U.S. Army logo patch. The U.S. Army logo is a registered trademark of the Army, visually central to the Army's branding and trademark licensing program administered on behalf of the Army by the ASA (M&RA). The logo patch may be worn when authorized by the CSA. The U.S. Army logo patch is authorized for wear as shown in DA Pam 670–1.

f. Modification. Units are not authorized to modify their SSI or shoulder sleeve insignia-military operations in hostile conditions (SSI–MOHC) without prior approval from the DCS, G–1. In addition, TIOH must approve the design of any modification and authorize its manufacturing in accordance with paragraph 2–3.

g. How worn. See DA Pam 670–1.

21–18. Shoulder sleeve insignia–military operations in hostile conditions

a. General. Authorization to wear a SSI indicating service during military operations in hostile conditions (MOHC) (formerly known as the SSI-former wartime service) applies only to Soldiers who meet or have met the following criteria:

(1) The Soldier must actively participate in or support military operations in hostile conditions, which must include exposure to the threat of hostile action or fire, either directly or indirectly.

(2) The Soldier's participation or support described in paragraph 21–18*a*(1) must occur while the Soldier is located in an area that entitles the Soldier to receive the combat zone tax exclusion and entitles the Soldier to receive Hostile Fire Pay or Imminent Danger Pay (IDP).

(3) A general or flag officer in the chain of command must request DCS, G–1 approval for wear of the SSI–MOHC.

b. Authorization. The CSA authorizes wearing the SSI–MOHC.

(1) Personnel who served in a designated area as a civilian or a member of another Service, but were not a member of the U.S. Army during one of the specified periods are not authorized to wear the SSI–MOHC.

(2) Unless otherwise approved by this regulation, Soldiers attached or under operational control (OPCON) to other services are not authorized to wear their patches as their SSI–MOHC without written approval from DCS, G–1 or a designated representative.

(3) Soldiers of all Army components (Regular, ARNG, and USAR) who deploy during periods of service designated for wear of the SSI–MOHC are authorized to wear a SSI–MOHC. There are no time-in-theater requirements for authorization to wear the SSI–MOHC. Soldiers may not earn more than one SSI–MOHC during the same deployment.

(a) A deployed unit (company or higher) will wear its unit SSI as the SSI–MOHC, regardless of the headquarters element deploying and the unit alignment or OPCON during the period of deployment.

(b) A deployed unit will not wear its assigned SSI as its SSI–MOHC when the SSI belongs to a major command, such as an ACOM, ASCC, and/or DRU or State area command, or a non-deployable unit. In such cases, the unit will wear the SSI of the lowest echelon Army unit (company or higher) in the deployed chain of command as the SSI–MOHC. When there is no intermediate unit (company or higher) in the deployed chain of command, these deployed Soldiers will wear the SSI of the senior command in the theater as its SSI–MOHC.

(c) All Soldiers who deploy with AMC subordinate organizations in echelons of company or higher are authorized to wear the AMC SSI as their SSI–MOHC due to the unique deployment operations of AMC.

(d) When echelons below company level (such as teams or squads) deploy, members of these units will wear the SSI of the lowest echelon deployed Army unit (company or higher) in the deployed chain of command (based on written orders) as the SSI–MOHC. When there is no intermediate unit (company or higher) in the deployed chain of command, these deployed Soldiers will wear the SSI of the senior command in the theater as its SSI–MOHC.

(e) Individual Soldiers who are attached (to include OPCON, cross-leveled, assigned, or augmenting deployed units) will wear the same SSI–MOHC worn by members of the deployed Army unit (company or higher) to which attached by written orders. A Soldier who is further attached (to one or more units) during one deployment will only wear the SSI- MOHC for the first Army unit (company or higher) to which attached by written orders. Soldiers who deploy with their unit (company level or higher) will wear the SSI–MOHC as outlined in paragraph 21–18*b*(3)(*a*), regardless of how many times they are further attached to other units as individuals or teams. Members of trial defense will wear the SSI of their respective commands as their SSI–MOHC.

c. Designated Campaigns. Authorization applies only to members of the Army who were assigned to the designated location 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. Soldiers who served with the U.S. Marine Corps during World War II from 15 March 1943 through 2 September 1946 may wear the SSI–MOHC for the designated Marine Corps unit.

(2) Korea: between 27 June 1950 and 27 July 1954, both dates inclusive. Also between 1 April 1968 and 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 of hostile fire pay for service in a hostile fire area in Korea.

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

(4) The Dominican Republic: between 29 April 1965 and 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 OPCON of these units will wear their respective insignia. A fourth organizational SSI (Office of Economic Adjustment–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 (Airborne); 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 (Air Assault). Individuals attached to, or under the OPCON of these units will wear their respective organizational SSI. Individuals attached to,

or under the OPCON 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 OPCON.

(6) Lebanon: between 6 August 1983 and 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 participated directly in the firefight with North Korean guards at the Joint Security Area, Panmunjom, Korea.

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

(9) Panama: between 20 December 1989 and 31 January 1990 for Soldiers assigned to the following units 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; Military Surface Deployment and Distribution Command; and Criminal Investigation Command. Soldiers assigned to units not listed above will wear the SSI of the unit to which attached or the unit that had OPCON. Soldiers assigned to units not listed above and not attached to, or under the OPCON of any of the units listed above, will wear the SSI of the U.S. Army South.

(10) The Persian Gulf: between 17 January 1991 and 31 August 1993, both dates inclusive, for Soldiers participating in Operation Desert Storm. Soldiers must have been assigned or attached to, or under the OPCON of, a unit whose mission was direct support to Operation Desert Storm; they must have received IDP and had been under the command and control of the U.S. Army Element of U.S. Central Command (USCENTCOM). Additionally, Soldiers assigned to Joint Task Forces Patriot Defender, Elusive Concept, and Proven Force are authorized to wear SSI–MOHC even though they were not under the command and control of the U.S. Army Element of USCENTCOM.

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

(12) Somalia: from 1 January 2004 to a date to be determined, for Soldiers deployed to Somalia as identified by USCENTCOM or Africa Command (AFRICOM) Command Center–Joint Staff for Personnel and Administration who received combat zone tax exclusion and hostile fire/IDP. Additionally, between 5 December 1992 and 31 March 1995, both dates inclusive, for Soldiers who participated in Operation Restore Hope/Continue Hope/United Shield. Additionally, Soldiers assigned to Joint Task Forces Patriot Defender, Elusive Concept, and Proven Force are authorized to wear SSI–MOHC even though they were not under the command and control of the U.S. Army Element of USCENTCOM.

(13) Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF): between 11 September 2001 and 31 December 2014, both dates inclusive, for Soldiers deployed to Afghanistan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. Between 9 January 2002 and 31 December 2014, both dates inclusive, for those Soldiers deployed to the Philippines, in support of OEF, who received combat zone tax exclusion and hostile fire/IDP. Between 31 July 2002 and 31 December 2014, both dates inclusive, for Soldiers deployed to the USCENTCOM area of operations in support of OEF who received combat zone tax exclusion and hostile fire/IDP as identified by USCENTCOM Command Center–Joint Staff for Personnel and Administration. Between 1 January 2008 and 31 December 2014, both dates inclusive, for Soldiers deployed to Djibouti in support of OEF who received combat zone tax exclusion and hostile fire/IDP as identified by AFRICOM Command Center–Joint Staff for Personnel and Administration. Soldiers who were deployed in the area of operations on training exercises or in support of operations other than OEF are not authorized the SSI–MOHC, unless those exercises or operations became combat or support missions to OEF.

(14) Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF): between 19 March 2003 and 31 August 2010, both dates inclusive, for Soldiers assigned to units participating in OIF. Soldiers must have been deployed in the USCENTCOM area of operations, or participated in OIF while deployed in Turkey, Israel, or on Aegis cruisers. Soldiers who served with the 1st Marine Division between 19 March 2003 and 21 April 2003 during combat operations in support of OIF are authorized to wear the 1st Marine Division SSI as their SSI–MOHC. Soldiers who were deployed in the area of operations on training exercises or in support of operations other than OIF are not authorized the SSI–MOHC, unless those exercises or operations became combat or support missions to OIF.

(15) Operation New Dawn (OND): between 1 September 2010 and 31 December 2011, both dates inclusive, for Soldiers assigned to units participating in OND. Soldiers must have been deployed in the USCENTCOM area of operations or participated in OND while deployed in Turkey, Israel, or on Aegis cruisers. Soldiers who were deployed

in the area of operations on training exercises or in support of operations other than OND are not authorized the SSI–MOHC, unless those exercises or operations became combat or support missions to OND.

(16) Operation Inherent Resolve: between 15 June 2014 and a date to be determined, for Soldiers deployed to Iraq, Jordan, or Syria in support of OIR, who received combat zone tax exclusion and hostile fire/IDP as identified by USCENTCOM Command Center–Joint Staff for Personnel and Administration. Soldiers who were deployed in the area of operations on training exercises or in support of operations other than OIR are not authorized the SSI–MOHC, unless those exercises or operations became combat or support missions to OIR.

(17) Operation Freedom's Sentinel (OFS): between 1 January 2015 and a date to be determined, for Soldiers deployed to Afghanistan, Pakistan, Yemen, and Djibouti in support of OFS who received combat zone tax exclusion and hostile fire/IDP as identified by USCENTCOM or AFRICOM Command Center–Joint Staff for Personnel and Administration. Soldiers who were deployed in the area of operations on training exercises or in support of operations other than OFS are not authorized the SSI–MOHC, unless those exercises or operations became combat or support missions to OFS.

(18) Associated Units Pilot Program-units designated by the Secretary of the Army under the Associated Pilots Program will have the option upon returning from deployment to wear either the SSI of the parent unit or the SSI of the Associated Unit as its SSI for Former Wartime Service SSI–MOHC except in the below situations:

(a) Soldiers assigned to Task Force 1st Battalion 28th Infantry will continue to wear the SSI of 3rd Infantry Division.

(b) Soldiers assigned to the 81st Stryker Brigade Combat Team will wear the SSI of 2nd Infantry Division to maintain uniformity with other Stryker Brigade Combat Teams at Joint Base Lewis-McChord.

(19) Soldiers who previously deployed with a Sustainment Brigade, other units attached or with a temporary assigned unit in an area of operation and earned the SSI–MOHC will wear either the Division SSI, the unit attached, the temporary assigned unit or the Sustainment Brigade the Soldier deployed with as the SSI–MOHC.

(20) Future operations: Combatant commanders may request wear of the SSI–MOHC for future areas of operation designated and approved by the CSA.

d. Combat service identification badge. Soldiers who are authorized the SSI–MOHC for periods listed above are also authorized the corresponding combat service identification badge.

e. How worn. See DA Pam 670–1.

Note. Units are not authorized to modify their SSI or SSI–MOHC without prior approval from the DCS, G–1. A mirror image SSI–MOHC is considered a modification. In addition, TIOH must approve the design of any modification and authorize its manufacturing in accordance with paragraph 2–3.

21–19. Wear of U.S. flag embroidered insignia

a. Authorization. All Soldiers will wear the full-color U.S. flag embroidered insignia on utility and organizational uniforms, unless deployed or in a field environment. Soldiers will wear the subdued tactical flag insignia while deployed or in a field environment.

b. How worn. See DA Pam 670–1.

21–20. Branch colors

See DA Pam 670–1.

21–21. Branch scarves

Personnel may wear branch scarves with service and utility uniforms, only when issued and prescribed by the local commander for ceremonial occasions. See DA Pam 670–1.

21–22. Distinctive unit insignia

a. Authorization. DUI of a design approved by TIOH, are authorized for the following echelons:

(1) *Army command.* One design for each ACOM, ASCC, and/or DRU.

(2) *Field Armies.* One design for each field Army.

(3) *Regional support commands.*

(4) *Corps.* One design for each corps.

(5) *Division.* One design for each division.

(6) Separate TOE brigades and brigade combat teams (not organic to divisions).

(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.* One design for each activity.
(17) *Army National Guard Total Army School System.* One design for all TASS activities.
(18) *General officer commands.* USAR.
(19) *U.S. Army Reserve schools.* One design for all USAR schools.
(20) *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 organization.
(21) *Other organizations.* One design for each organization, except U.S. Army garrison (regular 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 (limited to the Army element of Joint organizations).
(22) *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 TIOH has determined the propriety and granted approval of the insignia.
(b) Units not authorized their own DUI will wear the DUI of the command to which assigned. Those units not authorized their own DUI 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) With the exception of a CSM assigned as the SEAC, personnel assigned to a Joint command, DoD, or Federal agency will wear the DUI designated for Joint or DoD agencies. A CSM assigned as the SEAC will wear the SEAC collar insignia in lieu of the DUI.
b. Approval. Units meeting the criteria established above will submit requests for authorization of DUI through command channels to DCS, G–1 for approval, with a copy of permanent orders activating the unit and a proposed DUI design. Requests will include three proposed mottoes, if the organization requests a motto with the design. DUI approval will be forwarded to TIOH for design development. TIOH is the approval authority for DUI design. Once the design has been approved and developed, no changes will be made to the insignia. The procurement of DUI not approved and developed by TIOH is prohibited. Units may only purchase approved DUIs by using appropriated or nonappropriated funds from TIOH-certified manufacturers.
c. Provisional units. The authorization of a DUI will not be granted for provisional units.
d. Authorized wearers. When a DUI is authorized, all personnel assigned to the organization wear the insignia, except as follows: General officers wear their RDI on the black pullover sweater. Chaplains wear their branch insignia on the black pullover sweater. A CSM assigned as the SEAC will wear the SEAC collar insignia in lieu of the DUI. The Sergeant Major of the Army and enlisted staff members assigned to the Office of the Sergeant Major of the Army will wear the Sergeant Major of the Army collar insignia in lieu of the assigned DUI.
e. How worn. See DA Pam 670–1.

21–23. Regimental distinctive insignia

a. Authorization. RDI of a design approved by TIOH are authorized and prescribed for wear by all Soldiers affiliated with a regiment or whole-corps regiment (based on a Soldier's branch/corps/special branch, as determined by PMOS or specialty).
b. How worn. See DA Pam 670–1.

21–24. Insignia representing regimental affiliation

a. Authorization. Insignia used to represent regimental affiliation consists of either the RDI or DUI of a design approved by TIOH. A Soldier's regimental affiliation using an RDI is based on a Soldier's branch/corps/special branch, as determined by PMOS or specialty. Soldiers may wear the RDI for their affiliated regiment or may wear the DUI for a unit in which they are serving or have previously served successfully, based on their assignment history as indicated in their official personnel record.

b. How worn. See DA Pam 670–1.

21–25. Insignia, distinguishing, U.S. Army nametape and nameplate

See DA Pam 670–1.

21–26. Aiguillette, service

See DA Pam 670–1.

21–27. Aiguillette, dress

a. Authorization. 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 service/dress uniforms, when prescribed. Personnel may wear the dress aiguillette with the mess or evening mess uniform only at formal occasions (when a bowtie is worn).

b. How worn. See DA Pam 670–1.

21–28. Service stripes

a. Authorization. Enlisted personnel are authorized to wear service stripes as members of the RA, ARNG, and USAR, for a period of honorable service, as indicated below—

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

(2) Reserve service creditable for retirement for non-regular service, in accordance with 10 USC Chapter 1223, as a commissioned officer, warrant officer, or enlisted member of any Reserve Component of the Army Forces, including the Women's Auxiliary Corps.

b. Allowable amount. One stripe is authorized for each 3 years of honorable active Federal service; Reserve service creditable for retired pay for non-regular service; or a combination of both. 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.

c. How worn. See DA Pam 670–1.

21–29. Overseas service bars

a. Authorized wearers. Soldiers are authorized to wear one overseas service bars for each 6–month period of active Federal service as a member of a U.S. Service as indicated below. 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. Listed beginning dates and ending dates are inclusive. The months of arrival to, and departure from the designated area are counted as whole months.

(1) Outside CONUS, between 7 December 1941 and 2 September 1946. An overseas service bar is not authorized for a fraction of a 6–month period.

(2) Korea, between 27 June 1950 and 27 July 1954. 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 between 1 April 1968 and 31 August 1973. The months of arrival to, and departure from the hostile fire pay area are counted as whole months. If a Soldier receives a month of hostile fire pay for a period(s) of service in Korea, then the Soldier may also receive credit for a corresponding month towards award of an overseas service bar.

(3) Vietnam, between 1 July 1958 and 28 March 1973. The months of arrival to, and departure from Vietnam are counted as whole months for credit toward the overseas service bar. If a Soldier receives a month of hostile fire pay for a period(s) of TDY service in Vietnam, then the Soldier may also receive credit for a corresponding month towards award of an overseas service bar.

(4) The Dominican Republic, between 29 April 1965 and 21 September 1966. The months of arrival to, and departure from the Dominican Republic are counted as whole months.

(5) Laos, between 1 January 1966 and 28 March 1973. The months of arrival to, and departure from Laos are counted as whole months.

(6) Cambodia between 1 January 1971 and 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) Lebanon, between 6 August 1983 and 24 April 1984, for the two units listed in paragraph 21–18*c*(6). The months of arrival to, and departure from Lebanon are counted as whole months.

(8) The Persian Gulf between 27 July 1987 and 1 August 1990, for Operation Earnest Will. The months of arrival to, and departure from the Persian Gulf are counted as whole months.

(9) The Persian Gulf between 17 January 1991 and 31 August 1993, for Operation Desert Storm. The months of arrival to, and departure from the Persian Gulf are counted as whole months.

(10) El Salvador, between 1 January 1981 and 1 February 1992. The months of arrival to, and departure from El Salvador are counted as whole months.

(11) Somalia, between 5 December 1992 and 31 March 1995. The months of arrival to, and departure from Somalia are counted as whole months.

(12) Participation in OEF, in the USCENTCOM area of operations, and under the control of the Combatant Commander, USCENTCOM, between 11 September 2001 and 31 December 2014; OEF-Philippines, in the Philippines, between 19 September 2001 and 31 December 2014; OEF-Horn of Africa, in Djibouti, between 1 January 2008 and 31 December 2014. The months of arrival to, and departure from the Philippines, Djibouti, or the USCENTCOM area of operations are counted as whole months.

(13) Participation in OIF, in the USCENTCOM area of operations, and under the control of the Combatant Commander, USCENTCOM, between 19 March 2003 and 31 August 2010. The months of arrival to, and departure from the USCENTCOM area of operations are counted as whole months.

(14) Participation in OND in the USCENTCOM area of operations, and under the control of the Combatant Commander, USCENTCOM, between 1 September 2010 and 31 December 2011. The months of arrival to, and departure from the USCENTCOM area of operations are counted as whole months.

(15) Participation in OIR, in the USCENTCOM area of operations, and under the control of the Combatant Commander, USCENTCOM, between 15 June 2014 and a date to be determined. The months of arrival to, and departure from the USCENTCOM area of operations are counted as whole months.

(16) Participation in OFS, in the USCENTCOM area of operations, and under the control of the Combatant Commander, USCENTCOM, or Djibouti, AFRICOM, between 1 January 2015 and a date to be determined. The months of arrival to, and departure from Djibouti or the USCENTCOM area of operations are counted as whole months.

b. How worn. See DA Pam 670–1.

21–30. Brassards

Brassards are worn as identification to designate personnel who are required to perform a special task or to deal with the public. Brassards are authorized for wear only while actively engaged in the duty associated with the brassard and identification of personnel is required, such as field operations and event response. Brassards are not intended for wear while performing daily or routine job related activities. The brassard is not worn while conducting staff activities, routine maintenance and preparations, or while in an on-call or stand-by status. For descriptions of current authorized brassards, see DA Pam 670–1.

a. The Soldiers assigned to United States Army Europe in support of operations with Kosovo Forces (KFOR) are authorized to wear the KFOR brassard. This insignia will also convey our commitment to operations in Kosovo while emphasizing the "Allies & Partners" pillar of the United States Army Europe Strong Europe strategy. KFOR must utilize the acquisition review board process in theater in order to purchase these brassards. For descriptions of current authorized brassards see DA Pam 670–1.

21–31. Distinctive items authorized for infantry personnel

a. Cord, shoulder.

(1) *Description.* See DA Pam 670–1.

(2) *How worn.* See DA Pam 670–1.

(3) *Approval authority.* The CG, U.S. Army Infantry Center authorizes the wear of the shoulder cord for infantry personnel who have successfully completed the appropriate training.

(4) *Authorized wearers.*

(a) Officers and enlisted personnel of the infantry, who hold an infantry PMOS or specialty, and who have been awarded the combat infantryman badge, the expert infantryman badge, or who have successfully completed the basic unit phase of an Army training program or an 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.*

(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, infantry personnel 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 United States Military Academy, as long as the individual retains an infantry PMOS or specialty.

(c) During the period of assignment at brigade or lower-level basic training or advanced individual training units, or in OSUT infantry units, as long as individual retains an infantry PMOS or specialty.

(d) Infantry OSUT and Infantry Officer Basic Course 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 for wear of the cord, or when assigned to a separation point for discharge purposes.

b. Insignia disk, service cap/hat.

(1) *Description.* See DA Pam 670–1.

(2) *How worn.* See DA Pam 670–1.

(3) *Approval authority.* Approval authority is as provided in paragraph 21–31*a*(3). The insignia is issued at no cost to enlisted personnel.

(4) *Authorized wearers.* Enlisted infantry personnel who otherwise meet the qualifications provided in paragraph 21–31*a*(4).

(5) *When worn.* Authority to wear is as provided in paragraph 21–31*a*(5).

21–32. Distinctive items authorized for other than infantry personnel

a. Organizational flash.

(1) *Description.* See DA Pam 670–1.

(2) *How worn.* See DA Pam 670–1.

(3) *Approval authority.* TIOH approves the design for background trimming for organizations designated (by structure, equipment, and mission) by HQDA as "Airborne" or "Air Assault." Background trimming is provided at no cost to enlisted personnel.

(4) *Authorized wearers.* 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.

b. Airborne/Air Assault background trimming.

(1) *Description.* See DA Pam 670–1.

(2) *How worn.* See DA Pam 670–1.

(3) *Approval authority.* TIOH approves the design for background trimming for organizations designated (by structure, equipment, and mission) by HQDA as "Airborne" or "Air Assault." Background trimming is provided at no cost to enlisted personnel.

(4) *Authorized wearers.* All personnel assigned to an organization authorized a background trimming and who have been awarded the corresponding Parachutist or Air Assault badge, as applicable, are authorized to wear the background trimming with the corresponding badge.

c. Cord, shoulder, marksmanship.

(1) *Description.* See DA Pam 670–1.

(2) *How worn.* See DA Pam 670–1.

(3) *Authorized wearers.* All personnel assigned to the U.S. Army marksmanship unit, subordinate 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 teams, are not authorized to wear the shoulder cord. The shoulder cord is issued at no cost to the individual.

(4) *When worn.* Personnel wear the marksmanship cord during the period of assignment to any of the units provided in paragraph 21–32*c*(3).

Chapter 22
Wear of Decorations, Service Medals, Badges, Unit Awards, and Appurtenances

22–1. General

This chapter covers decorations, service medals, badges, unit awards and appurtenances, both U.S. and foreign, authorized for wear on Army uniforms. The term "award" is an all-inclusive term, covering any decoration, service medal, badge, ribbon, or appurtenance bestowed on an individual or unit. 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.

22–2. Authorization

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

(1) Parades, reviews, inspections, and funerals.

(2) Ceremonial and social occasions.

b. Unless directed by a commander per paragraph 22–2*a*, authorized awards are worn at the option of the wearer, when not prohibited, during normal duty hours. Personnel may also wear authorized awards on appropriate uniforms when off duty. Personnel are encouraged to wear authorized awards on the service, dress, mess, and evening mess uniforms.

22–3. When wearing awards is prohibited

Wearing awards is prohibited in the following circumstances:

a. On any uniform other than those authorized in this regulation. (See 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 wearing the Army uniform is inappropriate or not authorized.

22–4. 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. nonmilitary decorations.

d. U.S. service (campaign) medals, and service and training ribbons.

e. U.S. Merchant Marine awards.

f. U.S. nonmilitary unit awards.

g. Foreign military decorations.

h. Foreign unit awards.

i. Non-U.S. service awards.

j. State awards for ARNG Soldiers.

22–5. Order of precedence within categories of medals

See DA Pam 670–1.

22–6. Wear of service ribbons and lapel buttons

a. Ribbons. See DA Pam 670–1.

b. Lapel buttons. Lapel buttons are miniature enameled replica awards that are worn only on civilian clothing. As an exception, Soldiers may wear the gold star and next of kin lapel buttons as indicated below. Males wear the buttons on the left lapel of civilian clothing; females wear the buttons in a similar location on their civilian attire.

c. Gold star lapel button. Soldiers who are issued a gold star lapel button are authorized to wear the gold star lapel button on the Army service/dress uniform. Wearers include widows(ers), parents, and primary next of kin of Soldiers who lost their lives during identified conflicts. See DA Pam 670–1 for wear.

d. Next of kin lapel button. Soldiers who are issued a next of kin of deceased personnel lapel are authorized to wear the next of kin lapel button on the Army service/dress uniform. Wearers include widows(ers), parents, and primary next of kin of Soldiers who lost their lives while serving on active duty or while assigned in an ARNG or an USAR unit in a drill status. See DA Pam 670–1 for wear.

22–7. Full-sized U.S. and foreign decorations and service medals

a. Where worn. All personnel may wear full-sized decorations and service medals on the service/dress uniform.

b. How worn. See DA Pam 670–1.

c. Medal of Honor. See DA Pam 670–1.

22–8. Miniature decorations and service medals

a. Miniature medals are replicas of regular-sized 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-sized medals, service and training ribbons, or U.S. and foreign unit award emblems with miniature medals. Only the miniature-sized combat and special skill badges are worn with miniature medals.

b. Miniature decorations and service medals are authorized for wear on the mess and evening mess uniforms; and on the left lapel of formal civilian attire, when wearing Army uniforms are inappropriate or not authorized. Miniature combat and special skill badges are authorized for wear on the service uniform shirt of the Class B uniform in the same manner as full-size combat and special skill badges. The combat infantryman badge and expert infantryman badge are the only badges available in three sizes (full-sized, miniature, and dress miniature); the miniature size of these two badges may be worn on the service uniform shirt or coat when space does not allow wear of the full-sized badge properly or when it is obstructed from view (by the collar).

22–9. 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. Additional guidance on wear of stars is in DA Pam 670–1.

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.

22–10. U.S. and foreign unit awards

a. Where worn. See DA Pam 670–1.

b. Fourrageres and lanyards. Permanent and temporary fourrageres and lanyards may be worn on the service/dress uniform per the provisions of AR 600–8–22. Only one fourragere, lanyard, aiguillette, or cord is authorized for wear on each shoulder.

c. 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.) The criteria for permanent and temporary wear of foreign unit awards is as follows:

(1) *French fourragere.* Authorized for permanent or temporary wear.

(2) *Belgian fourragere.* Only authorized for permanent wear.

(3) *Netherlands orange lanyard.* Only authorized for permanent wear.

(4) *The Philippine Republic Presidential Unit Citation.* Only authorized for permanent wear.

(5) *The Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation.* Only authorized for permanent wear. Soldiers who are assigned to the 2d Infantry Division may wear the Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation while serving with the unit in the host nation.

(6) *The Vietnam Presidential Unit Citation.* Only authorized for permanent wear.

(7) *The Republic of Vietnam Gallantry Cross Unit Citation.* Only authorized for permanent wear; only one may be worn.

(8) *The Republic of Vietnam Civil Actions Unit Citation.* Only authorized for permanent wear; only one may be worn.

d. How worn. See DA Pam 670–1 for wear guidance.

22–11. 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. See DA Pam 670–1 for descriptions and directions for placement of each appurtenance. See AR 600–8–22 for additional information on authority to wear a particular appurtenance.

a. Oak leaf clusters. Bronze oak leaf clusters are 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. A maximum of four oak leaf clusters may be worn on a single ribbon; a maximum of three oak leaf clusters may be worn with the "V" device on a single ribbon, for a total of four devices on the ribbon. If the number of authorized oak leaf clusters exceeds the maximum authorized then a second ribbon is worn to the wearer's left of the first ribbon. See DA Pam 670–1 for specific guidance.

b. The "V" device. The "V" device is worn to denote an award authorized for acts of heroism involving conflict with an armed enemy. The "V" device is authorized for wear 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.

c. Numerals.

(1) Arabic numerals are worn to denote second and succeeding awards of the Air Medal, Army Reserve Components Overseas Training Ribbon, the Overseas Service Ribbon, the Multinational Force and Observers Medal, and with succeeding awards of the "M" device with the Armed Forces Reserve Medal.

(2) Arabic numerals are worn on the NCO Professional Development Ribbon to denote the highest level of NCO development. See DA Pam 670–1.

d. Clasps. Unique clasps are worn on the following medals to signify second and subsequent awards. See DA Pam 670–1 for descriptions and placement.

(1) The Good Conduct Medal.

(2) The Antarctic Service Medal.

(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.

e. Service stars.

(1) Service stars are worn to denote an additional award or service in a named campaign. 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. Additional service stars are worn side by side, each with one point upward.

(2) The bronze service star is affixed to the Parachutist Badge and the Military Free Fall Parachutist Badge to denote participation in a combat parachute jump.

f. Arrowhead. The bronze arrowhead 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 authorized for wear on—

(1) The Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal.

(2) European-African-Middle Eastern Campaign Medal.

(3) World War II Campaign medals.

(4) The Korean Service Medal.

(5) The Vietnam Service Medal.

(6) The Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal.

g. Berlin Airlift device. The Berlin Airlift device is authorized for wear on the Army of Occupation Medal.

h. Ten-year device. The ten-year device is worn on 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. 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).

i. The "M" device. The "M" device is worn on 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.

22–12. 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 ARNG recruiting and retention identification badges. Most combat and special skill badges are available in full and dress miniature sizes. The combat infantryman and expert infantryman badges are the only badges available in three sizes (full-sized, miniature, and dress miniature). The following badges are authorized for wear on the Army uniform:

a. Military badges awarded by the U.S. Army, U.S. Air Force, U.S. Navy, U.S. Coast Guard, and the Director of Civilian Marksmanship.

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. These also include badges (such as medallions) issued by military (regimental) associations. The badges are worn only while the wearer is actually attending meetings or functions of such organizations, or on occasions of ceremony (as authorized by the commander). Personnel will not wear these badges to and from such meetings or events. Items must be similar to those authorized by AR 670–1 and worn in the same manner.

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

f. Tabs are authorized for wear on either a permanent or temporary basis.

(1) *Permanent wear.* Tabs indicating individual marksmanship or special skill are authorized for permanent wear. The tabs authorized for permanent wear are: Sapper, Ranger, Special Forces, and President's Hundred.

(2) *Temporary wear.* Other tabs are considered an integral part of the SSI, and Soldiers are only authorized to wear them while assigned to the organization that prescribed wearing the SSI with the tab. Temporary tab examples include: airborne, honor guard, mountain, Pershing, and Advisor.

(3) *Not all units designated (by structure, equipment, and mission) by Headquarters, Department of the Army as "airborne" are authorized to wear the airborne tab.* The unit SSI must be approved as including the airborne tab by TIOH; wear of the airborne tab with any other SSI is not authorized. Only the following units have the airborne tab incorporated into their authorized SSI:

(a) 18th Aviation Brigade.
(b) 82d Airborne Division.
(c) 95th Civil Affairs Brigade (Airborne).
(d) 101st Airborne Division.
(e) 173d Airborne Brigade Combat Team.
(f) 528th Sustainment Brigade.
(g) Joint Readiness Training Center Operations Group and Headquarters, Special Forces Group (Airborne).
(h) Special Forces Groups (Airborne).
(i) U.S. Army Civil Affairs and Psychological Operations Command.
(j) U.S. Army Element, Special Operations Command Africa.
(k) U.S. Army Element, Special Operations Command Central.
(l) U.S. Army Element, Special Operations Command Europe.
(m) U.S. Army Element, Special Operations Command Korea.
(n) U.S. Army Element, Special Operations Command Pacific.
(o) U.S. Army Element, Special Operations Command South.
(p) U.S. Army Element, Special Operations Command Joint Forces Command.
(q) U.S. Army Element, Special Operations Command.
(r) U.S. Army John F. Kennedy Special Warfare Center.
(s) U.S. Army Parachute Team.
(t) U.S. Army Special Operations Command.
(u) XVIII Airborne Corps.
(v) 4/25th Infantry Brigade Combat Team (Airborne).
(w) Airborne and Ranger Training Brigade.
(x) U.S. Army Test and Evaluation Center Airborne and Special Operations Test Directorate.

g. In accordance with AR 600–8–22, personnel must obtain written authority from Army Human Resources Command, Awards and Decorations Branch, 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 (as outlined in DA Pam 670–1) could wear aviation badges awarded by the U.S. Air Force 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 U.S. Air Force.

(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 U.S. Air Force medical insignia or badges used to identify the duty, function, or classification of the wearer). Some examples are U.S. Air Force fire protection, air training command instructor, security police, or Naval Qualification Badges such as the Naval aviation warfare specialist.

(4) Personnel will not wear badges awarded by other U.S. Services that, 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 authorized for wear on the Army uniform, may be worn on utility uniforms in the same manner as prescribed for Army badges.

22–13. 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 DA Pam 670–1 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.

22–14. Categories of badges authorized for wear on Army uniforms

The following 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.

22–15. Marksmanship badges and tabs

Marksmanship badges and tabs are awarded to indicate the level at which an individual has qualified in prescribed weapons firing courses or events. See DA Pam 670–1 for authorized marksmanship badges and tabs, specific placement guidance, order of precedence, and general wear policy.

22–16. Combat and special skill badges

Combat and special skill badges are awarded to denote proficiency in performance of duties under hazardous conditions and circumstances of extraordinary hardship, as well as special qualifications and successful completion of prescribed courses of training. See DA Pam 670–1 for authorized combat and special skill badges and tabs, specific placement guidance, order of precedence, and general wear policy.

22–17. Identification badges

Identification badges are worn as public evidence of deserved honor and distinction to denote service performed in specified assignments. See DA Pam 670–1 for authorized permanent and temporary identification badges, specific placement guidance, order of precedence, and general wear policy.

22–18. Foreign badges

a. Personnel may only wear one foreign badge at a time on the Army service/dress uniform and the AGSU. 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 service/dress uniform.

b. The only Vietnamese badges authorized for wear are the parachute, ranger, and explosive ordnance disposal badges.

c. Soldiers must obtain approval in accordance with the procedures provided in AR 600–8–22, to accept, retain, and wear a foreign badge.

d. See DA Pam 670–1 for wear of foreign badges.

Chapter 23
Wear of the Army Uniform by Reserve, Retired, Separated, and Civilian Personnel

23–1. Occasions of ceremony

a. As used in this regulation, the phrase "occasions of ceremony" means occasions essentially of a military character, at which the uniform is more appropriate than civilian clothing. These functions include, but are not limited to, military balls, military parades, weddings, military funerals, memorial services, meetings, conferences, or similar functions of associations formed for military purposes, of which the membership is composed largely or entirely of current or honorably discharged veterans of the Armed Forces of the United States. Authority to wear the uniform includes wear while traveling to and from the ceremony or function, provided the travel in uniform can be completed on the day of the ceremony or function and must follow guidance included in paragraph 3–7*c*.

b. All persons wearing the Army uniform will wear awards, decorations, and insignia in the same manner as prescribed in this regulation for active duty Soldiers. For civilian attire, individuals may wear only those awards, decorations, or insignia authorized by this regulation for wear on civilian clothing, in the same manner and approximate location as the equivalent military uniform.

23–2. U.S. Army Reserve

a. All members of the USAR on any form of paid or unpaid inactive duty, active duty, annual training, or AGR duty will wear the uniform and insignia prescribed for personnel in the RA. USAR personnel are authorized to wear the Army uniform on the following occasions:

b. Within the limits of the United States or its possessions, USAR personnel not on active duty may wear the Army uniform only as follows:

(1) When participating in reserve training assemblies (inactive duty training), exercises, conferences, or ceremonies in an official capacity as members of the USAR under appropriate orders.

(2) When engaged in military instruction or attending any school or course of instruction under the auspices of the Armed Forces of the United States or the Reserve Components as a student under appropriate orders.

(3) When instructors at an educational institution conducting courses of instruction approved by the Armed Forces, or when responsible for military discipline at like institutions.

(4) When attending social functions or informal gatherings of a military character. All current and former Soldiers will conform to the wear and appearance standards in this regulation while wearing the uniform under the provisions of this chapter.

(5) When enrolled as undergraduates in educational institutions and participating as a cadet in an active ROTC unit, or as a member in established USAR unit. Individuals may wear the uniforms and insignia of their grade only upon such occasions expressly desired or authorized by the professor of military science or other proper official of the school. Members of the USAR attending institutions at which military training is considered as required curricular activity are authorized, and may be required to wear the uniform prescribed by the institution, including the insignia of any grade or rating held in the student unit.

(6) USAR technicians who are also members of the USAR may wear the Army uniform, at their option, while performing in their civil service status.

c. When outside the limits of the United States or its possessions, USAR personnel not on active duty and outside the limits of the United States or its possessions will not wear the Army uniform, unless granted authority by HQDA. However, on occasions of military ceremony or other military functions in a foreign country, USAR personnel may be granted authority to wear the Army uniform after they have their status accredited by the nearest Army attaché. In a foreign country that does not have an Army attaché, USAR personnel must obtain authority to wear the Army uniform for a specific occasion from the military authorities of the country concerned.

d. For USAR personnel—

(1) Warrant officers and enlisted personnel serving on active duty, who also hold commissions in the USAR, may wear the uniform indicative of their grade in the USAR only as follows:

(a) When undergoing authorized voluntary training designed for Reserve officers that they are authorized to take, and while traveling to and from that training.

(b) When attending meetings or functions of associations formed for military purposes, of which membership is composed largely or entirely of officers of the U.S. Army or of former members of the Army.

(2) Warrant officers and enlisted personnel serving on active duty who also hold commissions in the USAR may not wear the uniform indicative of their grade in the USAR—

(a) When in an office of the DoD.

(b) When they will be in association with troops of the RA or of the ARNG when called into Federal service, except when the individual is on active duty as a reserve officer, or as otherwise authorized in paragraph 23–2*d*(1).

23–3. Retired personnel

a. Personnel who will be advanced to a higher grade upon retirement have the option of wearing the insignia of that grade thereafter.

b. Retired personnel on active duty will wear their uniform and insignia in the same manner as prescribed for personnel in the RA of corresponding grade and branch.

c. Retired personnel not on active duty may wear either the uniform reflecting their grade and branch on the date of their retirement, or the uniform prescribed for personnel in the RA of corresponding grade and branch, when appropriate, but may not mix the two uniforms. Personnel will wear the grade as shown on the retired grade of rank line on their retirement order.

d. Retired personnel not on active duty are not authorized to wear the Army uniform when they are instructors or responsible for military discipline at an educational institution, unless the educational institution is conducting courses of instruction approved by the Armed Forces.

e. In addition to the occasions for wear listed above, retired personnel are authorized to wear the uniform only on the following occasions:

(1) While attending military funerals, memorial services, weddings, inaugurals, and other occasions of ceremony.

(2) Attending parades on national or state holidays, or other patriotic parades or ceremonies in which any Regular or Reserve U.S. military unit is taking part. Uniforms for these occasions are restricted to service and dress uniforms; the combat uniform and physical fitness uniforms will not be worn. Wearing the Army uniform at any other time, or for any other purpose than stated above, is prohibited.

f. Retirees are authorized to wear the physical fitness uniform under the following provisions:

(1) With civilian attire off the installation.

(2) When wearing the physical fitness uniform as a complete uniform, retirees will—

(a) Wear only authorized accessories corresponding to those worn by personnel of the RA.

(b) Wear the uniform in accordance with the guidance provided to RA Soldiers (see DA Pam 670–1).

g. Retirees are authorized to wear the Retired Service Identification Badge (see DA Pam 670–1).

h. Retirees are authorized to wear the Retired SSI (see DA Pam 670–1).

23–4. Former members of the Army

a. Unless qualified under another provision of this regulation, or under the provisions of 10 USC 772, former members of the Army may only wear the uniform if they served honorably during a declared or undeclared war, and if their most recent service was terminated under honorable conditions. Personnel who qualify under these conditions will wear the Army uniform in the highest grade they held during such war service, in accordance with 10 USC 772.

b. When authorized, the uniform may be worn only for the following ceremonial occasions and when traveling to and from the event and must follow guidance included in paragraph 3–7*c*.

(1) When attending military funerals, memorial services, weddings, inaugurals, and other occasions of ceremony.

(2) When attending parades on national or state holidays, or other patriotic parades or ceremonies in which any Regular or Reserve U.S. military unit is taking part. Uniforms for these occasions are restricted to service and dress uniforms; the combat uniform and physical fitness uniforms will not be worn. Wearing the Army uniform at any other time, or for any other purpose than stated above, is prohibited.

23–5. Medal of Honor recipients

Personnel awarded the Medal of Honor may wear the Army uniform at their pleasure, except under the circumstances in paragraph 3–7*k*.

23–6. Medals on civilian clothes

Retired personnel and former members of the Army (as described above) may wear all categories of medals described in this regulation on appropriate civilian clothing. This includes clothes designed for veteran and patriotic organizations on Veteran's Day, Memorial Day, and Armed Forces Day, as well as at formal occasions of ceremony and social functions of a military nature. Personnel may wear either full-sized or miniature medals. Personnel who wear medals on civilian clothes should place the medals on the clothing in approximately the same location and in the same manner as for the Army uniform, so they look similar to medals worn on the Army uniform.

23–7. Prohibition on uniform wear

Wear of the Army uniform by USAR, retired, separated, and civilian personnel is prohibited under the circumstances listed in paragraph 3–7*k*.

23–8. Uniform similar to the Army uniform

a. A person, for whom one of the following uniforms is prescribed, may wear the uniform, provided it includes distinctive insignia prescribed by the Secretary of the Army to distinguish it from the U.S. Army uniform.

(1) Instructors or members of an organized cadet corps at a State university, college, or public high school that has a regular course of military instruction will wear the uniform prescribed by the academic organization.

(2) Instructors or members of an organized cadet corps at an educational institution that has a regular course of military instruction in military science with an Army instructor will wear the uniform prescribed by the academic organization.

(3) When authorized by regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Army, members of a military society composed of persons discharged honorably or under honorable conditions from the U.S. Army may wear the uniform prescribed by the military society.

b. Pursuant to 10 USC 773, none of the uniforms prescribed in paragraph 23–8*a*, may include insignia or grade the same as, or similar to, those prescribed for officers of the Army, Navy, Air Force, or Marine Corps.

c. State Defense Forces (SDF) may adopt the service uniform and the utility uniform, provided all service uniform buttons, cap devices, and other insignia differ significantly from that prescribed for wear by members of the U.S. Army. SDF should contact the National Guard Bureau for more information.

23–9. Distinctive unit insignia on civilian clothing

See DA Pam 670–1.

23–10. Uniforms worn by United States civilians

a. U.S. civilian personnel attached to, or authorized to accompany forces of the United States, including DA Civilians, are authorized to wear utility uniforms only when required in the performance of their duties and authorized by the ACOM, ASCC, and/or DRU commander. (The procedures for purchasing uniforms, footwear, and insignia are contained in AR 700–84.)

b. See DA Pam 670–1 for the authorized insignia for wear by civilians.

Appendix A

References

Section I

Required Publications

AR 10–87
Army Commands, Army Service Component Commands, and Direct Reporting Units (Cited in para 21–17*a*(1).)

AR 27–60
Intellectual Property (Cited in para 3–14*d*(2).)

AR 70–1
Army Acquisition Policy (Cited in para 1–6*c*.)

AR 140–10
Assignments, Attachments, Details, and Transfers (Cited in para 21–9*g*(1).)

AR 360–1
The Army Public Affairs Program (Cited in para 3–5*a*.)

AR 385–10
The Army Safety Program (Cited in para 1–6*d*.)

AR 600–8–14
Identification Cards for Members of the Uniformed Services, Their Family Members, and Other Eligible Personnel (Cited in para 3–11*a*.)

AR 600–8–22
Military Awards (Cited in para 22–10*b*.)

AR 600–9
The Army Body Composition Program (Cited in para 3–1*a*.)

AR 600–20
Army Command Policy (Cited in para 3–1*d*.)

AR 614–100
Officer Assignment Policies, Details, and Transfers (Cited in para 21–9*c*(2).)

AR 700–84
Issue and Sale of Personal Clothing (Cited in para 1–6*b*.)

AR 702–7–1
Reporting of Product Quality Deficiencies Within the U.S. Army (Cited in para 2–8*g*.)

CTA 50–900
Clothing and Individual Equipment (Cited in para 2–8*c*(1).)

DA Pam 600–8–14
Army Identification Tags (Cited in para 3–11*a*.)

DA Pam 670–1
Guide to the Wear and Appearance of Army Uniforms and Insignia (Cited in para 1–7.)

Section II

Related Publications

A related publication is a source of additional information. The user does not have to read a related publication to understand this regulation. Army General Orders, Army Regulations, Department of the Army Pamphlets, Common Table of Allowances, and Technical Bulletins are available at (https://armypubs.army.mil/). The Army Records Information System is available at (https://www.arims.army.mil). United States Code is available at (https://uscode.house.gov/). Code of Federal Regulations is available at (https://www.ecfr.gov/).

AR 11–2
Managers' Internal Control Program

AR 25–30
Army Publishing Program

AR 25–400–2
The Army Records Information Management System

AR 165–1
Army Chaplain Corps Activities

AR 672–8
Manufacture, Sale, Wear, and Quality Control of Heraldic Items

DA Pam 25–403
Guide to Recordkeeping in the Army

DA Pam 710–2–1
Using Unit Supply System (Manual Procedures)

DoDD 4500.54E
DoD Foreign Clearance Program (FCP) (Available at https://www.esd.whs.mil/dd/.)

NGR 600–102
Officers Assigned to Selective Service System Sections at Joint Force Headquarters State (Available at https://www.ngbpmc.ng.mil/ngr/)

NGR 601–1
Army National Guard Strength Maintenance Program

TB Med 287
Pseudofolliculitis of the Beard and Acne Keloidalis Nuchae

41 CFR 102–74.426
May a woman breastfeed her child in a Federal building or on Federal property?

10 USC
Armed Forces

10 USC Chapter 1223
Retired Pay for Non-Regular Service

10 USC 771
Unauthorized wearing prohibited

10 USC 772
When wearing by persons not on active duty authorized

10 USC 773
When distinctive insignia required

10 USC 774
Religious apparel: wearing while in uniform

18 USC 701
Official badges, identification cards, other insignia

18 USC 704
Military medals or decorations

Section III

Prescribed Forms

This section contains no entries.

Section IV

Referenced Forms

Unless otherwise indicated, DA Forms are available on the Army Publishing Directorate (APD) website (https://armypubs.army.mil). DD forms are available on the Office of the Secretary of Defense website (https://www.esd.whs.mil/directives/forms/). Standard Forms are available on the U.S. General Services Administration website (https://www.gsa.gov/reference/forms/).

DA Form 11–2
Internal Control Evaluation Certification

DA Form 2028
Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms

DA Form 4856
Developmental Counseling Form

DD Form 2807–1
Report of Medical History

DD Form 2808
Report of Medical Examination

SF 368
Product Quality Deficiency Report

Appendix B

Internal Control Evaluation

B–1. Function

The functions covered by this evaluation include conducting uniform inspections for serviceability, proper fitting of all Army uniforms and proper placement of all accoutrements.

B–2. Purpose

The purpose of this evaluation is to assist leaders in evaluating the key internal controls outlined below. It is not intended to cover all controls.

B–3. Instructions

Answers must be based on the actual testing of key internal controls found in this regulation. Answers that indicate deficiencies must be explained and corrective action indicated in supporting documentation. These key internal controls must be formally evaluated at least once every three years. Certification that this evaluation has been conducted must be accomplished on DA Form 11–2 (Internal Control Evaluation Certification).

B–4. Test questions

a. Is uniform serviceability maintained in accordance with this regulation?
b. Are male and female personal grooming policies followed by assigned personnel?
c. Are assigned personnel in compliance with tattoo/brand policy?
d. Do service uniforms for assigned personnel fit properly?
e. Are Soldiers' accoutrements placed properly on authorized uniforms?
f. Do unit leaders enforce policy set forth in this regulation?
g. Are assigned personnel starching utility uniforms?
h. Is the black beret worn in the proper manner?

B–5. Supersession

This evaluation replaces the previous published evaluation, dated 25 May 2017.

B–6. Comments

Help make this a better tool for evaluating internal controls. Submit comments to Chief of Staff, G–1 (DAPE – HRI/Chief, Command Programs and Policy Division) 300 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 22310–0300.

Glossary

Section I

Abbreviations

AAFES
Army and Air Force Exchange Service

AASA
Administrative Assistant to the Secretary of the Army

ACH
advanced combat helmet

ACOM
Army command

ACU
Army combat uniform

AFRICOM
Africa Command

AGR
Active Guard Reserve

AGSU
Army green service uniform

AGSU–M
Army green service uniform-maternity

AMC
U.S. Army Materiel Command

AMHRR
Army Military Human Resource Record

ARIMS
Army Records Information Management System

ARNG
Army National Guard

ASA (ALT)
Assistant Secretary of the Army (Acquisition, Logistics and Technology)

ASA (M&RA)
Assistant Secretary of the Army (Manpower and Reserve Affairs)

ASCC
Army service component command

ASU
Army service uniform

CA
Civil Affairs

CCDC Soldier Center
Combat Capabilities Development Command Soldier Center

CG
commanding general

CMF
career management field

CONUS
continental United States

CSA
Chief of Staff, Army

CSM
command sergeant major

CTA
common table of allowances

DA
Department of the Army

DCS
Deputy Chief of Staff

DoD
Department of Defense

DRU
direct reporting unit

DUI
distinctive unit insignia

HQDA
Headquarters, Department of the Army

IDP
imminent danger pay

IHWCU
improved hot weather combat uniform

KFOR
Kosovo Forces

MCP–OD
Main Command Post-Operational Detachment

MCSS
military clothing sales store

MOHC
military operations in hostile conditions

MOS
military occupational specialty

NCO
noncommissioned officer

NGR
National Guard regulation

OEF
Operation Enduring Freedom

OFS
Operation Freedom's Sentinel

OIF
Operation Iraqi Freedom

OIR
Operation Inherent Resolve

OND
Operation New Dawn

OPCON
operational control

OSUT
one station unit training

PEO
program executive office

PMOS
primary military occupational specialty

RA
Regular Army

RDI
regimental distinctive insignia

ROTC
Reserve Officers' Training Corps

RRS–A
Records Retention Schedule-Army

SDF
State Defense Forces

SEAC
Senior Enlisted Advisor to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff

SF
Standard Form

SGM
sergeant major

SSI
shoulder sleeve insignia

SSI–MOHC
shoulder sleeve insignia–military operations in hostile conditions

TASS
Total Army School System

TDA
table of distribution and allowance

TDY
temporary duty

TIOH
The Institute of Heraldry

TOE
table of organization and equipment

TRADOC
U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command

UCMJ
Uniform Code of Military Justice

UQCP
Uniform Quality Control Program

USAR
U.S. Army Reserve

USARC
U.S. Army Reserve Command

USC
United States Code

USCENTCOM
U.S. Central Command

Section II

Terms

Accoutrements
Items such as medals, ribbons, insignia, badges, emblems, tabs, and tapes authorized for wear on uniforms.

Appurtenances
Devices such as stars, letters, numerals, or clasps worn on the suspension ribbon of the medal, or on the ribbon bar that indicate additional awards, participation in specific events, or other distinguishing characteristics of the award.

Awards
An all-inclusive term that consists of any decoration, medal, badge, ribbon, or appurtenance bestowed on an individual or unit.

Badge
An award given to an individual for identification purposes or that is awarded for attaining a special skill or proficiency. Certain badges are available in full, miniature, and dress miniature sizes.

Braids/plaits (hair)
Three or more portions/bunches of interwoven hair. Braids are worn free-hanging (loose) or against the scalp.

Clothing bag
Uniform items and personal clothing issued to initial entry Soldiers which all Soldiers are required to maintain throughout their military career.

Conservative
Conventional, traditional, and moderate in style and appearance; not extreme, excessive, faddish, or intense.

Cornrows (hair)
Cornrows are defined as hair temporarily rolled, twisted, or braided closely to the scalp producing a continuous, raised row of hair. Cornrows are worn against the scalp.

Decoration
An award given to an individual as a distinctively designed mark of honor denoting heroism, or meritorious or outstanding service or achievement.

Dreadlocks
See locks.

Dress uniforms
Uniforms worn as formal duty attire, or that are worn at formal or informal social functions, before or after retreat. They include the Army green, blue, and white uniforms.

Eccentric
Departing from the established or traditional norm.

Exaggerated
To make greater or more noticeable.

Extreme
Exceeding the ordinary, usual, or expected; not moderate.

Faddish
A transitory fashion adopted with wide enthusiasm.

Field uniforms
Utility and organizational uniforms, excluding the garrison culinary uniform, that are worn in field, training, or combat environments.

Gold color/gold–colored
Includes gold plated, gold bullion, and synthetic metallic gold.

Lapel button
A miniature enameled replica of an award, which is worn only on civilian clothing.

Locks (hair)
Locks are defined as sections of hair that twist from or near the root to the end of the hair, which create a uniform ringlet or cordlike appearance.

Medal
An award issued to an individual for the performance of certain duties, acts, or services, consisting of a suspension ribbon made in distinctive colors and from which hangs a medallion.

Mess uniforms
Uniforms worn for formal social occasions, when prescribed by the host. They include the blue and white mess and evening mess uniforms for males. For females, they include the blue and white mess and evening mess uniforms, the all-white evening mess, and the black mess and evening mess uniforms.

Miniature medal
A replica of a regular size medal, made to a scale half of the original. The Medal of Honor is not worn in miniature.

Neat
Orderly and tidy in appearance.

Neck
For clarity in regards to grandfathered tattoos, the neck is defined as anything above a crew T-shirt neckline (in a standard uniform T-shirt) and also below the jaw line (in the front of the head) and below a parallel line from the lowest point of where one ear connects to the head to the lowest point of where the other ear connects to the head (in the back of the head).

Optional clothing
A uniform or clothing item, with or without protective properties (for example, flame resistant clothing), prescribed by the Army Uniform Board and approved by the CSA to be worn at the individual's option; optional clothing items do not include ballistic protective items, except for protective eyewear.

Organizational clothing and individual equipment
The uniforms, clothing, and equipment listed in the CTA, which are issued to an individual on a loan basis and remain the property of the organization. Commanders issue organizational clothing and equipment in accordance with the allowances and directives published in the appropriate CTA. When issued, organizational clothing is worn when prescribed by the commander in accordance with Army regulations, technical manuals, and the CTA. Examples of organizational uniforms are the maternity work uniform, the Army aircrew combat uniform, garrison culinary uniform, the combat vehicle crewman uniform, and cold- weather clothing.

Personal clothing
Military-type clothing, clothing of a personal nature, and component items listed in CTA 50–900 that are provided to enlisted personnel (specifically, the initial clothing bag issue).

Religious apparel
In accordance with 10 USC 774: Apparel the wearing of which is part of the observance of the religious faith practiced by the member.

Ribbon or ribbon bar
A portion of the suspension ribbon of a medal, worn in lieu of the medal and made in the form of a bar, ⅜ inches long by ⅜ inch wide.

Roll press
To remove substantial wrinkles from clothing without creating creases.

Rosette
A lapel device created from gathering the suspension ribbon of a medal into a circular shape. The device is worn on the lapel of civilian clothing.

Service medal
An award made to personnel who participated in designated wars, campaigns, or expeditions or who have fulfilled specified service requirements in a creditable manner.

Service uniform
Worn in garrison environments when the wear of utility or dress uniforms is not required or appropriate. Service uniforms consist of the Army green or blue (Class A and Class B) uniforms.

Twists (hair)
Temporarily twisting two distinct strands of hair around one another to create a twisted ropelike appearance. Twists are worn free-hanging (loose) or against the scalp.

Unit award
An award made to an operating unit, which is worn by members of that unit who participated in the cited action (permanent unit award). Other personnel serving in the cited unit, but who were not assigned to the unit during the action, may be authorized temporary wear of the award (temporary unit award).

Utility uniforms
Uniforms normally worn in the field, during training, or while performing duties where it is not practical or appropriate to wear a service uniform. Uniforms classified as utility uniforms are found in DA Pam 670–1.