

EIGHTH ARMY

Blue Book



Revised: 05 SEP 2024 V.2

[Eighth Army Leadership](#)

[Introduction](#)

[Eighth Army Mission and History](#)

[Soldier Appearance and Grooming](#)

[Religious Accommodations](#)

[Uniform Standards](#)

[Physical Readiness Training](#)

[Personal Electronic Devices](#)

[Military Customs and Courtesies](#)

[Off Duty Appearance and Conduct](#)

[Personal Transportation Devices](#)

Appendix.

U.S. and ROK Rank Structure

The Army Song

The Eighth Army Song

Soldier Creed

NCO Creed

[Resources and Phone Numbers](#)



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS , EIGHTH ARMY
UNIT #15236
APO AP 96271-5236

EACG

Pacific Victors,

Welcome to the Eighth Army Team! As U.S. Forces Korea continues its efforts in making Korea "The Assignment of Choice", our commitment to ensuring safety and quality of life for Soldiers, Civilians, and Family Members is top priority. We are excited to have you as part of our team and hope that your assignment will be professionally challenging and personally rewarding.

The content within shall serve as your basic standards for individual discipline, appearance, conduct and military courtesy as established by Army Regulation and policies.

Sincerely,

Robin M Bolmer
CSM Robin M. Bolmer
CSM, USA
Eighth Army


Christopher C. LaNeve
Lieutenant General, USA
Commanding

EIGHTH ARMY LEADERSHIP



[Lieutenant General Christopher C. LaNeve](#)
Commanding General, Eighth Army



[Command Sergeant Major Robin M Bolmer](#)
Command Sergeant Major, Eighth Army

INTRODUCTION

Purpose. The intent and purpose of this Blue Book (*hereinafter* “pamphlet”) is to educate and instill upon all service members of Eighth Army the basic standards for individual discipline, appearance, conduct, and military courtesy as established by Army Regulations and policies.

Applicability. All United States service members of Major Subordinate Commands (MSC) of Eighth Army as well as all Soldiers and units assigned, attached, OPCON, and ADCON, where the Commanding General exercises authority as the Senior Mission Commander shall adhere to these standards while serving in Eighth Army both on and off duty.

Responsibilities. Commanders and leaders shall ensure Soldiers present a professional appearance at all times and conduct themselves with the level of professionalism accorded to one who takes a sacred oath to serve our Army and the Nation, both on and off duty. Soldiers shall take pride in their appearance and conduct themselves properly at all times. Leaders have the duty to read, understand, and ENFORCE all mandates within this pamphlet as well as ensuring they brief their Soldiers on its contents. Leaders shall ensure all Soldiers receive and have access to this through digital means. Soldiers should become familiar with all guidance in the pamphlet as soon as possible.

Authority. Portions of this pamphlet 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).

References. The following references were used in the creation of this pamphlet. The list is not exhaustive. Future changes in Army policy and regulations shall supersede this version except in those instances the Commanding General deems the policies contained herein are necessary in order to maintain good order and discipline as well as the health, welfare, and safety of service members.

- a. [AR 190-5](#), Motor Vehicle Traffic Supervision, 22 May 2006.
- b. [AR 190-13](#), The Army Physical Security Program, 27 June 2019.
- c. [AR 360-1](#), The Public Affairs Program, Department of the Army, 8 October 2020.
- d. [AR 600-9](#), The Army Body Composition Program, 16 Jul 2019.
- e. [AR 600-20](#), Army Command Policy, 24 July 2020.
- f. [AR 600-25](#), Salutes, Honors, and Visits of Courtesy, 10 September 2019.
- g. [AR 670-1](#), Wear and Appearance of Army Uniforms and Insignia, 26 January 2021.
- h. [DA PAM 670-1](#), Guide to the Wear and Appearance of Army Uniforms and Insignia, 26 January 2021.
- i. [TC 3-22.9](#), Rifle and Carbine, w/ C1 and C2, 13 May 2016.
- j. [TC 3-21.5](#), Drill and Ceremony, 20 January 2012.
- k. [FM 7-22](#), Holistic Health and Fitness, 1 October 2020.

- l. [USFK Regulation 600-8-10](#), Leaves and Passes, 19 December 2011.
- m. [AK Regulation 350-1](#), Eighth Army Training and Leader Development, 5 May 2016.
- n. [AK Regulation 600-2](#), Republic of Korea Army Personnel with Army in Korea, 28 October 2016.
- o. [AK Regulation 530-1](#), Operations Security(OPSEC), 9 January 2010.
- p. [AK Regulation 600-5](#), Training and Development, 17 December 1987
- q. [Eighth Army Policy Letters](#).
- r. [DOD Instruction 1344.10](#), Political activities by members of the armed forces, 19 February 2008

Exceptions to Policy. Exceptions to policy may be granted when submitted through the chain of command and approved by the Eighth Army Commanding General, unless exception authority is withheld by other policy or regulation.

MISSION AND HISTORY

Eighth Army Mission. Eighth Army supports United Nations Command (UNC)/Combined Forces Command (CFC)/United States Forces Korea (USFK) efforts to deter North Korean (nK) aggression. On order, Eighth Army conducts Noncombatant Evacuation Operations (NEO) and Reception, Staging, Onward Movement, and Integration (RSO&I) to set conditions for offensive operations.

History of Eighth Army. Eighth Army was officially activated at Memphis, Tennessee, on 10 June 1944 and soon thereafter, it deployed to the Southwest Pacific Area. Under the command of LTG Robert L. Eichelberger, Eighth Army methodically eliminated the last fanatical enemy resistance remaining on New Guinea and New Britain. From 26 December 1944 until 15 August 1945, Eighth Army was actively engaged in the re-conquest of the Philippines – the largest joint campaign of the War in the Pacific. Collectively, the five “Victor” operations launched by Eighth Army would result in the liberation of the southern and central portions of the Philippine Archipelago – fully two-thirds of the land area of the Philippines.

From 19 February to 3 April 1945, Eighth Army units (ranging from company-size teams to division-level task forces) conducted fourteen major amphibious assaults and twenty-four minor landings. During this 44-day period, Eighth Army averaged an assault landing every day and a half. Subsequently, it earned the nickname “Amphibious Eighth” – alluding to its participation in more than sixty amphibious assaults during World War II.

While combat operations were still on-going in the Philippines, Eighth Army simultaneously began preparations for Operation Downfall – the invasion of Japan. However, with the sudden surrender of the Japanese Empire on 15 August 1945, Eighth Army’s mission transitioned from one of conquest to one of occupation and it was the “Amphibious Eighth” that led the Army of Occupation into Japan. On 31 December 1945, Sixth Army was relieved of occupation duties and Eighth Army assumed an expanded role in the occupation, which encompassed the formidable tasks of disarmament, demilitarization, and democratization. These missions were flawlessly executed at the operational level by Eighth Army and it was the military occupation of Japan that ensured the economic recovery and political democratization of that island nation. With the outbreak of hostilities in Korea on 25 June 1950, Eighth Army would face another major challenge.

Due to the tactical situation that existed during the first six weeks of the Korean War, ROK and US ground forces were compelled to conduct an economy of force mission. Inherently risky and difficult to execute under the best of circumstances, a series of delays and withdrawals defined the ROK-US effort in the early stages of the Korean War. Running out of space to trade for time, Lieutenant General Walton H. Walker (Commanding General, Eighth Army) ordered his command to withdraw behind the Nakdong River and establish a defensive posture oriented on terrain retention. On 1 August 1950, a defensive perimeter (labeled by journalists as the “Pusan Perimeter”) was organized. The successful defense of the Pusan Perimeter represented a defining moment in the Korean War; it set the stage for the UN offensive.

The breakout from the Pusan Perimeter, in concert with the amphibious assault at Inchon on 15 September 1950, resulted in the collapse of the entire North Korean People’s Army. For all practical purposes, the NKPA had been defeated and any hope of continuing the war with North Korean forces alone was a concept wholly without merit. By 1 October 1950, Eighth Army reached the 38th parallel and on 9 October, it began its main advance across this border – spearheaded by the 1st Cavalry Division and the 1st ROK Division. On 19 October, these two divisions captured the North Korean capital of Pyongyang and on 24 November 1950, Eighth

Army began its so-called “end-of-the-war offensive.” Final victory seemed imminent, but the situation would change with devastating suddenness.

On 25 November, the full-scale intervention of the Chinese People’s Volunteer Army changed the entire complexity of the war and forced Eighth Army and X Corps (which were operating independently of each other at that time) to transition to the defense. With the advantage of surprise and numerical superiority, the CPVA launched multiple synchronized attacks that ultimately expelled friendly forces from North Korea and on 4 January 1951, Seoul would change hands for the third time within a six-month period. Before it could organize an effective line of defense, Eighth Army had withdrawn a total of 275 miles (which qualifies as the longest retreat in US military history). Subsequently, the “myth of the millions of Chinese in Korea” was widely circulated among the rank and file and rumors of vacating the peninsula were rampant.

By mid-January 1951, Eighth Army (now under the command of Lieutenant General Matthew B. Ridgway) launched a series of highly successful limited objective attacks. With emphasis on lateral security, these operations were “force oriented” as opposed to “terrain oriented.” Any ground that was taken was incidental to closing with and destroying the enemy. On 15 March 1951, Seoul was recaptured for the fourth and last time during the course of the war. By the end of the month, Eighth Army reached the 38th parallel and three weeks later, established strong defensive positions twenty miles beyond (in most sectors of the main line of resistance). By the spring of 1951, both opposing forces had concluded that the issue of achieving a decisive military victory was no longer a viable option as neither side wanted to expand the scope and scale of the conflict.

However, the Chinese Communists were determined to launch one last major effort to capture Seoul. Once this was achieved, they would advocate a cease-fire. With the capital of South Korea in their hands, the Communists would be in an enviable position to negotiate an armistice favorable to their own terms. The Fifth Phase Chinese Offensive (22 April - 8 July 1951) qualified as the largest ground action of the Korean War. During this two-phased campaign, the Chinese People’s Volunteer Army failed miserably to achieve its primary objective and sustained catastrophic losses in the process. By the summer of 1951, the situation on the ground had developed into a holding action. Thus, it seemed mutually advantageous for the belligerents to initiate negotiations and to transfer a stalemated military situation to the conference table.

The history of the Korean War truce talks began on 10 July 1951 and after two years of intricate, verbose and exasperating dialogue, an armistice was finally consummated on 27 July 1953 – formally suspending full-scale hostilities on the peninsula. As the post-Armistice period began, Eighth Army assisted the Republic of Korea in relief and rehabilitation efforts and it continues to play a significant role in the common defense of South Korea. Today, there is no evidence to suggest that North Korea has abandoned its option of unifying the peninsula by force of arms.

To enhance and sustain mission accomplishment, the force structure of Eighth Army has transformed multiple times since its establishment. During World War II, it fought in the Pacific Theater of Operations as a field army. In the immediate post-World War II era, Eighth Army served in Japan as an Army of Occupation. During the Korea War, Eighth Army served as both a field army and theater army and throughout the preponderance of the Cold War, it remained primarily a theater army. On 20 November 1954, it was merged with US Army Forces Far East (AFFE) as the major Army command in the region. On 1 July 1957, AFFE was discontinued and United States Forces Korea was officially activated; thus, Eighth Army was consolidated with USFK and the United Nations Command with headquarters in Seoul. This tri-command headquarters was commanded by General George H. Decker.

On 7 November 1978, General John W. Vessey, Jr. assumed command of the newly established ROK-US Combined Forces Command, while serving concurrently as the Commander of UNC and USFK and as the Commanding General, Eighth Army. On 1 December 1992, Eighth Army reverted to a three-star command billet and was separated from UNC/USFK/CFC. On 13 March 1998, Eighth Army was designated as the Army Service Component Command for USFK. This status was discontinued on 23 January 2012 when Eighth Army was re-designated as an operational-level Field Army Headquarters. Eighth Army Headquarters completed its transition to Camp Humphreys on 11 July 2017.

Until an effective and enduring mechanism is secured which will guarantee a lasting peace in the "Land of the Morning Calm," Eighth Army's mission will remain the same: To deter North Korean aggression against the Republic of Korea and to prevent a renewal of hostilities. Should deterrence fail, Eighth Army will defeat in detail any external threat directed against South Korea.

Eighth Army Insignia.

a. Shoulder Sleeve Insignia.



Description/Blazon: On a red octagon 2 1/4 inches in width and height with each side 1 inch in length, a white cross pattée throughout saltire wise with rounded corners, all within a 1/8 inch red border. The overall dimensions are 2 3/8 inches in width and height.

Symbolism: Red and white are the colors used to distinguish the flags of Armies. The white cross pattée divides the octagon into eight areas representing the numerical designation of the Army.

Background: The insignia was approved on 10 May 1944.

b. Distinctive Unit Insignia.



Description/Blazon: A silver color metal and enamel device 1 3/16 inches in height overall consisting of a rectangular shield divided per fess argent and red arched at top and bottom superimposed by the organizational shoulder sleeve insignia (on a red octagon a white cross pattée throughout saltire wise). All above a silver motto scroll doubled and lined scarlet and inscribed "PACIFIC VICTORS" in scarlet letters.

Symbolism: The basic design was suggested by the authorized shoulder sleeve insignia for the Eighth United States Army. The shield is divided horizontally white and scarlet in the same pattern as the flags for United States Armies. The motto "Pacific Victors" alludes to the Eighth Army's campaigns and operations in the Pacific Area, and service during World War II and the Korean War.

Background: The insignia was approved on 2 Oct 69.

Motto: Pacific
Victors
Response:
Soldier On

Eighth Army Lineage and Honors.

a. **Lineage.** Eighth Army was constituted on 2 June 1944 by the Army of the United States as Headquarters, Eighth Army. It was activated on 10 June 1944 at Memphis, Tennessee and allotted to the Regular Army on 20 July 1951. It was then re-organized and re-designated on 01 December 1967 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Eighth Army. It was then re-organized and re-designated on 16 June 2008 as Operational Command Post, Headquarters, Eighth Army. It was then re-organized and re-designated on 16 June 2010 as Headquarters, Eighth Army. It was then re-organized and re-designated on 17 October 2011 as Headquarters and Headquarters Battalion, Eighth Army

b. Campaign Participation Credit.

World WarII



Korean War



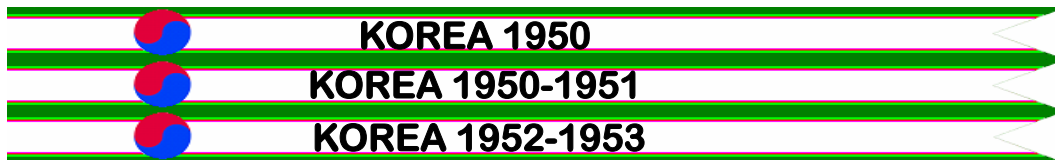
c. Unit Citations and Decorations.

Philippine Presidential Unit Citation



The Philippine Republic Presidential Unit Citation ribbon is authorized for permanent wear only. The eligibility requirements for permanent wear require service within the organization during the period in which the Philippine Presidential Unit Citation was awarded (1944-1945). It is not authorized for temporary wear and no Soldier may wear it while serving in Eighth Army unless they served in Eighth Army when it was initially awarded in 1944-1945.

Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation



The Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation ribbon is authorized for permanent wear by personnel assigned to the organization during the period was awarded and recognized by the Department of the Army (1950-1953). However, temporary wear is authorized for all personnel currently serving in Eighth Army to honor the legacy of Eighth Army and perpetuate its proud lineage and heritage.

Army Superior Unit Award



The Army Superior Unit Award ribbon is authorized for permanent wear by personnel assigned to the organization during the period it was awarded and recognized by the Department of the Army (28 January 2020 -30 April 2020). However, temporary wear is authorized for all personnel currently serving in Eighth Army to honor the legacy of Eighth Army and perpetuate its proud lineage and heritage.

Medal of Honor Recipients

MSG Stanley T. Adams	SFC Loren R. Kaufman	2LT Jerome A. Sudut
CPL Joe R. Baldonado	MSG Woodrow W. Keeble	PFC Henry Svehla
PFC Charles H. Barker	PFC Noah O. Knight	PFC William H. Thompson
PFC Emory L. Bennett	MSG (then SFC) Ernest R. Kouma	SFC Charles W. Turner
SGT David B. Bleak	PFC Leonard M. Kravitz	PVT Miguel Vera
SFC Lelson V. Brittin	CPT Edwards C. Krzyzowski	MSG Travis E. Watkins
PFC Melvin L. Brown	2LT Darwin K. Kyle	SGT Jack Weinstein
1LT Lloyd L. Burke	MSG Hubert L. Lee	PFC Ernest E. West
SFC Tony K. Burris	SGT George D. Libby	1LT (then MSG) Benjamin F. Wilson
SGT Cornelius H. Charlton	SGT Charles R. Long	PFC Richard G. Wilson
SGT (then CPL) Gilbert G. Collier	CPL William F. Lyell	PFC Bryant H. Womack
CPL John W. Collier	CPL Benito Martinez	PFC Robert H. Young
1LT Samuel S. Coursen	1LT Robert M. MCGovern	
CPL Gordon M. Craig	SGT Leroy Mendonca	
CPL Jerry K. Crump	CPT Lewis L. Millett	
MG William F. Dean	CPL Hiroshi H. Miyamura	
CPT Reginald B. Desiderio	MSG(then SGT) Ola L. Mize	
1LT(then 2LT) Carl H. Dodd	SFC Donald R. Moyer	
SFC Ray E. Duke	SGT Juan E. Negron	
SFC Junior D. Edwards	PFC Joseph R. Ouellette	
SGT Victor H. Espinoza	LTC John U.D. Page	
CPL John Essenbagger Jr.	MSG Mike C. Pena	
LTC Don C. Faith Jr.	CPL Charles F. Pendleton	
PFC Charles George	PFC Herbert K. Pililaa	
CPL(then PFC) Charles L. Gilliland	SGT John A. Pittman	
SFC Eduardo C. Gomez	PFC Ralph E. Pomeroy	
CPL Clair Goodblood	SGT Donn F. Porter	
CPL Lester Hammond Jr.	COL (then 2LT) Ralph Puckett	
MSG Melvin O. Handrich	CPL Mitchell Red Cloud Jr.	
PFC Jack G. Hanson	PVT Demensio Rivera	
1LT Lee R. Hartell	SGT (then PFC) Joseph C. Rodriguez	
CPT Raymond G. Harvey	CPL Ronald E. Rosser	
1LT Frederick F. Henry	CPL Tibor Rubin	
CPL Rodolfo P. Hernandez	CPL Daniel D. Schoonover	
SGT (then CPL) Einhar H. Ingman Jr.	1LT Edward R. Schowalter	
SGT William R. Jecelin	1LT Richard T. Shea Jr.	
PFC Mack A. Jordan	SFC William S. Sitman	
PFC Anthony T. Kaho'ohanohano	PFC David M. Smith	
PVT Billie G. Kanell	CPL Clifton T. Speicher	
CPT (Chaplain) Emil Kapaun	1LT James L. Stone	
	PFC Luther H. Story	

Former Eighth Army Commanders.

LTG Robert L. Eichelberger	September 1944 – September 1948
LTG Walton H. Walker	September 1948 – December 1950
GEN Matthew B. Ridgway	December 1950 – April 1951
GEN James A. Van Fleet	December 1951 – February 1953
GEN Maxwell D. Taylor	February 1953 – April 1955
GEN Lyman L. Lemnitzer	April 1955 – June 1955
GEN Isaac D. White	July 1955 – July 1957
GEN George H. Decker	July 1957 – June 1959
GEN Carter B. Magruder	July 1959 – July 1961
GEN Guy S. Meloy Jr.	July 1961 – July 1963
GEN Hamilton H. Howze	August 1963 – June 1965
GEN Dwight E. Beach	July 1965 – August 1966
GEN Charles H. Bonesteel	September 1966 – September 1969
GEN John H. Michaelis	September 1969 – August 1972
GEN Donald V. Bennett	August 1972 – July 1973
GEN Richard G. Stilwell	August 1973 – October 1976
GEN John W. Vessey	October 1976 – July 1979
GEN John A. Wickham Jr.	July 1979 – June 1982
GEN Robert W. Sennewald	June 1982 – June 1984
GEN William J. Livsey	June 1984 – June 1987
GEN Louis C. Menetrey Jr.	June 1987 – June 1990
GEN Robert W. Riscassi	June 1990 – November 1992
LTG William W. Crouch	December 1992 – October 1994
LTG Richard F. Timmons	October 1994 – July 1997
LTG Randolph W. House	August 1997 – September 1998
LTG Daniel J. Petrosky	September 1998 – September 2000
LTG Daniel R. Zanini	September 2000 – November 2002
LTG Charles C. Campbell	November 2002 – April 2006
LTG David P. Valcourt	April 2006 – February 2008
LTG Joseph F. Fil	February 2008 – November 2010
LTG John D. Johnson	November 2010 – July 2013
LTG Bernard S. Champoux	June 2013 – February 2016
LTG Thomas S. Vandal	February 2016 – January 2018
LTG Michael A. Bills	January 2018 – October 2020
LTG Willard Bursleson	October 2020 – April 2024
LTG Christopher C. LaNeve	April 2024 – Present

Former Eighth Army Command Sergeants Major

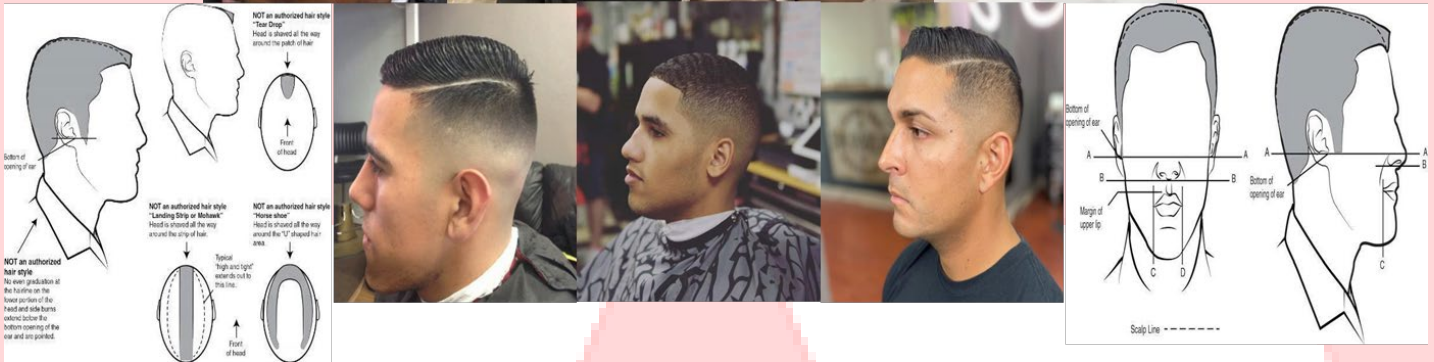
**Prior to 1968, the rank and position of CSM did not exist.*

CSM Ivan R. Steele CSM	February 1968 – June 1968
Theodore S. Richards	June 1968 – June 1969
CSM William A. Craig	June 1969 – July 1971
CSM Farrell G. Graham	July 1971 – October 1972
CSM D. H. Worley	October 1972 – September 1973
CSM D. Perrody	September 1973 – June 1977
CSM William B. Tapp	June 1977 – August 1980
CSM Richard, Martain	August 1980 – August 1983
CSM Larry J. Hampton	August 1983 – August 1985
CSM Julius W. Gates	August 1985 – June 1987
CSM Ralph L. Phillips CSM	June 1987 – June 1989
Samuel G. Smith CSM	June 1989 – June 1990
John W. Gillis CSM	June 1990 – August 1993
Andrew McFowler CSM	August 1993 – December 1995
Donald E. Thomas CSM	December 1995 – October 1998
Henry R. Vance III CSM	October 1998 – July 2000
Benjamin C. Palacios CSM	July 2000 – May 2003
Troy J. Welch	May 2003 – May 2005
CSM Barry C. Wheeler	May 2005 – February 2008
CSM Robert A. Winzenried	February 2008 – July 2011
CSM Rodney D. Harris	July 2011 – July 2013
CSM Ray A. Devens	July 2013 – January 2015
CSM Richard E. Merritt	June 2015 – November 2018
CSM Jason R. Schmidt	November 2018 - June 2020
CSM Robert H. Cobb	September 2020 - August 2023
CSM Robin M. Bolmer	August 2023-Present

SOLDIER APPEARANCE AND GROOMING

The Army is a uniformed service where discipline is judged, in part, by the manner in which Soldiers wear their uniforms. Therefore, a neat, well-groomed, and professional appearance by all Eighth Army Soldiers is imperative, as it contributes to building the pride and esprit de corps essential to a disciplined and effective military force.

Male Grooming. IAW AR 670-1, hair on the top of the head is kept neatly groomed. The length and/or bulk of the hair shall neither be excessive nor present a ragged or extreme appearance. Hair will have a tapered appearance and, when combed, 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 bulk or length of hair will not interfere with normal wear of headgear or protective masks. Male Soldiers may also wear highlights (a uniform blend of colors) with natural colors as long as it represents a professional and natural appearance.



Sideburns. IAW AR 670-1, sideburns shall be neatly squared and trimmed. The base shall not be flared and shall present a clean-shaven, horizontal line. Sideburns shall not extend below the lowest part of the ear hole and shall not present an unprofessional appearance. The length of an individual hair of the sideburn shall not exceed 1/8 inch when fully extended.

Facial Hair. IAW AR 670-1 Males will keep their face clean-shaven when in uniform, or in civilian clothes on duty. If a Soldier is authorized to grow facial hair due to a medical condition, the medical authority has an affirmative duty to enumerate and specify the length allowed for the medical treatment (it shall not exceed 1/4 inches of total length of curled hair in order to maintain a neat and clean appearance), frequency of shaving that the medical condition allows for (example, once weekly, etc.), and the method of shaving 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 or extend above a parallel line at the lowest portion of the nose. Handlebar mustaches, goatees, and beards are not authorized.

*** NOTE* Company Commanders shall re-evaluate shaving profiles at a minimum semi-annually and issue a beard verification card to all Soldiers that are authorized to wear facial hair either through a medical profile or a religious accomidation.**

Female Grooming. IAW AR 670–1. Female hairstyles shall be conservative, and present a professional appearance based on safety, good order, military bearing and discipline. Hair shall be styled so as not to interfere with the proper wear of all uniform headgear. Additionally, Females are permitted to “multiple” hairstyles at once. All headgear shall 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 shall not protrude at distinct angles from under the edges. Hairstyles that do not allow the headgear to be worn in this manner are prohibited.



Lipstick/Nail polish: All personnel shall keep fingernails clean and neatly trimmed. Male fingernail length will not exceed beyond the fingertip, female fingernails will not exceed a nail length of ¼ inch as measured from the tip of the finger. Shades of lipstick and nail polish that are NOT extreme shall be authorized. Extreme colors include, but are not limited to purple, bright pink, hot pink, gold, blue, black, white, bright red, green, yellow, ombre khaki, camouflage colors, fluorescent/neon colors, and French manicure. Prohibited shapes that are considered extreme such as coffin, ballerina, arrow and stiletto.

Tattoo Policy. IAW local policy Soldiers shall not obtain any tattoos in the Republic of South Korea due to health and sanitation concerns. IAW AR 670-1, soldiers may not have tattoos or brands that are extremist, indecent, sexist, or racist, that are prejudicial to good order and discipline regardless of location on the body. Therefore, these types of tattoos are prohibited anywhere upon a Soldier's body. In regards to the individual portions of the body:

Head and Face. No markings are allowed except for permanent makeup for females so long as the permanent makeup meets the standards of appearance for the wearing of makeup.

Neck. One tattoo on the back of the neck, not to exceed two inches in measurement in all directions is authorized. One tattoo behind each ear, not to exceed one inch in measurement in all directions, not to extend forward of the ear lobe is authorized.

Wrists and Hands. One visible tattoo on each hand (including the palm), not to exceed one inch in measurement in all directions; an unlimited number of tattoos between the fingers as long as they are not visible when the fingers are closed; and one ring tattoo on each hand.

Jewelry. IAW AR 670-1, Soldiers may wear a wristwatch, a wrist identification bracelet including a conservative style POW/MIA/KIA identification bracelet (only one item per wrist), and no more than two rings (wedding set is considered one ring) with Army uniforms so as long as the style is conservative and in good taste.

Earrings. IAW AR 670-1, Females are authorized the optional wear of earrings in the Army Combat Uniform (ACU), service, dress, mess, and evening mess uniforms. Pearls are not authorized for wear in the ACU, but are authorized in formal attire. Females shall not wear earrings in the field environment, APFU, combat related deployments, or locations where access to normal hygiene is not available. Earrings may be screw-on, clip-on, or post-type earrings in gold, silver, or clear diamond. The earrings will not exceed 6 mm or ¼ 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 earlobe."

*** No body piercings are allowed, with the exception of earrings, either on or off duty whether in civilian attire or Army uniform.**

Mouth Jewelry/Dental Ornamentation. IAW AR 670-1, Soldiers shall neither wear nor have any adornment or jewelry attached, glued, or pierced through any portion of the tongue, mouth, or lips or removable tooth/teeth caps, gold caps, platinum caps, or caps of any unnatural color or texture, permanent or removable, for purposes of dental ornamentation on or off duty. Teeth, whether natural, capped, or veneered, are not ornamented with designs, jewels, initials and so forth. Soldiers shall not have unnatural shaping of teeth for non-medical reasons.

* Commanders and leaders may prohibit the wearing of jewelry for safety and/or health reasons.

* Devices, such as green 550 cord or plastic bracelets, vogue medallions, personal talismans, or amulets are not authorized for wear in uniform or on duty.

Eyeglasses, Sunglasses, and Contact Lenses.

Eyeglasses and Sunglasses. IAW AR 670-1, Soldiers are prohibited from wearing sunglasses with mirror lenses of any color, frames of both eyeglasses and sunglasses may not be shiny or colored and may not have any apparent name, logo, initials, and/or other adornments upon them. Sunglasses and eyeglasses shall not have attached chains or ribbons while in uniform, however, restraint bands are authorized for safety purposes.

Soldiers shall not wear sunglasses or eyeglasses on top of the head at any time while in uniform.

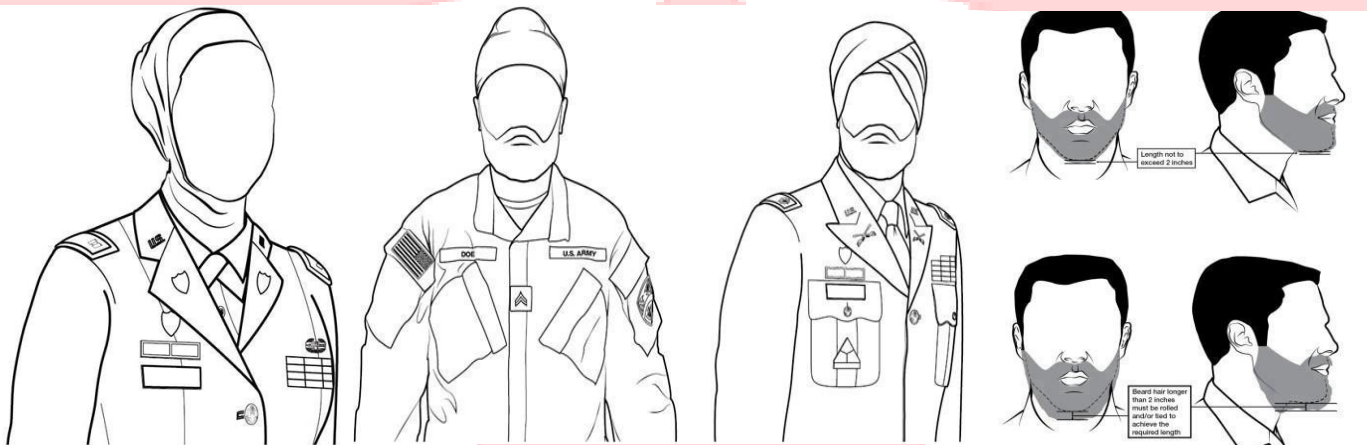
Restrictions on Contact lenses. IAW AR 670-1, Soldiers may not have tinted or colored contact lenses for wear while in uniform. This includes clear lenses that have designs on them that change the contour of the iris.

Contact lenses may be restricted by the commander for safety or mission requirements.

Identification Tags. IAW local policy two identification tags, plus red medical tag if applicable, are worn around the neck on a long chain in the daily duty uniform or when traveling in civilian attire on official orders, except when safety considerations apply.

* Soldiers shall wear identification tags at all times while on duty in uniform unless otherwise directed by the commander. ID Tags shall worn around the neck, except when safety considerations apply (such as during physical training).

Religious accommodations: IAW AR 670-1.



Hijab (Head Scarf): IAW AR 670-1, 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.

Turban and under-turban: IAW AR 670-1, these items must be made of a subdued material in a color that closely resembles the headgear for an assigned uniform. Unless duties, position, or assignment require a Soldier to wear the Advanced Combat Helmet or other protective headgear, Soldiers granted this accommodation in writing from their commander

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.

*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.

Beard: Will be **IAW AR 670-1**, beards authorized in writing by a Soldier's commander for religious reasons 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.

UNIFORM STANDARDS

Army Physical Fitness Uniform (APFU)

Authorized variances of the APFU (including Organizations T-shirt/quarter zip/ sweatshirt)



APFU Restrictions. IAW AR 670-1, When Soldiers wear the APFU as a complete uniform, they will keep the sleeves down on the jacket, the legs down on the pants, and they will tuck the t-shirt inside the trunks. Soldiers may not cuff/roll or push up the sleeves of the APFU jacket or long-sleeved shirt. **Commanders may authorize the wearing of the APFU jacket with the APFU shorts.**

*The APFU is not authorized for wear in any installation facility if the APFU is excessively soiled (damp and or dirty) as a result of a prior PRT session.

Army Combat Uniform (ACU) Duty Day. The ACU is the daily uniform for Eighth Army personnel, and the primary headgear is the patrol cap. The black or brown fleece cap is also worn. For additional uniform specifications, reference AR 670-1.



Field Training / Operations Uniform. The pictures below indicate the minimum field training requirements established by Eighth Army. Magazine pouches, individual first aid kit (IFAK), and water source (military issue camel-back or canteen) will be worn IAW the shooter's preference. Subdued or IR Flags will be worn in this uniform or when directed by commanders.

* Name tape and rank will be worn at all times. No badges tabs or other unauthorized items will be worn on IBAs/plate carriers or body armor.



Camouflage Patterns and Uniformity. All components of OCIE systems, such as IOTC, FLC, MOLLE, etc., shall be of the same camouflage pattern to the maximum extent possible. Unit commanders will permit the mixing of issued items to fulfill requirements.

Combat Shirt. The Army Combat Shirt (ACS) is only authorized in a field environment and at the discretion of the Commander.

Army Combat Boots. IAW DA PAM 670-1, Soldiers may wear commercial off the shelf (COTS) boots of the same color and design that are 8 inches (or more) in height; however, COTS boots do not replace issued tan/coyote boots as a mandatory possession item needed for all Professional Military Education (PME) programs.

Combat and Special Skills Badges. IAW AR 671-1, subdued pin-on and sew-on combat, special skill, and identification badges in garrison and in the field is authorized. For additional guidance for the wear of 3, 4, or 5 badges reference DA PAM 670-1.

* Soldiers may wear the NCOA Badge to identify instructors of the Eighth Army Wightman NCO Academy. The badge shall be worn on the left pocket of the OCP, or the right pocket if the NCO is authorized the Drill Sergeant badge.

Cold Weather Uniform. Leaders shall ensure all Soldiers are protected and safeguarded against cold weather injuries. Leaders at every level will use their best judgment in all situations to mitigate the risks of injuries when outdoors during cold weather.

Fleece Cap. Shall be authorized when the temperature is 40 degrees or below; or as directed by commander as the uniform head gear for the day.

* When wearing the APFU the Black Fleece is the only authorized fleece cap to be worn.

* When wearing the OCPACU uniform you may wear either the Black or Coyote fleece cap.

Extended Cold Weather Clothing System (ECWCS) / Wet Weather Garments. Soldiers shall wear only approved under and outer garments with the OCP. Outer garments must have US Army, nametape, rank, organizational SSI, and US Flag insignia (as applicable) attached and displayed properly. Leaders shall ensure safety and uniformity is adhered to when wearing the ECWCS/ wet Weather Garments. Soldiers shall not alter the appearance of these garments.

Coyote Fleece Jackets. The coyote fleece jacket is worn with the ECWCS as an underlayer and as an outer garment. The fleece jacket is authorized for wear when the temperature is 40 degrees or below; or as directed by the commander. When worn as an outer garment, Soldiers must wear the nametape, US Army and rank.

Gortex or Field Jackets. Soldiers will wear the UCP/OCP patterned jacket with the ACU. Field jackets shall have, at a minimum, the US Army tape, nametape, rank, organizational SSI and US Flag insignia. The Generation I & II Gortex jacket, and Generation III ECWCS Gortex jacket shall have the rank on the front tab, and either pin-on rank or cloth tab rank.

Cold Weather Undergarments. Issued and commercial off the shelf (COTS) cold weather undergarments are authorized for wear under the OCP and APFU uniform. However, these items are tan, black, OD green or coyote and cannot interfere or detract from the proper wear of the OCP/APFU or affect performance.

Flame Resistant ACU (FRACU). The Fire Resistant ACU (FRACU) is authorized for wear during routine garrison and field use.

Commissioned Officer Branch Insignia. IAW AR 670-1. Chaplains will wear black embroidery on the digitized fabric with hook and loop or sewn branch insignia centered 1/8 inch above the nametape.

Headgear. Soldiers in uniform shall wear appropriate headgear when outdoors except when near or around military aircraft or if it interferes with safety. Headgear shall not create a bulky appearance or protrude from any pocket when not worn.

Beret. The black beret is the Eighth Army primary headgear for all ceremony participants standing in formation or taking part while outdoors or inside under out-door conditions to include: ushers, escorts, or those presenting flowers during all unit ceremonies in either ACU or ASU uniforms. All spectators' (non-participants) are authorized to wear the patrol cap.

Army Service Uniform (ASU)/ Army Green Service Uniform (AGSU). Shall be worn **IAW AR 670-1.**

Army Service Uniform (ASU) Service Cap. This cap is the alternate headgear for ceremonies as the purchase of the headgear is optional.

Wear of the Cavalry Stetson. Wearing of the Stetson is authorized for all troopers of a cavalry squadron, regardless of time assigned to the unit or whether they have earned their spurs. The Stetson will be black with a braided cord rank and regimental, or cavalry brass will adorn the Stetson. The Squadron Commander may authorize the wear of the Stetson in the immediate unit or ceremony area. Soldiers cannot be forced to purchase the distinctive headgear. Occasions for and prohibitions for wear are as prescribed for all military headgear.

Occasions for Wearing the Spurs. Squadron formations, parades, reviews, ceremonies, last workday of the week, squadron dining-ins/outs, and other squadron social functions conducted in ACU or ASU.

Coat, Black\Brown, All-Weather. Officers wear non-subdued pin-on grade insignia on the shoulder loops of this coat. Noncommissioned officers wear shoulder marks on the shoulder loops. Enlisted personnel wear non-subdued grade insignia on the collars of the coat. When the grade insignia is removed from the coat, personnel may wear the coat with civilian clothing (DA PAM 670-1 para 18-8).

Authorized Accessories.

Camelback Hydration System. The use of a tan, black, OD green, or camouflage (woodland, desert or OCP pattern) personal hydration system (camelback) is authorized to wear in a field environment, during fitness training, when carrying a rucksack or on work details.

Bags. Soldiers may use civilian gym bags, civilian rucksacks, or other similar civilian bags while in uniform. All bags carried over the shoulder must be either black, OD green, or coyote/brown. They should not have any logos, patches or be bright-colored. Bags that meet these standards may be used when wearing either the APFU or the ACU. Bags that do not meet these requirements must be carried in the hand and must be conservative and professional appearance.

Neck Gaiter. The black, brown, and OCP pattern neck gaiter is authorized to be worn with the ACU, APFU, and tactical uniforms when designated by leadership. Individual Soldiers may wear it as a neck warmer, hood, or balaclava/mask when outdoors in cold weather.

Glove and Glove Inserts. At their discretion, Soldiers may wear issued RFI, OCIE, or personal gloves in OCP or APFU uniforms in both garrison and tactical environments. The color of the personal gloves shall be black, OD green, tan/ coyote, or OCP pattern colors. Gloves and inserts may be worn without any cold weather outer garments (e.g., ECWCS, Gortex or field jackets).

Hearing Protection. All Soldiers are required to wear fitted non-linear hearing protection during all military training or operations involving high-frequency impulse noise that can cause injury to Soldiers hearing.

Eye Protection. The Military Combat Eye Protection (MCEP) eyewear is the only approved eye protection worn during tactical training.

Umbrella. Soldiers may carry a plain, black umbrella during inclement weather only while wearing the ASU/AGSU or Class-B, dress, and mess uniforms. Umbrellas are not authorized in formations.

Brassards. Brassards are worn as ID to designate personnel who are required to perform a special task or to deal with the public.

Air / Face Masks. Service Members will follow EPA / Health directives and the commander's guidance regarding mask wear due to COVID-19 and other Air Quality Index (AQI) ratings (such as yellow dust). Military personnel are authorized to wear an approved particulate filtering disposable, surgical mask, or commercial off the shelf mask while indoors/outdoors in uniform as long as it conforms with AR 670-1 requirements (example: white, black, brown or OCP camouflage pattern).

* When directed or in uniform the masks must be worn to cover both mouth and nose at all times. Masks should be of plain white, black, brown or OCP camouflage pattern. Masks must be removed when directed while entering security checkpoints for identity verification purposes if requested.

ACU Wear Restrictions.

Establishments. Soldiers shall not wear the Army Combat Uniform (ACU) in establishments that primarily serve alcohol or serve as gambling casinos.

Social or official functions. The ACU is not appropriate for social or official functions off the installation such as memorial services, funerals, weddings, or inaugural ceremonies. Soldiers shall wear ASU/AGSU Class A or Class B uniforms at these types of events with the Black Beret or Army Service Cap.

Travel. Soldiers shall not travel in the ACU on commercial international flights for operational security and anti-terrorism reasons. Soldiers shall not wear the ACU for court appointments off military installations. The only authorized uniform for any official appointment, such as civilian courts, is the Army Service Uniform (ASU), Army Green Service Uniform (AGSU).

PHYSICAL READINESS TRAINING (PRT)

PRT is the most important training event of each duty day. PRT allows us to build our physical, emotional, and mental fitness while improving our stamina, strength, and physical readiness. PRT should be the first event planned and the last event canceled. PRT is not an individually executed event and will be conducted as a unit (Company/Platoon/Squad/Section/Team), led by a leader, conducted in the APFU or the ACU and be challenging for all participants. Every Soldier assigned to Eighth Army must be and will be fit to "Fight Tonight."

Execution Times. PRT will be executed between the hours of 0600 - 0800 while in garrison. Battalion Commanders and Directors have the discretionary authority to determine when their unit will conduct PRT so long as 90 minutes of PRT can be conducted within the time allotted. For instance, a Battalion Commander may direct that PRT be conducted from 0600-0730, 0615- 0745, 0630-0800, or any variation thereof so long as Soldiers are given a minimum of 60 minutes to get ready for the rest of the duty day. In addition, Battalion Commanders and Directors are the approval authority for PRT beginning prior to 0600 or PRT that exceeds the 90-minute duration. Reverse cycle PRT will be conducted for those personnel who are not available during normal PRT time due to missions and or extreme cold weather conditions. Commanders maintain the ability to adjust their unit PRT times and can direct indoor PRT when the Air Quality Index (AQI) reaches Orange (101-150) or cancel PRT when the AQI reaches Red (151-200).

Formation Requirements. CDRs/1SGs will hold Formations to physically account for their Soldiers, review profiles, validate approved PRT plans, and ensure Soldiers are in the proper uniform prior to executing Physical Readiness Training.

Uniform Requirement. The APFU or ACU are the only authorized uniforms for Soldiers during PRT hours (0600-0800 Monday-Friday except weekends/Training holidays). If a unit conducts PRT during other times due to unit mission or schedule, the uniform for those sessions is the APFU or the ACU. Company Level Organizational specific shirts are authorized for wear as part of the APFU but are not mandatory and are an optional purchase for Soldiers. Unit shirts will be approved by the BN CDR and should be representative of good taste and Esprit De Corps. **Cell Phones are not part of the Army Physical Fitness Uniform and will not be carried, held, used or worn during PRT. Headphones or earbuds of any type will not be used during PRT sessions.** Soldiers not on duty (leave or pass or after duty hours) may perform physical training in civilian attire as long as its IAW civilian attire requirements.

Socks. Soldiers shall wear either black or white socks with the APFU. Sock color choice is at the discretion of the Soldier. Socks will be calf-length or ankle-length (ankle-length socks must cover the entire ankle bone), plain with no logos. Whichever color a Soldier chooses, the socks must be the same color when worn.

Headgear. Black fleece is the only authorized fleece cap in the APFU and shall be pulled down snugly on the head with the bottom edge covering the ears, but not covering the eyebrows. The bottom edge (all) of the cap may be folded, but not rolled.

Organized Sports. Organized sports shall not be conducted from the hours of 0600 - 0800 under any circumstance. Any intramural sports requiring the participation of the entire unit shall only be executed outside of PRT hours even if it is part of a unit's training plan in accordance with a signed training schedule.

Combat Conditioning PRT. The uniform for combat conditioning PRT is the Army Combat Uniform (ACU) with all patches, rank, name tapes and headgear worn (only exception being during combatives training when patches can be removed to prevent injury). Tactical Combat PRT is planned, coordinated, and shall be executed frequently as part of a unit's PRT program during PRT hours. The purpose and intent of Tactical Combat PRT is to prepare every Soldier physically and mentally for contingency and/or combat operations while dismounted (MOS and gender immaterial) while wearing the tactical combat uniform. All units should expect to move dismounted for a distance or period of time during combat or contingency operations. Proper Tactical Foot March training includes tactical movement techniques, weapons security readiness, communicating with hand and arm signals, and building each Soldiers' sensor awareness. **Headgear (Patrol Cap/ Army Combat Helmet) is required to be worn during foot marches** with the only exception being a modified uniform (helmet removed) when the area in which the foot march is being conducted is in heat Category 5. During limited visibility conditions, foot marches must be conducted off roads or on authorized PT (closed routes) only. **Soldiers will use approved Army Water Sources (Canteen/Camel Back)** when conducting training in their combat uniform. Soldiers will not affix or store commercial water bottles or containers on the outside or in the pouches of their load bearing equipment. Commercial water containers may be carried inside of rucksacks or packs for refilling purposes but should not be visible.

CBRN Defense Focused Training. All Soldiers and Units will conduct CBRN Defense Focused PRT with pro-mask frequently in order to condition our Soldiers by simulating strenuous activity. This also allows us to train for potentiality operating in a CBRN environment. All uniform patches will be worn during CBRNE Focused Training.

Cadence Calls. Cadence calls during either PRT formation runs or foot marches motivates and builds camaraderie as well as esprit de corps within the unit; however, it shall not contain profanity, sexual innuendo, or language demeaning to others.

Pregnancy and Post-Partum PT (P3T). Pregnant Soldiers shall attend Pregnancy and Post-Partum unit PRT session. Pregnant Soldiers will wear the APFU until such time it becomes too small or uncomfortable. Pregnant Soldiers may wear the t-shirt outside the trunks. Commanders shall not, at any time, require pregnant Soldiers to purchase a larger APFU in order to accommodate the pregnancy. When the uniform becomes too small or uncomfortable, pregnant Soldiers may wear equivalent civilian workout attire so long as it is conservative and professional in appearance.

CELL Phones and Headphones.

Cell phone, Headset, Headphones, Earpieces are not authorized for wear/use during PRT sessions (0600-0800 MON-Friday).

- * Soldiers shall not walk or use a personal electronic device while communicating with a cell phone or electronic device while in any uniform. When communicating on a cell phone or electronic device, Soldiers shall stop moving until the completion of the conversation/texting.

Individual Physical Training (Civilian attire): Personnel may use headphones, including wireless or non-wireless devices and earpieces, while performing individual physical training (off-duty in civilian clothes), at indoor gyms, fitness centers, and tracks/approved closed routes. Volume shall be kept to a reasonable level so that others generally cannot hear audio content. Music or content shared on a speaker system in a gym must be coordinated and approved by the facility manager prior to a workout or event.

- * Use of such electronic devices shall be utilized with extreme caution and only on approved routes if outdoors.

MILITARY CUSTOMS AND COURTESIES

The Army is an organization that instills pride in its members because of its history, mission, capabilities, and the respect it has earned in the service of the Nation. A reflection of that pride is visible in the customs, courtesies, and traditions of the Army. Eighth Army takes great pride in its heritage and legacy, and we are proud our customs, courtesies, and traditions.

Saluting. Eighth Army Soldiers shall render the proper military courtesies to all U.S. and foreign military superior officers and NCOs. The exchange of a salute is one of the oldest traditions in the military and a visible sign of good discipline and mutual respect. It also demonstrates situational awareness and individual vigilance as Service Members actively scan their area and seek those approaching on foot or in vehicles as possible superior officers so that they may recognize them with a sharp salute and greeting of the day in a disciplined and proud manner.

All Soldiers render the salute with a verbal greeting of the day or passing of the unit motto while saluting. Eighth Army units are not authorized to have “No Salute” areas. The salute challenge and response for Eighth Army is “Pacific Victors, sir/ma’am” and “Soldier on” is the response.

In field training, real world contingency operations, or combat situations, saluting is mandatory just as it is in garrison.

Service members will remain situationally aware at all times when outdoors in order to recognize and salute all officers. General and other senior officer vehicles are identified by a red plate depicting their rank and headlights turned on in order to better recognize the vehicle. Soldiers will render the proper salute to these vehicles.

Addressing Officers and Noncommissioned Officers.

General guidelines. The first person to sight an officer who is higher in rank than the officer present in the room shall call the room to “attention.” When a senior noncommissioned officer enters a room/area, the first person to sight the senior NCO shall sound “at ease.” Examples are unit headquarters, orderly rooms, supply rooms, dayrooms, squad rooms, and hallways. In smaller rooms, containing one or two Soldiers, the Soldier(s) should rise and stand at the position of attention when an officer enters the room or “Parade Rest” when an NCO enters.

Work Areas. In work areas such as offices, shops, hangers, and medical treatment facilities, personnel may remain working, but the senior Soldier shall report to the visiting officer and/or CSM/SGM.

Dining Facilities. The first person sighting an officer senior in rank to the unit commander, or senior to those present, in the dining facility should call “at ease” so that the officer’s presence is known, and necessary action can be taken. The Soldiers should fall silent but continue to work or eat. The senior dining facility OIC or NCOIC should report to the officer.

Tactical Operations Centers. The first person sighting an officer senior in rank to the unit commander, or senior to those present in the facility, should call “at ease” so that the officer’s presence is known, and necessary action can be taken. The Soldiers should fall silent but continue to work.

During Conversations. All Soldiers, officer or enlisted, come to the position of attention facing a senior officer when spoken to in an official capacity. Normally the senior officer will direct “at ease” or “carry on” if the situation merits. At other times, such as during the

conduct of routine business or informal conversation, a junior officer or enlisted Soldier should face the superior officer and be at "attention." When an enlisted Soldier is speaking to a noncommissioned officer, the Soldier stands at "Parade Rest" unless otherwise directed by the NCO. A subordinate will stand when addressed by someone senior in rank, unless the superior directs otherwise. When walking with a senior Soldier, the junior Soldier walks to the senior's left side. Regardless of rank, if a Soldier is seated, he or she stands when addressing someone senior to them.

Formations. When an officer approaches Soldiers in a formation, the person responsible for the formation calls, "attention," and renders a salute for the entire group. When an officer senior in rank approaches a group of individuals not in formation, the first person sighting the officer calls, "attention," and everyone in the group faces the officer and renders a salute with the appropriate greeting. Soldiers working as part of a detail or participating in some other group activity such as athletics do not salute. The person in charge, if not actively engaged, salutes for the entire detail or a group of Soldiers. While running in a PT formation the senior Soldier in charge of the running formation will sound off with their unit's motto as well as calling out "Sir "or "Ma'am."

Courtesies Rendered During Ceremonial Songs.

Reveille. Played at 0630hrs daily. When outside, in uniform and not in formation, face the flag or music and render a salute on the first note. Remain at "present arms" until the completion of the last note. In civilian clothes, stand at "Attention" and place the right hand over the heart (or headgear over the left shoulder if worn) until the last note is played. Runners will stop and render Honors to the Nation.

Retreat/To the Colors. Played at 1700hrs daily. This tradition is celebrated in two distinct parts; the bugle call of "Retreat" followed by "To the Colors." When outside in uniform, face toward the Colors or music and assume the position of "Attention" on the first note of Retreat. Remain at this position and render the hand salute on the first note of "To the Colors." When in formation, or in a group while in uniform, the senior ranking Soldier orders the formation to the position of "Parade Rest." On the first note of "To the Colors", the senior ranking Soldier orders the formation to "Attention, Present Arms." In civilian clothes, stand at "Attention" during "Retreat" and place the right hand over the heart (headgear place over the left shoulder if worn).

National Anthem. When outside, in uniform and not in formation, face toward the Colors or music, assume the position of "Attention," and render the hand salute on the first note of the music. (All veterans may render the hand salute when the National Anthem is played). In civilian clothes, stand at "Attention" and place the right hand over the heart (or headgear over the left shoulder if worn) or render the hand salute on the first note. Soldiers will extend this courtesy to both the U.S. and ROK National Anthems.

* All personnel attending a movie at one of the movie theaters on post will stand for the playing of the U.S. and ROK National Anthems.

* NOTE: When Retreat / To the Colors are played or heard on any military installation in the Republic of Korea ALL VEHICLES on the installation shall safely stop their vehicle, turn on their four-way hazard lights, observe their surroundings and safely exit the vehicle to render proper courtesies. Upon completion return to their vehicle and safely continue on.

TAPS. Played at 2200hrs nightly. Except during funerals or memorial services, there are no protocol procedures required.

OFF-DUTY APPEARANCE AND PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT

IAW AR 670-1, when off duty and outside of their personal dwelling, Army personnel will present a professional image that does not detract from the profession. As members of the profession of arms and warriors for our Nation, high standards of appearance must be maintained in your civilian attire as it is in your military uniform and appearance. Appropriate attire avoids public embarrassment, instills self-confidence and pride, and promotes a sense of community.

* Military members stationed in Korea and their dependents and guests are ambassadors for the United States military and representatives of Eighth Army who carry on our legendary legacy of service.

While off-duty, Soldiers may dress casually and comfortably provided that they comply with established dress code requirements.

Headgear. When on a military installation, civilian headgear shall be removed IAW established norms: established norms are while in DFACs, Movie Theaters, and Chapels.

Footwear. Soldiers shall not be bare foot in any facility, except where footwear is not appropriate, such as swimming pools.

Travel Attire. As a member of our military, we are ambassadors to the people of the United States and are a direct reflection of the alliance we have formed with the people of the Republic of Korea. When traveling on any form of official orders (including TDY) all personnel shall wear appropriate business casual civilian attire.

Crosswalks. Soldiers are expected to use marked crosswalks when crossing roadways. When crossing streets, Soldiers must do so in an expeditious manner to ensure their personal safety and as a sign of respect to others using roads.

Professional Conduct. As members of the profession of arms and warriors for our Nation, you are expected to carry out your duties and to conduct yourself properly on and off-duty by living the Army Values and the Soldiers' Creed. Soldiers shall use professional language in public and common areas while on duty. Soldiers should strive to hold themselves to a higher standard and not use profanity or inappropriate language at any time. Soldiers shall demonstrate appropriate respect for all civilian authorities on and off the installation.

Prostitution and Human Trafficking. Eighth Army does not condone the illegal activities of prostitution or human trafficking. By regulation and moral imperative, all Service Members, DoD civilians, Service Member dependents, and invited contractors shall not engage in the purchase of sex whether through whatever means. Violators face prosecution or other administrative action under U.S. and Korean laws. USFK Regulation 27-5, Individual Conduct and Appearance, addresses this in detail.

Hazing. A form of harassment that includes conduct through which Soldiers or DA Civilian employees (who haze Soldiers), without a proper military authority or other governmental purpose but with a nexus to military service, physically or psychologically injures or creates a risk of physical or psychological injury to Soldiers for the purpose of: initiation into, admission into, affiliation with, change in status or position within, or a condition for continued membership in any military or DA Civilian organization. Hazing can be conducted through the use of electronic devices or communications, and by other means including social media, as well as in person. Commanders will devote particular attention to new Soldiers and leaders and make them feel proud to be a member of the U.S. Army.

Bullying. A form of harassment that includes acts of aggression by Soldiers or DA Civilian employees, with a nexus to military service, with the intent of harming a Soldier either physically or psychologically, without proper military authority or other governmental purpose. Bullying is the exposure of an individual or group to physical and/or emotional aggression with the intent to cause distress or harm. Bullying may involve the singling out of an individual from his or her coworkers, or unit, for ridicule because he or she is considered different or weak. It often is indirect or subtle in nature and involves an imbalance of power between the aggressor and the victim. Bullying can be conducted through the use of electronic devices or communications, and by other means including social media, as well as in person.

Weapons. Possession of weapons, regardless of whether a Soldier or family member lives on or off post, must be in accordance with USFK Regulation 190-16 and 27-5

Profanity. Soldiers shall refrain from uttering profanity in public and common areas. Similarly, any music that conveys either actual profanity or a profane message shall not be loud enough for others to hear while played.

Use of Tobacco. Due to dangers of second-hand smoke, smoking, the use of tobacco products, smokeless tobacco, and electric cigarettes is prohibited in the workplace, military vehicles, aircraft, or during physical training. Smoking areas shall be designated no less than 50 feet from any building. Eighth Army personnel shall not walk and smoke while in uniform.

Alcohol. Service Members assigned to Eighth Army must remain accountable and mission ready. This provision is punitive and violations subject the offender to non-judicial or judicial action under the UCMJ Action.

* IAW Korean law Alcohol Concentration (BAC) threshold, if driving, is .03. IAW AR 600-85, impairment on duty is .05 BAC

* Soldiers under 21 years of age will not purchase, possess, consume, serve or be served alcoholic beverages in the Republic of Korea

Drugs. Possession or use of any controlled substance without a valid prescription, or use of prescription drugs intended for another person, is against the law. Other substances (including, but not limited to, "Spice") deemed illegal by the federal Drug Enforcement Administration, Korean National Police (KNP), or Department of Defense are also prohibited. This includes the substances listed in AR 600-85 paragraph 4-2p, dated 28 November 2016. Eighth Army maintains an active drug and alcohol program and Commanders have an affirmative duty to conduct random urinalysis testing IAW AR 600-

85. Therefore, Soldiers will be subject to random urinalysis testing. Possession or use of drugs is a violation of the UCMJ and State and local laws. The purchase, importation, manufacture, possession, storage, use, distribution, or transfer of drug paraphernalia, to include all examples provided in HRS 329-1 and HRS 329-43.5, is strictly prohibited.

Harmful Behaviors. We must treat everyone with dignity and respect. Sexual Assault/Sexual Harassment, Racism/Extremism will not be tolerated. We must live by the Army Values at all times both on and off duty. We all have the inherent duty to act when harmful behaviors or acts are committed.

Quiet Hours. Brigade-level commanders will establish quiet hours based on mission requirements. Units with shift workers will implement policies to accommodate the needs of all personnel residing in the barracks.

Inspections. All company-level commands will schedule unit level inspections, inventories, and quarterly health and welfare inspections. Commanders also retain the authority to conduct no-notice health and welfare inspections to enforce standards, show care for Soldiers, and identify shortfalls in building functions and living standards. All inspections must comply with Military Rule of Evidence 313. Commanders also have the authority to order searches of areas under their control but where Soldiers have an expectation of privacy, such as a barracks room, when they have probable cause to believe there is evidence of a crime in the location to be searched. All searches must comply with Military Rule of Evidence 315. Commanders should contact their legal advisors to understand their authority in the conduct of inspections and searches.

Fraternization between Soldiers of Different Rank. Eighth Army does not tolerate fraternization. The provisions of AR 600-20 apply to relationships between Soldiers in the Active and Reserve Components as well as between Soldiers and personnel of other military services. Soldiers of different grades must be cognizant that their interactions do not create an actual or clearly predictable perception of undue familiarity between an officer and an enlisted Soldier or between an NCO and a junior-enlisted Soldier. Examples of familiarity between Soldiers that may become "undue" may include repeated visits to bars, nightclubs, eating establishments, or the visiting of homes between either an officer and an enlisted Soldier or an NCO and a junior-enlisted Soldier. The only exception to this policy is social gatherings that involve an entire unit, office, or work section.

Online Conduct.

Army Values require that everyone be treated with dignity and respect. All personnel assigned or attached to Eighth Army or its subordinate units will comply with the Army Values in every aspect of their lives, including online conduct. Harassment, bullying, hazing, stalking, discrimination, retaliation, and any other type of misconduct that undermines the dignity and respect of another person is not consistent with Army Values and negatively impacts command climate and readiness. Soldiers or civilian employees who participate in or condone misconduct, whether offline or online may be subject to criminal, disciplinary and /or administrative actions. Contract employee's misconduct will be referred to the employing contractor through applicable contracting channels for appropriate action.

Eighth Army personnel shall adhere to the concept of avoiding partisan political activity, which includes actions conducted online. Eighth Army personnel will not participate in any online activity that could be viewed as directly or indirectly associating Eighth Army or its subordinate units with partisan political activity. Greater detail on permitted activities is contained in DODI 1344.10, Political Activities by Members of the Armed Forces.

When using electronic communications devices, everyone should use the "Think, type, post" method. "Think" about the message being communicated and who could potentially view it. "Type" a communication that is consistent with Army Values. "Post" only those messages that demonstrate dignity and respect for self and others.

Eighth Army personnel who experience or witness online misconduct should report the matter to their respective chain of command, equal opportunity advisor, equal employment opportunity advisor, sexual harassment and assault response and prevention representative, the inspector general, or Army law enforcement as appropriate.

VEHICLE LICENSE REQUIREMENTS AND PERSONAL TRANSPORTATION DEVICES (PTD)

Vehicle Licenses. USFK Regulation 190-1, dated 27 Sept 2021, is the controlling document that governs privately owned vehicle (POV) driving privileges of U.S. Forces personnel. USFK Pamphlet 385-2, Guide to Safe Driving in Korea, contains information to prepare for the written and or online driver's license test. U.S. Forces personnel in Korea authorized to drive a privately owned vehicle (POV) must possess a USFK Form 134EK (USFK Motor Vehicle Operator's Permit) to drive POVs on U.S. installations or Korean roadways. Active-duty military personnel, civilian employees, and Family Members aged 18 or older are required to have a valid U.S. state driver's license, ROK driver's license, or international driver's permit to obtain a USFK Form 134EK. All military personnel, civilian employees, and Family Members may take the test to receive a USFK driver's license at the appropriate driver testing facility or online.

Non-tactical Vehicles. Licensing and Operating Requirements for Non-tactical Vehicles can be found in USFK Regulation 190-1, chapter 2-2 (*Licensing and Operating Requirements for GOVs*). The use of Army owned or controlled non-tactical vehicles is restricted to official purposes only. Leaders have an affirmative responsibility and duty to enforce the proper use and control of their assigned NTVs. Transportation may be provided for military and civilian personnel participating in their official capacities in public ceremonies, military field demonstrations, and parades as well as any other directly related to official activities. Official ceremonies (for example, changes of command, promotions, retirements, or unit activations/deactivations) are not considered public ceremonies but are approved for NTV usage.

* Government vehicles must not be used for transportation to or be parked at commissaries, post exchanges (including all concessions), bowling alleys, officer and non-commissioned officer clubs, or any non-appropriated fund activity unless personnel using the vehicles are on official Government business.

* NTV transportation between a residence and place of duty is prohibited unless approved by a Service Secretary. At no time will an NTV be used as a personnel vehicle or be parked at someone's quarters.

* Travel to or from commercial entertainment facilities (professional sports venues, amusement parks, concerts, and so forth) is not authorized.

PTD. IAW USFK 190-1, and USFK Policy #12, a powered two- or three-wheeled vehicle designed to transport personnel but not registered as a motorcycle or moped that propels the device at a maximum speed of **no more than 25 kilometers per hour** (15 miles per hour) on level ground.

PTD Requirements: Operators must be counseled in writing by their unit commander, complete the JKO PTD training and obtain USFK Form 134EK-PTD. PTD owners must register their PTD in DBIDS at their assigned installation. Operators must wear an approved helmet properly fastened under the chin. Operators must have reflective belt/vest and operating lights, if operated during hours of darkness or limited visibility.

PTD's that require the operator to stand up during operation that can exceed 25 kph / 15 mph are prohibited from use on and off USFK installations.

PTDs shall not be used on sidewalks located on and/or off USFK military installations.

PTDs will not be used to carry more persons at one time than the number for which they are designed and equipped as defined in the user's manual

Bicycle: Any two-wheel device having operative capability by human propulsion (pedals). Persons aged 13 and older shall operate bicycles in bike lanes, on bicycle paths, and on roadways when operating the bicycle on any USFK military installation.

When a bicycle is operated by a child under the age of 13, the bicycle is considered a play vehicle and may be operated on a sidewalk.

If a bicycle is motorized, it is considered a PTD.

- (1) Must be registered at in DBIDS at their assigned installation
- (2) Must wear a helmet properly fastened under the chin (no patrol cap).
- (3) Must have reflective belt/vest and operating lights, if operated during hours of darkness or limited visibility.

Play Vehicle. A motorized or non-motorized unicycles, monocycles, skateboards, hoverboards, roller blades, roller skates, shoes with retractable wheels, children's bicycles, tricycles, and Big Wheels and other devices not equipped with a hand operated steering device. Play vehicles may not exceed speeds of 10 kph (6 miles per hour) and are not authorized for use on any public roadways (or bike lanes) located on or off USFK installations.



APPENDIX A. U.S. AND ROK RANK STRUCTURES

U.S. Enlisted Personnel:

E-1	E-2	E-3	E-4	E-5	E-6	E-7	E-8	E-9	Senior Enlisted Advisors
Army									
No Insignia Private									
Marines									
No Insignia Private									
Air Force									
No Insignia Airman Basic									
Navy									
No Insignia Seaman Recruit									
Coast Guard									

U.S. Warrant and Commissioned Officer:

O-1	O-2	O-3	O-4	O-5	O-6	O-7	O-8	O-9	O-10	Special
Army – Air Force - Marines										
Navy – Coast Guard										
W-1	W-2	W-3	W-4	W-5						
Warrant Officer (WO1)	Chief Warrant Officer (CW2)	Chief Warrant Officer (CW3)	Chief Warrant Officer (CW4)	Chief Warrant Officer (CW5)						
Army										
Marines										
Navy – Coast Guard										
Air Force										

Rank Insignia of the Republic of Korea Officers

O-1	O-2	O-3	O-4	O-5	O-6	O-7	O-8	O-9	O-10	Special

Warrant Officer / Enlisted

Warrant	E-1	E-2	E-3	E-4	E-5	E-6	E-7	E-8	E-9
	No Insignia Recruit								

APPENDIX B. THE ARMY SONG & THE EIGHTH ARMY SONG

THE ARMY SONG

The Army Goes Rolling Along" is the official song of the U.S. Army. The Army song concludes reviews, parades and honor guard ceremonies. Individuals will stand at attention and sing the lyrics of the Army song when the Army song is played. Individuals will stand at attention during the playing of official songs of other Services.

Verse: March along, sing our song, with the Army of the free. Count the brave, count the true, who have fought to victory. We're the Army and proud of our name!
We're the Army and proudly proclaim:

Chorus: First to fight for the right,
And to build the Nation's
might, And the Army Goes
Rolling Along. Proud of all
we have done, Fighting till
the battle's won,
And the Army Goes Rolling Along.

Refrain: Then it's hi! hi! hey!
The Army's on its way
Count off the cadence loud and
strong For where're we go
You will always know
That The Army Goes Rolling Along

THE EIGHTH ARMY SONG

Verse: Soldier on like the warriors of old;
Soldier on in the face of bitter
cold; Soldier on as the heroes
have before us Because we're
Eighth Army Strong.

Verse: We are ever strong and
getting Stronger; Katchi
Kapshida. Training side by
side, Ready
to fight
tonight!

Verse: Soldier on like the warriors of old;
Soldier on in the face of bitter cold;
Soldier on as the heroes have
before us, Because we're Eighth
Army Strong!

APPENDIX C. SOLDIER CREED AND NCO CREED

Soldier's Creed

I am an American Soldier.
I am a warrior and a member of a team.
I serve the people of the United States, and live the Army Values.
I will always place the mission first.
I will never accept defeat.
I will never quit.
I will never leave a fallen comrade.
I am disciplined, physically and mentally tough, trained and proficient in my warrior tasks and drills.
I always maintain my arms, my equipment and myself.
I am an expert and I am a professional.
I stand ready to deploy, engage, and destroy the enemies of the United States of America in close combat. I am a guardian of freedom and the American way of life.
I am an American Soldier.

The NCO Creed

No one is more professional than I. I am a noncommissioned officer, a leader of Soldiers. As a noncommissioned officer, I realize that I am a member of a time honored corps, which is known as "The Backbone of the Army". I am proud of the Corps of noncommissioned officers and will at all times conduct myself so as to bring credit upon the Corps, the military service and my country regardless of the situation in which I find myself. I will not use my grade or position to attain pleasure, profit, or personal safety.

Competence is my watchword. My two basic responsibilities will always be uppermost in my mind—accomplishment of my mission and the welfare of my Soldiers. I will strive to remain technically and tactically proficient. I am aware of my role as a noncommissioned officer. I will fulfill my responsibilities inherent in that role. All Soldiers are entitled to outstanding Leadership; I will provide that Leadership. I know my Soldiers and I will always place their needs above my own. I will communicate consistently with my Soldiers and never leave them uninformed. I will be fair and impartial when recommending both rewards and punishment.

Officers of my unit will have maximum time to accomplish their duties; they will not have to accomplish mine. I will earn their respect and confidence as well as that of my Soldiers. I will be loyal to those with whom I serve; seniors, peers, and subordinates alike. I will exercise initiative by taking appropriate action in the absence of orders. I will not compromise my integrity, nor my moral courage. I will not forget, nor will I allow my comrades to forget that we are professionals, noncommissioned officers, Leaders!