# EIGHTH ARMY
# BLUE BOOK




**Revised: 1 September 2026**

# Eighth Army Blue Book

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Eighth Army Command Team

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**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 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 Regulations and policies.

Sincerely,

JEFFERY D. WEAVER
CSM, USA
Eighth Army

JOSEPH E. HILBERT JR
Lieutenant General, USA
Commanding

# EIGHTH ARMY LEADERSHIP




Lieutenant General Joseph “Joe” E. Hilbert Jr
Commanding General, Eighth Army
Chief of Staff, Combined Forces Command




Command Sergeant Major Jeffery D. Weaver
Command Sergeant Major, Eighth Army

**Chapter 1**
**Introduction**

## 1-1. 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.

## 1-2. Applicability

The Blue Book standards apply to all U.S. Army personnel assigned, attached, or under the operational or administrative control of Eighth Army or its Major Subordinate Commands (MSC). It also applies to all U.S. Army personnel permanently stationed, on temporary duty, or deployed to Korea both on and off duty.

## 1-3. Responsibilities

Commanders and leaders shall ensure Soldiers always present a professional appearance 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 always conduct themselves properly. 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 pamphlet through digital means. Soldiers should become familiar with all guidance in the pamphlet as soon as possible. The 8A Blue Book is found on the Official Home Page of the Eighth Army: https://8tharmy.korea.army.mil/site/resource/8a-blue-book.asp

## 1-4. Authority

Portions of this pamphlet are punitive. Violations may be punished with adverse administrative action and/or charges under the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) IAW AR 27-10.

## 1-5. 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 of the pamphlet.

a. AR 27-10, Military Justice, 8 January 2025.

b. AR 600-9, The Army Body Composition Program, 16 July 2019.

c. AR 600-20, Army Command Policy, 15 April 2026.

d. AR 600-25, Salutes Honors and Courtesy, 21 May 2025.

e. AR 600–32, Conduct Between Soldiers of Different Grades, 16 September 2024.

f. AR 600-52, Sexual Harassment/Assault Response and Prevention Program, 11 February 2025.

g. AR 600-85, The Army Substance Abuse Program, 4 October 2024.

h. AR 670-1, Wear and Appearance of Army Uniforms and Insignia, 26 January 2021.

i. Army Directive (AD) 2022-09, Soldier Tattoos, 22 June 2022.

j. AD 2025-02, Parenthood, Pregnancy, and Postpartum, 24 February 2025.

k. AD 2025-13, Facial Hair Grooming Standards, 7 July 2025.

l. AD 2025-18, Appearance, Grooming, and Army Body Composition Program Standard, 12 September 2025.

m. AD 2026-09, Grooming Standards and Religious Accommodation, 19 May 2026.

n. AD 2026-13, Army Body Composition Program and Standards, 1 July 2026.

o. ALARACT 038/2026, Army Military equal Opportunity and Harassment Policy Updates, 31 July 2026.

p. DA PAM 670-1, Guide to the Wear and Appearance of Army Uniforms and Insignia. 26 January 2021.

q. FM 7-22, Holistic Health and Fitness, 1 October 2020.

r. TC 3-21.5, Drill and Ceremonies, 3 May 2021.

s. TC 3-22.9, Rifle and Carbine, w/ C1 and C2, 13 May 2016.

t. United States Forces Korea (USFK) Regulation 27-5, Individual Conduct and Appearance, 9 July 2015.

u. USFK Regulation 190-1, Motor Vehicle Traffic Supervision, 27 September 2021.

v. USFK Regulation 190-16, Registration and Control of Privately Owned Firearms, 15 June 2014.

w. USFK Manual 4800.02, Guide to Safe Driving in Korea, 15 August 2021.

x. USFK Command Policy Letter #3, Combating Trafficking in Persons, 24 February 2022.

y. USFK Command Policy Letter #6, Prohibited Substances, 24 February 2022.

z. USFK Command Policy Letter #12, USFK Regulation 190-1, Motor Vehicle Traffic Supervision Interim Update Concerning Personal Transportation Devices (PTD) 14 May 2024.

aa. AK Regulation 385-11, Eighth Army Tactical Vehicle Movements, Convoys, Driver's Training, Testing, and Licensing in The Korean Theater of Operations, 11 September 2025.

bb. AK Regulation 600-2, Republic of Korea Army Personnel With the Army in Korea, 24 May 2021.

### 1-6. 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 another policy or regulation.

## Chapter 2
## Eighth Army Mission and History

### 2-1. Eighth Army Mission

Eighth Army, as an element of the Combined Joint Force, POSTURES ready forces in a position of advantage, MODERNIZES the US-ROK alliance, and COMPETES in Northeast Asia to deter and deny adversary objectives, and win.

### 2-2. Eighth Army History

a. Eighth Army was officially activated at Memphis, Tennessee on June 10, 1944, and ordered to the Pacific where, under the command of LTG Robert L. Eichelberger, it earned the sobriquet of "Amphibious Eighth" while making more than 60 "island-hopping" assaults. During the campaign to liberate the Philippines, Eighth Army launched the five “Victor” operations that resulted in the capture of the southern portion of the Philippine Archipelago. Afterwards, Eighth Army began preparations for the invasion of Japan. However, with the abrupt collapse and surrender of the Japanese empire, Eighth Army’s mission transitioned from one of military conquest to one of occupation and as such, it provided the bulk of the ground forces for the military occupation of Japan. With the inactivation of Sixth Army, the “Amphibious Eighth” assumed an expanded role in the occupation of Japan, which encompassed the formidable tasks of disarmament, demilitarization, and democratization. The U.S. Military Occupation of Japan ensured the economic recovery and political democratization of that island nation. However, Eighth Army was soon to face another major challenge.

b. On June 25, 1950. North Korean troops, spearheaded by Soviet-built tanks, invaded the Republic of Korea. General MacArthur turned to the Eighth Army to stop the communist advance. Elements of the 24th Infantry Division entered Korea on June 30, 1950, establishing their headquarters at Taejon. U.S. Army forward forces -- Task Force Smith -- were badly bloodied in a gallant, but unsuccessful, stand north of Osan on July 5, 1950 -- the first American ground engagement of the Korean War.

c. On September 15, 1950, the X Corps, formed in Japan and commanded by LTG Almond, poured ashore at the port of Inchon. 8A achieved a breakout and was on the road northward. With UNC forces fighting inland from Inchon towards Seoul, the invader's line of retreat was blocked. The North Korean withdrawal became a rout; only disorganized remnants were able to reach North Korea.

d. On October 7, 1950, the 1st Cavalry Division pushed across the 38th Parallel, which Republic of Korea troops had breached several days before. Eighth Army drove northward in the west against demoralized resistance. X Corps, transported by sea to Wonsan, followed ROK troops up the east coast. On October 19, the North Korean capital of Pyongyang fell. ROK troops reached the Yalu River on October 28. The next day, communist Chinese "volunteers" attacked across the Yalu in what GEN MacArthur termed "a brand-new war." The Eighth Army was pushed back by overwhelming numbers of fresh, well-equipped, and well-disciplined Chinese forces who used the mountains to their great advantage.

e. Unable to establish a defensive line in North Korea, Eighth Army withdrew below the 38th Parallel. On December 23, General Walker was killed in a jeep accident, and on December

26, LTG Matthew B. Ridgway assumed command of UNC ground forces in Korea. Under his direction, the enemy's offensive was stalled south of Seoul and the UNC made plans to strike back. By the end of May 1951, the battle lines were established where today's Demilitarized Zone exists.

f. On April 11, 1951, GEN Ridgway replaced GEN MacArthur as Commander-in-Chief, United Nations Command (and as Supreme Commander U.S. Army Pacific and Commander-in-Chief, Far East) and LTG James A. Van Fleet took command of Eighth Army. On July 10, 1951, after a Soviet hint that talks would be welcome, truce negotiations were begun at Kaesong, on the 38th Parallel. A frustrating two years of stalemate ensued.

g. On February 1, 1953, LTG Maxwell D. Taylor succeeded to the Eighth Army command. The UNC's patience, if not persuasion, prevailed and the Armistice Agreement was signed on July 27, 1953. Eighth Army continued to be an international unit, closely aligned with ROK Army and other national forces. It remained the ground force arm to carry out UNC responsibilities.

h. On November 20, 1954, Eighth Army Headquarters was combined with U.S. Army Forces-Far East as the major Army command in the Far East. The combined headquarters was moved from Camp Zama, Japan, to Seoul on July 26, 1955.

i. The post-war years were marked by infrequent but sometimes serious truce violations by the North Koreans. In late 1966, however, North Korea initiated a campaign of violence that would continue into 1971 and take the lives of more than 40 Americans and hundreds of Koreans -- North as well as South.

j. As the Armistice period began, Eighth Army assisted South Korea in relief, rehabilitation and self-defense. On 13 March 1998, Eighth Army was designated as the Army Service Component Command for U.S. Forces Korea (one of only three such organizations Army-wide).

k. Eighth Army returned to its operational roots in January 2012 when it transformed from an Army Service Component Command to an operational Field Army and was directed by the Combined Forces Commander to form a Combined Joint Task Force headquarters, capable of commanding multinational corps-level combat formations in the execution of unified land operations.

l. On July 11, 2017, Eighth Army established its new Headquarters at USAG-Humphreys in Pyeongtaek, South Korea.

m. Until a lasting peace can be achieved on the Korean Peninsula, Eighth Army’s mission will remain the same: Eighth Army, as an element of the Combined Joint Force, POSTURES, ready forces in a position of advantage, MODERNIZES the US-ROK alliance, and COMPETES in Northeast Asia to deter and deny adversary objectives, and win.

**Chapter 3**
**Eighth United States Army Korea**

### 3-1. Shoulder Sleeve Insignia

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

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

c. *Background.* The insignia was approved on 10 May 1944.



Figure 3-1

### 3-2. 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 pattee throughout saltirewise). All above a silver motto scroll doubled and lined scarlet and inscribed "PACIFIC VICTORS" in scarlet letters.




Figure 3-2

### 3-3. 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.

### 3-4. Background

The insignia was approved on 2 October 1969.

***Motto: Pacific Victors** **Response: Soldier On*

## Chapter 4
## Eighth Army Lineage and Honors

### 4-1. 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

### 4-2. Campaign Participation Credit

**World War II**

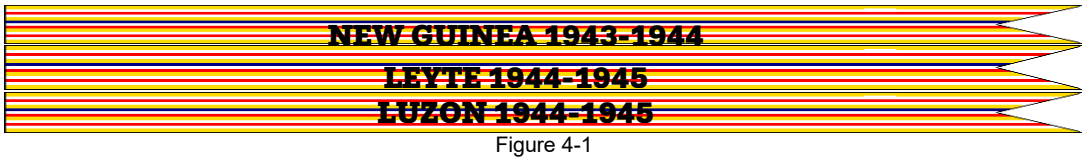



Figure 4-1

**Korean War**




Figure 4-2

### 4-3. Unit Citations and Decorations

**Philippine Presidential Unit Citation**




Figure 4-3



Figure 4-4

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




Figure 4-5



Figure 4-6

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




Figure 4-7



Figure 4-8

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.

## Chapter 5
## Medal of Honor Recipients

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

**Chapter 6**
**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. VanFleet | December 1951 – February 1953 |
| GEN Maxwell D. Taylor | February 1953 – April1 955 |
| 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 – July1963 |
| 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 – February2008 |
| 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 Burleson | October 2020- April 2024 |
| LTG Christopher C. LaNeve | April 2024- April 2025 |
| LTG Joseph E. Hilbert Jr. | October 2025-Present |

**Chapter 7**
**Former Eighth Army Command Sergeants Majors**

**The rank and position of CSM did not exist prior to 1968.*

| | |
|---|---|
| CSM Ivan R. Steele | February 1968 – June 1968 |
| CSM 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 | June 1987 – June 1989 |
| CSM Samuel G. Smith | June 1989 – June 1990 |
| CSM John W. Gillis | June 1990 – August 1993 |
| CSM Andrew McFowler | August 1993 – December 1995 |
| CSM Donald E. Thomas | December 1995 – October 1998 |
| CSM Henry R. Vance III | October 1998 – July 2000 |
| CSM Benjamin C. Palacios | July 2000 – May 2003 |
| CSM 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- September 2025 |
| CSM Jeffery D. Weaver | September 2025- Present |

## Chapter 8
## Soldier Appearance and Grooming

### 8-1. Overview

a. 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.

b. Certain hairstyles are prohibited when wearing a military uniform. This includes any hairstyle that distorts the fit of prescribed headgear, interfere with the proper use of protective equipment, or create any health or safety hazards. These restrictions apply regardless of whether the headgear is being worn at the time. Headgear will fit snugly and comfortably without bulging or distorting its intended shape. There will be no excessive gaps between the headgear and the head. Soldiers will not wear oversized headgear to fit bulky or protruding hairstyles.

c. Leaders will judge the appropriateness of a particular hairstyle based on the guidelines found within this pamphlet and the ability to wear all types of headgear (such as garrison cap, patrol cap, or service cap/hat) and any protective equipment (such as a protective mask or combat helmet) properly.

**d. <u>It is the responsibility of leaders at all levels to exercise good judgment when enforcing Army policy. Any Soldier can address a situation that warrants an on-the-spot correction to uniform standards.</u>**

### 8-2. Eyeglasses, Sunglasses, and Contact Lenses

a. Eyeglasses or sunglasses that are trendy or have lenses or frames with conspicuous initials, designs, or other adornments are not authorized for wear. Conservative civilian prescription eyeglasses are authorized for wear with all uniforms.

b. Conservative prescription and nonprescription sunglasses are authorized for wear when in a garrison environment, except while indoor unless required by medical authorities.

c. Lens colors must be traditional gray, brown, or dark green shades. Mirrored lenses are not authorized.

d. Personnel will not wear lenses or frames that are so large or so small that they detract from the appearance of the uniform.

e. Personnel will not attach chains or ribbons to eyeglasses and will not wear sunglasses or eyeglasses on top of the head at any time while in uniform.

f. 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.

### 8-3. Identification Tags and Security Identification Badges

a. *Identification tags.* Soldiers shall always wear identification tags while on duty in uniform unless otherwise directed by the commander. ID Tags are worn, except when safety considerations apply (such as during physical training). Soldiers will wear two identification tags, plus red medical tag if applicable, around the neck on a long and short chain in the daily duty uniform or when traveling in civilian attire on official orders, except when safety considerations apply.

b. *Security identification badge.* Commanders may prescribe wearing security identification badges in restricted areas. 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). Lanyards will not have civilian logos, insignias, seals, emblems, or markings. Security badges will be removed for all photos.

**8-4. Jewelry**

a. Any jewelry or monitors Soldiers wear while in uniform or civilian clothes on duty must be conservative. 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 commanders or leaders for safety or health reasons.

(1) 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. 550 cord bracelets, plastic bracelets, ankle bracelets, toe rings, necklaces (see religious items under Religious Accommodations (RA)), faddish (trendy) devices, medallions, amulets, and personal talismans or icons are not authorized for wear while in uniform or in civilian clothes on duty. No jewelry, other than that described above that are authorized, can appear exposed while in uniform, or in civilian clothes on duty.

(2) *Mouth Jewelry/Dental Ornamentation*. Soldiers shall neither wear nor have any adornment or jewelry attached, glued, or pierced through any portion of the tongue, mouth, or lips. Removable tooth/teeth caps of any unnatural color or texture, permanent or removable, for purposes of dental ornamentation on or off duty are prohibited. Teeth, whether natural, capped, or veneered, are not ornamented with designs, jewels, letters, or writing. Soldiers shall not have unnatural shaping of teeth for non-medical reasons. This portion applies when in uniform or on duty in civilian attire.

**8-5. Religious Accommodations**

a. All previously approved uniform, grooming, and appearance RA requests will be resubmitted for review in accordance with the implementation guidelines outlined in AD 2026-09. All uniform, grooming, and appearance RAs approved prior to AD 2026-09 remain valid until a final decision is rendered by the approval authority. The accommodation remains in effect throughout the entire reevaluation process, regardless of duration.

b. During the review, Soldiers are not required to alter their uniform, grooming, and appearance practices and may continue to comply with the provisions of their previously approved RA until they receive official notification of a final decision.

c. If, after review, the approval authority disapproves the RA request, the accommodation is then rescinded, and the Soldier must conform with uniform, grooming, and appearance standards IAW AD 2026-09 within 24 hours of notification of denial.

d. Soldiers must comply with grooming standards unless granted a written Exception to Policy (ETP) for an approved RA. Requestors must comply with AR 670–1 standards for nonaccommodated Soldiers while the request is pending.

e. Soldiers on duty must retain and readily produce a signed copy of their approved RA decision memorandum when in uniform or on duty in civilian attire upon request.

f. Beards authorized by an approved accommodation 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. The bulk of a Soldier's beard may not impair the ability to operate an assigned weapon, military equipment, or machinery.

g. Religious jewelry, apparel, or articles (hereafter referred to as religious items) may be worn while in uniform if they are “neat and conservative.” Soldiers may not wear religious items that do not meet the standards of AR 670-1, unless a RA is granted in accordance with AR 600– 20.

(1) 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.

(2) If religious items are worn on a necklace, the visible portion of the chain may be no wider than the identification tag chain.

(3) Religious jewelry that is visible or apparent when in duty uniform is authorized if it meets the standards for wear of jewelry above.

**8-6. Tattoos**

a. 8A personnel are prohibited from obtaining a tattoo in the Republic of Korea due to health and sanitary concerns. The words tattoo and brand are interchangeable in regard to this pamphlet. Soldiers may not have tattoos or brands that are extremist, indecent, sexist, racist, associated with criminal gangs, or 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 regard to the individual portions of the body: may not cover tattoos or brands with bandages or cosmetics in order to comply with the tattoo policy. Authorized tattoos include:

(1) *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.

(2) *Head and Face.* Tattoos are prohibited on the head, face, inside the eyelids, mouth, and ears. Permanent makeup for females is allowed as long as the permanent makeup meets the standards of appearance for the wearing of makeup.

(3) *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.

**8-7. Male Appearance and Grooming Standards**

a. *Hair Style.* Hair will be **tapered or faded** starting at zero length (skin fade) or at 1/4-inch length at the sideburns and hair around the ears (low, mid, and high fades). Hair must blend evenly around the sides and back and will not fall* over the ears. The bulk (defined as the distance the hair protrudes from the scalp) of the hair at the top of the scalp will not exceed 2 inches, and the bulk of the hair at the sides of the head will not exceed 1 inch. Only shaved or closely cut hair on the back of the neck may touch the collar of the uniform.

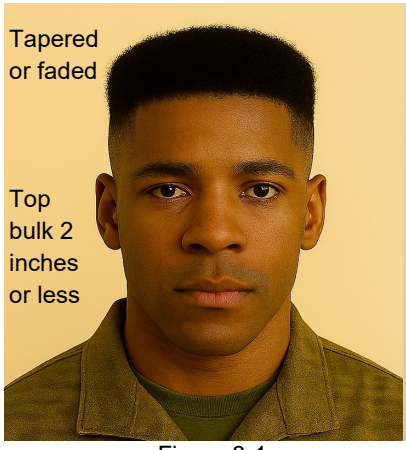


Figure 8-1

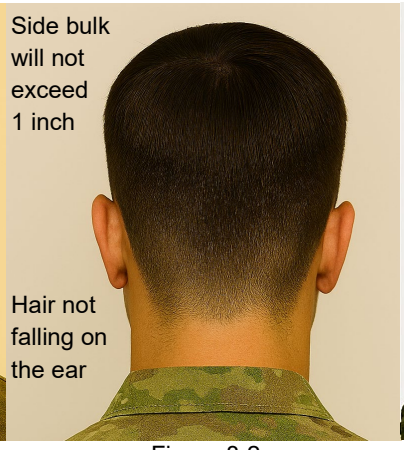


Figure 8-2



Figure 8-3

***Point of clarification – elaboration of how hair naturally falls without product (i.e., gel, mousse, etc.)**

(1) Male Soldiers are authorized to shave or trim their heads (whole scalp). Edged or outlined cuts are authorized if they are natural to the Soldier's hairline. If the hair does not part naturally, the male Soldier may cut a part in the area where the Soldier would normally part the hair (no wider than 1/8-inch width). The part will be one straight line, or if slanted or curved, align with the natural hairline. Male Soldiers are not authorized to wear locs, braids, or twists.

(2) *Shaping and Cutting Design.* Male Soldiers will not shape or cut designs into their hair or scalp.

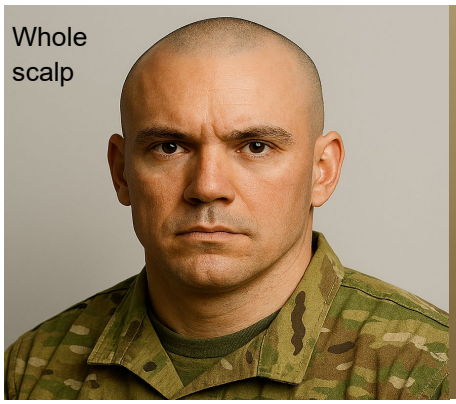



Figure 8-4

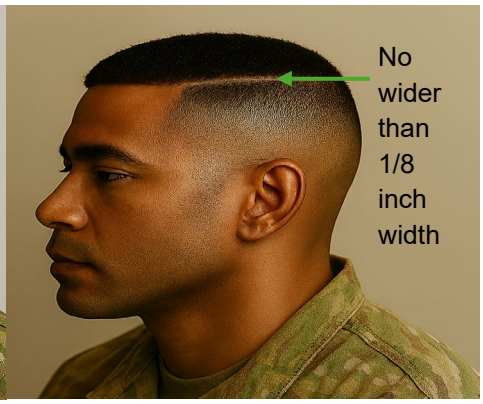



Figure 8-5

b. *Facial Hair.* All male Soldiers will maintain a clean-shaven face when in uniform or on duty in civilian attire. Soldiers must comply with the grooming standards unless granted a written ETP for a medical condition, issued by an O-5 commander, or an approved RA (See page 12 for additional details regarding RA). There are medical conditions that may require a temporary deviation to Army grooming standards. Medical providers will issue a temporary physical profile (DA Form 3349) for shaving limitations if a condition exists where a pause in shaving may be necessary for the treatment of the condition. The Soldier's profile will detail the medical treatment plan and expected time of recovery.

(1) Mustaches are authorized but will be neatly trimmed; not extending past the mouth corners or into a respirator seal zone. Mustaches will not present a chopped off or bushy appearance. Sideburns will be trimmed to above the opening of the ear canal. Beards, goatees, and other facial hair are prohibited unless specifically authorized.

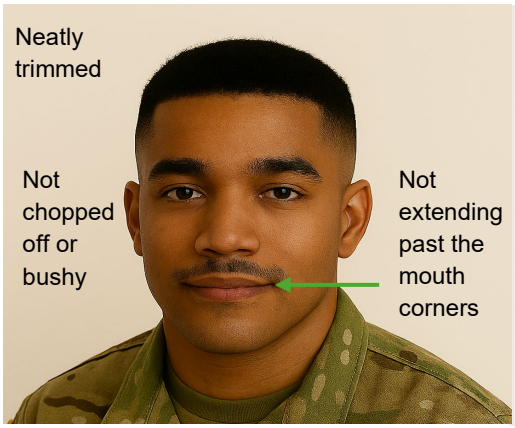



Figure 8-6

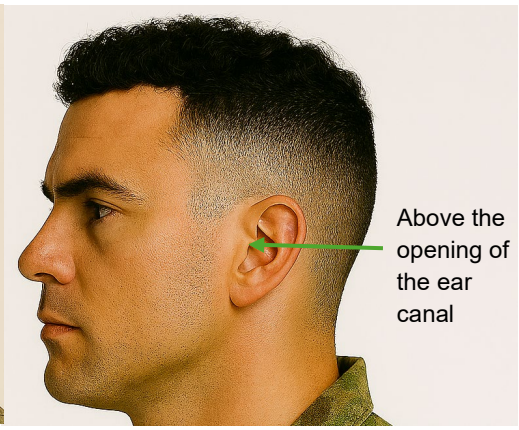



Figure 8-7

(2) Soldiers must retain and readily produce a signed copy of their approved ETP when in uniform or on duty in civilian attire upon request.

c. *Cosmetics.* Defined as decorative preparations intended to enhance the appearance of the body, particularly the face. Cosmetics are prohibited for males, unless by medical exemption. All Soldiers are permitted to use clear lip moisturizers.

d. *Earrings*. Male Soldiers are not authorized to wear earrings while in any military uniform or while on duty in civilian attire.

e. *Fingernail Grooming.* Male Soldiers are not authorized to wear nail polish of any kind, which includes clear nail polish, unless by medical exemption. Male fingernails will be kept trimmed and will not extend beyond the tip of the finger.

**8-8. Female Appearance and Grooming Standards**

a. *Haircuts and Hairstyles.* Hairstyle techniques will encompass the entirety of the scalp (defined as the skin covering the head, excluding the face). Bangs must remain above the eyebrows when worn and, at a minimum, be no shorter than the middle of the forehead. There is no minimum hair length for female Soldiers. Female Soldiers are authorized to shave or trim their heads (whole scalp). Female Soldiers are not allowed to wear braided or unbraided ponytails when in any variation of the dress uniform. Hair must be styled above the collar or secured in a bun above the collar when in service or dress uniform variations.

(1) Hair Color. Hair color must present a professional and natural appearance (defined as any shade of hair that grows from the scalp without artificial coloring). Only natural shades of hair coloring are authorized, and must be applied in a blended, subtle manner. Hair color must be free of abrupt or extreme artificial contrasts in shading.

(2) Buns. Buns will be worn on the back of the head and may extend a maximum of 3 inches from the scalp and no wider than the width of the head. Buns will be centered at the back of the head, positioned horizontally in line with the top of the ears when viewed from the side. The bottom portion of the bun may fall at or above the collar.

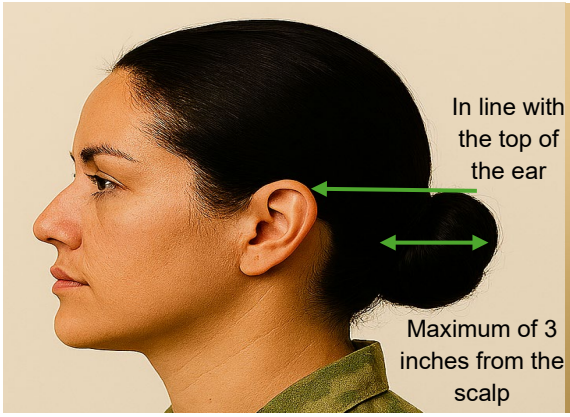



Figure 8-8

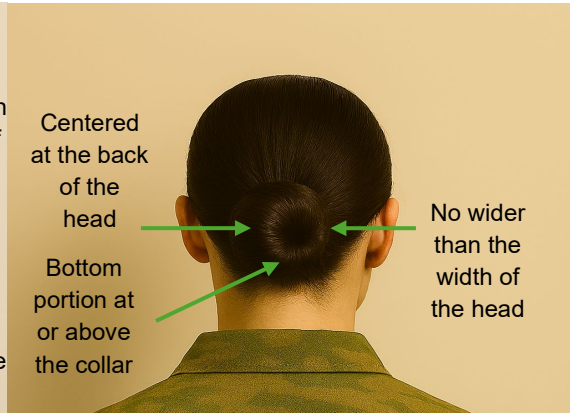



Figure 8-9

(3) Ponytail. Female Soldiers are authorized to wear their hair in a single braided or a single unbraided ponytail while in the Army Combat Uniform (ACU) or the Army Physical Fitness Uniform (APFU). Hair must be neatly fastened and secured in a single ponytail. The bulk of the ponytail must not exceed the width of the head. The ponytail length must not exceed 6 inches from the top of the collar. The minimum length is at least 1 inch, measured from the base of the ponytail holder. The ponytail will be centered at the back of the head and positioned horizontally in line with the top of the ears when viewed from the side. Female Soldiers are not allowed to wear ponytails when in any variation of the dress uniform.




Figure 8-10

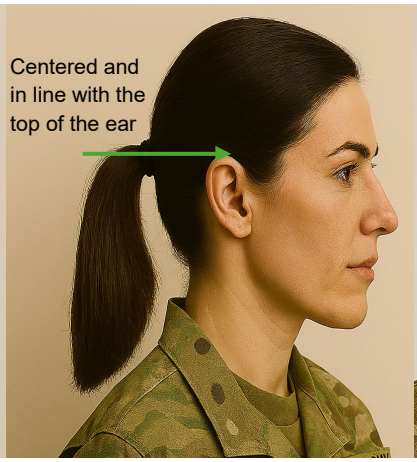



Figure 8-11




Figure 8-12

(4) Braids, Locs, Twists, and Cornrows. Multiple braids, locs, twists, or cornrows may be uniformly styled and gathered into braids or a single ponytail to ensure a cohesive appearance (when braids, locs, twists, or cornrows are gathered into a ponytail, ponytail must conform to the requirements above). Female Soldiers are allowed to wear up to two braids (must run down the center of the back, parallel to each other and in equal length and width), with no braid exceeding 2 inches in width, and no longer than 6 inches when measured from the top of the collar. The braids or braided ponytail cannot be worn over the shoulder or pulled in front of the body. Female Soldiers are not allowed to wear braided ponytails when wearing any variation of the dress uniform.

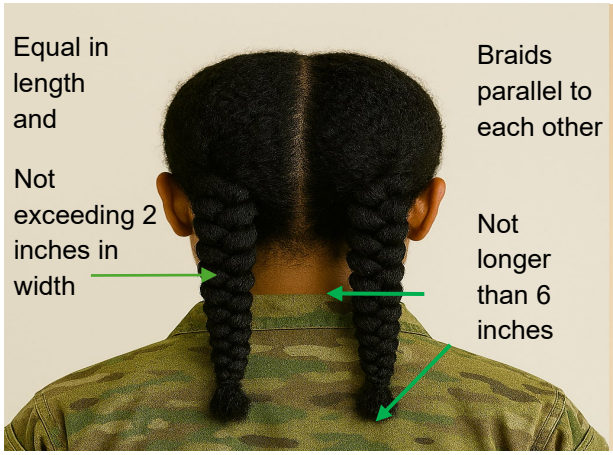



Figure 8-13

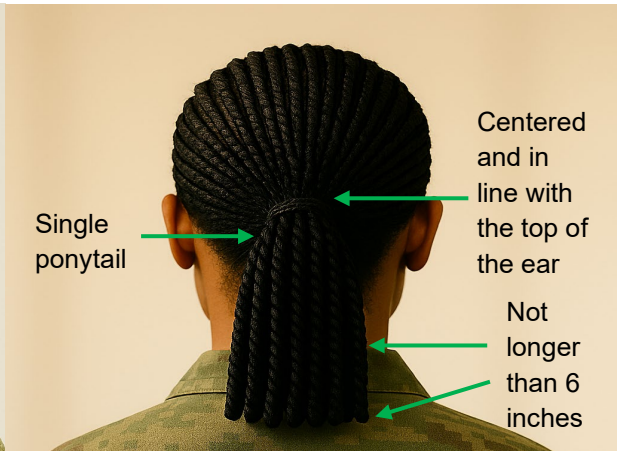



Figure 8-14

(5) Hairstyle Techniques. Female hairstyles involving shorter sides and back, with significantly longer hair on top, are authorized provided they adhere to the following standards:

(a) The top section will not exceed 2 inches in length when measured from the scalp and must blend smoothly into the shorter sides and back, avoiding a stark disconnect.

(b) Styles involving shorter sides and back will not incorporate buns, braids, twists, or ponytails. A gradual transition in length is required, creating a blended contrast instead of a sharply defined undercut.

(c) Asymmetrical (defined as unbalanced or lopsided) haircuts and hairstyles are prohibited.

(6) *Tapered or Faded Haircuts.* At the discretion of the wearer, female Soldiers may taper or fade their hair, starting at zero length (skin fade) or at 1/4-inch length at the sideburns and hair around the ears (low, 2 mid, and high fades). Hair must blend evenly around the sides and back and will not fall over the ears. The bulk (defined as the distance the hair protrudes from the scalp) of the hair at the top of the scalp will not exceed 2 inches, and the bulk of the hair at the sides of the head will not exceed 1 inch. Only shaved or closely cut hair on the back of the neck may touch the collar of the uniform.




Figure 8-15

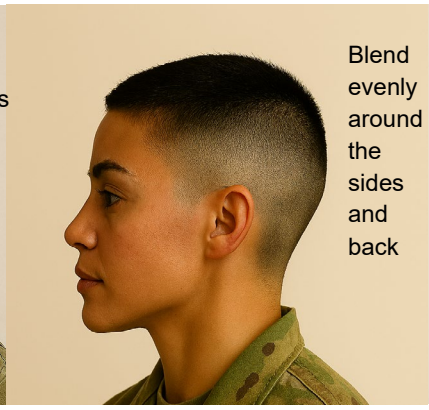



Figure 8-16

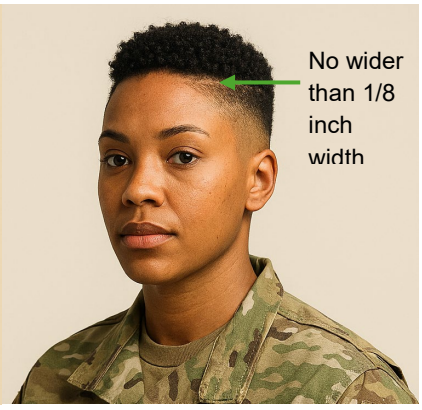



Figure 8-17

(7) *Edged or outlined cuts.* Edged or outlined cuts are authorized if they are natural to the Soldier's hairline. If the hair does not part naturally, the female Soldier may cut a part in the area where the Soldier would normally part the hair (no wider than 1/8 inch in width). The part will be one straight line, or if slanted or curved, align with the natural hairline. Female Soldiers may not combine tapered or faded haircuts with other authorized hairstyles. No part of the hair's bulk, measured from the scalp in its styled position, may exceed 2 inches in length, except in styles such as buns, braids, and ponytails.

(8) *Shaping and Cutting Designs. Female* Soldiers will not shape or cut designs into their hair or scalp.

(9) *Devices.* Visible hair-holding devices used to secure hair must closely match the Soldier's hair color. Devices must blend naturally with the hair, should be discreet and complement the overall appearance, and be no larger than 1/2-inch thick. These 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.

b. *Cosmetics*. Defined as decorative preparations intended to enhance the appearance of the body, particularly the face. Female Soldiers are authorized to wear cosmetics if they abide by the following:

(1) Facial Makeup. Facial makeup is applied for the purpose of achieving an even, uniform skin tone that matches their natural complexion on the face and neck. Makeup will be applied in a conservative manner that maintains a professional and uniform appearance. Makeup will not be used to enhance or alter facial features by adding color that does not match their natural complexion. Makeup designed to cover tattoos is prohibited.

(2) Semipermanent Makeup. Semipermanent makeup, defined as depositing pigments into the skin, is authorized if the makeup conforms to the standards outlined in this directive. Factors such as skin type, sun exposure, lifestyle, and the quality of the pigment cause the pigment to fade and/or disappear over time and require maintenance touch-ups. Tattooed makeup is permanent and is not authorized.

(3) Eyelash Extensions. Eyelash extensions of any kind are not authorized. False eyelashes are authorized only through a medical profile to address a condition causing the loss of natural eyelashes and subsequent lack of eye protection. False eyelashes must match the Soldier's natural color and will not exceed 9 millimeters in length.

(4) Lip Cosmetics. Lipstick is not authorized. Female Soldiers may wear clear or skin-tone tinted lip gloss. All Soldiers are permitted to use clear lip moisturizers. Lip liner is not authorized unless by medical exemption.

c. *Earrings.* Female Soldiers are authorized to wear earrings in the ACU, dress, and service uniforms. No other facial or visible piercings, aside from authorized earrings worn on the earlobe, are permitted in any uniform. Clear nose ring gauges and nose ring retainers are not authorized.

(1) Earrings must be worn as a matched pair, with only one earring per standard earlobe, and are not authorized to be worn in the cartilage, industrial, transverse lobe, tragus, or conch part of the ear.

(2) Stud earrings may be screw-on, clip-on, or post-type earrings in gold, silver, clear diamond, or white/ivory pearl. The earring will not exceed 6 millimeters or 1/4 inch in diameter (defined as the straight-line distance across the center of the earring, measured from one edge to the opposite edge), and they must be unadorned (plain), spherical (round), or square (for example, princess cut). When worn, the earrings will fit snugly against the ear. Hoop, two-sided, or drop earrings are not authorized.

(3) Earrings are not authorized to be worn during physical fitness activities, in tactical/field environments, during combat or operational-related deployments, or in locations where access to regular hygiene is not available. Earrings are not authorized in the APFU.

d. *Fingernail Grooming*. Female Soldiers are authorized to wear clear nail polish. Only square or rounded nail shapes are authorized for all Soldiers. Female Soldier fingernails will not exceed 1/4 inch in length as measured from the tip of the finger. Additionally, nails will not interfere with the fit of gloves or uniforms.

## Chapter 9
## Uniform Standards

### 9-1. Army Combat Uniform
The ACU is the daily duty uniform for Eighth Army personnel. The primary headgear is the patrol cap. All personnel will maintain a professional military appearance, ensure their uniforms fit properly, and that they wear them in a military manner. Colored patches are not authorized for wear except for the US Flag. **Morale badges/patches, ROK rank and/or nametapes are not authorized for wear.**

a. Headphones and earbuds of any type are not part of the Army Combat Uniform and are **NOT** authorized to be used or worn in the ACU while on or off duty.

b. Soldiers shall not walk or run and use a cellular device or personal electronic device while in any military uniform. Soldiers shall stop moving until the completion of the conversation/texting. The use of speakerphone or voice amplification while walking or running in a military uniform is not authorized.

c. Mixing of the APFU and ACU is not authorized. Personnel are not authorized to wear ACU trousers and the APFU shirt, jacket, or unit physical fitness shirt/sweatshirt. The ACU is not authorized for wear when administering, grading, or supporting the AFT. Graders will be in the same uniform as personnel testing.

### 9-2. Air/Face Masks
Service Members will follow EPA/Health directives and the commander's guidance regarding mask wearing due to Air Quality Index (AQI) ratings (such as yellow dust).

a. 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).

b. When directed or in uniform, masks must be worn to always cover both mouth and nose. Masks will be plain white, black, brown or OCP camouflage pattern. Masks must be removed when directed while entering security checkpoints for identity verification purposes if requested.

### 9-3. Brassards
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 on-call or stand-by status. See DA PAM 670-1 for descriptions of current authorized brassards.

### 9-4. Combat Boots
8-10 inch coyote colored leather combat boots are authorized for wear with the ACU. Commercial off the Shelf (COTS) boots of the same color and design are authorized by the commander however, they do not replace issue boots as a mandatory possession item. Soldiers are required to possess two pairs of Army combat boots.

### 9-5. Combat and Special Skills Badges
Subdued pin-on and sew-on combat, special skill, and identification badges are authorized for wear. See DA PAM 670-1 for guidance on the wear of authorized badges.

**9-6. Flame Resistant ACU (FRACU)**
The FRACU is authorized for wear during routine garrison and field use.

**9-7. Headgear**
a. Soldiers in uniform will wear the 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.
b. Baseball caps, COTS caps/hats are not authorized for wear in the ACU indoors or outdoors. See 9-14 for wear of the approved Cavalry Stetson.
c. The black beret is worn when it is the primary headgear for all participants standing or participating in USFK ceremonies.

**9-8. Authorized Accessories**
a. *Bags*. 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. Bags must be black, OD green, or coyote/brown, multicam, OCP, or Army issued bag without **commercial logos, morale patches, or unauthorized items**. Bags that do not meet these requirements must be carried in the hand and must be conservative and have a professional appearance. See-through plastic or mesh bags are not authorized.
b. *Camelback Hydration System.* The use of a tan, black, OD green, or camouflage (woodland, desert or OCP) camelback is authorized to wear in a field environment, during fitness training, when carrying a rucksack, on duty, or on work details.
c. *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.
d. *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.

**9-9. ACU Wear Restrictions**
a. Soldiers will not wear ACUs in establishments that primarily serve alcohol or primarily operate as a gambling establishment on or off base.
b. The ACU is not authorized on Anjeong Rodeo Street (Anjeonri Rodeo-gil) after 1700 unless conducting Senior Leader Patrol approved by a member of a MSC command team or traveling directly to/from work.
c. *Off Base Legal appointment*. Soldiers shall not wear the ACU for court or legal appointments off military installations. The ASU or AGSU is the authorized uniform for any official appointment, such as Civilian courts.
d. *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 will wear ASU/AGSU Class A or Class B uniforms at these events with the appropriate headgear.
e. *Travel*. Soldiers will not travel in the ACU on commercial international flights for operational security and anti-terrorism reasons.

**9-10. Cold Weather Uniform**
Leaders will 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.

a. *Extended Cold Weather Clothing System (ECWCS)/Wet Weather Garments.* Soldiers will only wear approved under and outer cold weather garments. Outer garments must have US Army, nametape, rank (either pin-on rank or cloth tab rank on the front tab if applicable), organizational SSI, and US Flag insignia (as applicable) attached and displayed properly. Leaders shall ensure safety and uniformity is adhered to when wearing ECWCS/Wet Weather Garments. Soldiers shall not alter the appearance of these garments. See appendix A for the 8A Extended Cold Weather Clothing System Temperature Guide.

(1) The ECWCS level three fleece jacket is NOT authorized as an outer garment. The fleece jacket is worn with the ECWCS as an under layer.

(2) Soldiers may wear gloves with the ACU without wearing the ECWCS.

(3) Soldiers may wear the hood of the cold weather coat and wet weather jacket at their option. However, when the hood is not worn, Soldiers will tuck the hood into the coat or jacket with the zipper closed.

(4) COTS coats and jackets are not authorized for wear in uniform on duty .

b. *Balaclava*. The balaclava is not authorized for wear in garrison.

c. *Cold Weather Undergarments.* Issued and COTS cold weather undergarments are authorized for wear under the ACU and APFU IAW the chart below. Items must be tan, black, OD green, coyote, or OCP and cannot interfere or detract from the proper wear of the ACU/APFU or affect performance.

d. *Fleece Cap.* The black or brown fleece cap is authorized for wear in the ACU and field uniform when directed by commander as the uniform head gear for the day or when temperatures are 40 degrees Fahrenheit or below.

e. *Glove and Glove Inserts*. Gloves must be four-finger-and-thumb type design in a slip-on style, plain, made of black leather, fabric, or other material of appropriate commercial design. The color of the personal gloves will be black, OD green, tan/coyote, or OCP colors with no logos or designs. Gloves and inserts may be worn without any cold weather outer garments.

f. *Neck Gaiter.* The black, brown, and OCP neck gaiter is authorized for wear with the ACU and tactical uniforms when designated by leadership or when temperatures are 40 degrees Fahrenheit or below. Individual Soldiers may wear it as a neck warmer, hood, or balaclava/mask when outdoors.

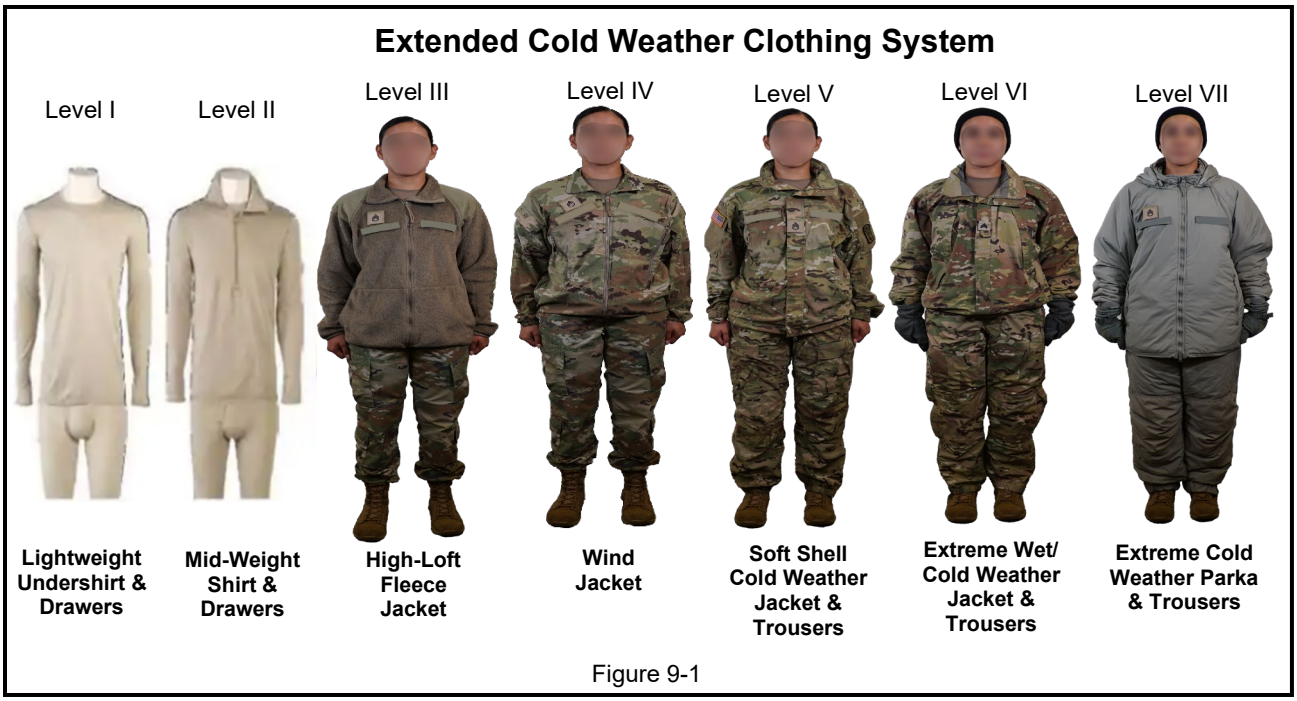



Figure 9-1

**9-11. Field Training/Operations Uniform**

The minimum uniform required for field training exercises established by Eighth Army is the ACH, body armor or Tactical Assault Panel (TAP), approved eye protection (Authorized Protective Eyewear List (APEL)), authorized gloves, magazine pouches (basic load), individual first aid kit (IFAK), protective mask, subdued/IR flag, and water source (military issued camel-back or canteen). COTS or aftermarket TA-50 is not authorized for wear in the field training/ operations uniform. The uniform is worn IAW the shooter's preference. Eyeglasses will not replace authorized protective eyewear.

(APEL) https://www.peosoldier.army.mil/Equipment/Approved-Eyewear-QPL/

a. All Soldiers will wear the field training/operations uniform during range operations, FTX, LFX, and/or hazardous operations.

b. US Nametape and rank are always worn on the field uniform. Unauthorized badges, tabs, patches, or ROK rank will not be worn, attached, or sewn on any military gear worn by 8A personnel. Pin-on badges are not authorized in the field.

c. Subdued or IR US flags are worn while in the field uniform or when directed by commanders. US Flags must be serviceable (not torn, ripped, or tattered). Aftermarket US flags are not authorized for wear in the ACU.

d. Excess straps on all equipment (MOLLE system) including rucksack, packs, bags, and pouches will be tucked-in and secured in appropriate locations, panels, or fastened with elastic keepers or OD green, dark green, black, brown, or tan 100 mph tape. All equipment will be adjusted to ensure a secure fit.

e. *Fleece Cap*. Fleece caps are authorized for wear under the ACH.

f. *Patrol Cap.* Patrol caps will not replace the ACH while wearing body armor unless approved by the commander for a specific event.

g. Soldiers will carry and use approved Army Water Sources (canteen/camel back) when conducting training in their field training combat uniform and actively engaged in operations. Civilian water sources are not authorized in this situation.

h. The minimum tactical gear required when operating or riding in a tactical vehicle is the ACH, approved tactical eyewear (APEL), and approved gloves.

i. *The Army Combat Shirt (ACS*). The ACS is only authorized in a field or training environment and when worn under the tactical vest. Soldiers are authorized to wear the combat shirt one hour before and one hour after a specific training event and only in the unit area. The combat shirt is not authorized in any MWR facility, Exchange Facility, mini mall, Post Exchange (PX), commissary, Express, troop theater, etc.

**Field Training/Operations Uniform**



Figure 9-2

**9-12. Army Service Uniform (ASU)/Army Green Service Uniform (AGSU)**
Soldiers may not wear any award or decoration that cannot be worn in accordance with proper military standards due to size or configuration constraints. The ASU wear out date is 30 September 2027. Mandatory possession of the AGSU for all Soldiers is 1 October 2027.

**9-13. ASU/AGSU Service Cap**
Soldiers may wear the service cap as an optional headgear with the AGSU and ASU. Purchase of the service cap is optional.

**9-14. Cavalry Stetson**
Wearing of the Cavalry Stetson is authorized for all Soldiers of a Cavalry squadron, regardless of time assigned to the unit or whether they have earned their spurs. The Stetson will be black or tan with a braided cord. Branch and rank insignia are worn centered on the front of the hat. The Squadron Commander may authorize the wear of the Stetson in the immediate unit or ceremony area. The Cavalry Stetson is worn during Squadron formations/ceremonies, squadron dining-ins/outs, and other squadron social functions conducted in ACU, ASU, or AGSU. The Stetson is not authorized for wear in any Exchange Facility, mini mall, PX, commissary, Express, troop theater, etc. Soldiers cannot be forced to purchase the distinctive headgear.

**9-15. 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.

**9-16. Eisenhower (Ike) Jacket-** The Eisenhower (Ike) jacket is an optional purchase item. Ribbons are worn in the same manner as the AGSU tropical variation. Combat and special skill badges and tabs will be worn on the Ike jacket in the same manner as the AGSU Class A. Only one identification badge may be worn per side or pocket of the Ike jacket.

**9-17. Leather Service Jacket (Bomber)**
The leather service jacket is an optional purchase item. Personnel may wear the bomber with the Class B AGSU. Personnel will not wear the bomber in formations unless authorized by the commander. Personnel will wear the bomber zipped to at least the second button down from the top of the shirt. All personnel wear shoulder marks with hook and loop on the shoulder loops. Personnel may wear the bomber without insignia when wearing civilian clothing.

## Chapter 10
## Physical Readiness Training (PRT)

**10-1. General**
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.”

**10-2. Timeline**
a. PRT is conducted between the hours of 0630-0800 while in garrison. Battalion Commanders and Directors have authority to determine when their unit will conduct PRT as long as 90 minutes of PRT can be conducted within the time allotted.

b. Battalion Commanders and Directors are the approval authorities for PRT beginning prior to 0630 or PRT that exceeds the 90-minute duration. Soldiers are given a minimum of 60 minutes after PRT to prepare for the duty day.

c. 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.

d. Commanders maintain the ability to adjust their unit PRT time and can direct indoor PRT when the Air Quality Index (AQI) reaches Orange (101-150) or adjust PRT when the AQI reaches Red (151-200). When air quality is Unhealthy (AQI>150), or greater, do not conduct fitness tests including AFT or foot marches for record outdoors. Commanders should reschedule the fitness test to periods of better air quality unless exceptional circumstances exist or perform the test indoors.

**10-3. PRT Formation Requirements**

a. CDRs,1SGs, and Directors will hold daily accountability formations prior to PRT to physically account for their Soldiers, validate approved PRT plans, conduct PRT with their units, and ensure Soldiers are in the proper uniform prior to executing PRT.

**b. Commanders, Command Sergeants Majors, and First Sergeants are the only personnel authorized to conduct individual PRT to allow them to move across the formation and conduct checks during PRT. PRT will be conducted in no less than a fire team element.**

**10-4. Cadence Calls**

Cadence calls during PRT formation runs motivate and build camaraderie as well as esprit de corps within the unit. Cadences will not contain profanity, sexual innuendo, or language demeaning to others. Units will call cadence during PRT formation runs conducted at the team level or above.

**10-5. CBRN Defense Focused Training**

All Soldiers and units will conduct CBRN Defense Focused PRT with their pro-mask donned at least once a month in order to condition our Soldiers to conduct strenuous activities in a potential CBRN environment.

**10-6. Organized Sports**

Organized sports are **NOT** authorized as PRT and **WILL NOT** be conducted from the hours of 0630 - 0800 under any circumstance. 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.

**10-7. Special Conditioning Programs**

a. Soldiers who are having difficulty or fail to meet military fitness standards (including waist to height ratio), will be placed in a special conditioning program. These programs are restorative and not punitive. Their purpose is to improve force readiness so that Soldiers return to full duty and deploy in support of any mission. They include training and testing improvement, Army Body Composition Program, reconditioning after completing rehabilitation for an injury or illness, and Pregnancy and Postpartum Physical Training (P3T).

b. All units will have special conditioning programs that are consolidated at no lower than the battalion level. Holistic Health and Fitness (H2F) resourced units will operationalize and use their resources to the maximum extent possible to expedite a Soldier's return to full duty**.**

c. *Special Conditioning programs consist of:*

(1) *Rehabilitation*. A program developed and overseen by medical providers that Soldiers begin soon after becoming ill or injured. Rehabilitation aims to return the Soldier to a baseline of physical function in daily activities.

(2) *Reconditioning.* A program for Soldiers who are deconditioned due to illness or injury, are new to the unit, or deconditioned due to deployment or other circumstances.

(a) Soldiers who have completed rehabilitation and been given permanent profile restrictions may be appropriate for certain reconditioning program elements.

(b) All Soldiers will have progressed in their recovery to the point where they can safely train without the direct supervision of a healthcare provider or communication between the medical provider and H2F will allow the Soldier to safely train in the reconditioning program.

(c) Reconditioning returns Soldiers safely and as soon as possible to full duty.

(3) *P3T*. Provides safe, standardized physical training and education designed to enable pregnant and postpartum Soldiers to maintain their health and fitness.

(a) The pregnancy component of P3T assists pregnant Soldiers maintain their health and fitness throughout their pregnancy and reduce physical discomfort.

(b) The postpartum component of P3T is designed to improve the readiness of postpartum Soldiers by focusing on regaining pregnancy fitness levels for successful integration back to unit PRT, with the goals of getting back to Army physical fitness and body composition standards within 365 days of postpartum.

(c) Pregnant and postpartum Soldiers will attend P3T. Postpartum Soldiers may elect an early release from P3T and return to their regular unit physical readiness training.

**10-8. Tactical Combat PRT**

a. 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 sex immaterial) while wearing the tactical combat uniform.

b. Tactical Combat PRT will include exercises and movements that focus on the fundamental skills that Soldiers must be able to execute in combat operations such as crawl, creep, walk, run, and jump to accomplish certain missions.

c. Tactical Combat PRT is planned, coordinated, and is conducted at least twice a month during PRT hours.

d. 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.

**10-9. Uniform Requirements**

a. The APFU or the ACU are the only authorized uniforms for Soldiers during PRT hours (0630-0800 Monday-Friday except weekends/training holidays). The APFU and ACU are the only authorized uniforms if a unit conducts PRT outside of 0630-0800 due to mission requirements or schedule.

b. Soldiers wear the APFU as a complete uniform. The sleeves are kept down on the jacket, the legs down on the pants, and the t-shirt tucked inside the trunks. Soldiers may not cuff/roll or push up the sleeves of the APFU jacket or long-sleeved shirt.

c. Mixing of the APFU and ACU is not authorized. Personnel grading or supporting the AFT will wear the APFU and be in the same uniform as personnel testing.

d. The APFU is not authorized for wear in any Exchange Facility, mini mall, PX, commissary, Express, troop theater, etc. The APFU is authorized in physical fitness centers and dining facilities. The APFU must be clean, free of dirt and/or debris and not excessively soiled (damp or dirty). Soldiers are authorized to fuel their POV in the APFU but will not enter the Express facility.

e. The APFU is not authorized for wear off base except when traveling directly to base or the place of residence**.**

f. Black or white socks are authorized 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), and plain with no logos. Both socks must be the same color when worn.

g. Unit/Directorate t-shirts and/or sweatshirts are optional purchase items for Soldiers. Unit shirts are approved by the BN CDR or Director and should be representative of good taste and esprit de corps. Company/ Directorate level shirts are the lowest level authorized. **Hooded sweatshirts are not authorized for wear as part of the APFU after 30 September 2026.**

h. Cell Phones, headphones or earbuds of any type are not part of the APFU and will not be carried, held, used or worn during PRT or when exercising in the APFU. Earbuds or headphones of any type are not authorized for wear in the APFU on or off duty.

i. Soldiers not on duty (leave, pass or after duty hours) may perform physical training in civilian attire.

**10-10. APFU Accessories**

a. *Balaclava.* The balaclava is not authorized in the APFU.

b. *Fleece Cap.* The Black Fleece cap is the only authorized fleece cap worn 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.

c. *Gloves*. Gloves must be four-finger-and-thumb type design in a slip-on style, all black, plain with no logos or designs, made of black leather, fabric, or other material of appropriate commercial design.

d. *Neck Gaiter.* The black or brown issued neck gaiter is authorized for wear in the APFU when temperatures reach 32 degrees Fahrenheit or below. Neck gaiters may be worn as a neck warmer, hood, or balaclava. COT neck gaiters or similar COT garments are not authorized.

e. P3T 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.

f. *Runner's Belt.* Runner's Belt is not authorized for wear in the APFU.

g. *Water Source.* Soldiers will only use an approved Army water source (CIF issued canteen or camel back) when conducting PRT.

**APFU Temperature Guide**




Figure 10-1

**10-11. Tactical Combat PRT Uniform**

a. The tactical combat PRT uniform is the ACU with all patches, combat boots, APEL eye protection, combat gloves, Fighting Load Carrier (FLC), or Tactical Assault Panel (TAP) or IOTV, subdued/IR flag, IFAK, and approved water source.

**Tactical PRT Uniform**



Figure 10-2

b. The combat helmet is required to be worn during foot marches with the only exception being a modified uniform (helmet removed) and trousers unbloused when the area in which the foot march is being conducted is in heat category 5 or when conducting a conditioning foot march in the APFU (summer or winter APFU).

**Tactical Foot March Uniform**



Figure 10-3

**Conditioning Foot March Uniform**




Figure 10-4

c. Soldiers will use approved Army water sources (CIF issued camel back or canteen) when conducting any training in the combat uniform. Soldiers will not carry, affix or store commercial water bottles or containers on the outside of bags or in the pouches of their load bearing equipment.

## Chapter 11
## Military Customs and Courtesies

### 11-1. General
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 of our customs, courtesies, and traditions.

### 11-2. Addressing Officers and Noncommissioned Officers
General guidelines: The first person to see 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 see the senior NCO will call “at ease.” Examples are unit headquarters, orderly rooms, supply rooms, dayrooms, 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.

### 11-3. Dining Facilities
The first person recognizing 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.

**11-4. During Conversations**
All Soldiers, officers or enlisted personnel, 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 assume the position of “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.

**11-5. Tactical Operations Centers**
The first person observing 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.

**11-6. 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.

**11-7. Saluting**
a. Eighth Army Soldiers shall render proper military courtesies to all U.S. and foreign military superior officers. 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.

b. 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 greeting for Eighth Army is “Pacific Victors, sir/ma’am” and the response is “Soldier on”.

c. 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.

d. 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.

e. 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.”

f. The practice of saluting officers in official vehicles (recognized individually by rank or identifying vehicle plates and/or flags) is considered an appropriate courtesy and will be observed. General and other senior officer vehicles are identified by a red plate depicting their rank. Salutes are not required to be rendered by or to personnel who are driving or riding in privately-owned vehicles.

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

h. U.S. military personnel are required to render proper salutes to superior officers of the ROK Armed Forces.

**11-8. Courtesies Rendered by Individuals During Ceremonies and Public Events**

a. *National Anthem*. Our national anthem officially became “The Star-Spangled Banner” by law on 3 March 1931, in Section 301, Title 36, U.S Code. The national anthem was written from an inspirational event witnessed by the songwriter, Francis Scott Key, as the British Royal Navy conducted a 25-hour bombardment on Fort McHenry. Francis Scott Key observed “Old Glory” still waving at the Fort after the Royal Navy was unsuccessful in destroying it.

(1) The same honors rendered to the national anthem of the United States will be rendered during the playing of the national anthem of the Republic of Korea by military personnel in uniform or civilian clothing on and off duty.

(2) Military photographers covering ceremonies will render appropriate courtesy during the playing of the national anthem.

(3) All personnel attending a movie at an on-post movie theater will stand for the playing of the U.S. and ROK National Anthems.

(4) Veterans may render the hand salute when the National Anthem is played.

b. *Reveille.* Reveille is a ceremony in which a unit honors the U.S. flag as it is raised in the morning. The ceremony is conducted 0630 daily. Personnel conducting PRT in civilian clothes or the APFU will render honors.

(1) The flag is raised at the first note of reveille. The flag is hoisted all the way to the top of the flagpole unless there are circumstances that require the U.S. flag to be flown at half staff, and those circumstances could be found in AR 600-25. If the flag is flown at half-staff the flag is first hoisted all the way to the top of the pole and then brought back down to half mass where it will remain until it is lowered.

(2) Reveille was not originally intended as honors to the flag. In 1812, it was a drum call to signify that Soldiers should rise for day duty and sentries should leave off night challenging. As time passed, reveille came to denote when the flag was raised in the morning and honors paid to it.

c. *Retreat.* Retreat is a ceremony in which the unit honors the U.S. flag when it is lowered in the evening. The ceremony is conducted 1700 daily. Personnel conducting PRT in civilian clothes or the APFU will render honors.

(1) At the last note of retreat, a gun will be fired (if available) on military installations, followed by the playing of the national anthem or sound of “To the Color” concurrent with the lowering of the flag. The flag will be lowered to ensure completion at the last note of the music. The same respect will be observed by all military personnel whether the national anthem is played or "To the Color" is sounded.

(2) The term “retreat” is taken from the French word “retraite” and refers to the evening ceremony. The bugle call sounded at retreat was first used in the French army and dates to the Crusades. Retreat was sounded at sunset to notify sentries to start challenging until sunrise, and to tell the rank and file to go to their quarters. The ceremony remains as a tradition.

d. When Retreat or To the Colors are played or heard on any military installation in the Republic of Korea, ALL VEHICLES on the installation will safely stop their vehicle, turn on their four-way hazard lights, observe their surroundings and safely exit the vehicle to render proper courtesies. Personnel will return to their vehicle and safely continue at the completion of each song.

e. *Taps.* Played at 2200hrs nightly. No protocol procedures required except during funerals or memorial services.

f. Army personnel will stand at Attention during the playing of official songs of other branches of Service.

g. See appendix B for courtesies by individuals.

## Chapter 12
## Off-Duty Appearance

### 12-1. General

a. 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.

b. While off-duty, Soldiers may dress casually and comfortably provided that they comply with established dress code requirements. When off duty and outside of their personal dwelling, Army personnel will present a professional image that does not detract from the profession.

c. 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.

d. Personnel will not wear or display clothing, carry bags, or personal items upon which appear words, pictures, slogans, imprints or drawings that are obscene, lewd, or indecent.

### 12-2. Footwear

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

### 12-3. Headgear

When on a military installation, civilian headgear shall be removed while in DFACs, movie theaters, and chapels.

### 12-4. Identification

At all times and locations throughout Korea, U.S. military personnel will present proper identification upon request by military or Civilian law enforcement authorities, such as military police, security forces, gate guards, and commissioned or noncommissioned officers who are enforcing order, discipline, and security affecting the U.S. Forces, its Civilian component, or Family Members.

### 12-5. 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 Soldiers shall wear appropriate business casual civilian attire.

### 12-6. Prohibited On-Base Off-Duty Attire

Appendix C applies to all Soldiers assigned, attached, or under the operational or administrative control of Eighth Army or its MSCs.

### 12-7. Individual Physical Training (civilian attire)

Personnel may use headphones, wireless or non-wireless devices and earpieces, while performing physical training (off-duty in civilian clothes), at indoor gyms, fitness centers, and tracks/approved closed routes. The fitness center dress code (appendix D) applies to all Soldiers assigned, attached, or under the operational or administrative control of Eighth Army or its MSCs.

**Chapter 13**
**Professional Conduct**

**13-1. General**
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. Violations of paragraphs 13-2, 13-4, 13-5, 13-6, 13-7, 13-8, 13-10, 13-12 and 13-13 within this chapter are punitive and may be punished with adverse administrative action and/or under Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ).

**13-2. Alcohol**
a. Service Members assigned to Eighth Army must remain accountable and mission ready. Violations of this paragraph are punitive and may be punished with adverse administrative action and/or under the UCMJ.
b. Service members will not drive while impaired by alcohol. Under Korean Law, the Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC) threshold for impaired driving is .03 BAC. This BAC threshold applies to driving Government owned and personally owned vehicles.
c. Service members will not sell, serve, or consume any alcoholic beverage on a military aircraft, military vessel, or military vehicle unless authorized by competent military authority.
d. Service members will not consume alcoholic beverage or any other intoxicant in a vehicle or transport in any vehicle, any alcoholic beverage not in the original, unopened container unless the opened container is not accessible to the vehicle operator and passengers. A container is considered open when the seal of a bottle has been broken or when a can has been punctured.
e. Service members will not be drunk while on military duty. IAW Article 112, UCMJ, a SM is drunk on duty when intoxication by alcohol is sufficient to impair the rational and full exercise of mental or physical faculties.
f. Service members under 21 years of age will not purchase, possess, consume, serve, or be provided alcoholic beverages in the Republic of Korea."

**13-3. Barracks (Unaccompanied Personnel Housing)**
a. Commanders have inherent authority over the barracks and are responsible for enforcing standards to ensure a safe, secure, clean, pleasant, and functioning living environment. All leaders will make every effort to ensure that good order and discipline remain paramount throughout the barracks location. Leaders will utilize their own discretion if a situation (other than alcohol) can be rectified during leader checks.
b. Alcohol. Keg beer is not authorized in the barracks. Soldiers who are 21 years of age and older may possess or drink alcohol in the barracks. Possession is limited to one 12 pack (144oz) of beer or two bottles (750ml each) of wine or (1L) bottle of liquor in a barracks room at one time. Consumption or possession of alcohol by those under age 21 is prohibited. Personnel are prohibited from providing alcohol to persons who are prohibited from consuming, possessing, or receiving alcohol. Suppliers of alcohol to under-age drinkers may be held accountable.
c. Inspections. Commanders have the full 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.

**13-4. Conduct Between Soldiers of Different Grades (Fraternization)**

a. Eighth Army does not tolerate fraternization. The provisions of AR 600-32 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 (including warrant officers) and an enlisted Soldier or between an NCO (including corporal) and a junior-enlisted Soldier. Violations of this paragraph are punitive and may be punished with adverse administrative action and/or under the UCMJ

b. A special confidence and trust are placed in our officers and Noncommissioned officers that must be honored so that the very core of good order does not dissolve. The appearance of impropriety can be as damaging to morale and discipline as actual misconduct.

c. 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.

**13-5. Criminal Gangs and Activity**

a. Criminal gangs and activities are those that advocate the planning or commission of one or more criminal offenses, by persons who share a group identity, and may share a common name, slogan, tattoos, graffiti, clothing style or color, or other shared characteristics like the use of violence and intimidation to further its criminal objectives.

b. Participation in criminal gangs or their activities by Eighth Army personnel is inconsistent with the responsibilities of military service and is prohibited on and off duty. Soldiers are prohibited from engaging in cyber-related activities in support of criminal gangs. Violations of this paragraph are punitive and may be punished with adverse administrative action and/or under the UCMJ.

**13-6. 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. Operators of PTDs or bicycles will not operate the PTD or bicycle in a pedestrian crosswalk. Operators must dismount the PTD or bicycle and push it across the street in the pedestrian crosswalk. Violations of this paragraph are punitive and may be punished with adverse administrative action and/or under the UCMJ.

**13-7. Drugs**

a. In order to ensure military readiness, safeguard the health and wellness of the force, and maintain good order and discipline, the improper use of any intoxicating substance (other than the lawful use of alcohol, tobacco, caffeine, and authorized medications) that is inhaled, injected, consumed, or introduced to the body in any manner to alter mood or function is prohibited.

b. 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 War are also prohibited. This includes substances listed in AR 600-85.

c. The purchase, importation, manufacture, possession, storage, use, distribution, or transfer of drug paraphernalia, to include all examples provided in AR 600-85 are strictly prohibited.

d. 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

Republic of Korea Laws. Violations of this paragraph are punitive and may be punished with adverse administrative action and/or under the UCMJ.

**13-8. Extremist Organizations**

a. Extremist organizations and activities are ones that advocate:

(1) Racial, sex, sexual orientation, or ethnic hatred or intolerance

(2) Creating or engaging in discrimination based on race, color, sex (including pregnancy), national origin, and religion., or sexual orientation

(3) The use of force or violence or unlawful means to deprive individuals of their rights under the United States Constitution or the laws of the United States, or any State

(4) Support for terrorist organizations or objectives.

(5) The use of unlawful violence or force to achieve goals that are political, religious, discriminatory, or ideological in nature.

(6) Expressing a duty to engage in violence against DoW or the United States in support of a terrorist or extremist cause.

(7) Support for persons or organizations that promote or threaten the unlawful use of force or violence or criminal activity.

(8) Encouraging military or Civilian personnel to violate laws or disobey lawful orders or regulations for the purpose of disrupting military activities (subversion).

(9) Participating in activities advocating or teaching the overthrow of the U.S. Government by force or violence or seeking to alter the form of government by unconstitutional means (sedition).

b. Military personnel must reject participation in extremist organizations and activities. Participation in extremist organizations or their activities by Eighth Army personnel is inconsistent with the responsibilities of military service and is prohibited on and off duty.

c. It is the policy of the United States Army to provide EO and fair treatment for all Soldiers without regard to race, color, sex (including pregnancy), national origin, and religion, or sexual orientation.

d. Soldiers are prohibited from engaging in person or cyber-related activities in support of extremist organizations. Violations of this paragraph are punitive and may be punished with adverse administrative action and/or under the UCMJ.

**13-9. Profanity**

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

**13-10. 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, DoW Civilians, Service Member Dependents, and invited contractors shall not engage in the purchase of sex or participate in activities that support human trafficking in accordance with USFK Regulation 27-5. Violators face prosecution or other administrative action under U.S. and Korean laws. Prohibiting activities that support human trafficking and prostitution outside USFK installations helps ensure the highest levels of readiness, promotes good order and discipline, and provides for the health, welfare and safety of USFK personnel and communities. Violations of this paragraph are punitive and may be punished with adverse administrative action and/or under the UCMJ.

**13-11. Sexual Harassment/Assault Response and Prevention Program**

a. The goal of the 8A SHARP Program is to create a culture free of sexual harassment, sexual assault, and associated retaliatory behaviors through an environment of prevention, education and training, response capability, victim assistance, reporting procedures, and appropriate accountability that enhances the safety and well-being of all persons covered. The program has two legally required, overarching responsibilities: prevention and response.

b. Commanders, leaders, and SHARP professionals at all levels are responsible for the effective implementation of the SHARP policy and execution of the SHARP Program.

c. All 8A personnel have an ethical responsibility to prevent sexual harassment, sexual assault, and associated retaliatory behaviors. Prevention of sexual harassment and sexual assault is the active effort of an individual or group to recognize the behaviors and actions of sexual offenders so the offenders may be averted, deterred, or stopped from victimizing others.

d. SHARP Resources.

- 8A 24/7 SHARP Response Hotline
  - DSN: 763-5700 or 158
  - Cell/Landline: 0503-363-5700
  - International: 011-82-53-470-5700 or 011-82-503-363-5700
- 8A SHARP Email: 8thArmySHARPAdmin@army.mil
- 8A SHARP Portal (CAC required): https://armyeitaas.sharepoint-mil.us/sites/USARPAC-8A-G1/SitePages/8th-Army-SHARP.aspx
- US Army SHARP Website: https://www.armyresilience.army.mil/sharp/index.html
- DoD SafeHelpline: Call: 877-995-5247 or website: https://www.safehelpline.org/

**13-12. Tobacco Usage**

a. 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. Violations of this paragraph are punitive and may be punished with adverse administrative action and/or under the UCMJ.

b. Smoking areas shall be designated no less than 50 feet from any building.

c. Soldiers will not walk and use tobacco products while in uniform.

d. Soldiers under 21 years of age will not purchase, possess, or consume tobacco products, including e-cigarettes.

**13-13. The Army Harassment Prevention and Response Program**

a. Eighth Army is a values-based organization where everyone is expected to do what is right by treating all persons as they should be treated—with dignity and respect. All personnel assigned or attached to Eighth Army or its subordinate units are expected to treat all people with respect in all aspects of life and forms of communication (for example, online or in person).Personnel, especially those entrusted with the mantle of leadership, will lead by example and do what is right to prevent abusive treatment of others. Failure to do so brings discredit on the Army and may have strategic implications. Violations of this paragraph are punitive and may be punished with adverse administrative action and/or under the UCMJ.

b. Harassment, bullying, hazing, stalking, unlawful discrimination, retaliation, and any other type of misconduct that undermines the dignity and respect of another person or their property is not consistent with Army Values and is prohibited. Harassment is prohibited in all circumstances and environments, including off-duty and “unofficial” unit functions and settings. Harassment is not limited to superior-subordinate relationships. They may occur between peers or, under certain circumstances, may involve actions directed toward senior personnel by those junior in rank, grade, or position to them.

c. *Bullying.* A form of harassment that involves repetitive, intentional, hurtful conduct by an individual or group that intimidates, humiliates, torments, isolates, degrades, exploits, controls,

or creates a risk of mental, physical, or emotional distress or harm. Bullying involves a pattern of behavior targeting an individual or group due to real or perceived differences or vulnerabilities and exploiting a power imbalance. Bullying may include, but is not limited to: inflicting or threatening physical pain or injury; berating or belittling a Soldier's duty performance, professional abilities, or personal attributes; threatening, teasing, or taunting a Soldier; destroying or confiscating personal property or work equipment or deliverables; excluding a Soldier from work-related opportunities, information or social activities; posting malicious gossip, rumors, or lies on social media; and/or sharing humiliating photos, or sending vicious texts.

d. *Hazing.* A form of harassment that involves intentional or reckless conduct by an individual or group that humiliates, degrades, or creates mental, physical, or psychological injury or harm, or reasonably perceived as such, is directly related to the affected Soldier's affiliation, entry, advancement, reinstatement, change in status or position, or continued standing within a military unit, command, or DoW or military-affiliated organization regardless of whether the affected Soldier consented to the activity. Hazing involves intentional and reckless conduct directly related to the initiation or affiliation with a group. Hazing may include, but is not limited to: inflicting or threatening physical violence including striking, restraining, branding, causing body modifications, tattooing, shaving, greasing, duct taping, or engaging in any form of unwanted physical contact that causes pain or injury; subjecting a Soldier to abusive physical discomfort or fatigue; destroying or confiscating personal property or work equipment or deliverables; and/or requiring financial contributions.

e. *Online Conduct.* The use of electronic communication to inflict harm. Electronic communication is the transfer of information (signs, writing, images, sounds, or data) transmitted by computer, phone, or other electronic device. Electronic communications include, but are not limited to: text messages, emails, chats, instant messaging, screensavers, blogs, social media sites, electronic device applications, and Web/video conferencing. 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 employees' misconduct will be referred to the employing contractor through applicable contracting channels for appropriate action.

(1) 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 DODD 1344.10, Political Activities by Members of the Armed Forces.

(2) 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.

(3) Eighth Army personnel who experience or witness misconduct (online or in person) 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.

(4) Eighth Army personnel are responsible for content they publish on all personal and public internet domains to include social media sites, blogs, and other websites. Participation in internet sites sponsored by extremist organizations and activities is inconsistent with the responsibilities of military service. Army personnel who maintain a presence on the internet could be perceived as representatives of the Army.

(5) Soldiers are prohibited from engaging in cyber-related activities sponsored by, in support of, or promoting extremist organizations or criminal gangs, and the use of social media by Soldiers to promote activities associated with extremism and criminal gangs. Military personnel must reject participation in extremist organizations and criminal gangs associated with cyber activities.

### 13-14. 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.

## Chapter 14
## Vehicles

### 14-1. General
a. Driving in Korea, and on USFK installations, is a privilege and not a right or entitlement pursuant to employment in Korea or on USFK installations. This privilege may be withdrawn if a driver fails to show responsibility or care for his or her own safety or for the safety of others while operating a POV.

b. Privately owned vehicles will not display placards, signs, stickers, or similar items upon which appear words, pictures, slogans, imprints or drawings that are obscene, lewd, or indecent.

### 14-2. Privately Owned Vehicle Licensing
a. All USFK SOFA status military personnel, USFK Civilian appropriated and non-appropriated employees, and family members of the aforementioned personnel must possess a USFK Form 134EK (USFK Motor Vehicle Operator's Permit) to drive POVs on U.S. installations and Korean roadways UNLESS they possess a current ROK driver's license or international driver's permit (IDP).

b. All USFK SOFA status military personnel, USFK Civilian appropriated and non-appropriated employees and family members of the aforementioned personnel must also possess a valid U.S. state driver's license, ROK driver's license or a foreign driver's license issued by another UN member country prior to obtaining a USFK Form 134EK. It is not required to obtain a USFK Form 134EK if already in possession of a current ROK driver's license.

### 14-3. Government Non-tactical Vehicles
a. 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.

b. 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. Duty hours alone does not constitute official government business.

c. NTV transportation between a residence and place of duty is prohibited unless approved by a Service Secretary. At no time will a NTV be used as a personal vehicle. Parking at living quarters is not allowed.

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

### 14-4. Government Non-tactical Vehicles Licensing and Operating Requirements
a. Operators of U.S. Government and USFK NAF vehicles will possess a valid Optional Form (OF) 346 (U.S. Government Motor Vehicle Operator's Identification Card) or the AF Form

2293 (U.S. Government Vehicle Operator Identification Card). Military and state driver's permits issued by agencies outside the ROK are not valid for use in Korea to drive government vehicles.

b. A USFK military driver's license is required prior to operating any tactical, non-tactical, or command lease vehicle in the ROK. After the applicant successfully completes the training and testing, the OF 346 or AF Form 2293 will be annotated "Valid in Korea."

**14-5. Tactical Vehicle Operator Qualification**

a. Soldiers operating tactical vehicles must possess a valid U.S. or host nation Driver's License, a valid operator's permit (DA Form 5984-E) and OF 346 STANDARD License (USFK Stamp).

b. The permit must identify the various types of equipment the Soldier is trained to operate.

c. The permit (Standard, Learners', Incidental, or Limited) must be signed by the current Commander and Soldier, authenticating authorization for the Soldier to operate military equipment. Learners' permits are valid for ninety (90) days from the date of issue.

d. Soldiers possessing a Learners' permit must be accompanied by a licensed operator/License Instructor/License Examiner, and will not drive for mission purposes, unless approved as part of training.

**14-6. Eighth Army Tactical Vehicle Roadside Inspection Program**

The intent of the 8A Tactical Vehicle Inspection Program is to support the commander's assessment of unit compliance with operating military vehicles in accordance with applicable standards. This is to ensure our Soldiers are safe, trained, licensed, and have proper equipment. The roadside Inspection Program is specifically designed to validate operator level Preventive Maintenance Checks and Services (PMCS), Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) for PMCS, dispatch/licensing procedures and motor vehicle safety. The Eighth Army Tactical Vehicle Roadside Inspection Checklist is found in AK REG 385-11 Appendix I. (https://8tharmy.korea.army.mil/assets/sites/g1/files/regulations/ak/AK-Reg-385-11.pdf)

**14-7. Tactical Vehicle Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)**

The minimum PPE required when operating or riding in a tactical vehicle is the ACH, approved tactical eyewear (APEL), and approved gloves.

**14-8. Personal Transportation Device (PTD)**

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.

a. PTD Licensing. Operators must be counseled in writing by their unit commander (USFK Form 190-1P), complete the JKO PTD training and obtain USFK Form 134EK-PTD. PTD owners must register their PTD in DBIDS at their assigned installation.

b. PTD Safety. Operators must wear an approved helmet (ASTM F1447, Snell B-95, or other host nation standard for bicycle helmets) properly fastened under the chin. Operators must have reflective belt/vest and front and rear operating lights (turned on), if operated during hours of darkness or limited visibility.

(1) 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.

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

(3) 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.

(4) PTDs that exceed speeds of 25 kilometers per hour are classified as either mopeds or motorcycles and must comply with the licensing, registration, and operating requirements.

(5) Operators of PTDs will utilize in order of priority:

(a) bike paths
(b) designated roadway bike lanes
(c) roadways without bike lanes

(6) When bike paths or bike lanes are not available, PTD operators will ride as near to the right side of the roadway as practical and will exercise due care when passing a standing vehicle or one proceeding in the same direction.

(7) Operators of PTDs will not operate PTDs in a pedestrian crosswalk. Operators must dismount the PTD and push it across the street in the pedestrian crosswalk.

(8) Operators of PTDs will not use mobile phones or wear listening devices that impede hearing and the detection of impending danger.

**14-9. Moped**

A powered two or three wheeled vehicles, including motor scooters and motorbikes, that cannot exceed 50 kph/30 mph, and does not have an engine exceeding 49 cubic centimeters.

a. Operators must be counseled in writing by their unit commander, possess a valid State issued Driver's License, complete the JKO PTD training. Additionally, they must obtain the following: (1) USFK Form 134EK, Vehicle Operators Permit with motorcycle or motor scooter endorsement, (2) ROK Vehicle Registration (plate), and (3) Insurance.

b. Operators will not use mobile phones or wear listening devices that impede hearing and the detection of impending danger.

**14-10. Motorcycle**

A two or three wheeled motor vehicle with a seat or saddle that can exceed 50 kph/30 mph on a level surface or has an engine larger than 49 cubic centimeters.

a. Operators of a motorcycle must be counseled in writing by their unit commander (USFK Form 190-1B), possess a valid State issued Driver's License with Motorcycle Endorsement, and must complete a Motorcycle Safety Foundation (MSF) Basic Rider Course (BRC).

b. Operators must also obtain the following: (1) USFK Form 134EK, Vehicle Operators Permit with motorcycle endorsement, (2) ROK Vehicle Registration (plate), (3) Insurance, (4) Possess Certificate of completion, and certification card for the MSF Basic Rider Course, and (5) Participate in their unit Motorcycle Safety (Mentorship) program.

c. Operators will not use mobile phones or wear listening devices that impede hearing and the detection of impending danger.

**14-11. Bicycle**

A two or three wheeled 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.

a. 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.

b. If a bicycle is motorized, it is considered a PTD. The following applies to bicycles and bicycle operators.

c. Bicycles must be registered in DBIDS at their assigned installation.

d. Operators must wear a helmet properly fastened under the chin (no patrol cap).

e. Bicycles operators must have reflective belt/vest and bicycles will have operating lights, if operated during hours of darkness or limited visibility.

f. Operators of bicycles will utilize in order of priority:

(1) Bike paths
(2) Designated roadway bike lanes
(3) Roadways without bike lanes

g. When bike paths or bike lanes are not available, bicycle operators will ride as near to the right side of the roadway as practical and will exercise due care when passing a standing vehicle or one proceeding in the same direction.

h. Operators will not operate the bicycle while in a pedestrian crosswalk. Operators will dismount the bicycle and push it across the street in a pedestrian crosswalk.

i. Operators will not use mobile phones or wear listening devices that impede hearing and the detection of impending danger.

### 14-12. 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.

a. Play vehicles may not exceed speeds of 1O kph (6 miles per hour) and are not authorized for use on any public roadways (or bike lanes) located on or off USFK installations.

b. Operators will not use mobile phones or wear listening devices that impede hearing and the detection of impending danger.

## 14-13. Vehicle Operation Requirement Matrix

| Requirements | Valid U.S. License | USFK 134EK | Insurance | Safety Inspection | Registration | License Plate | Earbuds/ Headphones | MSF Training | PPE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| POV | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | No | Seatbelt |
| Motorcycle (>49CC) (>50 kph) | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | DOT Helmet, Gloves, Eye pro, Protective clothing |
| Moped (<49cc) (<50 kph) | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | **No | |
| PTD (<25 kph) | No | Yes* | No | No | Yes | No | No | No | Helmet *** |
| Bicycle | No | No | No | No | **Yes | No | No | No | Helmet *** |
| Play Vehicle | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | Helmet |

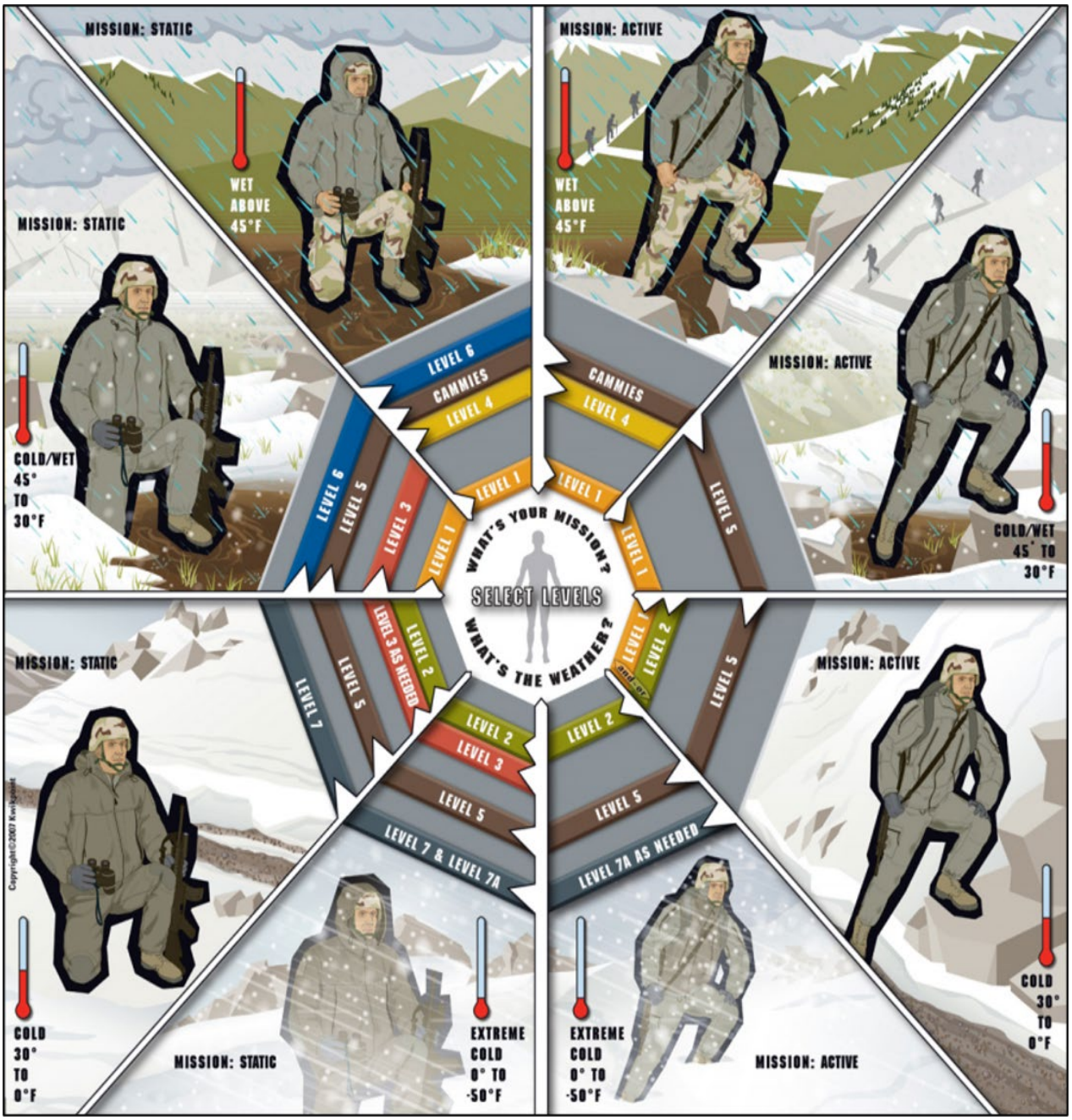
*Or USFK PTD Operator's Permit

** DBIDS registration only. ROK vehicle registration not required.

*** During hours of darkness or limited visibility must be equipped with an operational (and turned on) front and rear light.

Table 14-1

## Appendix A
## 8A Extended Cold Weather Clothing System Guide




**Cammies=ACUs**

## Appendix B
## Courtesies by Individuals

| **Military personnel in uniform and not in formation (with or without headgear).** | | |
|---|---|---|
| Reveille | Retreat when Played as Prelude to “To the Color” | "To the Color” or national anthem |
| At the first note of music, face the flag (or music if flag is not in view) and render the Hand Salute on last note of music. | At the first note of music, face flag and stand at attention (if flag is not in view, face direction of music). Remain at Attention until last note of “ToThe Color. | At the first note of music: if outdoors, render Hand Salute; if indoors, stand at Attention. Hold this position until the last note of music has been played. |
| **Military personnel in uniform and in formation (with or without headgear).** | | |
| Reveille | Retreat when Played as Prelude to “To the Color” | “To the Color” or national anthem |
| Execute PRESENT ARMS and ORDER ARMS at the command of the officer in charge (OIC) or noncommissioned officer in charge (NCOIC). | Execute PARADE REST at the command of OIC or NCOIC. Remain at PARADE REST until given Attention by OIC or NCOIC | Same as for Reveille. |
| **All personnel wearing civilian clothes (military and Civilian) (includes sports attire with headgear)** | | |
| Reveille | Retreat when Played as Prelude to “To the Color" | “To the Color” or national anthem |
| At the first note of music, face flag, stand at Attention, remove headgear with right hand and hold over left shoulder with right hand over heart (if flag is not in view, face direction of music). | At the first note of music, face flag, remove headgear with right hand and stand at Attention. Remain at Attention until last note of “To the Color” has been played (if flag is not in view, face direction of music). | At the first note of music: If outdoors or indoors stand at Attention and hold headgear over the left shoulder with the right hand over the heart. Hold this position until the last note of music has been played. |
| **Military personnel and Civilians in civilian dress without headgear. Personnel engaged in sports and attired in a sports uniform without headgear** | | |
| Reveille | Retreat when Played as Prelude to “To the Color” | “To the Color” or national anthem |
| At the first note of music, face flag, stand at Attention with the right hand over the heart. Hold this position until the last note of music has been played (if flag is not in view, face direction of music). | At the first note of music, face flag and stand at Attention. Remain at Attention until last note of “To the Color” has been played (if flag is not in view, face direction of music). | At the first note of music: If outdoors or indoors, stand at Attention with the right hand over the heart. Hold this position until the last note of music has been played. |

**Appendix C**
**Prohibited On-Base Off-Duty Attire**



Undergarment as outer garment



Running with headphones



Midriff exposed



Swimwear except at the pool



Undergarments exposed/sagging trousers



Excessively dirty or riddled with holes



Pajamas and/or house slippers



Short shorts or halter top

**Appendix D**
**Fitness Center Dress Code**

# THE FITNESS CENTER DRESS CODE




## YES

### FOOTWEAR
- Socks
- Appropriate athletic shoes (tennis, running, court, cross-training)

### BOTTOMS
- Shorts longer than finger-tip length when arms are straight along side of body

### TOPS
- Un-modified t-shirts, sweatshirts or tank tops
- Underclothing (workout gear with built-in under clothes are ok)
- Proper hygiene
- Limited use of perfume/cologne

*The Fitness Center staff has final discretion on appropriate attire.*

*Thank you for your help and cooperation.*

## NO

### FOOTWEAR
- Bare feet
- Flip flops
- Crocs/clogs
- Sandals
- Open-toe shoes

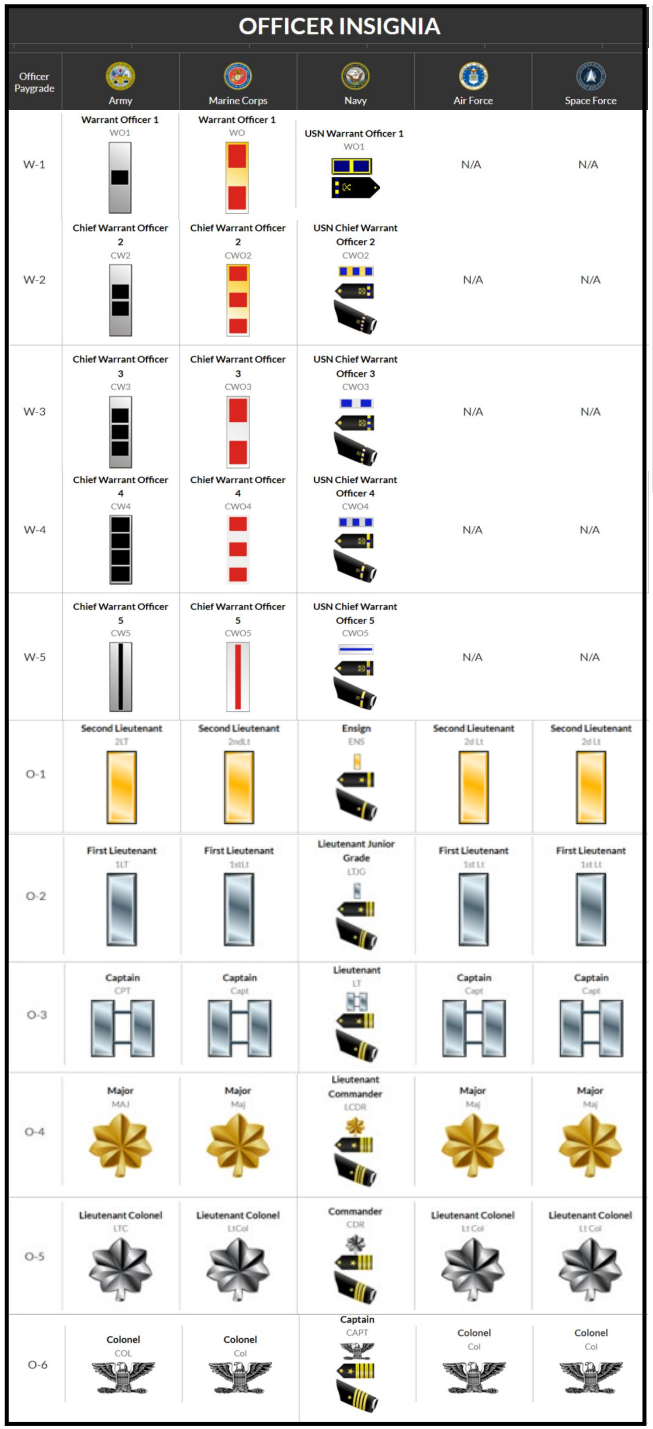
### BOTTOMS
- Saggy pants
- Bikinis
- Jeans
- Khaki or canvas pants
- Exposed gluteus muscles
- Shorts shorter than finger-tip length when arms are straight along side of body

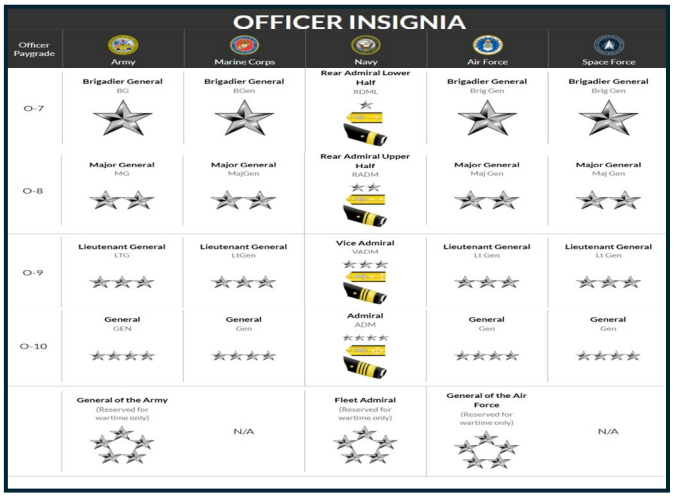
### TOPS
- Clothing with rivets
- A-shirts
- Modified/homemade t-shirts/tank tops
- Exposed chest/nipple area
- Heavy perfume or cologne
- Body odor

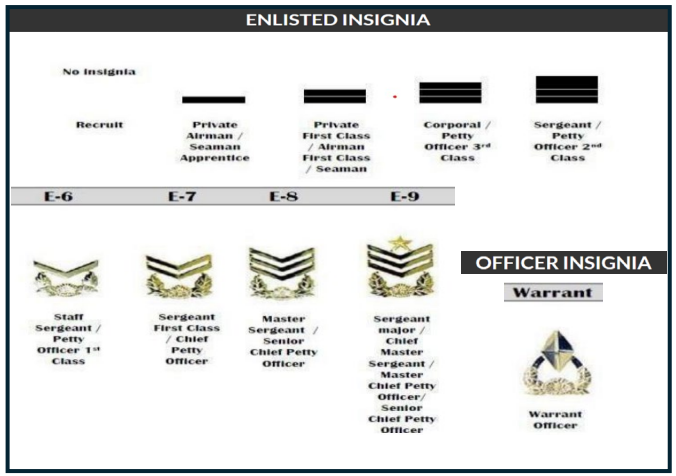
U.S. ARMY SFA SPORTS · FITNESS · AQUATICS

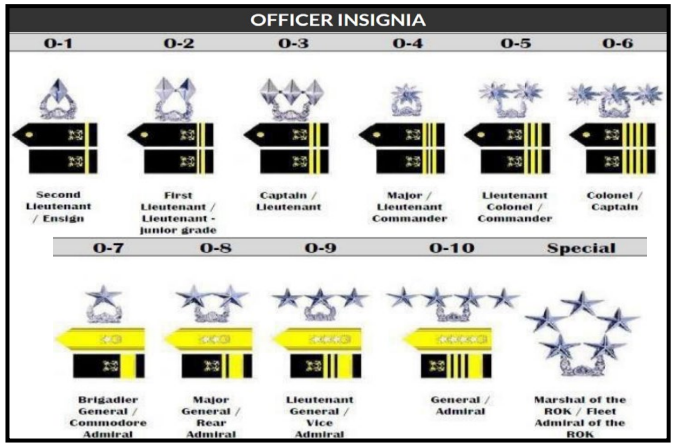
# Appendix E
# US and ROK Military Rank



## Appendix F
## The Army Values, Warrior Ethos, and General Orders

### THE ARMY VALUES
Many people know what the words Loyalty, Duty, Respect, Selfless Service, Honor, Integrity, and Personal Courage mean. But how often do you see someone actually live up to them? Soldiers learn these values in detail during Basic Combat Training (BCT), from then on they live them every day in everything they do — whether they're on the job or off. In short, the Seven Core Army Values listed below are what being a Soldier is all about.

### LOYALTY
Bear true faith and allegiance to the U.S. Constitution, the Army, your unit and other Soldiers. Bearing true faith and allegiance is a matter of believing in and devoting yourself to something or someone. A loyal Soldier is one who supports the leadership and stands up for fellow Soldiers. By wearing the uniform of the U.S. Army, you are expressing your loyalty. And by doing your share, you show your loyalty to your unit.

### DUTY
Fulfill your obligations. Doing your duty means more than carrying out your assigned tasks. Duty means being able to accomplish tasks as part of a team. The work of the U.S. Army is a complex combination of missions, tasks and responsibilities — all in constant motion. Our work entails building one assignment onto another. You fulfill your obligations as a part of your unit every time you resist the temptation to take "shortcuts" that might undermine the integrity of the final product.

### RESPECT
Treat people as they should be treated. In the Soldier's Code, we pledge to "treat others with dignity and respect while expecting others to do the same." Respect is what allows us to appreciate the best in other people. Respect is trusting that all people have done their jobs and fulfilled their duty. Self-respect is a vital ingredient with the Army value of respect, which results from knowing you have put forth your best effort. The Army is one team and each of us has something to contribute.

### SELFLESS SERVICE
Put the welfare of the nation, the Army and your subordinates before your own. Selfless service is larger than just one person. In serving your country, you are doing your duty loyally without thought of recognition or gain. The basic building block of selfless service is the commitment of each team member to go a little further, endure a little longer, and look a little closer to see how he or she can add to the effort.

### HONOR
Live up to Army values. The nation's highest military award is The Medal of Honor. This award goes to Soldiers who make honor a matter of daily living — Soldiers who develop the habit of being honorable, and solidify that habit with every value choice they make. Honor is a matter of carrying out, acting, and living the values of respect, duty, loyalty, selfless service, integrity and personal courage in everything you do.

### INTEGRITY
Do what's right, legally and morally. Integrity is a quality you develop by adhering to moral principles. It requires that you do and say nothing that deceives others. As your integrity grows,

so does the trust others place in you. The more choices you make based on integrity, the more this highly prized value will affect your relationships with family and friends, and, finally, the fundamental acceptance of yourself.

**PERSONAL COURAGE**

Face fear, danger or adversity (physical or moral). Personal courage has long been associated with our Army. With physical courage, it is a matter of enduring physical duress and at times risking personal safety. Facing moral fear or adversity may be a long, slow process of continuing forward on the right path, especially if taking those actions is not popular with others. You can build your personal courage by daily standing up for and acting upon the things that you know are honorable.

**WARRIOR ETHOS**

I will always place the mission first.

I will never accept defeat.

I will never quit.

I will never leave a fallen comrade.

**GENERAL ORDERS**

General orders outline the fundamental responsibilities of a guard while special orders instruct the Soldier in the actual performance of his/her duty while on a particular post. All guards are required to memorize, understand, and comply with the following general orders:

No. 1. I will guard everything within the limits of my post and quit my post only when properly relieved.

No. 2. I will obey my special orders and perform all my duties in a military manner.

No. 3. I will report violations of my special orders, emergencies, and anything not covered in my instruction, to the Commander of the Relief.

## APPENDIX G
## The Army Song & The Eighth Army Song

### THE ARMY SONG

The official Army song, "The Army Goes Rolling Along," was formally dedicated by the Secretary of the Army on Veterans Day, 11 November 1956, and was officially announced on 12 December 1957. 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:

**First 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 H
## Soldier's Creed and Noncommissioned Officer 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

**N**o 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.

**C**ompetence 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.

**O**fficers 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

## APPENDIX I
## Army Oaths

### OATH OF ENLISTMENT

I, _____, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; and that I will obey the orders of the President of the United States and the orders of the officers appointed over me, according to regulations and the Uniform Code of Military Justice. So help me God. (Title 10, US Code; Act of 5 May 1960 replacing the wording first adopted in 1789, with amendment effective 5 October 1962).

### OATH OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

I ___, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter. So help me God. (Title 5 U.S. Code 3331, an individual, except the President, elected or appointed to an office of honor or profit in the civil service or uniformed services)