



Department of Defense MANUAL

NUMBER 1348.33, Volume 3
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USD(P&R)

SUBJECT: Manual of Military Decorations and Awards: DoD-Wide Performance and Valor Awards; Foreign Awards; Military Awards to Foreign Personnel and U.S. Public Health Service Officers; and Miscellaneous Information

References: See Enclosure 1

1. PURPOSE

a. Manual. In accordance with the authority in DoD Directive (DoDD) 5124.02 (Reference (a)) and the guidance in DoD Instruction 1348.33 (Reference (b)), this Manual reissues DoD 1348.33-M (Reference (c)) to implement the DoD Military Award Program policies and procedures.

b. Volume. This Volume:

(1) Provides guidance regarding:

(a) DoD-wide performance and valor awards (excluding the Medal of Honor (MOH) and Defense/Joint Awards), including basis and eligibility requirements, who is eligible to receive, and who is eligible to authorize the decorations and awards.

(b) Acceptance and wear of U.S. non-DoD military decorations, and foreign military decorations and awards, by members of the U.S. Armed Forces.

(c) Award of U.S. Military decorations to foreign personnel and to U.S. Public Health Service (USPHS) officers.

(2) Lists authorized service devices and appurtenances for DoD awards and decorations.

(3) Incorporates and cancels the Principal Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness (PDUSD(P&R)) Memorandums (References (d) and (e)).

2. APPLICABILITY. This Volume applies to:

a. OSD, the Military Departments, the Office of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Joint Staff, the Combatant Commands, the Office of the Inspector General of the Department of Defense, the Defense Agencies, the DoD Field Activities, and all other organizational entities within the Department of Defense (hereafter referred to collectively as the “DoD Components”).

b. The Commissioned Corps of the Public Health Service under agreement with the Department of Health and Human Services.

3. DEFINITIONS. See Glossary.

4. POLICY. It is DoD policy, in accordance with Reference (b), that

a. Members of the U.S. Armed Forces shall, through the DoD Military Awards Program, receive tangible recognition for acts of valor, acts of heroism, and exceptional service or achievement.

b. Recommendations for decorations and awards must be placed into official channels as stated by official guidance for that particular award. Section 1130 of title 10, United States Code (U.S.C.) (Reference (f)) allows any member of Congress to request consideration of a proposal for the award or presentation of a decoration or award not previously submitted in a timely fashion. Decoration and award review requests submitted under the authority of section 1130 of Reference (f) are covered in section 4 of Enclosure 3 in Volume 1 of this Manual.

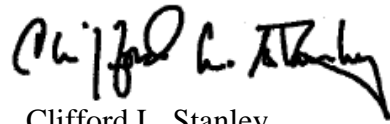
c. Only one decoration is awarded for the same act, achievement, or period of service for any individual or unit, unless a specific exception is contained in the applicable section of this Manual. However, an award for individual valor, heroism, or specific achievement within a longer period of meritorious service is not considered duplication, provided the citation for the meritorious service or the accompanying documentation justifying the award does not cite any of the actions for which the valorous or specific achievement award was given. The fact that a Service member receives a DoD Campaign, Expeditionary, or Service (CE&S) medal, or a unit award, does not limit the awarding of personal decorations during that same period.

5. RESPONSIBILITIES. See Enclosure 2.

6. PROCEDURES. See Enclosure 3.

7. RELEASABILITY. UNLIMITED. This Volume is approved for public release and is available through the Internet from the DoD Issuances Website at <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives>.

8. EFFECTIVE DATE. This Volume is effective immediately.



Clifford L. Stanley
Under Secretary of Defense for
Personnel and Readiness

Enclosures

1. References
 2. Responsibilities
 3. DoD-Wide Valor and Performance Decorations and Awards
- Glossary

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ENCLOSURE 1

REFERENCES

- (a) DoD Directive 5124.02, "Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness (USD(P&R))," June 23, 2008
- (b) DoD Instruction 1348.33, "Military Awards Program," July 1, 2004
- (c) DoD 1348.33-M, "Manual of Military Decorations & Awards," September 1996 (cancelled by Volume 1 of this Manual)
- (d) Principal Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness Memorandum, "Posthumous Award of the Purple Heart Medal to Prisoners of War Who Died While in Captivity as a Prisoner of War," October 1, 2008 (hereby cancelled)
- (e) Principal Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness Memorandum, "Change of Defense Award Policy for Foreign Military Personnel," April 27, 2006 (hereby cancelled)
- (f) Title 10, United States Code
- (g) Executive Order 3524, "Designing of Medals, Insignia, Coins, Statues, Fountains, Monuments, Parks and Public Buildings," July 28, 1921
- (h) Secretary of Defense Memorandum, "Cold War Certificate of Recognition" June 18, 1998
- (i) Army Regulation 600-8-22, "Military Awards," December 11, 2006
- (j) Secretary of the Navy Instruction 1650.1, "Navy and Marine Corps Awards Manual," August 22, 2006
- (k) Air Force Instruction 36-2803, "The Air Force Awards and Decorations Program," June 15, 2001
- (l) Executive Order 9260, "Legion of Merit," October 29, 1942 as amended by Executive Order 10600, March 15, 1955
- (m) Executive Order 4601, "Distinguished Flying Cross," March 1, 1927, as amended
- (n) Executive Order 11046, "Authorizing Award of the Bronze Star Medal," August 24, 1962
- (o) Section 310 of title 37, United States Code
- (p) Executive Order 11016, "Authorizing award of the Purple Heart," April 25, 1962, as amended
- (q) Section 521 of Public Law 104-106, "Award of the Purple Heart To Persons Wounded While Held as Prisoners of War Before April 25, 1962," February 10, 1996
- (r) Executive Order 11448, "Establishing the Meritorious Service Medal," January 16, 1969, as amended
- (s) Executive Order 9158, "Air Medal," May 11, 1942, as amended
- (t) Executive Order 10694, "Authorizing the Secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force to issue citations in the name of the President of the United States to military and naval units for outstanding performance in action," January 10, 1957
- (u) Section 7342 of title 5, United States Code
- (v) DoD Directive 1005.13, "Gifts and Decorations from Foreign Governments," February 19, 2002
- (w) Section 152 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended
- (x) Public Law 80-314, "An Act authorizing the acceptance of decorations, orders, medals and emblems by officers and enlisted men of the armed forces of the United States tendered

- them by governments of cobelligerent nations, neutral nations, or other American Republics,” August 1, 1947
- (y) Public Law 81-503, “An Act authorizing the acceptance of foreign decorations for participation in the Berlin Airlift,” May 5, 1950
 - (z) Public Law 83-354, “An Act authorizing certain members of the Armed Forces to accept and wear decorations of certain foreign nations,” May 8, 1954
 - (aa) Public Law 89-257, “An Act authorizing certain members of the Armed Forces to accept and wear decorations of certain foreign nations,” Oct 19, 1965
 - (ab) Section 152 of title 26, United States Code
 - (ac) Executive Order 11446, “Authorizing the Acceptance of Service Medals and Ribbons from Multilateral Organizations Other than the United Nations,” January 16, 1969
 - (ad) Executive Order 11139, “Authorizing Acceptance of the United Nations Medal and Service Ribbon,” January 7, 1964
 - (ae) DoD Instruction 1400.25, “DoD Civilian Personnel Management System,” Subchapter 451, “Awards,” December 1996
 - (af) Section 213 of title 42, United States Code
 - (ag) President of the United States Memorandum, “Prescription of the Conditions Under Which Commissioned Officers for the Public Health Service May Be Awarded Military Ribbons, Medals, and Decorations,” December 30, 1992
 - (ah) Sections 181 and 901 of title 36, United States Code
 - (ai) Chapter 1 of title 4, United States Code
 - (aj) Public Law 105-85, “National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1998,” November 18, 1997
 - (ak) Executive Order 9265, “American, European-African-Middle Eastern and Asiatic-Pacific campaign medals,” November 6, 1942, as amended
 - (al) Executive Order 8808, “American Defense Service Medal,” June 28, 1941
 - (am) Executive Order 10179, “Establishing the Korean Service Medal,” November 8, 1950, as amended
 - (an) Executive Order 9586, “The Medal of Freedom,” July 6, 1945, as amended
 - (ao) Executive Order 10325, “Regulations governing the award of the Medal for Humane Action,” February 7, 1952
 - (ap) Congressional Act, “An Act to Commemorate Service in the Spanish War,” July 9, 1918
 - (aq) President Woodrow Wilson letter, “Authority for Nicaraguan Campaign Badges,” September 22, 1913
 - (ar) Congressional Act, “An Act to Commemorate the 1908-1909 Peary Polar Expedition,” January 28, 1944
 - (as) Congressional Act, “An Act to Establish a World War Service Medal,” February 4, 1919
 - (at) Executive Order 9365, “Establishing the Women’s Army Corps Service Medal,” July 29, 1943
 - (au) Public Law 79-135, “An Act Providing for a Medal for Service in the Armed Forces During the Present War,” July 6, 1945
 - (av) Joint Publication 1-02, “Department of Defense Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms,” current edition
 - (aw) Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, Adopted on August 12, 1949 by the Diplomatic Conference for the Establishment of International Conventions for the Protection of Victims of War, held in Geneva from April 21 through August 12, 1949

ENCLOSURE 2

RESPONSIBILITIES

1. UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR PERSONNEL AND READINESS (USD(P&R)). The USD(P&R) shall:

- a. Develop and maintain policies and procedures to manage the DoD Military Awards Program, consistent with Reference (a).
- b. Ensure that implementing documents by the DoD Components conform to pertinent laws, executive orders (E.O.s), regulations, and DoD policy.

2. DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT (DA&M). The DA&M shall process all Legion of Merit (LOM) award recommendations for eligible foreign personnel for decision by the Secretary of Defense.

3. DIRECTOR, DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY (DLA). The Director, DLA, under the authority, direction, and control of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics, shall procure, stock, and issue DoD decorations and awards for the DoD Components.

4. DIRECTOR, WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS SERVICES (WHS). The Director, WHS, under the authority, direction, and control of DA&M, shall maintain a stock of LOM certificates for all the DoD Components.

5. SECRETARIES OF THE MILITARY DEPARTMENTS. The Secretaries of the Military Departments shall:

- a. Establish procedures in their respective Departments to ensure compliance with the guidance outlined in this Volume.
- b. Comply with the provisions of E.O. 3524 (Reference (g)), as they pertain to the designing of medals and insignia.

6. SECRETARY OF THE ARMY. The Secretary of the Army, in addition to the responsibilities in section 5, shall:

- a. Upon request by the Secretary of another Military Department or the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs, provide heraldic support for the design of flags, insignia, badges, medals, seals,

decorations, guidons, streamers, final pieces for flagstuffs, buttons, buckles, awards, trophies, marks, emblems, rosettes, scrolls, braids, ribbons, knots, tabs, cords, and similar items as authorized by section 4594 of Reference (f).

b. Advise other Federal departments and agencies on matters of heraldry.

c. Prescribe regulations providing for reimbursement for services furnished.

d. Act on behalf of the Department of Defense in establishing regulations governing control in manufacture and quality of decorations.

e. Act for the Secretary of Defense in granting certificates of authority for the manufacture and sale of Service flags and Service lapel buttons outlined in subparagraph 15.b.(3) of Enclosure 3.

f. Act as the Executive Agent of the Secretary of Defense for awarding the Cold War Certificate, as authorized by Secretary of Defense Memorandum (Reference (h)).

7. CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF. The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff shall establish procedures to ensure compliance with the guidance provided in this Manual.

ENCLOSURE 3

DoD-WIDE VALOR AND PERFORMANCE DECORATIONS AND AWARDS

(Awards are listed in order of precedence.)

1. SILVER STAR

a. Introduction. The Silver Star medal is the third highest military valor decoration that can be awarded to a person serving in any capacity with the U.S. Armed Forces. It is the highest U.S. Military valor decoration that may be awarded to members of the armed forces of friendly foreign nations.

b. Award Category. U.S. Military Personal Performance Award.

c. Eligibility Requirements

(1) Eligibility Criteria

(a) The Silver Star may be awarded according to sections 3746, 6244, and 8746 of Reference (f) to any individual while serving in any capacity with the U.S. Armed Forces, who distinguishes himself or herself by gallantry in action under any of the following circumstances:

1. While engaged in an action against an enemy of the United States.

2. While engaged in military operations involving conflict with an opposing foreign force.

3. While serving with friendly foreign forces engaged in an armed conflict against an opposing armed force in which the United States is not a belligerent party.

(b) The required gallantry, while of a lesser degree than that required for award of the Army Distinguished Service Cross, the Navy Cross, or the Air Force Cross, must nevertheless have been performed with marked distinction.

(c) The Silver Star medal may be awarded posthumously.

(2) Definitions. See Glossary.

d. Foreign Military Personnel. Members of the armed forces of friendly foreign nations may be awarded the Silver Star medal for valorous acts in actual combat in direct support of U.S. Military operations. See section 12 of this enclosure for procedures for awarding U.S. Military medals to foreign personnel.

e. Procedures

(1) U.S. Military Personnel. Each Military Department shall prescribe appropriate regulations for administrative processing, awarding, and wearing of the Silver Star Medal, ribbon, and appurtenances.

(2) Foreign Military Personnel. Procedures for processing Silver Star recommendations for eligible foreign personnel are contained in paragraph 12.b. of this enclosure.

f. Approval Authority

(1) Army. See Army Regulation (AR) 600-8-22 (Reference (i)).

(2) Navy and Marine Corps. See Secretary of the Navy Instruction (SECNAVINST) 1650.1 Series (Reference (j)).

(3) Air Force. See Air Force Instruction (AFI) 36-2803 (Reference (k)).

g. Order of Precedence. The Silver Star is worn:

(1) Army: After the Army Distinguished Service Medal and before the Defense Superior Service Medal (DSSM).

(2) Navy and Marine Corps: After the Navy Distinguished Service Medal and before the DSSM.

(3) Air Force: After the Air Force Distinguished Service Medal and before the DSSM.

h. Subsequent Awards

(1) Individuals are only presented a Silver Star medal upon initial award.

(2) Subsequent awards are denoted by wearing the appropriate device on the suspension and service ribbon of the medal.

i. Authorized Devices. Refer to the applicable Military Department regulation (References (i), (j), or (k)) for specific guidance on the wear of authorized devices. Authorized devices are:

(1) Oak-Leaf Cluster (bronze and or silver).

(2) 5/16 Inch Stars (gold and/or silver).

j. Illustration and Description. See Volume 1, Appendix 3 to Enclosure 3, of this Manual.

2. LEGION OF MERIT (LOM)

a. Introduction. The LOM is governed by E.O. 9260 (Reference (1)) and section 1121 of Reference (f), which authorizes the President of the United States to award the LOM to any member of the U.S. Armed Forces and to any member of the armed forces of friendly foreign nations who has distinguished himself or herself by exceptionally meritorious conduct in performing outstanding services. On February 5, 1943, President Roosevelt notified General Marshall that his approval was no longer required to award the LOM, delegating LOM approval authority for members of the U.S. Armed Forces to the Military Departments.

b. Award Category. U.S. Military Personal Performance Award.

c. Eligibility Requirements

(1) Eligibility Criteria – Members of U.S. Armed Forces

(a) The decoration of the LOM may be awarded by the Secretary concerned to members of the U.S. Armed Forces, who, after September 8, 1939, have distinguished themselves by exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services.

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

(c) For service rendered in peacetime, the term “key individual” applies to a narrower range of positions than would be the case in time of war and requires evidence of significant achievement. In peacetime, service should be in the nature of a special requirement or of an extremely difficult duty performed in an unprecedented and clearly exceptional manner. However, justification of the award may accrue by virtue of exceptionally meritorious service in a succession of important positions.

(d) The LOM is awarded to members of the U.S. Armed Forces without degree.

(2) Eligibility Criteria - Members of Armed Forces of Friendly Foreign Nations. The LOM, in four varying degrees, may be awarded to members of the armed forces of friendly foreign nations who, after September 8, 1939, have distinguished themselves by exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services to the United States. See subparagraph 12.c.(1) of this enclosure for additional information on award of LOM to eligible foreign personnel.

(3) Definitions. See Glossary.

d. Procedures

(1) Members of U.S. Armed Forces. Each Military Department shall prescribe appropriate regulations for administrative processing, awarding, and wearing of the LOM, ribbon, and appurtenances for Service members in their respective Department.

(2) Members of the Armed Forces of Friendly Foreign Nations. Procedures for processing LOM recommendations for eligible foreign personnel are contained in subparagraph 12.c.(1) of this enclosure.

e. Approval Authority

(1) U.S. Military Personnel

- (a) Army. See Reference (i).
- (b) Navy and Marine Corps. See Reference (j).
- (c) Air Force. See Reference (k).

(2) Foreign Military Personnel

(a) The LOM, in the degree of Chief Commander, shall be submitted by the Secretary of Defense, after concurrence by the Secretary of State, to the President of the United States for approval. See subparagraph 12.c.(1) of this enclosure.

(b) The LOM, in the degrees of Commander, Officer, and Legionnaire, shall be awarded by the Secretary of Defense, after concurrence by the Secretary of State. See subparagraph 12.c.(1) of this enclosure.

f. Order of Precedence. The LOM is worn after the DSSM and before the Distinguished Flying Cross.

g. Subsequent Awards

(1) Members of the U.S. Armed Forces

- (a) Individuals are only presented a LOM upon initial award.
- (b) Subsequent awards are denoted by wearing the appropriate device on the suspension and service ribbon of the medal.

(2) Foreign Military Personnel. Subsequent award devices are not authorized for wear on LOM medals awarded to foreign personnel. Authorized foreign personnel who are awarded subsequent LOMs are presented another complete medal set.

h. Authorized Devices. Refer to the applicable Military Department regulation (References (i), (j), or (k)) for specific guidance on wear of authorized devices. Authorized devices are:

- (1) Oak-Leaf Cluster (bronze and/or silver).

- (2) 5/16 Inch Star (gold and/or silver).
- (3) "V" Device (Navy and Marine Corps only).

i. Illustration and Descriptions

- (1) U.S. Service Members. See Volume 1, Appendix 3 to Enclosure 3, to this Manual.
- (2) Foreign Military Personnel. See Appendix 2 to Enclosure 3 of this Manual.

3. DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS (DFC)

a. Introduction. The DFC is governed by sections 3749, 6245, 6247, and 8749 of Reference (f) and by E.O. 4601 (Reference (m)). It is awarded for heroism or extraordinary achievement while participating in an aerial flight.

b. Award Category. U.S. Military Personal/Individual Performance Award.

c. Eligibility Requirements

(1) Eligibility Criteria

(a) The DFC may be awarded to any persons who, after April 6, 1917, while serving in any capacity with the U.S. Armed Forces, distinguish themselves by heroism or extraordinary achievement while participating in aerial flight.

1. The performance of the act of heroism must be evidenced by voluntary action above and beyond the call of duty.

2. The extraordinary achievement must have resulted in an accomplishment so exceptional and outstanding as to clearly set the individual apart from comrades or from other persons in similar circumstances.

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

(b) Civilians are not eligible for the award of the DFC.

(c) The DFC may be awarded posthumously.

(2) Definitions. See Glossary.

d. Foreign Military Personnel. The DFC may be awarded to foreign military personnel. See section 12 of this enclosure for procedures.

e. Procedures

(1) Members of U.S. Armed Forces. Each Military Department shall prescribe appropriate regulations for administrative processing, awarding, and wearing of the DFC, ribbon, and appurtenances for Service members in their respective Department.

(2) Members of the Armed Forces of Friendly Foreign Nations. Procedures for processing valorous DFC recommendations for eligible foreign personnel are contained in subparagraph 12.b. of this enclosure.

f. Approval Authority

(1) U.S. Military Personnel

(a) Army. See Reference (i).

(b) Navy and Marine Corps. See Reference (j).

(c) Air Force. See Reference (k).

(2) Foreign Military Personnel. See section 12 of this enclosure.

g. Order of Precedence. The DFC is worn after the LOM and:

(1) Army: Before the Soldier's Medal.

(2) Navy and Marine Corps: Before the Navy and Marine Corps Medal.

(3) Air Force: Before the Airman's Medal.

h. Subsequent Awards

(1) Individuals are only presented a DFC upon initial award.

(2) Subsequent awards are denoted by wearing the appropriate device on the suspension and service ribbon of the medal.

i. Authorized Devices. Refer to the applicable Military Department regulation (References (i), (j), or (k)) for specific guidance on wear of authorized devices. Authorized devices are:

(1) "V" Device.

(2) Oak-Leaf Cluster (bronze and/or silver).

(3) 5/16 Inch Star (gold and/or silver).

j. Illustration and Description. See Volume 1, Appendix 3 to Enclosure 3, to this Manual.

4. BRONZE STAR MEDAL (BSM)

a. Introduction. The BSM is governed by E.O. 11046 (Reference (n)), which authorizes the Secretary of a Military Department to award the BSM to any person who, while serving in any capacity with the U.S. Armed Forces, distinguishes himself or herself by heroic or meritorious achievement or service, not involving participation in aerial flight; while engaged in an action against an enemy of the United States; while engaged in military operations involving conflict with an opposing foreign force; or while serving with friendly foreign forces engaged in an armed conflict against an opposing armed force in which the United States is not a belligerent party. Section 1133 of Reference (f) limits award of the BSM to members of the armed forces who are in receipt of special pay pursuant to section 310 of title 37, U.S.C. (Reference (o)) at the time of the event or who receives such pay as a result of those events.

b. Award Category. U.S. Military Personal Performance Award.

c. Eligibility Requirements

(1) Eligibility Criteria

(a) Awarded to any person who, while serving in any capacity in or with the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, or Coast Guard of the United States, after December 6, 1941, who distinguishes, or has distinguished, himself or herself by heroic (valorous), or meritorious achievement or service, not involving participation in aerial flight, under any of the following circumstances:

1. While engaged in an action against an enemy of the United States.
2. While engaged in military operations involving conflict with an opposing foreign force.
3. While serving with friendly foreign forces engaged in an armed conflict against an opposing armed force in which the United States is not a belligerent party.

(b) In accordance with section 1133 of Reference (f), the recipient must be “a member of the armed forces who is in receipt of special pay pursuant to section 310 of Reference (o) at the time of the events for which the decoration is to be awarded or who receives such pay as a result of those events.”

(c) Awarded for valor in combat to a lesser degree than required for the award of the Silver Star.

(d) Awarded for meritorious achievement or service during armed conflict that are of a lesser degree than that required for the award of the LOM.

(e) The BSM may be awarded posthumously.

(2) Definitions. See Glossary.

d. Foreign Military Personnel. Section 1133 of Reference (f) limits award to a member of the armed forces who is in receipt of special pay pursuant to section 310 of Reference (o) at the time of the events for which the decoration is to be awarded or who receives such pay as a result of those events. Therefore, foreign military personnel are not eligible for award of the BSM.

e. Procedures. Each Military Department shall prescribe appropriate regulations for administrative processing, awarding, and wearing of the BSM, ribbon, and appurtenances.

f. Approval Authority

(1) Army. See Reference (i).

(2) Navy and Marine Corps. See Reference (j).

(3) Air Force. See Reference (k).

g. Order of Precedence. The BSM is worn:

(1) Army: After the Soldier's Medal and before the Purple Heart.

(2) Navy and Marine Corps: After the Navy and Marine Corps Medal and before the Purple Heart.

(3) Air Force: After the Airman's Medal and before the Purple Heart.

h. Subsequent Awards

(1) Individuals are only presented a BSM upon initial award.

(2) Subsequent awards are denoted by wearing the appropriate device on the suspension and service ribbon of the medal.

i. Authorized Devices. Refer to the applicable Military Department regulation (References (i), (j), or (k)) for specific guidance on wear of authorized devices. Authorized devices are:

(1) "V" Device.

(2) Oak-Leaf Cluster (bronze and/or silver).

(3) 5/16 Inch Star (gold and/or silver).

j. Illustration and Description. See Volume 1, Appendix 3 to Enclosure 3, to this Manual.

5. PURPLE HEART (PH)

a. Introduction. The PH is governed by E.O. 11016 (Reference (p)), which authorized the Secretary of a Military Department to award the PH to any member of an armed force under the jurisdiction of that department who meets eligibility requirements. After May 17, 1998, award of the PH was limited to members of the Armed Forces by Section 1131 of Reference (f). The PH differs from other personal performance awards in that an individual is eligible for the decoration upon the awarding authority determining that the specified award criteria have been met.

b. Award Category. U.S. Military Personal Performance Award.

c. Eligibility Requirements

(1) Eligibility Criteria

(a) In accordance with Reference (p) the PH is awarded to any member of the U.S. Armed Forces who, while serving under competent authority in any capacity with one of the U.S. Armed Forces, after April 5, 1917, has been wounded, killed, or who has died or may hereafter die of wounds received under any of the following circumstances:

1. In action against an enemy of the United States.
2. In action with an opposing armed force of a foreign country in which the U.S. Armed Forces are or have been engaged.
3. While serving with friendly foreign forces engaged in an armed conflict against an opposing armed force in which the United States is not a belligerent party.
4. As a result of an act of any such enemy or opposing armed forces.
5. As the result of an act of any hostile foreign force.
6. After March 28, 1973, as a result of an international terrorist attack against the United States or a foreign nation friendly to the United States.
7. After March 28, 1973, as a result of military operations while serving outside the territory of the United States as part of a peacekeeping force.
8. A Service member who is killed or wounded in action as the result of action by friendly weapon fire while directly engaged in armed conflict, other than as a result of an act of

an enemy of the United States, unless (in the case of a wound) the wound is the result of willful misconduct of the member (in accordance with section 1129 of Reference (f)).

9. Before April 25, 1962, while held as a prisoner of war (or while being taken captive) in the same manner as a former prisoner of war who is wounded on or after that date while held as a prisoner of war (in accordance with section 521 of Public Law (P.L.) 104-106 (Reference (q))).

(b) A wound for which the award is made must have required treatment, not merely examination, by a medical officer. Additionally, treatment of the wound shall be documented in the Service member's medical and/or health record. Award of the PH may be made for wounds treated by a medical professional other than a medical officer provided a medical officer includes a statement in the Service member's medical record that the extent of the wounds were such that they would have required treatment by a medical officer if one had been available to treat them.

(c) After December 7, 1941, to a Service member who is killed or dies while in captivity as a prisoner of war (POW) under circumstances establishing eligibility for the POW medal pursuant to section 1128 of Reference (f), and section 15, Enclosure 3, Volume 2 of this Manual, unless compelling evidence is presented that shows that the member's death was not the result of enemy action.

(d) The PH may be awarded posthumously and, when so directed, may be presented to such representatives of the deceased as the Secretary concerned considers appropriate.

(2) Definitions. See Glossary.

d. Foreign Military Personnel. The PH may not be awarded to foreign personnel.

e. Procedures

(1) Each Military Department shall prescribe appropriate regulations for administrative processing, awarding, and wearing of the PH medal, ribbon, and appurtenances.

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

f. Approval Authority

(1) Army. See Reference (i).

(2) Navy and Marine Corps. See Reference (j).

(3) Air Force. See Reference (k).

g. Order of Precedence. The PH is worn after the BSM and before the Defense Meritorious Service Medal (DMSM). Section 1127 of Reference (f) requires the Secretary concerned to accord the PH a position of precedence not lower than immediately following the BSM.

h. Subsequent Awards

(1) Individuals are only presented a PH upon initial award.

(2) Subsequent awards are denoted by wearing the appropriate device on the suspension and service ribbon of the medal.

i. Authorized Devices. Refer to the applicable Military Department regulation (References (i), (j), or (k)) for specific guidance on wear of authorized devices. Authorized devices are:

(1) Oak-Leaf Cluster (bronze and/or silver).

(2) 5/16 Inch Star (gold and/or silver).

j. Illustration and Description. Refer to Volume 1, Appendix 3 to Enclosure 3, to this Manual.

6. MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL (MSM)

a. Introduction. The MSM is governed by E.O. 11448 (Reference (r)), which authorizes the Secretary of a Military Department to award the MSM to any member of the U.S. Armed Forces, or to any member of the armed forces of a friendly foreign nation, who has distinguished himself or herself by outstanding meritorious achievement or service. The MSM differs from the DMSM in that the MSM is awarded to Service members assigned to traditional single-Service organizations and units, whereas the DMSM is a Defense/Joint award that is awarded to Service members assigned to qualifying joint activities.

b. Award Category. U.S. Military Personal Performance Award.

c. Eligibility Requirements

(1) Eligibility Criteria

(a) The MSM may be awarded to members of the U.S. Armed Forces who distinguish themselves by outstanding meritorious achievement or service to the United States.

(b) The MSM may be awarded for outstanding achievement or service while serving in a designated combat zone.

(c) The MSM may be awarded posthumously.

(2) Definitions. See Glossary.

d. Foreign Military Personnel. The MSM may be awarded to foreign military personnel. See section 12 of this enclosure for procedures and award criteria.

e. Procedures

(1) Members of U.S. Armed Forces. Each Military Department shall prescribe appropriate regulations for administrative processing, awarding, and wearing of the MSM, ribbon, and appurtenances for Service members in their respective department.

(2) Members of the Armed Forces of Friendly Foreign Nations. Procedures for processing MSM recommendations for eligible foreign personnel are contained in section 12 of this enclosure.

f. Approval Authority. See subparagraph 12.c.(3)(b) of this enclosure and:

(1) Army. See Reference (i).

(2) Navy and Marine Corps. See Reference (j).

(3) Air Force. See Reference (k).

g. Order of Precedence. The MSM is worn after the DMSM and before the Air Medal.

h. Subsequent Awards

(1) Individuals are only presented an MSM upon initial award.

(2) Subsequent awards are denoted by wearing the appropriate device on the suspension and service ribbon of the medal.

i. Authorized Devices. Refer to the applicable Military Department regulation (References (i), (j), or (k)) for specific guidance on wear of authorized devices. Authorized devices are:

(1) Oak-Leaf Cluster (bronze and/or silver).

(2) 5/16 Inch Star (gold and/or silver).

j. Illustration and Description. Refer to Volume 1, Appendix 3 to Enclosure 3, to this Manual.

7. AIR MEDAL (AM)

a. Introduction. The AM is governed by E.O. 9158 (Reference (s)), which authorizes the Secretary of a Military Department to award the AM to any person serving in the U.S. Armed Forces who distinguishes, or has distinguished, himself or herself by heroic or meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flight.

b. Award Category. U.S. Military Personal Performance Award.

c. Eligibility Requirements

(1) Eligibility Criteria

(a) The AM may be awarded to any person who, while serving in any capacity with the U.S. Armed Forces, subsequent to September 8, 1939, distinguishes himself or herself by meritorious achievement while participating in an aerial flight.

(b) It may be awarded for combat or non-combat action in recognition of single acts of valor, heroism, or merit while participating in an aerial flight. Additionally, it may be conferred for sustained meritorious achievement (distinction) in the performance of duties involving aerial flight.

(2) Definitions. See Glossary.

d. Foreign Military Personnel. The AM may may be awarded to foreign military personnel. See section 12 of this enclosure for procedures.

e. Procedures. Each Military Department shall prescribe appropriate regulations for administrative processing, awarding, and wearing of the AM, ribbon, and appurtenances.

f. Approval Authority

(1) U.S. Military Personnel

(a) Army. See Reference (i).

(b) Navy and Marine Corps. See Reference (j).

(c) Air Force. See Reference (k).

(2) Foreign Military Personnel. Refer to section 12 of this enclosure.

g. Order of Precedence. The AM is worn after the MSM and:

(1) Army: Before the Joint Service Commendation Medal.

(2) Navy and Marine Corps: Before the Joint Service Commendation Medal.

(3) Air Force: Before the Aerial Achievement Medal.

h. Subsequent Awards

(1) Individuals are only presented an AM upon initial award.

(2) Subsequent awards are denoted by wearing the appropriate device on the suspension and service ribbon of the medal.

i. Authorized Devices. Refer to the applicable Military Department regulation (References (i), (j), or (k)) for specific guidance on wear of authorized devices. Authorized devices are:

(1) "V" Device.

(2) Oak-Leaf Cluster (bronze and/or silver).

(3) 5/16 Inch Star (gold and/or silver).

(4) Arabic Numerals (bronze or gold).

j. Illustration and Description. Refer to Volume 1, Appendix 3 to Enclosure 3, to this Manual.

8. PRESIDENTIAL UNIT CITATION (PUC)

a. Introduction. The PUC is the Nation's highest unit award. It is governed by E.O. 10694 (Reference (t)), which authorizes the Secretary of a Military Department to issue the PUC in the name of the President of the United States to military and naval units for outstanding performance in action.

b. Award Category. Unit Award.

c. Eligibility Requirements

(1) Eligibility Criteria

(a) The PUC is awarded to units of the U.S. Armed Forces for outstanding performance in action against an armed enemy occurring on, or after, October 16, 1941, for U.S. Navy and U.S. Marine Corps units; and on or after December 7, 1941, for U.S. Army and U.S. Air Force units.

(b) The unit must have displayed such gallantry, determination, and esprit de corps in accomplishing its mission under extremely difficult and hazardous conditions to have set it apart and above other units participating in the same campaign.

(c) The degree of heroism required is the same as that which would be required for award of the following to an individual.

1. Army – Distinguished Service Cross.
2. Navy and Marine Corps – Navy Cross.
3. Air Force – Air Force Cross.

(d) Extended periods of combat duty or participation in a large number of operational missions, either ground or air is not sufficient. This award will normally be earned by units that have participated in single or successive actions covering relatively brief time spans. It is not reasonable to presume that entire units can sustain the Service Cross (Distinguished Service Cross, Navy Cross or Air Force Cross) level of performance for extended time periods, except under the most unusual circumstances.

(e) All members of the unit may wear the decoration, whether or not they personally participated in the acts for which the unit was cited. Only those assigned to the unit at the time of the action cited may wear the decoration as a permanent award.

(2) Definitions. See Glossary.

d. Foreign Military Personnel. The PUC may be issued to units of cobelligerent nations, serving with the U.S. Armed Forces for outstanding performance in action on or after December 7, 1941, provided that such units meet the standards established for the U.S. Armed Forces.

e. Procedures. Each Military Department shall prescribe appropriate regulations for administratively processing, awarding, and wearing the PUC ribbon and appurtenances.

f. Approval Authority. The Military Department Secretaries are the approval authority for the PUC. For specific Military Department guidance, refer to:

- (1) Army. See Reference (i).
- (2) Navy and Marine Corps. See Reference (j).
- (3) Air Force. See Reference (k).

g. Order of Precedence. The PUC is worn:

- (1) Army: On the right side of the uniform before all other unit citations.
- (2) Navy and Marine Corps: After the Combat Action Ribbon and before the Joint Meritorious Unit Award (JMUA).
- (3) Air Force: After the Air Force Achievement Medal and before the JMUA.

h. Subsequent Awards. Subsequent awards are denoted by wearing the appropriate device on the suspension and service ribbon of the medal.

i. Authorized Devices. Refer to the applicable Military Department regulation (References (i), (j), or (k)) for specific guidance on wear of authorized devices. Authorized devices are:

- (1) Oak-Leaf Cluster (bronze and/or silver).
- (2) 5/16 Inch Star (gold and/or silver).

j. Illustration and Description. Refer to Volume 1, Appendix 3 to Enclosure 3, to this Manual.

9. NOTIFICATION TO MEMBERS OF CONGRESS REGARDING VALOR AWARDS

a. It is DoD policy in accordance with Reference (b) that:

(1) Upon request of a member of Congress pursuant to section 1130 of Reference (f), the Secretary concerned shall review the proposal for the award or presentation of decoration (or the upgrading of a decoration), either for an individual or unit, that is not otherwise authorized to be presented or awarded due to limitations established by law or policy for timely submission of a recommendation for such award or presentation. Based upon such review, the Secretary concerned shall make a determination as to the merits of approving the award or presentation of the decoration and other determinations necessary to comply with congressional reporting in accordance with Reference (f). Upon determination by the Secretary concerned that a Service Cross or Silver Star award merits approval, the Secretary concerned shall seek the appropriate time waiver from Congress if required.

(2) Subject to subparagraphs 9.b. and 9.c., of this enclosure, release and distribute individual Service member's rank, name, title of award, and legal residence and/or domicile (voting district and State or city and State as determined by the Military Department concerned) to the Service member's congressional delegation (Senate and House) when certain decorations are awarded. This policy shall apply when the Service member is awarded one of the following medals from the Department of Defense or their respective Military Department:

- (a) MOH
- (b) The Distinguished Service Cross (Army)
- (c) The Navy Cross
- (d) The Air Force Cross
- (e) The Silver Star

b. Release and distribute the information in subparagraph 9.a.(2):

(1) When it will not present a compromise to national security, ongoing military operations, or the overall security of the Department of Defense. If the awardee is serving in an intelligence, counterintelligence, special mission or security position, and/or involved in sensitive programs or operations or is in a unit or a position that frequently or regularly deploys overseas, the above mentioned information will not be released without concurrence from the appropriate Service Intelligence and/or Security Office.

(2) When it will not create an undue risk to the privacy and security of the awardees and their families. Where such a risk is possible, the information may be denied.

(3) Only after official announcement or presentation of the award occurs. This is to prevent premature disclosure that could minimize the impact of ceremonies.

(4) With the following statement attached: "The information contained herein is provided to Congress in the event members wish to convey congratulations to valorous Service members. Geographic locations or units of assignment of awardees, while not classified, may potentially expose the member to risk if the information is publicized openly, or released without attention to purpose."

c. The citation and certificate of the awards listed in subparagraph 9.a.(2) of this section will NOT be forwarded to Congress unless specifically requested by a member of Congress. Upon receipt of requests for additional information such as information on all awards, decorations, or citations, the Military Departments shall conduct a security and privacy review and obtain concurrence to release from appropriate Military Department intelligence and/or security officials, as well as their privacy office. In those situations where a Military Department believes there is a risk of compromise of classified information, the classified information will be sanitized by removing or rewording the identifying particulars or the release may be denied. This applies to all requests for award citations listed in subparagraph 9.a.(2) of this section. The Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence is available to assist Service intelligence and/or security officials in reviewing those releases where security and the potential compromise of classified information are an issue. The cover statement put forth in subparagraph 9.b.(4) of this section must accompany all citation and certificate information provided to Congress.

10. U.S. NON-MILITARY DECORATIONS AND AWARDS

a. Purpose. To furnish policy guidance to the Secretaries of the Military Departments with regard to recognition and wearing of non-DoD military U.S. decorations and awards, including:

(1) Decorations and awards of military societies recognized pursuant to section 1123 of Reference (f).

(2) State decorations and awards.

(3) Decorations and awards of the commissioned corps of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the Public Health Service.

(4) Decorations and awards of Federal agencies.

(5) All other U.S. non-DoD decorations or awards not specifically addressed in subparagraphs 10.a.(1) through (4) of this enclosure.

b. Procedures

(1) Military Society Decorations and Awards. Military members of military societies recognized pursuant to section 1123 of Reference (f), may, on occasions of public ceremony, wear the distinctive decorations and awards of that society under the following guidelines:

(a) Military society badges shall be worn immediately following U.S. Military decorations and preceding DoD Service medals.

(b) When a military member has been awarded and is authorized to wear more than one military society decoration, such decorations shall be worn in the order of date of acceptance. However, when two or more decorations from the same military society are worn, the order shall be in accordance with the precedence established by the awarding society, regardless of date of acceptance.

(2) State Decorations and Awards. Military members ordered to active duty status shall not wear State decorations or medals.

(3) Decorations and Awards of the Commissioned Corps of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the USPHS.

(a) Military members may accept decorations and awards awarded by the commissioned corps of the NOAA and USPHS.

(b) The Secretary concerned will determine if military members are authorized to wear decorations and awards awarded by the commissioned corps of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration or the Public Health Service.

(4) Federal Agency Decorations and Awards.

(a) Military members may accept decorations and awards awarded by Federal agencies.

(b) The Secretary concerned will determine if military members are authorized to wear Federal agency decorations and awards.

(5) Other U.S. Non-Military Decorations or Awards. Other non-military decorations and awards not specifically addressed in subparagraphs 10.b.(1), (2), (3) and (4).

(a) The Secretary concerned shall establish policies for determining if military members in their respective departments may accept these decorations or awards.

(b) The Secretary concerned will determine if military members are authorized to wear U.S. non-military decorations and awards.

11. FOREIGN DECORATIONS AND SERVICE AWARDS

a. Introduction

(1) Section 7342 of title 5, U.S.C. (Reference (u)) provides for employees of the U.S. Government, including members of the U.S. Armed Forces, to accept gifts or decorations from a foreign government under certain conditions. However, no DoD employee may request, or otherwise encourage, the offer of a decoration or award from a foreign government. When possible, employees shall refuse to accept such decorations or awards unless refusal would likely cause offense or embarrassment or otherwise adversely affect the foreign relations of the United States. Refer to DoDD 1005.13 (Reference (v)) for guidance regarding the acceptance of gifts from foreign governments.

(2) Conforming to the consent of Congress, it is DoD policy in accordance with Reference (b) that awards from foreign governments may be accepted only in recognition of active combat service or for outstanding or unusually meritorious performance. Activities normally undertaken by the U.S. Armed Forces in support of an ally during peacetime are not considered sufficient to merit foreign individual or unit decorations.

b. General Provisions

(1) Definitions. As used in this section, the following terms apply:

(a) Decorations. Any order, device, medal, badge, insignia, emblem, or award tendered by or received from a foreign government. Although a foreign government may label or consider an item to be a decoration, that designation in itself does not mean the item shall be considered a decoration by the U.S. Government. The key factor is whether the item is similar in nature to individual decorations awarded by the U.S. Government.

(b) Employee. Every member of the U.S. Armed Forces, or the spouse of a member of the U.S. Armed Forces, or a dependent (within the meaning of section 152 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (Reference (w))) of a member of the U.S. Armed Forces.

(c) Employing Component. The DoD Component in which the recipient is appointed, employed, or enlisted. If a recipient is not so serving, but is a spouse or dependent of

a serving individual, then the employing DoD Component is that in which the serving individual is appointed, employed, or enlisted.

1. The Military Department in which military or civilian personnel are assigned is considered the employing DoD Component for said personnel. The respective Military Department also acts as the employing DoD Component for all of the military and civilian personnel from that respective Military Department employed or assigned to the Headquarters of the Combatant Commands.

2. The OSD is the employing DoD Component for its military and civilian personnel, and those of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Joint Staff, Service members assigned outside the Department of Defense, the DoD Field Activities, and the other DoD activities not specifically designated as an employing DoD Component.

3. The Defense Agencies are the employing DoD Components for military and civilian personnel assigned to duty with them.

(d) Foreign Government. Includes any unit of foreign governmental authority (including any foreign national, state, local, and municipal government) or any international or multinational organization whose membership is composed of any unit of foreign government or any agent or representative of any such unit or such organization while acting as such.

(e) Outstanding or Unusually Meritorious Performance. Performance of duty determined by the employing DoD Component to have contributed to an unusually significant degree toward the furtherance of good relations between the United States and the foreign government tendering the decoration. This requires that the service be of national significance to the foreign government and that it be performed under exceptionally difficult, extraordinary, or hazardous conditions.

(2) Responsibilities. As used in this section, the following responsibilities apply:

(a) The USD(P&R) shall develop policy and provide guidance regarding the acceptance, retention, and wearing of decorations offered by foreign governments.

(b) The Assistant Secretaries of Defense (International Security Affairs and Asian and Pacific Security Affairs), both under the authority, direction and control of the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy (USD(P)), shall make recommendations to the USD(P) as they pertain to the acceptance and retention of foreign decorations. That shall include, when appropriate, a recommendation from the Department of State.

(c) The Heads of the DoD Components shall:

1. Approve or disapprove employee acceptance of decorations from foreign governments for employees, units, or activities of their DoD Component. If the recipient of the decoration is the Head of the DoD Component the approval or disapproval determination must be deferred to the USD(P&R).

2. Implement procedures in paragraph 11.d of this enclosure, to comply with policies pertaining to the acceptance, retention, and wearing of decorations offered by foreign governments.

(d) The DA&M shall implement portions of this section for OSD civilian and military personnel, as defined in subparagraph 11.b.(1) of this enclosure.

(3) Prior Congressional Consent. Congressional authority has been given to the U.S. Armed Forces to accept decorations proffered by friendly foreign governments in recognition of service performed during the periods indicated in subparagraphs 11.b.(3)(a) through 11.b.(3)(d). However, the decorations must have been presented and accepted by the intended recipient before the expiration date of the applicable law.

(a) World War II – December 7, 1941, through July 24, 1948, authorized by P.L. 80-314 (Reference (x)).

(b) Berlin Airlift – June 26, 1948, through September 20, 1951, authorized by P.L. 81-503 (Reference (y)).

(c) Korean Conflict – June 27, 1950, through July 27, 1955, authorized by P.L. 83-354 (Reference (z)).

(d) Vietnam Era – March 1, 1961, through March 28, 1974, authorized by P.L. 89-257 (Reference (aa)).

c. Specific Provisions

(1) The provisions of section 7342 of Reference (u) apply to:

(a) All members of the U.S. Armed Forces on active duty and all civilian employees of the Department of Defense.

(b) All members of the Reserve Components of the U.S. Armed Forces, whether or not on active duty.

(c) All retired members of the U.S. Armed Forces who are entitled to pay.

(d) A spouse or dependent of military and civilian personnel designated in subparagraphs 11.c.(1)(a) through 11.c.(1)(c) of this enclosure. A dependent is as defined in section 152 of title 26, U.S.C. (Reference (ab)).

(2) The provisions of section 152 of Reference (ab) do not apply to:

(a) Foreign decorations presented or awarded posthumously to a former member of the U.S. Armed Forces.

(b) Foreign decorations awarded for services while the recipient was a member of the armed forces of a friendly foreign nation, provided the award was made before employment of the recipient by the U.S. Government.

(c) Foreign decorations in the nature of individual skill badges, awards, or similar devices presented as a result of exemplary participation in official military exchange programs.

(d) Decorations for service in the Republic of Vietnam accepted on or after March 1, 1961, but no later than March 28, 1974.

(3) Service (CE&S) medal from a multilateral organization other than the United Nations (UN) may be accepted only with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, in accordance with E.O. 11446 (Reference (ac)).

(4) A decoration accepted without approval by the employing DoD Component shall become the property of the United States and shall be reported as a gift. Decorations that become the property of the United States and are not retained by the employing DoD Component shall be reported to the General Services Administration as excess personal property under the procedures established in Reference (v).

d. Procedures

(1) Normally, senior representatives of the U.S. Government are notified initially by representatives of a foreign government of the intent to proffer a decoration to a member of the U.S. Armed Forces. At that point, a determination shall be made by the employing DoD Component as to whether acceptance is authorized.

(2) If the intended recipient receives the initial notification, he or she must notify the employing DoD Component to determine whether acceptance is authorized. Circumstances may arise where an advance authorization cannot be made and, in such cases, Service members may make token acceptance of a foreign decoration, presented by or for a friendly foreign government. However, such token acceptance does not constitute an official acceptance, which may only be authorized by the Service member's employing DoD Component.

(3) Regardless of whether the Service member receives the initial notification or makes token acceptance of a decoration, the Service member must immediately submit a request through command channels for permission to accept the decoration. Failure to request permission to accept, retain, or wear the decoration shall result in the decoration becoming the property of the United States and shall be deposited by the recipient with his or her employing DoD Component for disposal, as prescribed by law. Requests to accept, retain, or wear the decoration shall contain at a minimum:

(a) Full name, grade, and last four digits of the social security number of the requestor.

(b) Title of decoration, country offering it, date and place of presentation, and name and title of person making the presentation.

(c) Requestor's organization and station, and a brief description of the duty assignment during the period being recognized by the decoration.

(d) A statement of the service for which the decoration was awarded. Enclose a copy of the citation if one accompanied the decoration; if not, indicate in the request that no citation accompanied the decoration. (Attach a translation if the citation is not in English.)

e. Foreign Service Awards and Decorations. The following non-U.S. service medals have been authorized for acceptance as indicated:

(1) United Nations Medal (UNM)

(a) Authorized by the Secretary General of the UN for specific UN missions and actions. E.O. 11139 (Reference (ad)) authorizes the Secretary of Defense to approve acceptance and wear by U.S. Service members who meet criteria specified by the Secretary General of the United Nations. Reference (a) delegates Secretary of Defense responsibility and authority for recognition programs to the USD(P&R).

(b) UNM is an all encompassing term used to describe the basic bronze medallion, with the UN emblem and the letters UN on the obverse, suspended from a ribbon.

(c) Each UN mission or action for which a UNM is awarded is commemorated by a suspension and service ribbon of unique colors and design. The ribbon and medallion combination take on the name of the specific operation for which the combination was created; for example, the operation in the former Republic of Yugoslavia is the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR), yielding the UNPROFOR Medal.

(d) Procedures for approval, acceptance, and wear of a UNM by U.S. Service members include:

1. The Secretary General of the UN will offer to award a UNM to the Secretary of Defense for U.S. participants in designated UN missions or actions, will provide specific award eligibility criteria, and will determine eligibility of individual participants.

2. The USD(P&R) is the approval authority for acceptance wear of a UNM offered for specific UN missions or actions, in accordance with Reference (a). A list of the UN missions and actions that the Department of Defense has authorized the UNM for acceptance and wear by eligible U.S. Military participants can be found at:
<http://prhome.defense.gov/MPP/OEPM/functions.aspx>.

3. If approved by the USD(P&R), U.S. Service members who meet the criteria may accept and wear the first UNM with unique suspension and service ribbon for which they qualify. To recognize subsequent awards (if approved by the USD(P&R)) for service in a

different UN mission or action, the Service member will affix a bronze service star to the first UN suspension and service ribbon awarded.

4. A UNM will normally be awarded by the Chief of the UN Mission to qualifying U.S. Service members prior to their departure from service with the UN.

(2) Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal. Awarded to members of the U.S. Armed Forces who, between March 1, 1961, and March 28, 1973:

(a) Served for 6 months in South Vietnam during the period indicated in section 17 of Enclosure 3 of Volume 2 of this Manual.

(b) Served outside the geographical limits of South Vietnam and contributed direct combat support to the Republic of Vietnam Armed Forces for an aggregate of 6 months. Only members of the U.S. Armed Forces who meet the criteria established for the Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal (AFEM) (Vietnam) or the Vietnam Service Medal during the period of service required are considered to have contributed direct combat support to the Republic of Vietnam Armed Forces.

(c) Did not complete the length of service required in either subparagraphs 11.e.(2)(a) or 11.e.(2)(b) of this enclosure, but who, during wartime, were:

1. Wounded by the enemy (in a military action).
2. Captured by the enemy during action or in the line of duty, but later rescued or released.
3. Killed in action or in the line of duty.

(d) Were assigned in Vietnam on January 28, 1973, and served in Vietnam for the entire period between January 29, 1973, to March 28, 1973.

(3) Inter-American Defense Board (IADB) Medal and Ribbon. The IADB medal and ribbon were authorized by the ninety-first session of the IADB on December 11, 1945. The IADB medal and ribbon is authorized for acceptance and wear by members of the U.S. Armed Forces. The IADB medal and ribbon shall be awarded permanently to members of the U.S. Armed Forces who have served on the IADB for at least 1 year as the chair of the board, delegates, advisors, officers of the staff, officers of the secretariat, or officers of the Inter-American Defense College. The IADB ribbon shall have the same precedence as the United Nations Service Medal, but the IADB ribbon shall rank below the United Nations Service Medal when the wearer has been awarded both decorations. The IADB medal or badge is worn in accordance with Service policy. For each 5 years of service to the IADB, a gold star will be worn.

(4) Multinational Force and Observers Medal. Awarded to members of the U.S. Armed Forces who, after August 3, 1981, have served with the Multinational Force and Observers for at

least 90 cumulative days. Members of the U.S. Armed Forces are authorized to accept and wear the medal. This award is not authorized for service in Lebanon.

(5) Kuwait Liberation Medal (Saudi Arabia)

(a) Authorized by the government of Saudi Arabia to members of the Coalition Forces who participated in Operation DESERT STORM. Members of the U.S. Armed Forces are authorized to accept and wear the Kuwait Liberation Medal.

(b) To be eligible, U.S. Military personnel must have:

1. Served in support of operation DESERT STORM between January 17 and February 28, 1991, in one or more of the following areas:

- a. The Persian Gulf;
- b. The Red Sea;
- c. The Gulf of Oman;
- d. That portion of the Arabian Sea that lies north of 10 degrees north latitude and west of 68 degrees east longitude;
- e. The Gulf of Aden; or
- f. The total land areas of Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Omar, Bahrain, Qatar, and the United Arab Emirates.

2. Have been:

- a. Attached to or regularly serving for 1 or more days with an organization participating in ground and/or shore operations;
- b. Attached to or regularly serving for 1 or more days aboard a naval vessel directly supporting military operations;
- c. Actually participating as a crew member in 1 or more aerial flights supporting military operations in the areas designated above; or
- d. Serving on temporary duty for 30 consecutive days during this period. That time limitation may be waived for people participating in actual combat operations.

(c) The Kuwait Liberation Medal (Saudi Arabia) may be awarded posthumously.

(d) The Kuwait Liberation Medal (Saudi Arabia) shall follow the Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal in order of precedence.

(e) The Military Departments shall prescribe appropriate regulations for the administrative processing, awarding, and wearing of the Kuwait Liberation Medal (Saudi Arabia), ribbon, and appurtenances.

(6) Kuwait Liberation Medal (Kuwait)

(a) Authorized by the government of Kuwait to members of the U.S. Military who participated in Operations DESERT SHIELD, DESERT STORM, and the Cease Fire Campaign. Members of the U.S. Armed Forces are authorized to accept and wear the Kuwait Liberation Medal (Kuwait).

(b) To be eligible, U.S. Military personnel must have:

1. Served in support of Operations DESERT SHIELD, DESERT STORM or the Cease Fire Campaign between August 2, 1990, and August 31, 1993, in one or more of the following areas:

- a. The Arabian Gulf;
- b. The Red Sea;
- c. The Gulf of Oman;
- d. That portion of the Arabian Sea that lies north of 10 degrees north latitude and west of 68 degrees east longitude;
- e. The Gulf of Aden; or
- f. The total land areas of Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Omar, Bahrain, Qatar, and the United Arab Emirates.

2. Have been:

- a. Attached to or regularly serving for 1 or more days with an organization participating in ground and/or shore operations;
- b. Attached to or regularly serving for 1 or more days aboard a naval vessel directly supporting military operations;
- c. Actually participating as a crew member in 1 or more aerial flights directly supporting military operations in the areas designated above; or
- d. Serving on temporary duty for 30 consecutive days or 60 non-consecutive days during this period. That time limitation may be waived for people participating in actual combat operations.

(c) The Kuwait Liberation Medal (Kuwait) may be awarded posthumously.

(d) The Deputy Chief of Staff, Personnel, of each Service, and the Director, Joint Staff (DJS), for the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, are authorized to grant exceptions to policy (ETPs) for award of Kuwait Liberation Medal (Kuwait). However, since the eligibility period and geographic boundaries were specified by the government of Kuwait, those criteria may not be waived.

(e) The Kuwait Liberation Medal (Kuwait) shall follow the Kuwait Liberation Medal (Saudi Arabia) in order of precedence.

(f) The Military Departments shall prescribe appropriate regulations for the administrative processing, awarding, and wearing of the medal, ribbon, and appurtenances.

(7) North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Campaign and Service Medals (excludes the NATO MSM)

(a) In accordance with Reference (ac), the Secretary of Defense, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, may approve the acceptance and wear of NATO medals authorized by the Secretary General of NATO and offered to the U.S. Representative to NATO to recognize U.S. Service members who meet the eligibility criteria specified by NATO. Requests for acceptance and wear of NATO medals, excluding the NATO MSM, must be forwarded to the PDUSD(P&R). Requests for approval of eligibility for individual Service units to wear a specific NATO medal already approved by the PDUSD(P&R) must be routed to Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe (SHAPE) J-1 for approval, through the Service's component to USEUCOM and the National Military Representative.

(b) The NATO Medal shall rank immediately after the UNM and before the Multinational Force and Observers Medal in order of precedence.

(c) The NATO medal, provided by a NATO representative, may include a ribbon clasp denoting the specific operation for which the award was made. U.S. Service members are authorized to retain the ribbon clasp if presented; however, the wearing of ribbon clasps with the NATO medal or service ribbon is not authorized for U.S. Service members. U.S. Service members may wear only the basic medal or service ribbon.

(d) U.S. Service members are authorized to wear only one NATO medal. Service members will affix a bronze Service Star to the NATO medal suspension ribbon and service ribbon to recognize subsequent NATO awards for participation in different Secretary of Defense-approved NATO operations.

(e) The NATO MSM is a personal award and is not covered under this section. Requests for acceptance and wear of NATO MSMs must be processed individually by each Military Department following policy guidance contained in paragraph 11.d of this enclosure.

(f) A list of the DoD approved operations and actions for which NATO medals have been authorized for acceptance and wear by U.S. Service members can be found at: <http://prhome.defense.gov/MPP/OEPM/functions.aspx>.

(8) The following non-U.S. ribbons have been authorized for wear, as indicated:

(a) Vietnam Presidential Unit Citation. For humanitarian assistance given during August-September 1954 in evacuation of civilians from North and Central Vietnam.

(b) Republic of Vietnam Gallantry Cross With Palm and Frame Unit Citation. Awarded by the Republic of Vietnam to units for valorous combat achievements.

(c) Republic of Vietnam Civil Actions With Palm and Frame Unit Citation. Awarded by the Republic of Vietnam to units in recognition of meritorious civil action service.

12. U.S. MILITARY DECORATIONS TO FOREIGN MILITARY PERSONNEL

a. Introduction

(1) It is DoD policy in accordance with Reference (b) to recognize individual acts of heroism, extraordinary achievement, or meritorious achievement on the part of members of the armed forces of friendly foreign nations when such acts have been of significant benefit to the United States or materially contributed to the successful prosecution of a military operation or campaign by U.S. Armed Forces. Such acts or achievements shall be recognized through the award of a personal U.S. performance or valor award. Additionally, it is DoD policy to recognize the valorous actions of foreign units when the unit's actions have been of significant benefit to the United States or materially contributed to the successful prosecution of a military operation or campaign by U.S. Armed Forces. Such unit actions shall be recognized through the award of a valorous unit award.

(2) With the exception of the Antarctica Service Medal, U.S. CE&S medals shall NOT be awarded to foreign nationals. This includes Military Department-specific CE&S medals.

(3) Valorous unit awards awarded to U.S. Military units and the military personnel permanently assigned to those units may also be awarded to any military personnel of friendly foreign nations who were permanently assigned to the unit during the period for which the unit received the valorous unit award.

(4) The provisions of this section do not apply to:

(a) Emblems, badges, or trophies awarded for the attainment of a prescribed degree of skill, proficiency, or excellence of performance.

(b) Other recognition awarded in accordance with the DoD Incentive Awards Program outlined in DoD Instruction 1400.25, Subchapter 451 (Reference (ae)).

(5) Unless specifically stated elsewhere in this Manual, the Secretary of Defense shall approve all proposals to award U.S. Military decorations to foreign nationals.

b. Decorations Authorized for Award for Valorous or Heroic Acts

(1) Members of the armed forces of friendly foreign nations who perform valorous or heroic acts may be awarded:

(a) The Silver Star, DFC, or the AM for valor in combat in direct support of U.S. Military operations. The DFC and AM shall be awarded with the “V” device to denote valor in combat. (Section 1133 of Reference (f) limits award of the Bronze Star to members of the U.S. Armed Forces in receipt of special pay pursuant to section 310 of Reference (o), which precludes award to foreign personnel not meeting this requirement.)

(b) The DFC or AM for heroic (non-combat) acts in direct support of military operations not involving actual combat.

(c) The Soldier’s Medal, the Navy and Marine Corps Medal, or the Airman’s Medal for heroic acts in direct support of U.S. Military operations not involving actual combat.

(2) The award shall be based on an act or actions that would satisfy the criteria governing the award of the decoration to a member of the U.S. Armed Forces.

(3) The approval authority for foreign personnel of the equivalent U.S. grade of O-6 and below is the Secretary concerned. The Secretary of Defense is the approval authority for foreign flag officers (O-7 or above).

(4) Before the awarding of any decoration for valor or heroism, or forwarding an award recommendation for Secretary of Defense approval, the Military Department initiating the award recommendation shall:

(a) Coordinate with the appropriate U.S. embassy to ensure that the decoration is consistent with the overall interests of the United States and to ensure that the applicable foreign country concurs with the presentation of the award.

(b) Obtain a counterintelligence record check on the award nominee from the pertinent military counterintelligence organization to ensure the foreign award nominee has not committed an act or engaged in any activity wherein the award of a U.S. decoration would cause embarrassment to the United States. The Director of the Military Counterintelligence Agency shall provide a statement of concurrence or nonconcurrence with the proposed award recommendation. Forward the results of the records check to the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) for review and concurrence or nonconcurrence with the award recommendation. DIA requires 30 calendar days to process reviews.

(c) Recommendations requiring Secretary of Defense approval shall be processed in accordance with subparagraph 12.c.(1)(c) of this enclosure.

(5) After the decoration is approved the Military Department that initiated the award recommendation shall:

(a) Make necessary arrangements, coordinating with the appropriate Ambassador or U.S. Defense Attaché, if required, for the timely presentation of the award. Scheduling of presentation ceremonies and public announcements regarding award recommendations shall be avoided until after the award authority has approved the award.

(b) Ensure a miniature medal is included in the award package to be presented to the individual.

c. Decorations Authorized for Award for Achievement or Meritorious Service

(1) LOM

(a) The LOM is the highest award authorized for award to a member of friendly foreign armed force for achievement or meritorious service. It may be awarded to recognize members of friendly foreign nations who, after September 8, 1939, have distinguished themselves by exceptionally meritorious conduct in performance of outstanding services to the United States according to section 1121 of Reference (f). The LOM is awarded in degrees based on the rank and position of the award nominee. The criteria for the four degrees of the LOM are as follows:

1. Degree of Chief Commander – Awarded by the President of the United States, upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Defense, after concurrence by the Secretary of State, to foreign chiefs of state or heads of government.

2. Degree of Commander – Awarded by the Secretary of Defense, after concurrence by the Secretary of State, to individuals holding a rank equivalent to a U.S. Military Service Chief of Staff, or higher position, but not to chiefs of state.

3. Degree of Officer – Awarded by the Secretary of Defense, after concurrence by the Secretary of State, to individuals of the following rank or position:

a. Officers of general or flag rank (grade of O-7 or above) serving in positions below the equivalent of a U.S. Military Service Chief of Staff.

b. Officers in ranks (Colonel or Captain) equivalent to grade O-6, for service in positions comparable to those normally held by general or flag officers (grade of O-7 or above) in the U.S. Armed Forces.

c. Foreign military attaches.

4. Degree of Legionnaire – Awarded by the Secretary of Defense, after concurrence by the Secretary of State, to all other eligible foreign members of the armed services.

(b) An example staff package LOM recommendation for foreign personnel can be found at: <http://prhome.defense.gov/MPP/OEPM/functions.aspx>.

(c) Responsibilities regarding LOM recommendations:

1. The Secretary of the applicable Military Department or Combatant Commander initiating the award shall:

a. Ensure the award recommendation meets the LOM degree criteria listed in subparagraph 12.c.(1)(a) of this enclosure.

b. Obtain a counterintelligence records check from the pertinent military counterintelligence organization on the award nominee. Forward the results of the records check to the DIA for review and concurrence or nonconcurrence with the award recommendation. DIA requires 30 calendar days to process reviews.

c. Coordinate with the appropriate U.S. embassy to ensure that the decoration is consistent with the overall interests of the United States. Obtain a statement of concurrence or nonconcurrence from the U.S. Chief of Mission and the U.S. Defense Attaché (if one is assigned) to the country of the recipient of the award.

d. Forward LOM award recommendations to the Executive Services Directorate, Correspondence Management Division (CMD), WHS, within 6 months of the period of service justifying award. Recommendations initiated by Combatant Commanders may bypass Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff coordination; however, an information copy should be provided. At a minimum, the award recommendation package shall contain: (1) Covering memorandum to the Secretary of Defense recommending approval and, where appropriate, a proposed memorandum from the Secretary of Defense to the President recommending approval; (2) Approved citation and, where appropriate, the approved certificate. Prepare citations and certificates according to subparagraph 14.c.(1)(d) of this enclosure; (3) Biographic sketch on the individual to receive the award; (4) Statement of concurrence by the U.S. Chief of Mission and the U.S. Defense Attaché (if one is assigned) to the country of the recipient of the award; (5) Statement of concurrence from the DIA. DIA requires 30 calendar days to process reviews; (6) Additional documentation supporting the recommendation; (7) For award cases 6 months past the date of the action or service justifying award, include a detailed explanation for the delay.

2. The Director, DIA, under the authority, direction, and control of the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence, shall:

a. Review the award recommendation and conduct a counterintelligence and biographic file check to ensure the award nominee has not committed an act or engaged in any activity wherein the award of a U.S. decoration would cause embarrassment to the United States.

b. Provide the recommending DoD Component or Combatant Commander with a statement of concurrence or nonconcurrence with the award recommendation.

3. The USD(P) shall:

a. Coordinate, in the OSD, the recommendations for an award requiring Secretary of Defense approval.

b. Obtain a statement of concurrence or nonconcurrence from the Secretary of State, or designated representative.

c. If considered desirable, request the Department of State obtain the foreign country's clearance for the award.

(d) Certificates and citations to accompany recommendations for the LOM shall be prepared as follows:

1. Degree of Chief Commander.

a. The certificate shall be prepared for signature of the President at the lower right and signature of the Secretary of Defense at the lower left.

b. The citation shall be prepared for signature of the Secretary of Defense and for affixing of the DoD seal.

2. Degrees of Commander, Officer, and Legionnaire.

a. The certificate shall be prepared for signature of the Secretary of Defense at the lower right and the Head of the DoD Component or the Combatant Commander initiating the recommendation at the lower left.

b. The citation shall be prepared for signature of the Secretary of Defense and for affixing the DoD seal.

(e) LOM award recommendation templates, example LOM staff packages, and WHS processing procedures can be found at: <http://prhome.defense.gov/MPP/OEPM/functions.aspx>.

(2) Joint Service Commendation Medal (JSCM) and Joint Service Achievement Medal (JSAM)

(a) The JSCM or JSAM may be awarded to members of foreign allied armed forces permanently assigned to the Joint Staff or the Combatant Commands who distinguish themselves by meritorious achievement or service. (The DDSM, DSSM, and DMSM are NOT authorized for award to foreign personnel.)

(b) Award of the JSCM or JSAM shall be based on an act or a service that would satisfy the criteria governing the award of that decoration to an eligible U.S. Service member.

(c) The JSCM or JSAM may NOT be awarded to foreign general or flag officers (O-7 or above). The most appropriate award for eligible general or foreign flag officers is the LOM of appropriate degree.

(d) The award authority for foreign personnel below the equivalent U.S. grade of O-6 is:

1. Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff for foreign military personnel assigned to the Joint Staff. This authority may be delegated no lower than the DJS.

2. Commander of the applicable Combatant Command for foreign military personnel assigned to their respective headquarters or to joint activities directly under their control.

(e) Before authorizing the awarding of a JSCM or JSAM, the approving authority shall:

1. Coordinate with the appropriate U.S. embassy to ensure that the decoration is consistent with the overall interests of the United States and to ensure that the applicable foreign country concurs with the presentation of the award.

2. Obtain a counterintelligence record check on the award nominee from DIA to ensure the foreign award nominee has not committed an act or engaged in any activity wherein the award of a U.S. decoration would cause embarrassment to the United States. DIA shall provide a statement of concurrence or nonconcurrence with the proposed award recommendation. DIA requires 30 calendar days to process reviews.

(f) After award of the JSCM or JSAM is approved, the organization that initiated the award request shall:

1. Make necessary arrangements, coordinating with the appropriate Ambassador or U.S. Defense Attaché, if necessary, for the timely presentation of the award. Scheduling of presentation ceremonies and public announcements regarding award recommendations shall be avoided until after the award authority has approved the award.

2. Ensure a miniature medal is included in the award package to be presented to the individual.

(3) Other Decorations for Achievement or Meritorious Service

(a) The DFC and AM may be awarded for extraordinary achievement while participating in aerial flight.

(b) The MSM, or Commendation Medal or Achievement Medal of a particular Military Department, may be awarded to a member of the armed forces of a friendly foreign nation who, after June 1, 1962, distinguishes themselves by extraordinary achievement or meritorious service. (Section 1133 of Reference (f) limits award of the Bronze Star to those in receipt of special pay pursuant to section 310 of Reference (o), which precludes award to foreign personnel not meeting this requirement.)

(c) The award shall be based on an act, actions, or service that would satisfy the criteria governing the award of the decoration to a member of the U.S. Armed Forces.

(d) The DFC, AM, or MSM may NOT be awarded to a foreign general or flag officer without Secretary of Defense approval. The most appropriate non-valorous award for a foreign general or flag officer is the LOM of appropriate degree. Forward a DFC, AM, or MSM award recommendation for a foreign general or flag officer as a request for a Secretary of Defense ETP to authorize award to the Executive Services Directorate, CMD, WHS.

(e) Military Department commendation or achievement medals are NOT authorized for award to foreign general or flag officers (O-7 or above).

(f) The approval authority for foreign personnel of the equivalent U.S. grade of O-6 and below is the applicable Military Department Secretary.

(g) Before the awarding of any decoration, or the forwarding of an ETP request, the applicable Military Department shall:

1. Coordinate with the appropriate U.S. embassy to ensure that the decoration is consistent with the overall interests of the United States.

2. Obtain a counterintelligence record check on the award nominee from the pertinent military counterintelligence organization to ensure the foreign award nominee has not committed an act or engaged in any activity wherein the award of a U.S. decoration would cause embarrassment to the United States. The military counterintelligence agency shall provide a statement of concurrence or nonconcurrence with the proposed award recommendation.

3. Ensure award criteria are met and that the ETP request, which requires Secretary of Defense approval, is processed in accordance with subparagraphs 12.c.(1)(b), (c) and (d) of this enclosure.

(h) The applicable Military Department shall:

1. Make necessary arrangements, coordinating with the appropriate Ambassador or U.S. Defense Attaché as necessary, for the timely presentation of the award. Scheduling of presentation ceremonies and public announcements regarding award recommendations shall be avoided until after the award authority has approved the award.

2. Ensure a miniature medal is included in the award package to be presented to the individual.

d. Unit Awards Authorized for Award to Foreign Units and/or Personnel

(1) The Presidential Unit Citation and Military Department specific valorous unit awards may be awarded to units of friendly foreign nations for qualifying combat action in direct support of U.S. Military operations.

(2) The award shall be based on unit actions that would satisfy the criteria governing the award of the decoration to a unit of the U.S. Armed Forces.

(3) The approval authority for award of valorous unit awards to foreign units of friendly foreign nations is the applicable Military Department Secretary.

(4) Valorous unit awards awarded to U.S. Military units that are permanently authorized for wear by the military personnel permanently assigned to those units may also be awarded to military personnel of friendly foreign nations who were permanently assigned to the unit during the period for which the unit received the valorous unit award.

13. MILITARY AWARDS TO USPHS OFFICERS

a. Introduction. In accordance with section 213 of title 42, U.S.C. (Reference (af)) and Presidential memorandum (Reference (ag)), the President or Secretary of Defense may prescribe the conditions under which USPHS commissioned officers may be awarded military ribbons, medals, and decorations. In accordance with Reference (ag)), no military ribbon, medal, or decoration may be awarded to a USPHS officer without the approval of the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

b. General Provisions

(1) Effective Date. On or after August 2, 1990, USPHS officers assigned, attached, or detailed for full-time or part-time duty to the Department of Defense and any of its Components are eligible for U.S. Military ribbons, medals, and decorations on the same basis as a member of the U.S. Armed Forces.

(2) Dual Recognition Prohibition. DoD policy precludes duplicate recognition for the same act or service. No U.S. Military ribbon, medal, or decoration shall be awarded to a USPHS officer who has been recognized for the same act or service through award of a USPHS ribbon, medal, or decoration.

(3) Secretary of Health and Human Services Consent. No U.S. Military ribbon, medal, or decoration shall be awarded to a USPHS officer without the concurrence of the Secretary of Health and Human Services (HHS). The concurrence of the Secretary of HHS shall include confirmation that the USPHS officer has not or will not receive a USPHS ribbon, medal, or

decoration for the same act or service for which the U.S. Military ribbon, medal, or decoration is being proffered or awarded. The single point of contact for obtaining Secretary of HHS concurrence is:

USPHS Commissioned Corps Liaison Office
Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health Affairs)
1200 Defense Pentagon, Room 3E1070
Washington, D.C. 20301-1200

c. Procedures

(1) Personal Performance Awards. USPHS officers assigned, attached, or detailed for full-time or part-time duty to:

(a) A Military Department – shall be processed for personal awards under the policy and procedures established by the respective Military Department. Prior to award of a personal performance award, the award authority shall obtain concurrence from the Secretary of HHS for the USPHS officer to accept and wear the award.

(b) The Office of the Secretary of Defense, DoD Field Activities, Defense Agencies, or joint DoD activities that report directly to an OSD Principal Staff Assistant, the Joint Staff or those agencies and activities reporting through the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, including the Combatant Commands – shall be processed for personal awards in accordance with the policy and procedures established in this Manual and implemented by the applicable organization (e.g., Joint Staff, Combatant Commands, WHS), with the exception of the PH medal.

1. Prior to award of a personal performance award, the award approval authority shall obtain concurrence from the Secretary of HHS for the USPHS officer to accept and wear the award.

2. The determination as to whether a USPHS officer is entitled to a PH medal shall be made by the Secretary of the Navy Board of Decorations and Medals following the policies and procedures established by the Department of the Navy and the Department of Defense. USPHS officers who believe they are entitled to a PH should forward documentation that PH award criteria has been met to:

Secretary of the Navy
Board of Decorations and Medals
1000 Navy Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20350-2000

(2) DoD CE&S medals. A USPHS officer assigned, attached, or detailed for full-time duty to:

(a) A Military Department – shall have his and/or her eligibility for DoD CE&S medals verified by the applicable Military Department. Upon verification of eligibility, the

Military Department shall forward documented eligibility for the applicable CE&S medal to the Secretary of HHS for concurrence before the USPHS officer may accept and wear the award.

(b) The Office of the Secretary of Defense, DoD Field Activities, Defense Agencies, joint DoD activities that report directly to an OSD Principal Staff Assistant, the Joint Staff or those agencies and activities reporting through the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, including the Combatant Commands – shall have their eligibility for DoD CE&S medals (e.g., National Defense Service Medal, Iraq Campaign Medal) verified by the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs (ASD(HA)). Specific eligibility for the DoD CE&S medals is contained in Volume 2 of this Manual. Upon verification of eligibility, the ASD(HA) shall forward documented eligibility for the applicable DoD CE&S medal to the Secretary of HHS for concurrence before the USPHS officer may accept and wear the award.

(3) Unit Awards. A USPHS officer assigned, attached, or detailed for full-time or part-time duty to:

(a) A Military Department – shall have his and/or her eligibility for unit awards verified by the applicable Military Department. Upon verification of eligibility, the Military Department shall forward documented eligibility for the applicable unit award to the Secretary of HHS for concurrence before the USPHS officer may accept and wear the award.

(b) The Office of the Secretary of Defense, DoD Field Activities, Defense Agencies, joint DoD activities that report directly to an OSD Principal Staff Assistant, the Joint Staff or those agencies and activities reporting through the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, including the Combatant Commands – shall have their eligibility for DoD unit awards verified by the applicable organization (e.g., Joint Staff, Combatant Commands, WHS). Upon verification of eligibility, the award approval authority shall forward documented eligibility for the applicable DoD unit award to the Secretary of HHS for concurrence before the USPHS officer may accept and wear the award.

14. AUTHORIZED DEVICES FOR WEAR ON DEFENSE/JOINT DECORATIONS AND AWARDS, AND ON DoD-WIDE AWARDS

a. Introduction. Devices are affixed to service or suspension ribbons to denote additional awards or participation in a specific event. Numerous devices have been authorized for the various Defense/Joint Awards and DoD-wide awards. The devices that have been authorized for wear on the service and suspension ribbons of Defense/Joint awards and DoD-wide awards are described in this section. Table 1 of this enclosure provides a summary of authorized devices listed by DoD-wide award (a list of DoD-wide awards can be found in Appendix 1 of this enclosure).

Table 1. Summary of Authorized Devices for Defense/Joint Awards
and DoD-Wide Awards

Personal/Individual Performance Awards	Authorized Devices (See Key Below)
MOH	1
DDSM	2
Silver Star Medal	2, 13
DSSM	2
LOM ¹	1, 2, 13
Distinguished Flying Cross	1, 2, 13
BSM	1, 2, 13
PH	2, 13
DMSM	2
MSM	2, 13
AM	1, 2, 11, 13
JSCM	1, 2
JSAM	2
DoD CE&S Medals	Authorized Devices (See Key Below)
POW Medal	3
National Defense Service Medal	3
ASM ²	6
AFEM	3, 8, 10
Vietnam Service Medal	4, 8, 10
Southwest Asia Service Medal	4, 10
Kosovo Campaign Medal	4, 10
Afghanistan Campaign Medal	4, 8, 10
Iraq Campaign Medal	4, 8, 10
Global War on Terrorism Expeditionary Medal ³	5, 8, 10
Global War on Terrorism Service Medal ³	5
Korean Defense Service Medal	None
Armed Forces Service Medal	3
Humanitarian Service Medal	3
Military Outstanding Volunteer Service Medal	3
AFRM	9, 11, 12
Unit Awards	Authorized Devices (See Key Below)
PUC Ribbon	2, 13
JMUA Ribbon	2

Table 1. Summary of Authorized Devices for Defense/Joint Awards
and DoD-Wide Awards, Continued

<p>¹Devices are not authorized on LOM medals awarded to foreign military personnel.</p> <p>²The Clasp is only authorized for wear on the ASM suspension ribbon. The disk is worn instead of the clasp on the ASM service ribbon.</p> <p>³The Battle Star is an authorized device for wear on the Global War on Terrorism Expeditionary Medal and the Global War on Terrorism Service Medal; however, no battle stars have been approved for wear.</p>
<p>Key</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. "V" Device 2. Oak Leaf Cluster 3. Service Star (3/16 inch) 4. Campaign Star (3/16 inch) 5. Battle Star (3/16 inch) 6. Antarctica Service Medal Winter-Over Clasp 7. Antarctica Service Ribbon Winter-Over Disk 8. Arrowhead Device 9. Hourglass Device 10. FMF Combat Operations Insignia 11. Arabic Numerals (gold and bronze) 12. "M" (Mobilization) Device 13. 5/16 inch Stars (Navy and Marine Corps use gold and silver stars to denote subsequent awards, as opposed to using oak-leaf clusters). These stars should not be confused with service stars, campaign stars, or battle stars.

b. "V" Device. The "V" Device is a bronze block letter, V, 1/4 inch high with serifs at the top of the two sides of the V. It is worn to denote personal valor (combat heroism) in combat with an armed enemy of the United States. The Department of the Navy also uses the "V" device as a "combat distinguishing device" to recognize individuals who are exposed to personal hazard involving direct participation in combat operations. Effective 1 year from the date of this Manual, the Department of the Navy shall differentiate, for reporting purposes, subsequent medals awarded with a "V" device for valorous actions from those awarded with a "V" device for exposure to personal hazard involving direct participation in combat operations. The "V" device was originally worn (starting in 1945) only on the suspension and service ribbons of the BSM to denote an award for valor. In the case of multiple "V" devices for the same award, only one "V" device is worn on the suspension and service ribbons. When worn with oak-leaf clusters, the "V" device is worn to the wearer's right of the clusters. The "V" device is authorized for wear on the following Defense/Joint medals or DoD-wide medals:

- (1) LOM (Navy and Marine Corps only)
- (2) Distinguished Flying Cross (Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force only)
- (3) BSM
- (4) AM
- (5) JSCM

c. Oak-Leaf Cluster. An oak-leaf cluster is worn to denote award of a second or subsequent awards award for which an Army or Air Force member has already received the initial decoration or award (other than the AM). The oak-leaf cluster is a twig of four oak leaves with three acorns on the stem, 13/32 inch long for the suspension ribbon, and 5/16 inch long for the service ribbon bar and the unit award emblem. A silver oak-leaf cluster is worn instead of five bronze oak-leaf clusters. Oak-leaf clusters are not issued for the LOM awarded in degrees to foreign nationals. Oak-leaf clusters are authorized for wear on the following Defense/Joint Awards and DoD-wide awards.

- (1) Defense Distinguished Service Medal (DDSM)
- (2) Silver Star
- (3) DSSM
- (4) LOM
- (5) DFC
- (6) BSM
- (7) PH
- (8) DMSM
- (9) MSM
- (10) JSCM
- (11) JSAM
- (12) PUC
- (13) JMUA

d. 5/16 Inch Stars. 5/16 Inch Stars are worn to denote award of a second or subsequent award for which a member of the Navy or Marine Corps has already received the initial decoration or award (other than the AM). A silver 5/16 inch star is worn instead of five 5/16 inch gold stars. 5/16 inch stars are not issued for the LOM awarded in degrees to foreign nationals. 5/16 Inch Stars are authorized for wear on the following Defense/Joint Awards and DoD-wide awards.

- (1) DDSM
- (2) Silver Star

- (3) DSSM
- (4) LOM
- (5) DFC
- (6) BSM
- (7) PH
- (8) DMSM
- (9) MSM
- (10) JSCM
- (11) JSAM
- (12) PUC
- (13) JMUA

e. Service Star. A service star is worn to denote an additional award or service period. The service star is a bronze or silver five-pointed star 3/16 inch in diameter. A silver star is worn instead of five bronze service stars. Service stars may also be authorized by Service Secretaries for wear on Service-specific awards. Service stars are authorized for wear on the following DoD-wide expeditionary and service medals:

- (1) POW Medal
- (2) National Defense Service Medal
- (3) AFEM
- (4) Armed Forces Service Medal
- (5) Humanitarian Service Medal
- (6) Military Outstanding Volunteer Service Medal

f. Campaign Star. A campaign star is worn to denote participation in designated campaign or campaign phase and/or period. The campaign star is a bronze or silver five-pointed star 3/16 inch in diameter. A silver campaign star is worn instead of five bronze campaign stars. Campaign stars are authorized for wear on the following DoD-wide campaign medals:

- (1) Vietnam Service Medal
- (2) Southwest Asia Service Medal
- (3) Kosovo Campaign Medal
- (4) Afghanistan Campaign Medal
- (5) Iraq Campaign Medal

g. Battle Star. A battle star is worn to denote participation in designated battles. The battle star is a bronze or silver five-pointed star 3/16 inch in diameter. A silver battle star is worn instead of five bronze battle stars. Battle stars are authorized for wear on the following DoD-wide expeditionary and service medals:

- (1) Global War on Terrorism Expeditionary Medal
- (2) Global War on Terrorism Service Medal

h. Antarctica Service Medal (ASM) Clasp

(1) The ASM clasp is worn only on the suspension ribbon of the ASM to recognize personnel who stay on the Antarctic continent during the winter months. The bronze clasp represents the first winter-over, the gold clasp the second winter-over, and the silver clasp the third and subsequent winter-overs. Only one clasp may be worn on the suspension ribbon of the ASM.

(2) The ASM clasp is a bronze, gold, or silver bar, 1/4-inch wide and 1/2-inches long, bearing the words "Wintered Over."

i. Arrowhead Device

(1) The arrowhead device is worn to denote participation by a U.S. Army Service member in a combat parachute jump, helicopter assault landing, combat glider landing, or amphibious assault landing, while assigned or attached as a member of an organized force carrying out an assigned tactical mission. A Soldier must actually exit the aircraft or watercraft to receive assault credit. Individual assault credit is tied directly to the combat assault credit decision for the unit to which the Soldier is attached or assigned at the time of the assault. Should a unit be denied assault, no assault credit will accrue to the individual Soldiers of the unit.

(2) The arrowhead device is a bronze replica of a Native American arrowhead 1/4 inch high. No more than one arrowhead device may be worn per authorized service medal. The arrowhead device is authorized for wear on the following CE&S medals:

- (a) Afghanistan Campaign Medal

- (b) Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal
- (c) Global War on Terrorism Expeditionary Medal
- (d) Iraq Campaign Medal
- (e) Vietnam Service Medal
- (f) Korean Service Medal

j. Hourglass Device. The hourglass device is a bronze, silver, or gold hourglass with the Roman numeral “X” superimposed 5/16 inch in height. It is authorized for wear on the service and suspension ribbon of the Armed Forces Reserve Medal (AFRM).

k. Fleet Marine Force (FMF) Combat Operations Insignia

(1) The FMF combat operations insignia is a miniature bronze Marine Corps emblem that may be authorized by the Marine Corps for wear by Navy personnel attached to and operating with units of the Marine Corps operating forces, or by Navy personnel attached to Navy units operating with units of the Marine Corps operating forces and under Marine Corps operational control during combat operations.

(2) The FMF combat operations insignia is a restrictive device. Merely being an attachment to operations with a Marine Corps unit is not sufficient to establish eligibility. The unit, or individual assigned to a unit, must have engaged in active combat during service with the unit. No more than one insignia may be worn on an authorized CE&S medal. The FMF combat operations insignia may be authorized by the Marine Corps unit commander for wear on the following campaign and expeditionary medals:

- (a) AFEM
- (b) Vietnam Service Medal
- (c) Southwest Asia Service Medal
- (d) Kosovo Campaign Medal
- (e) Afghanistan Campaign Medal
- (f) Iraq Campaign Medal
- (g) Global War on Terrorism Expeditionary Medal

l. Arabic Numerals

(1) Arabic numerals are issued to denote award of a second or subsequent award for which a member has already received the initial decoration or award. The ribbon denotes the first award and numerals starting with the numeral 2 denote the additional awards.

(2) Arabic numerals are bronze or gold in color and are 3/16 inch in height. They are centered on the suspension ribbon of the medal or the ribbon bar. They are authorized for wear on the following DoD-wide decorations:

(a) AM

(b) AFRM (only in conjunction with the “M” device)

m. “M” (Mobilization) Device

(1) The “M” device is worn on the AFRM to indicate mobilization in support of U.S. Military operations or contingencies designated by the Secretary of Defense (refer to section 6, Enclosure 3, of Volume 2 of this Manual). The “M” device may be awarded for subsequent qualifying operations, not for subsequent deployments in support of the same operation. After initial award, subsequent awards are denoted by wearing an Arabic numeral indicating the number of times the “M” device has been awarded (e.g., the number “2” is worn to indicate two awards). The numeral is worn on the AFRM ribbon to the left of the “M” device. Also see hourglass device (paragraph 14.j. of this enclosure).

(2) The “M” device (for mobilization) is a bronze block letter “M,” 1/4 inch in height.

15. APPURTENANCES (OTHER THAN DEVICES AUTHORIZED FOR WEAR ON DEFENSE/JOINT AWARDS OR DoD-WIDE AWARDS)

a. Gold Star Lapel Button

(1) The Gold Star Lapel Button, authorized by section 1126 of Reference (f), is made up of a gold star 1/4 inch in diameter mounted on a purple disk 3/4 inch in diameter. The star is surrounded by gold laurel leaves in a wreath 5/8 inch in diameter. The opposite side bears the inscription, “United States of America Act of Congress, August 1966,” with space for engraving the initials of the recipient. The button shall be available with pin-joint and safety-catch fastener or with pin and clutch-type fastener at the option of the recipient. (The button with clutch-type fastener is identical to those previously authorized, except for the date of enactment inscribed on the reverse. Gold Star Lapel Buttons inscribed “August 1947” may be issued until present inventories are exhausted.)

(2) The Gold Star Lapel Button shall be distributed to the widow (remarried or not), widower (remarried or not), each parent (mother, father, stepmother, stepfather, mother through adoption, father through adoption, and foster parents who stood in loco parentis), each child, each brother, each sister, each half brother, each half sister, each stepchild, and each adopted child of a member of the U.S. Armed Forces who meets any of the following criteria:

(a) Who lost his or her life during World War I (WWI), World War II (WWII), or any subsequent period of armed hostilities in which the United States was engaged before July 1, 1958.

(b) Who lost his or her life after June 30, 1958:

1. While engaged in an action against an enemy of the United States; or

2. While engaged in military operations involving conflict with an opposing foreign force; or

3. While serving with friendly forces engaged in an armed conflict in which the United States is not a belligerent party against an opposing armed force any time since June 30, 1958.

(c) Who lost his or her life after March 28, 1973, as a result of:

1. An international terrorist attack against the United States or a foreign nation friendly to the United States, recognized as such an attack by the Secretary of Defense; or

2. Military operations while serving outside the United States (including the commonwealths, territories, and possessions of the United States) as part of a peacekeeping force.

b. Service Flag and Lapel Button

(1) Definitions. As used in this section, the following terms apply:

(a) Members of the Immediate Family. Includes wife, husband, mother, father, stepmother, stepfather, parent through adoption, foster parents who stand or stood in loco parentis, grandparents, children, stepchildren, children through adoption, brothers, sisters, half brothers, and half sisters of a member of the U.S. Armed Forces.

(b) Organization. Includes those group organizations such as churches, schools, colleges, fraternities, sororities, societies, and places of business with which the member of the U.S. Armed Forces was or is associated.

(2) Procedures

(a) The Service flag, authorized by section 901 of title 36, U.S.C. (Reference (ah)), may be displayed in a window of the place of residence of persons who are members of the immediate family of Service members serving in the U.S. Armed Forces during any period of war or hostilities in which the U.S. Armed Forces may be engaged, for the duration of such period of war or hostilities.

(b) The Service flag may be displayed by an organization to honor the members of that organization serving in the U.S. Armed Forces during any period of war or hostilities in which the U.S. Armed Forces may be engaged, for the duration of such period of war or hostilities.

(c) The Service lapel button may be worn by members of the immediate family of Service members serving in the U.S. Armed Forces during any period of war or hostilities in which the U.S. Armed Forces may be engaged, for the duration of such period of war or hostilities.

(3) Delegation of Authority. The Secretary of the Army is hereby designated to act for the Secretary of Defense in granting a license to manufacture and sell the Service flags and Service lapel buttons conforming to the approved design described herein; providing appropriate design instructions to manufacturers; and administering the provisions of Reference (ah), under which any person, firm, or corporation who manufactures such Service flag or Service lapel button without having first obtained such a license, or otherwise violates the reference, is liable to the U.S. Government for a civil penalty of not more than \$1,000.

(4) Design. A design for the Service flag is approved, as follows:

(a) Flag for Immediate Family. On a white rectangular field a blue star or stars within a red border.

1. The number of blue stars shall correspond to the number of Service members from the “immediate family” who are symbolized on the flag.

2. The flag horizontally displayed shall have the stars arranged in a horizontal line or lines with one point of each star up (Figure 1).

3. The flag described in subparagraphs 15.b.(4)(a)1 and 15.b.(4)(a)2 of this enclosure may be displayed vertically (Figure 2).

4. If the Service member symbolized is killed or dies while serving, from causes other than dishonorable, the star representing that individual shall have superimposed thereon a gold star of smaller size so that the blue forms a border. When the flag is suspended, as against a wall, the gold star shall be to the right of, or above, the blue star (Figure 1 and Figure 2).

(b) Flag for Organizations. The flag for organizations shall correspond to that described for an immediate family in subparagraphs 15.b.(4)(a)1 and 15.b.(4)(a)2 of this enclosure and are subject to additional provisions:

1. Instead of using a separate star for each Service member, one star may be used with the number of Service members indicated by Arabic numerals, which shall appear below the star.

2. If any Service members are deceased, as determined under the circumstances cited in subparagraph 15.b.(4)(a)⁴ of this enclosure, a gold star shall be placed nearest the staff, or above the blue star in the case of a flag used in a vertical display (Figure 2). Below that star shall be the Arabic numerals.

3. The gold stars in both cases shall be smaller than the blue stars so that the blue shall form a border. The numerals in all cases shall be in blue.

(c) Color and Relative Proportions. The shades of colors used in the flag and the relative proportions shall be in accordance with manufacturing instructions furnished to licensed manufacturers by the Department of the Army.

(d) Service Lapel Button. The Service lapel button shall be a blue star on a white rectangular field within a red border, 3/16 inch x 3/8 inch in overall size (Figure 3). The shades of colors and the detailed dimensions shall be in accordance with manufacturing instructions furnished to licensed manufacturers by the Department of the Army.

(5) Display of the Service Flag

(a) The Service flag shall be treated with dignity and respect. When displayed with the U.S. flag, the Service flag shall be of approximately equal size, but never larger than the U.S. flag. The U.S. flag shall occupy the position of honor.

(b) When the Service flag is displayed other than by being flown from a staff, it shall be suspended either horizontally or vertically.

(c) Users are cautioned against the use of the Service flag for advertising purposes. It shall not be embroidered on such articles as cushions, handkerchiefs, etc., printed, or otherwise impressed on paper napkins or boxes or anything that is designed for temporary use and discarded; or used as any portion of a costume or athletic uniform. Advertising signs shall not be fastened to a staff or halyard from which the Service flag is flown.

(d) For cautions against the improper use of the Service flag, users should be guided generally by Chapter 1 of title 4, U.S.C. (Reference (ai)), which apply to the U.S. flag.

(6) Wearing of the Service Lapel Button

(a) The blue star of the Service lapel button worn by members of the immediate family shall signify that one or more Service members are serving in the U.S. Armed Forces under the conditions specified in subparagraph 15.b.(2) of this enclosure. Multiple blue stars are not authorized.

(b) A person eligible to wear the Gold Star Lapel Button (subparagraph 15.a.(1) of this enclosure), may wear the Service lapel button in conjunction therewith, if that person is also entitled to wear the Service lapel button under subparagraph 15.b.2 of this enclosure. A gold star is not authorized as part of the Service lapel button.

(7) Application for Licensing

(a) Applicants desiring to enter into the manufacture and sale of the Service flag or the Service lapel button should address applications to:

Director
The Institute of Heraldry
9325 Gunston Road, Suite 112
Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-5576

(b) A certificate of authority to manufacture and sell the Service flag or the Service lapel button shall be granted only on agreement in writing by the applicant that he or she shall not deviate in the manufacture or sale of the approved official Service flag or Service lapel button, as described in this section. The certificate of authority shall refer to Reference (ah).

(c) Drawings and instructions for the Service flag and the Service lapel button shall be provided to manufacturers with the issuance of their certificates of authority.

(8) Purchase of Service Flag and Service Lapel Button. Service flags and Service lapel buttons must be procured from commercial sources. The Government does not have authority to manufacture, issue, or sell Service flags or Service lapel buttons.

c. Cold War Certificate of Recognition

(1) Department of Defense (DD) Form 2774, "The Cold War Certificate of Recognition," (see <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/infomgt/forms/formsprogram.htm>) recognizes all members of the Armed Forces and qualified Federal Government civilian personnel, who faithfully served the United States during the Cold War era, from September 2, 1945, to December 26, 1991. For example, this would include military and civilian personnel of the Department of Defense, personnel in the Intelligence Community, members of the foreign service, and other officers and employees of the U.S. Government contributing to the national security of the United States.

(2) The Secretary of the Army is the Executive Agent for awarding the Cold War Certificate authorized by P.L. 105-85 (Reference (aj)). The certificate will be available upon request to members who meet the service criteria. Applicants must present documentation of service or employment, such as a copy of a Discharge Certificate (DD Form 214) for military members or Standard Form 50 for civilian personnel. One certificate will be awarded per person. An individual who served in both civilian and military capacities may choose if he or she wants to receive a certificate for service as a member of the U.S. Armed Forces or as a federal civilian employee. See the Cold War Certificate Program Webpage at: <https://www.hrc.army.mil/site/active/tagd/coldwar/default.htm> or write to:

U.S. Army Human Resources Command
Cold War Recognition Program, Hoffman II, Room 3N45

ATTN: AHRC-CWRS
200 Stoval Street
Alexandria, VA 22332-0473

Figure 1. Service Flag for Immediate Family, Horizontal Position

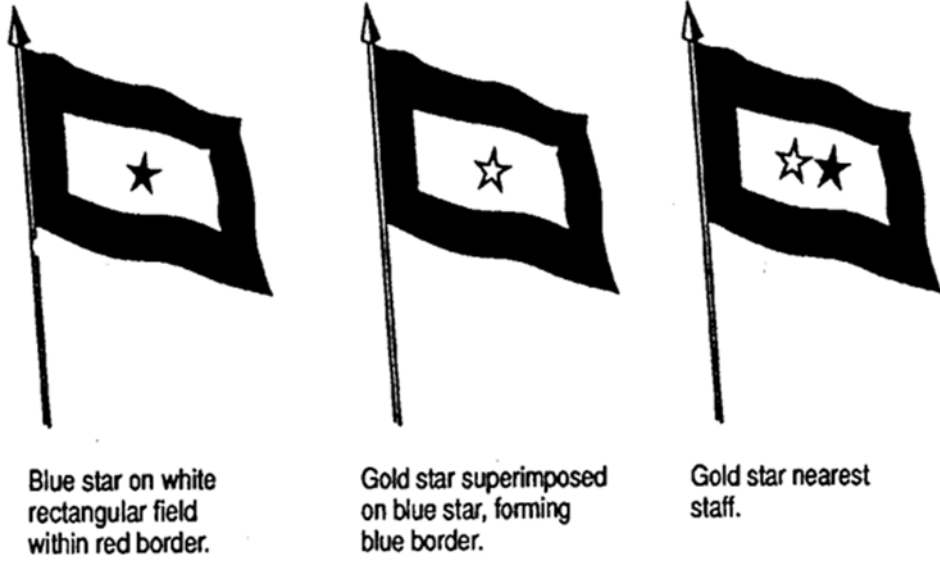


Figure 2. Service Flag for Immediate Family and Organizations, Vertical Position

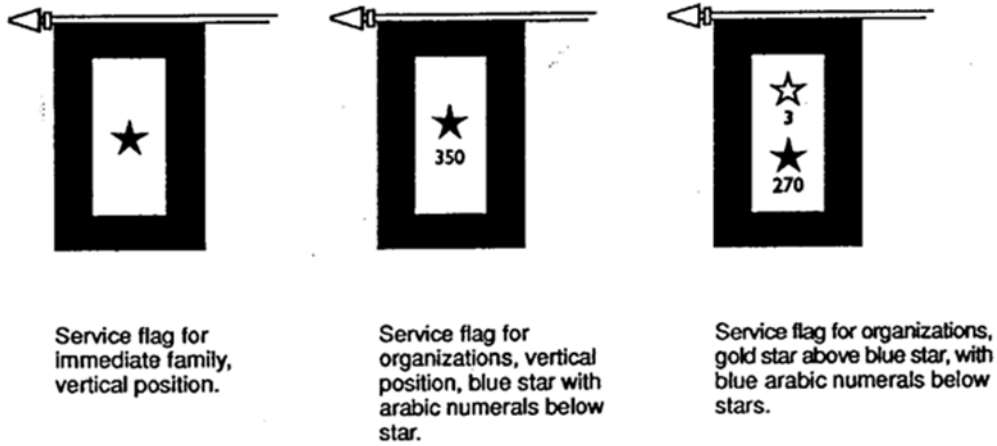


Figure 3. Service Flag Lapel Button



16. AWARDS ISSUED FOR SERVICE 1960 AND PRIOR

a. Introduction. This section describes U.S. Military and foreign awards that were awarded prior to 1960. They are included in this Manual along with their authorization and eligibility criteria for historical purposes. Table 2 lists, in alphabetical order, the U.S. Military awards awarded prior to 1960. Table 3 lists, in alphabetical order, the foreign awards awarded prior to 1960.

Table 2. U.S. Military Awards Awarded Prior to 1960

American Campaign Medal
American Defense Service Medal
Army of Cuban Occupation Medal
Army of Cuban Pacification Medal
Army of Occupation Medal
Army of Occupation of Germany Medal
Army of Puerto Rican Occupational Medal
Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal
Brevet Medal
Byrd Antarctic Expedition Medal
Cardenas Medal of Honor
China Campaign Medal
China Relief Expedition Medal
China Service Medal
Civil War Campaign Medal
Cuban Pacification Medal (Navy)
Dewey Medal
Dominican Campaign Medal
European-African-Middle Eastern Campaign Medal
Haitian Campaign Medal (1915)
Haitian Campaign Medal (1919 to 1920)
Indian Campaign Medal
Korean Service Medal
Medal for Humane Action
Medal of Freedom
Medal for Merit
Mexican Border Service Medal

<u>Table 2. U.S. Military Awards Awarded Prior to 1960, Continued</u>
Mexican Service Medal
Naval Reserve Medal
Navy Occupation Service Medal
NC-4 Medal
Nicaraguan Campaign Medal
Peary Polar Expedition Medal
Philippine Campaign Medal
Philippine Congressional Medal
Sampson Medal
Second Nicaraguan Campaign Medal
Spanish Campaign Medal
Spanish War Service Medal
Specially Meritorious Medal
United States Antarctic Expedition Medal
Victory Medal (WWI)
West Indies Campaign Medal
Women's Army Corps Service Medal
World War II Victory Medal
Yangtze Service Medal

Table 3. Foreign Awards Awarded Prior to 1960

Korean War Service Medal
Philippine Defense Medal
Philippine Independence Medal
Philippine Liberation Medal
Philippine Republic Presidential Unit Citation
Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation
Republic of Korea War Service Medal
United Nations Service Medal (Korea)

b. U.S. Military Awards

(1) American Campaign Medal. All Military Departments. Authorized by E.O. 9265 (Reference (ak)). Awarded to Service members serving outside the CONUS in the American

Theater for at least 30 days between December 7, 1941, and March 2, 1946, or who served during that period for an aggregate period of 1 year in the CONUS.

(2) American Defense Service Medal. All Military Departments. Authorized by E.O. 8808 (Reference (al)) and promulgated by War Department Bulletin 17 and Navy Department General Orders No. 172. Awarded to all U.S. Navy and U.S. Marine Corps Service members who served on active duty at any time between September 8, 1939, and December 7, 1941. Service members in the U.S. Army were required to have had served for a period of at least 12 months.

(3) Army of Cuban Occupation Medal. Department of the Army. Established by the Secretary of War in 1915. Awarded for military service in Cuba between July 18, 1898, and May 20, 1902.

(4) Army of Cuban Pacification Medal. Department of the Army. Established by the Secretary of War in 1909. Awarded for military service in Cuba between October 6, 1906, and April 1, 1909.

(5) Army of Occupation Medal. Department of the Army. Established by the Secretary of War in 1946. Awarded for military service of 30 or more consecutive days of duty in one of the occupied territories after WWII. Military service in the European-African-Middle Eastern Theater between May 9, 1945, and November 8, 1945, and in the Asiatic-Pacific Theater between September 3, 1945, and March 2, 1946, shall only be considered if the Service member received the applicable theater campaign medal for military service in the theater before the inclusive periods previously mentioned.

(6) Army of Occupation of Germany Medal. All Military Departments. Established by Act of Congress, November 21, 1941. Awarded for military service with the occupation forces in Germany, Austria, and/or Hungary between November 12, 1918, and July 11, 1923. U.S. Navy and U.S. Marine Corps Service members attached to or assigned to U.S. Army units in the designated countries and between the cited dates also are eligible for that award.

(7) Army of Puerto Rican Occupational Medal. Department of the Army. Established by the Secretary of War, February 4, 1919. Awarded for military service in Puerto Rico between August 14 and December 10, 1898.

(8) Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal. All Military Departments. Authorized by Reference (ak). Awarded to Service members assigned outside the CONUS in the Asiatic-Pacific Theater for at least 30 days between December 7, 1941, and March 2, 1946.

(9) Brevet Medal. Department of the Navy (U.S. Marine Corps only). Authorized by the Secretary of the Navy, June 7, 1921. Awarded in recognition of distinguished service and conduct in the presence of the enemy during the Mexican War, the Civil War, the Spanish-American War, the Philippine Insurrection, and the Boxer Rebellion in China. Brevet commissions for bravery in action were conferred on selected officers of the Marine Corps.

(10) Byrd Antarctic Expedition Medal. All Military Departments.

(a) First Expedition. Authorized by Congress through “An Act to Commemorate the Byrd Expedition,” May 23, 1930. Intended to express the admiration of the Government and the American people for the members of Byrd Antarctic Expedition of 1928 through 1930. Issued to Admiral Byrd in gold, his officers in silver, and to other personnel in bronze.

(b) Second Expedition. Authorized by Congress through “An Act to Commemorate the Second Byrd Antarctic Expedition,” June 2, 1936. Awarded to members of the Second Byrd Antarctic Expedition who spent the winter night (6 months) at Little America or who commanded either one of the expedition ships throughout the expedition (1933 through 1935).

(11) Cardenas Medal of Honor. U.S. Coast Guard. Authorized through “A Resolution to Establish the Cardenas Medal of Honor,” May 3, 1900. Awarded exclusively to members of the U.S. Revenue Cutter Hudson for action during the Spanish-American War. Intended to recognize the gallantry of the officers and men of the USRC HUDSON who, in the face of enemy fire, towed the U.S.S. WINSLOW out of range of the enemy guns at Cardenas Harbor.

(12) China Campaign Medal. Department of the Army. Established by the Secretary of War in 1905. Awarded for military service ashore in China with the Peking Relief Expedition between June 20, 1900, and May 27, 1901. Awarded to U.S. Navy and U.S. Marine Corps Service members who served on shore in China or who were attached to any of the vessels that operated in support of the operations in China between July 7, 1937, and September 7, 1939.

(13) China Relief Expedition Medal (Boxer Rebellion). Department of the Navy. Established by the Secretary of War in 1905. Awarded for military service ashore in China with the Peking Relief Expedition between June 20, 1900, and May 27, 1901. Also, Service members assigned to the following ships during the same time period were eligible for the award: U.S.S. BROOKLYN, IRIS, NASHVILLE, NEWARK, WHEELING, ZAFIRO, BUFFALO, MONOCACY, NEW ORLEANS, SOLACE, YORKTOWN.

(14) China Service Medal. Department of the Navy. Authorized by the Secretary of the Navy, July 1, 1942. Awarded to U.S. Navy and U.S. Marine Corps Service member who served on shore in China or who were attached to any of the vessels that operated in support of the operations in China between July 7, 1937, and September 7, 1939. Authorized by the Secretary of the Navy, for the period after WWII, until January 22, 1945. The period of eligibility was subsequently extended on March 6, 1947. During the second period, the medal was awarded to Service members of the U.S. Navy, U.S. Marine Corps, and U.S. Coast Guard during operations in China between September 2, 1945, and April 1, 1957.

(15) Civil War Campaign Medal. Departments of the Army and Navy.

(a) Army. Established by the Secretary of War in 1907. Awarded for military service between April 15, 1861, and April 9, 1865, or in Texas between April 15, 1861, and August 20, 1866.

(b) Navy. Authorized by the Secretary of the Navy, June 27, 1908. Awarded to U.S. Navy and U.S. Marine Corps Service members for military service during the Civil War between April 15, 1861, and April 9, 1865.

(16) Cuban Pacification Medal (Navy). Department of the Navy. Authorized by the Secretary of the Navy, August 13, 1909. Awarded to U.S. Navy and U.S. Marine Corps Service members who served ashore in Cuba between September 12, 1906, and April 1, 1909, or attached to certain ships in the same period of time.

(17) Dewey Medal. All Military Departments. Authorized through “An Act to Commemorate the Victory of Manila Bay, May 1, 1898,” June 3, 1898. Awarded to U.S. Navy and U.S. Marine Corps Service members who were assigned to any of the following ships on May 1, 1898: U.S.S. OLYMPIA, CONCORD, BOSTON, RALEIGH, MCCULLOCH, BALTIMORE, PETREL. The medal was also known as the Manila Bay Medal and commemorated the Battle of Manila Bay.

(18) Dominican Campaign Medal. Department of the Navy. Authorized by the Secretary of the Navy, December 29, 1921. Awarded to U.S. Navy and U.S. Marine Corps Service members who served in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, or were attached to specific ships between May 5, 1916, and December 4, 1916.

(19) European-African-Middle Eastern Campaign Medal. All Military Departments. Authorized by Reference (ak). Specific eligibility requirements are outlined in appropriate Service regulations; however, those conditions are similar to those for the Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal.

(20) Haitian Campaign Medal (Navy). Department of the Navy. Authorized by the Secretary of the Navy, June 22, 1917. Awarded to U.S. Navy and U.S. Marine Corps Service members who served in Haiti between July 9 and December 6, 1915, or were assigned to ships serving in the Haitian Campaign.

(21) Haitian Campaign Medal (1919 to 1920). Department of the Navy. Authorized by the Secretary of the Navy, December 29, 1921. Awarded to U.S. Navy and U.S. Marine Corps Service members who were engaged in operations (ashore or afloat) in Haiti between April 1, 1919, and June 15, 1920.

(22) Indian Campaign Medal. Department of the Army. Established by the Secretary of War in 1907. Awarded for military service in a campaign against any tribes or in any of the following areas during those indicated periods: Southern Oregon, Idaho, northern California, and Nevada between 1865 and 1868. Comanche and confederate tribes in Kansas, Colorado, Texas, New Mexico, and Indian Territory between 1867 and 1875. Modoc War in 1872 and 1873. Apaches in Arizona in 1873. Northern Cheyenne and Sioux in 1876 and 1877. Nez Perce War in 1877. Bannock War in 1878. Northern Cheyenne in 1878 and 1879. Sheep-Eaters, Piutes, and Bannocks between June and October 1879. Utes in Colorado and Utah between September 1879 and November 1880. Apaches in Arizona and New Mexico in 1885 and 1886.

Sioux in South Dakota between November 1890 and January 1891. Any action against hostile Native Americans in which U.S. troops were killed or wounded between 1865 and 1891.

(23) Korean Service Medal. All Military Departments. Authorized by E.O. 10179 (Reference (am)). Awarded to Service members who participated in operations in the Korean theater between June 27, 1950, and July 27, 1954.

(24) Medal of Freedom. All Military Departments. Authorized by E.O. 9586 (Reference (an)), awarded to any person, who, on or after December 7, 1941, performed a meritorious act of service that aided the United States in the prosecution of war against an enemy; aided any nation allied with the United States; or has furthered the interest of security of the United States or any nation during a period of national emergency and for which act or service did not receive any other service and/or campaign award. The award is authorized in 4 degrees: (1) Gold Palm (LOM - Chief Commander); (2) Silver Palm (LOM - Commander); (3) Bronze Palm (LOM - Officer and Legionnaire); (4) Without Palm (BSM). The Medal of Freedom was re-designated as the Presidential Medal of Freedom.

(25) Medal for Humane Action. All Military Departments. Authorized by E.O. 10325 (Reference (ao)). Awarded to members of the U.S. Armed Forces, and to others when recommended for meritorious participation, for service in the Berlin Airlift. Service must have been for at least 120 days during the period June 26, 1948, and September 30, 1949, and in the prescribed boundaries of the Berlin Airlift operations area: Northern, Eastern, Southern, Western.

(26) Mexican Border Service Medal. Department of the Army. Established by Congress through "An Act to Commemorate Service in the Spanish War" (Reference (ap)), the same legislation that established the Spanish War Service Medal. Awarded to members of the U.S. National Guard and the regular U.S. Army for military service on the Mexican border between May 9, 1916, and March 24, 1917, or with the Mexican Border Patrol between January 1, 1916, and April 6, 1917. Service members eligible for the Mexican Service Medal were ineligible for the Mexican Border Service Medal.

(27) Mexican Service Medal. Departments of the Army and Navy.

(a) Army. Established by the Secretary of War in 1917. Awarded for military service in any of the following expeditions or engagements: Vera Cruz Expedition (Mexico) between April 24 and November 26, 1914. Punitive Expedition (Mexico) between March 14, 1916, and February 7, 1917. Buena Vista, Mexico, December 1, 1917. San Bernardino Canyon, Mexico, December 26, 1917. LeGrulla, Texas, January 8 through 9, 1918. Pilares, Mexico, March 28, 1918. Nogales, Arizona, between November 1 through 5, 1915, or on August 27, 1918. El Paso, Texas, and Juarez, Mexico, June 15 through 16, 1919. Any action against hostile Mexican forces in which U.S. troops were killed or wounded between April 12, 1911, and February 7, 1917.

(b) Navy. Authorized by the Secretary of the Navy, February 11, 1918. Awarded to U.S. Navy and U.S. Marine Corps Service members who served ashore during the Vera Cruz

Expedition between April 21 through 23, 1914. Also, awarded to Service members who served aboard certain ships between April 21 and November 26, 1914, and between March 14, 1916, and February 7, 1917.

(28) Naval Reserve Medal. Department of the Navy. Authorized by the Secretary of the Navy, September 12, 1938. Awarded for each 10-year period of honorable military service in the Naval Reserve before September 12, 1958. Military service after September 12, 1958, only shall be accredited toward the AFRM.

(29) Navy Occupation Service Medal. Department of the Navy and U.S. Coast Guard. Authorized by the Secretary of the Navy, January 22, 1947. Awarded for military service in one of the occupied territories after WWII. Contact the Department of the Navy for specific eligibility requirements.

(30) NC-4 Medal. Department of the Navy. Authorized by Congress through "An Act to Commemorate the First Transatlantic Flight," February 9, 1929. Created by the Congress and intended to recognize the achievements of the seven Service members of the NC-4 Flying Boat in making the first successful transatlantic flight in May 1919.

(31) Nicaraguan Campaign Medal. Department of the Navy.

(a) First Campaign. Authorized by President Woodrow Wilson's letter, "Authority for Nicaraguan Campaign Badges" (Reference (aq)). Awarded to U.S. Navy and U.S. Marine Corps Service members who served in Nicaragua, or aboard any of the following ships, between July 29 and November 14, 1912: U.S.S. ANNAPOLIS, CLEVELAND, DENVER, MARYLAND, CALIFORNIA, COLORADO, GLACIER, TACOMA (landing party).

(b) Second Campaign. Authorized by the Secretary of the Navy, November 8, 1929. Awarded to U.S. Navy and U.S. Marine Corps Service members who participated in operations in Nicaragua between August 27, 1926, and January 2, 1933.

(32) Peary Polar Expedition Medal. All Military Departments. Authorized by Congress through "An Act to Commemorate the 1908-1909 Peary Polar Expedition" (Reference (ar)). Awarded to certain members of the Peary Polar Expedition of 1908 through 1909 to commemorate their service in the field of science and polar exploration by aiding in the discovery of the North Pole by Admiral Robert E. Peary.

(33) Philippine Campaign Medal. Departments of the Army and Navy.

(a) Army. Established by the Secretary of War in 1905. Awarded for Military Service in the Philippine Islands under any of the following conditions: Ashore between February 4, 1899, and July 4, 1902. Ashore in the Department of Mindanao between February 4, 1899, and December 31, 1904. Against the Pulajanes on Leyte between July 20, 1906, and June 30, 1907, or on Samar between August 2, 1904, and June 30, 1907. With any of the following expeditions: Against Pala on Jolo between April and May 1905. Against Datu Ali on Mindanao in October 1905. Against hostile Moros on Mount Bud-Dajo, Jalo in March 1906. Against

hostile Moros on Mount Bagsac, Jolo, between January and July 1913. Against hostile Moros on Mindanao or Jolo between 1910 and 1913. In any action against hostile natives in which U.S. troops were killed or wounded between February 4, 1899, and December 31, 1913.

(b) Navy. Authorized by the Secretary of the Navy, June 27, 1908. Awarded to U.S. Navy and U.S. Marine Corps Service members who served on shore in the Philippine Islands between February 4, 1899, and July 4, 1902, or on shore in Nundanoa, cooperating with the U.S. Army between February 4, 1898, and December 31, 1904. Additionally, Service members serving on certain vessels in the area were also authorized the medal.

(34) Philippine Congressional Medal. Department of the Army. Established by Congress through the Act of June 29, 1906. Awarded for military service meeting all the following conditions: Under a call of the President and entered the U.S. Army between April 21 and October 26, 1898. Served beyond the date on which entitled to discharge, and was ashore in the Philippine Islands between February 4, 1899, and July 4, 1902.

(35) Sampson Medal. Department of the Navy. Authorized through Public Resolution 17, March 3, 1901, the same legislation that established the Specially Meritorious Medal. Awarded to U.S. Navy and U.S. Marine Corps Service members by the Secretary of the Navy for Military Service of unusual merit in the waters of the West Indies and on the shores of Cuba between April 27 and August 14, 1898.

(36) Second Nicaraguan Campaign Medal. Department of the Navy. Department of the Navy General Orders first authorized this medal on November 8, 1929. It was awarded to Navy and Marine Corps personnel who served in Nicaragua and surrounding waters between August 27, 1926, and January 2, 1933.

(37) Spanish Campaign Medal. Departments of the Army and Navy.

(a) Army. Established by the Secretary of War in 1905. Awarded for military service in, or on the high seas en route to, any of the following countries: Cuba between May 11 and July 17, 1898. Puerto Rico between July 24 and August 13, 1898. Philippine Islands between June 30 and August 16, 1898.

(b) Navy and Marine Corps. Authorized by the Secretary of the Navy, June 27, 1908. Awarded to U.S. Navy and U.S. Marine Corps Service members for military service afloat or on shore in Cuba, Puerto Rico, the Philippines, or Guam between April 20, 1898, and December 10, 1899.

(38) Spanish War Service Medal. Department of the Army. Established by Congress through Reference (ap). Awarded for military service between April 20, 1898, and April 11, 1899, to Service members not eligible for the Spanish Campaign Medal.

(39) Specially Meritorious Medal. Department of the Navy. Authorized through Public Resolution 17, March 3, 1901. Awarded to U.S. Navy and U.S. Marine Corps Service members

for acts of specially meritorious military service, other than in combat, during the war with Spain.

(40) United States Antarctic Expedition Medal. All Military Departments. Authorized by Congress, September 24, 1945. Awarded to members of the U.S. Antarctic Expedition of 1939 through 1941. Intended to recognize their contributions to the Nation in the field of polar expedition and science.

(41) Victory Medal (WWI). All Military Departments.

(a) Army. Established by Congress through “An Act to Establish a World War Service Medal” (Reference (as)). Awarded for combat service between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918, or with either of the following expeditions: American Expeditionary Forces in European Russia between November 12, 1918, and August 5, 1919; and American Expeditionary Forces in Siberia between November 23, 1918, and April 1, 1920.

(b) Navy and Marine Corps. Awarded to all persons in the Naval Service who served on active duty between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918, or who entered the Naval Service on or after November 12, 1918, and before March 30, 1920, and served not less than 10 days on shore in Northern Russia or Siberia, or who were attached to one of the following vessels: U.S.S. ALBANY, BROOKLYN, DES MOINES, EAGLE No. 1, 2 or 3, NEW ORLEANS, SACRAMENTO, SOUTH DAKOTA, YANKTON.

(42) West Indies Campaign Medal. Department of the Navy. Authorized in 1908 for Navy and Marine Corps personnel who participated in the West Indies Naval Campaign and had previously been awarded the Sampson Medal in 1901.

(43) Women’s Army Corps Service Medal. Department of the Army. Authorized by E.O. 9365 (Reference (at)). Awarded for military service in both the Women’s Army Auxiliary Corps between July 10, 1942, and August 31, 1943, and the Women’s Army Corps between September 1, 1943, and September 2, 1945.

(44) World War II Victory Medal. All Military Departments. Authorized by P.L. 79-135 (Reference (au)). Awarded to all members of the U.S. Armed Forces or the government of the Philippine Islands who served on active duty at any time between December 7, 1941, and December 31, 1946.

(45) Yangtze Service Medal. Department of the Navy. Authorized by the Secretary of the Navy, April 28, 1930. Awarded to U.S. Navy and U.S. Marine Corps Service members who participated in operations in the Yangtze River Valley, China, between September 3, 1926, and October 21, 1927, and between March 1, 1930, and December 31, 1932. Also awarded to Service members on shore duty in Shanghai or in the valley of the Yangtze River with a landing force during the same periods of time.

c. Foreign Awards

(1) Korean War Service Medal (KWSM). All Military Departments. On August 20, 1999, the PDUSD(P&R) approved the acceptance and wear of the KWSM for veterans of the Korean War. The KWSM was conferred from June 25, 1950, to July 27, 1953, at its conclusion, upon military personnel (including the UN), military employees, policemen, rail workers, etc., as a group, through assignments to units (and organizations), who participated in the war.

(2) Philippine Defense Medal. All Military Departments. Awarded for combat service in the defense of the Philippines from December 8, 1941, to June 15, 1942, if the Service member was: a member of the Bataan or Manila Bay Forces or of a unit, ship, or airplane under enemy attack; or assigned or stationed in the Philippine territories or waters for at least 30 calendar days from December 8, 1941, to June 15, 1942.

(3) Philippine Independence Medal. All Military Departments. Awarded to Service members who are recipients of the Philippine Defense and Philippine Liberation ribbons.

(4) Philippine Liberation Medal. All Military Departments. Awarded for participation in the liberation of the Philippines from October 17, 1944, to September 3, 1945, if the Service member:

(a) Participated in the initial landing operations on Leyte or adjoining islands from October 17, 1944, to October 20, 1944. Service members are considered to have participated in such operations if they landed on Leyte or the adjoining islands, were on a ship in the waters of the Philippines, or a crew member of an airplane that flew over Philippine territories during the period indicated.

(b) Participated in any engagement against enemy forces during the campaign on Leyte and the adjoining islands. Service members are considered to have participated in such operations if they were assigned to ground, naval, or air units actually under enemy attack. Served in the Philippine Islands or aboard ships in the waters of the Philippines for at least 30 calendar days during the period indicated in subparagraph 16.b.(4).

(5) Philippine Republic Presidential Unit Citation. All Military Departments. For service in defense and liberation of the Philippines during WWII. Also subsequently awarded to Army, Navy, and Marine Corps units for selected disaster relief operations.

(6) Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation. All Military Departments. For service in Korea from June 27, 1950, to July 27, 1953.

(7) United Nations Service Medal (Korea). All Military Departments. Awarded to members of the U.S. Armed Forces who participated in the UN action in Korea and who are also eligible for the Korean Service Medal.

APPENDIX 1 TO ENCLOSURE 3DoD-WIDE MILITARY DECORATIONS AND AWARDS

Table 4: DoD-Wide Military Decorations and Awards
(in order of precedence)

Title of Decoration or Award	Category of Award
Medal of Honor	Personal/Individual Performance Award
Defense Distinguished Service Medal	Defense/Joint Personal Performance Award
Silver Star Medal	Personal/Individual Performance Award
Defense Superior Service Medal	Defense/Joint Personal Performance Award
Legion of Merit	Personal/Individual Performance Award
Distinguished Flying Cross	Personal/Individual Performance Award
Bronze Star Medal	Personal/Individual Performance Award
Purple Heart	Personal/Individual Performance Award
Defense Meritorious Service Medal	Defense/Joint Personal Performance Award
Meritorious Service Medal	Personal/Individual Performance Award
Air Medal	Personal/Individual Performance Award
Joint Service Commendation Medal	Defense/Joint Personal Performance Award
Joint Service Achievement Medal	Defense/Joint Personal Performance Award
Prisoner of War Medal	DoD CE&S medal – Personal Service
National Defense Service Medal	DoD CE&S medal – Personal Service
Antarctica Service Medal	DoD CE&S medal – Deployed Service
Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal	DoD CE&S medal – Expeditionary Medal
Vietnam Service Medal	DoD CE&S medal – Campaign Medal
Southwest Asia Service Medal	DoD CE&S medal – Campaign Medal
Kosovo Campaign Medal	DoD CE&S medal – Campaign Medal
Afghanistan Campaign Medal	DoD CE&S medal – Campaign Medal
Iraq Campaign Medal	DoD CE&S medal – Campaign Medal
Global War on Terrorism Expeditionary Medal	DoD CE&S medal – Expeditionary Medal
Global War on Terrorism Service Medal	DoD CE&S medal – Personal Service
Korean Defense Service Medal	DoD CE&S medal – Deployed Service
Armed Forces Service Medal	DoD CE&S medal – Deployed Service
Humanitarian Service Medal	DoD CE&S medal – Personal Service
Military Outstanding Volunteer Service Medal	DoD CE&S medal – Personal Service
Armed Forces Reserve Medal	DoD CE&S medal – Personal Service
Presidential Unit Citation (Order of precedence varies by Military Department)	Unit Award
Joint Meritorious Unit Award (Order of precedence varies by Military Department)	Defense/Joint Unit Award

APPENDIX 2 TO ENCLOSURE 3LOM DECORATIONS FOR ELIGIBLE FOREIGN PERSONNELTable 5. LOM Decorations for Eligible Foreign Personnel




	<p><u>LOM, Degree of Chief Commander:</u> Awarded to eligible foreign personnel. On a wreath of green laurel joined at the bottom by a gold bow-knot (rosette), a domed five-pointed white star bordered crimson, points reversed with v-shaped extremities tipped with a gold ball. In the center, a blue disk encircled by gold clouds, with 13 white stars arranged in the pattern that appears on the U.S. coat of arms. Between each star point, within the wreath are crossed arrows pointing outwards. The overall width is 2 15/16 inches. The words “UNITED STATES OF AMERICA” are engraved in the center of the reverse. A miniature of the decoration in gold on a horizontal gold bar is worn on the service ribbon.</p>
	<p><u>LOM, Degree of Commander:</u> Awarded to eligible foreign personnel. On a wreath of green laurel joined at the bottom by a gold bow-knot (rosette), a five-pointed white star bordered crimson, points reversed with v-shaped extremities tipped with a gold ball. In the center, a blue disk encircled by gold clouds, with 13 white stars arranged in the pattern that appears on the U.S. coat of arms. Between each star point, within the wreath are crossed arrows pointing outwards. The overall width is 2 1/4 inches. A gold laurel wreath in the v-shaped angle at the top connects an oval suspension ring to the neck ribbon that is 1 15/16 inches in width. The reverse of the five-pointed star is enameled in white, and the border is crimson. In the center, a disk for engraving the name of the recipient surrounded by the words “ANNUIT COEPTIS MDCCLXXXII.” An outer scroll contains the words “UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.” The service ribbon is the same as the ribbon for the degree of Commander, except the ribbon attachment is silver. The LOM, Degree of Commander, is one of only two U.S. Military awards worn around the neck; the other being the MOH.</p>
	<p><u>LOM, Degree of Officer:</u> Awarded to eligible foreign personnel. The design for the degree of Officer is the same as the degree of Commander except overall width is 1 7/8 inches and the pendant has a suspension ring instead of the wreath for attaching the ribbon. A gold replica of the medal, 3/4 inch wide, is centered on the suspension ribbon.</p>

Table 5: LOM Decorations for Eligible Foreign Personnel



LOM, Degree of Legionnaire: Awarded to eligible foreign personnel. The design is the same as the degree of Officer, except the suspension ribbon does not have the medal replica. The decoration is the same as the LOM awarded to members of the U.S. Armed Forces, except the award certificate states Legion of Merit, Degree of Legionnaire.

GLOSSARY

PART I. ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AFEM	Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal
AFI	Air Force Instruction
AFRM	Armed Forces Reserve Medal
AM	Air Medal
AOE	area of eligibility
AR	Army Regulation
ASD(HA)	Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs
ASM	Antarctica Service Medal
BSM	Bronze Star Medal
CE&S	campaign, expeditionary, and service
CMD	Correspondence Management Division
DA&M	Director of Administration and Management
DDSM	Defense Distinguished Service Medal
DFC	Distinguished Flying Cross
DIA	Defense Intelligence Agency
DJS	Director, Joint Staff
DLA	Defense Logistics Agency
DoDD	DoD Directive
DMSM	Defense Meritorious Service Medal
DSSM	Defense Superior Service Medal
E.O.	Executive Order
ETP	Exception to Policy
FMF	Fleet Marine Force
HHS	Health and Human Services
IADB	Inter-American Defense Board
JMUA	Joint Meritorious Unit Award
JSAM	Joint Service Achievement Medal
JSCM	Joint Service Commendation Medal
KWSM	Korean War Service Medal
LOM	Legion of Merit

MOH	Medal of Honor
MSM	Meritorious Service Medal
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
PDUSD(P&R)	Principal Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness
PH	Purple Heart
POW	Prisoner of War
P. L.	Public Law
PUC	Presidential Unit Citation
SECNAVINST	Secretary of the Navy Instruction
SHAPE	Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe
UN	United Nations
UNM	United Nations Medal
UNPROFOR	United Nations Protection Force
U.S.C.	United States Code
USD(P)	Under Secretary of Defense for Policy
USD(P&R)	Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness
USPHS	U.S. Public Health Service
WHS	Washington Headquarters Services
WWI	World War I
WWII	World War II

PART II. DEFINITIONS

Unless otherwise noted, these terms and their definitions are for the purposes of this Volume.

AOE. The designated geographic area, including the airspace above, where U.S. Service members have specifically deployed to participate in a designated U.S. Military operation. Designated land areas include adjacent waters, out to 12 nautical miles, and air space above these waters.

area of operations. Defined in Joint Publication 1-02 (Reference (av)).

Armed Forces. Refer to Armed Forces of the United States.

Armed Forces of the United States. A term used to denote collectively all components of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps. The Coast Guard is excluded for the purpose of this manual unless serving as part of the Navy.

aviation. The art and science of flying airplanes. Aircraft, especially military aircraft, collectively.

battle. A fight, especially a large-scale engagement, between armed forces on land, at sea, or in the air; armed fighting, combat or war; a fight, struggle, or conflict.

campaign. Defined in Reference (av).

campaign medal. A subcategory of DoD CE&S medals, campaign medals are used to recognize active participation in a war or significant military combat operation, of long duration, and significant scope. Award is limited to those who have physically participated in the campaign from within the actual area of operations. Historically, all of the following factors are present before a campaign medal is created: (1) a declared war, state of emergency, or legislative resolution; (2) the presence of sustained hostilities by an opposing force within a defined geographic area; and (3) the assumption of significant risk (proximity to the enemy), personal hardship, or extended family separation by the Service member.

campaign star. A bronze or silver five-pointed star, 3/16 inch in diameter worn on the suspension ribbon to denote participation in designated military campaigns or campaign phases.

combat. Armed fighting, battle, any struggle or conflict, strife.

combat area. Defined in Reference (av).

combat heroism. An act or acts of heroism by an individual above what is normally expected while engaged in direct combat with an enemy with exposure to enemy hostilities and personal risk.

combat support. Fire support and operational assistance provided to combat elements.

combat zone. Defined in Reference (av).

Combatant Command. Defined in Reference (av).

Combatant Commander. Defined in Reference (av).

component. Defined in Reference (av).

conflict. Defined in Reference (av).

conspicuous. Attracting attention by being unexpected, unusual, outstanding, remarkable, striking.

death or wounding by friendly fire. Service member(s) killed in action or wounded in action mistakenly or accidentally by friendly forces who are directly engaged with the enemy and directing fire at a hostile force or what is thought to be a hostile force.

direct support. Services being supplied to participating forces in the area of eligibility (AOE) by ground units, ships, and aircraft provided it involves actually entering the designated AOE. This includes units, ships, and aircraft providing logistic, patrol, guard, reconnaissance, or other military support within the designated AOE.

DoD Components. Defined in Reference (av).

DoD decorations and awards. Also known as DoD-wide decorations and awards, includes the medals and ribbons that are common to the Military Departments (See Appendix 1 to Enclosure 3 of this Volume).

Defense/Joint decorations. The subset of the DoD-wide decorations and awards that are awarded by the Secretary of Defense to recognize the accomplishments of Service members permanently assigned to a qualifying joint activity. (See Appendix 1 to Enclosure 3 of Volume 1 of this Manual).

DoD Service Awards. CE&S medals authorized by statute, E.O., or the Secretary of Defense that are common to all the Military Departments.

DoD-wide decorations and awards. See DoD decorations and awards.

employing component. The DoD Component in which the recipient is appointed, employed, or enlisted. If a recipient is not so serving, but is a spouse or dependent of a serving individual, then the employing DoD Component is that in which the serving individual is appointed, employed, or enlisted.

engage. Defined in Reference (av).

engagement. Defined in Reference (av).

expedition. Defined in Reference (av).

expeditionary medal. A subcategory of DoD CE&S medals, used to recognize direct participation: 1) in military operations against an armed opposing force; or 2) in limited hostilities against an opposing force; or 3) in military operations where Service members are exposed to the imminent threat of hostilities. Award is limited to those who have physically participated in the military expedition from within the area of operations. Expeditionary operations are typically shorter in duration and more limited in scope than operations that qualify for creation of campaign medals.

foreign general or flag officer. A foreign officer whose rank is equivalent to or higher than a U.S. officer holding the rank of general, admiral, lieutenant general, vice admiral, major general, rear admiral, or brigadier general (grade of O-7 or above).

foreign government. Includes any unit of foreign governmental authority (including any foreign national, state, local, and municipal government) or any international or multinational organization whose membership is composed of the agents or representatives of any of these foreign governments.

gallantry. Nobility of behavior or spirit. Heroic courage.

heroism. Heroic conduct; courageous action. See combat heroism.

hostile. Defined in Reference (av).

hostile act. 1. An attack or other use of force by any civilian, paramilitary, or military force or terrorist(s) (with or without national designation) against the United States, U.S. forces and, in certain circumstances, U.S. nationals, their property, U.S. commercial assets, or other designated non-U.S. forces, foreign nationals, and their property. 2. Force used directly to preclude or impede the mission and/or duties of U.S. forces, including the recovery of U.S. personnel and vital U.S. Government property. When a hostile act is in progress, the right exists to use proportional force, including armed force, in self defense by all necessary means available to deter or neutralize the potential attacker or, if necessary, to destroy the threat.

humanitarian operation. Military support solely dedicated to the performance of relief operations in the aftermath of a natural or manmade disaster where a large number of civilian personnel have been displaced or are in want of the basic necessities for survival.

impact award. See outstanding achievement award/decoration.

individual performance award. A military decoration that is bestowed on an individual for valor, heroism, outstanding achievement, or meritorious service. Synonymous with personal award.

joint activity. For the eligibility for Defense/Joint decorations, the term “joint” connotes activities, operations, or organizations in which elements of more than one Military Service of the United States, as reflected in joint manpower documents or the Joint Duty Assignment List, perform joint missions under the auspices of the OSD; the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; or the Commander of a Combatant or Combined Command.

killed in action. A battle casualty who is killed in action against the enemy or as a result of enemy action.

limited war. Defined in Reference (av).

medical officer. A physician with officer rank. An officer of the Medical Corps of the Army, an officer of the Medical Corps of the Navy, or an officer in the Air Force designated as a medical officer in accordance with section 101 of Reference (f).

medical professional. A civilian physician or a physician extender. Physician extenders include nurse practitioners, physician assistants, and other medical professionals qualified to provide independent treatment (e.g., independent duty corpsman and special forces medic). Basic corpsmen and medics are not physician extenders.

members of the immediate family. Includes wife, husband, mother, father, stepmother, stepfather, parent through adoption, foster parents who stand or stood in loco parentis, grandparents, children, stepchildren, children through adoption, brothers, sisters, half brothers, and half sisters of a member of the U.S. Armed Forces.

meritorious service. Individual performance that exceeds that expected by virtue of grade and experience, based on accomplishments during an entire tour of duty. Awards given for meritorious service must cover the period of the controlled duty tour, plus any extensions. Award for meritorious service are typically awarded for a period of service greater than 12 months.

mutual support. Defined in Reference (av).

neutral. Defined in Reference (av).

operation. Defined in Reference (av).

organization. Includes those group organizations such as churches, schools, colleges, fraternities, sororities, societies, and places of business with which the member of the U.S. Armed Forces was or is associated.

outstanding achievement award/decoration. Also known as an impact award, is rare, and is intended to recognize a single specific act or accomplishment, separate and distinct from regularly assigned duties, such as a special project that covers a short period of time with definite beginning and ending dates.

participation in aerial flight. Refers to being physically present in the military aircraft or spacecraft during aerial flight.

performance award. A non-valorous award presented to individuals in recognition of their performance, outstanding achievement, or meritorious service (e.g., MSM, Commendation Medal).

permanently assigned. Assigned to an authorized billet on an organization's permanent manning document.

personal performance award. A military decoration that is bestowed on an individual for valor, heroism, outstanding achievement, or meritorious service. Synonymous with individual performance award.

physician. A person possessing a degree in medicine or osteopathy.

POW. A detained person as defined in Articles 4 and 5 of the Geneva Convention (Reference (aw)) Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War of August 12, 1949. In particular, one who, while engaged in combat under orders of his or her government, is captured by the armed forces of the enemy. As such, he or she is entitled to the combatant's privilege of immunity from the municipal law of the capturing state for warlike acts that do not amount to breaches of the law of armed conflict. For example, a prisoner of war may be, but is not limited to, any person belonging to one of the following categories who has fallen into the power of the enemy: a member of the armed forces, organized militia or volunteer corps; a person who accompanies the armed forces without actually being a member thereof; a member of a merchant marine or civilian aircraft crew not qualifying for more favorable treatment; or individuals who, on the approach of the enemy, spontaneously take up arms to resist the invading forces.

Principal Staff Assistants. The Under Secretaries of Defense; the USD(C)/CFO; the DDR&E; the ASDs; the DOT&E; the GC DoD; the IG, DoD; the Assistants to the Secretary of Defense; the OSD Directors or equivalents who report directly to the Deputy Secretary of Defense.

Secretary concerned. Defined in section 101 of Reference (f).

service medal. A subcategory of DoD CE&S medals, service medals denote: 1) Participation in military operations that do not involve conflict with an armed enemy; or, 2) Military service meeting specific criteria (e.g., honorable service while a POW). Prolonged military presence. Peacekeeping and humanitarian relief are examples of military actions that warrant consideration for a service medal.

service star. A bronze or silver five-pointed star, 3/16 inch in diameter worn on the suspension ribbon to denote subsequent awards.

support. Defined in Reference (av).

theater. Defined in Reference (av).

U.S. Armed Forces. Refer to definition for the Armed Forces of the United States.

valor. An act or acts of heroism by an individual above what is normally expected while engaged in direct combat with an enemy with exposure to enemy hostilities and personal risk.

wound. An injury to any part of the body from an outside force or agent.

wounded in action. Battle casualties, other than the individuals killed in action, who incurred a wound in action against the enemy or as a result of enemy action that required the treatment of a physician. The term encompasses all kinds of wounds and other injuries caused by an outsider force or agent, whether there is a piercing of the body, as in a penetrating or perforating wound, or none, as in a contused wound; all fractures, burns, blast concussions, traumatic brain injury, all effects of gases and like chemical and biological warfare agents; and the effect of exposure to radioactive substances. Civilian battle casualties are not classified as wounded in action.