

**2ND INFANTRY DIVISION  
ROK-US COMBINED DIVISION  
WARRIOR STANDARDS**



2ID PAMPHLET 600-5  
10 May 2016

20 MAY 2018

MEMORANDUM FOR 2<sup>ND</sup> Infantry Division, ROK-US Combined Division Warriors

SUBJECT: Warrior Division Standards

Professionalism and leadership is the core strength of the United States Army. As Warrior Division Soldiers, we are all members of the profession of arms and as professional Soldiers, upholding the values and standards of our Army and our Nation is vital – requiring an unwavering commitment to ensure our actions are always beyond reproach.

The Warrior Standards Pamphlet is designed to enable every Soldier and leader to better understand expectations and standards. Living up to these standards requires more than simply following the published rules, regulations and policies. As professionals, we must imbue these ideals in everything we do, both on and off duty, and strive to meet a higher standard of doing the right thing in everything we do. We strive to represent the very best of our Army and our Nation.

This Division Pamphlet is nested with Army standards and applies to everyone assigned and/or attached to the 2<sup>ND</sup> Infantry Division, ROK-US Combined Division (2ID/RUCD). These standards help us achieve excellence, competence, confidence, discipline and Esprit-de-Corps in all things – and especially training, readiness and safety. Our daily adherence to these standards is what sets the Division apart, what becomes our collective reputation and helps us live our motto, "Second to None."

All leaders will ensure these standards are enforced through constant active engagement with your Soldiers, ensuring individual accountability is understood and collective responsibility is a hallmark in our daily missions. I charge all leaders in 2ID/RUCD to maintain and enforce these standards, on behalf of our Army and our Nation.

"Second to None!"



EDWARD W. MITCHELL  
CSM, USA  
Division Command Sergeant Major



THEODORE D. MARTIN  
Major General, USA  
Commanding General

**2nd Infantry Division  
2ID Pamphlet 600-5**

**Personnel – General**

# **Warrior Standards**

**Headquarters, 2nd Infantry Division  
APO AP 96258  
10 May 2016**

**UNCLASSIFIED**

# ***SUMMARY of CHANGE***

2nd Infantry Division Pamphlet 600–5: Warrior Standards

This revision dated 10 May 2016 —

- Updates the Responsibilities (para 3)
- Updates shaving and no shaving profile policy (9.a. (1) b.)
- Updates tattoo policy IAW AR 670-1 and DA Pam 670-1 (para 9.a.(4))
- Updates the Utility Uniform Wear Restrictions (para 10.b)
- Updates Army Combat Uniform (para 10.b.(2))
- Updates wear of the Black Beret (para10.d.)
- Updates wear of fleece cap (para 10.d.(3))
- Updates Physical Readiness Training(PRT) (para 13)
- Updates the use of headphones while in duty uniform (para 13.a.(11))
- Updates guidance on Off Duty Appearance (para 14.e.)
- Clarifies the wearing of civilian headgear indoors (para 14.f.)
- Updates guidance on Firearms and Prohibited Items (15.e.)
- Updates guidance on Ration Control (para 15.f.)
- Updates 2ID/RUCD Curfew policy (16)
- Updates Off Limits establishments as a separate paragraph (para 17.)
- Adds New Soldier policy on Battle Buddy (para 19.d)
- Adds Charge of Quarters (CQ) Responsibilities (para 19.e.)
- Updates Sexual Harassment/Sexual Assault policy (para 24)
- Adds Non Tactical Vehicle (NTV) policy (para 31.)

**Personnel–General**

**Warrior Standards**

FOR THE COMMANDER:

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2ID G3 SGM

**History.** This publication is a revision of the 2nd Infantry Division Warrior Standards, dated 04 January 2016. Revised on 10 May 2016.

**Summary.** This pamphlet provides information to educate and inform all uniformed Service Members of the 2ID/RUCD regarding specific Division policies.

**Applicability.** This pamphlet applies to all United States Service Members. Active, Reserve, and National Guard, assigned or attached to the 2ID/RUCD. 2ID/RUCD Soldiers who reside on other installations will comply with the host installation standards and policies should policies conflict.

**Proponent and Exception Authority.** The proponent is the Division Command Sergeant Major. The exception authority does not apply to this publication.

**Suggested Improvements.** Users are invited to send comments and suggested improvements on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) through channels to the Division Command Sergeant Major, 2nd Infantry Division, Unit 15041, APO AP 96258.

**Distribution.** This publication is distributed through the following 2ID website:  
<http://www.2id.korea.army.mil/policies-standards>.

**Restrictions.** There are no restrictions.

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## **1. Purpose**

To educate and inform all Uniformed Service Members of the 2nd Infantry Division, ROK/US Combined Division regarding specific Division policies.

## **2. Applicability**

This pamphlet applies to all United States Service Members, Active, Reserve and National Guard, assigned or attached to the 2ID/RUCD or training on 2ID/RUCD Installations. 2ID/RUCD Soldiers who reside on installations in Area II, III and IV will comply with the host installation standards and policies should policies conflict, every effort will be made to adhere to the Warrior Standard. If issues arise that conflict with another installation's policy, contact the 2ID G3 SGM for clarification.

## **3. Responsibilities**

Commanders and leaders will ensure Soldiers present a neat appearance and conduct themselves professionally both on and off duty. Soldiers will take pride in their appearance and conduct themselves properly at all times. Leaders are required to read and understand the 8A Blue Book and the 2ID/RUCD Warrior Standard brief their Soldiers and enforce these standards. Leaders will ensure all Soldiers receive a copy of this pamphlet, and carry it on their person while in uniform. As an alternative, Soldiers may carry a digital copy on a smart phone.

## **4. References**

The excerpts from the following references were used while creating this pamphlet, however, future changes in Army policy and regulations will supersede unless otherwise notified. It is highly recommended that if any questions arise that the entire reference be reviewed for clarity.

- a. ADRP 6-22 Army Leadership dated 1 August 2012
- b. AR 385-10 The Army Safety Program dated 27 November 2013
- c. AR 600-9, The Army Body Composition Program dated 28 June 2013
- d. AR 600-20, Army Command Policy dated 6 November 2014
- e. AR 600-25 Salutes, Honors and Visits of Courtesy dated 24 September 2004
- f. AR 670-1 Wear and Appearance of Army Uniforms and Insignia dated 10 March 2015
- g. DA PAM 670-1, Wear and Appearance of Army Uniforms and Insignia dated 1 July 2015
- h. TC 7-22.7 Noncommissioned Officer Guide dated 7 April 2015
- i. TM 10-8415-236-10 Extended Cold Weather Clothing System Gen III (ECWCS GEN III)
- j. 2nd Infantry Division Policy Letters
- k. Area I and 2ID Installation Housing Assignment and Management dated 29 July 2015
- l. 8A Blue Book dated 01 April 2016
- m. USFK Regulation 27-5 Individual Conduct and Appearance dated 7 July 2011
- n. USFK Regulation 190-1 Motor Vehicle Traffic Supervision dated 10 May 2012
- o. USFK Regulation 190-2 Off Limits Areas and Establishments dated 21 February 2012
- p. TB MED 287 Psuedofolliculitis of the Beard 10 December 2014

## **5. 2nd Infantry Division, ROK/US Combined Division Mission**

The 2nd Infantry Division, ROK/US Combined Division is the last remaining permanently forward-stationed division in the US Army. The 2nd Infantry Division, ROK/US Combined Division deters aggression and maintains peace on the Korean Peninsula; and if deterrence fails, "Fight Tonight" in support of the US-Republic of Korea Alliance.

**a. 2ID Vision:**

The 2<sup>nd</sup> Infantry Division: Fighting and winning our Nation's wars since 1917!

We are the Army's only permanently forward-deployed Combined Division.

Our disciplined and comprehensively fit Warriors are masters of their war-fighting trade who deter aggression every day as part of the ROK-US Alliance.

We relentlessly pursue perfection in the crucible of ground combat.

We are the Army's innovators of WMD-E and Counter Fire Operations, and ever ready to Fight Tonight.

**b. 2ID/RUCD Commanding General's 5 Imperatives:**

1. Make Ready to Fight and Win
2. Live an Honorable Life
3. Treat Everyone with Dignity and Respect
4. Train like your Life depends on it
5. Foster a Positive Command Climate where  
Safety is incorporated in all we do

## 6. 2nd Infantry Division, ROK-US Combined Division Command Team

### a. 2ID/RUCD Commanding General

#### Major General Theodore (Ted) D. Martin

The Martin family's military heritage harkens back more than ten generations to 1776 when Private Daniel Martin enlisted in the 1st New Jersey Infantry Regiment and fought the British during the American Revolution, including service at Valley Forge. Major General Martin graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1983 and was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant of Armor. His military education includes the Armor Officer Basic Course (Cavalry Track), the Infantry Officer Advanced Course, the Naval College of Command and Staff, and the Army War College. He holds a Masters Degree in National Security & Strategic Studies from the Naval War College, a Masters Degree in Strategic Studies from the Army War College, and a Masters Degree in Business from Webster University.



His command experience includes Commander, C Company, 2nd Battalion, 64th Armor Regiment, 3d Infantry Division, Federal Republic of Germany; Commander, 1st Squadron, 10th U.S. Cavalry Regiment (BUFFALO SOLDIERS), 4th Infantry Division, Fort Hood, Texas and Operation Iraqi Freedom in Iraq; Commander, 1st Heavy Brigade Combat Team, 4th Infantry Division, Fort Hood, Texas and Operation Iraqi Freedom in Iraq; Commander, Operations Group (COG), National Training Center, Fort Irwin, California; Commandant & 45th Chief of Armor, U.S. Army Armor School, Fort Benning, Georgia; the 73rd Commandant of Cadets at the United States Military Academy, West Point, New York; and the Commanding General National Training Center & Fort Irwin, California.

Beyond command, Major General Martin has served in a wide variety of staff and leadership assignments including duty in the 1st Armor Training Brigade, Fort Knox, Kentucky; the Combined Arms Command-Training, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; Advisor to the Imam Mohammed bin Saud Brigade and later the Prince Sa'ad bin Abdul Rahman Brigade, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia; Deputy Chief of Staff, G3, 4th Infantry Division, Fort Hood, Texas and Operation Iraqi Freedom in Iraq; Joint Improvised Explosive Device-Defeat Task Force as the Iraq Field Team Leader, Baghdad, Iraq; and Human Resource Command, Alexandria, Virginia, as Armor Branch Chief and Chief of Combat Arms Division.

Major General Martin assumed duty as the Commanding General of the 2nd Infantry Division on April 24, 2015.

MG Martin's awards and decorations include the Distinguished Service Medal, Legion of Merit (with two oak leaf clusters), Bronze Star Medal (with "V" device and two oak leaf clusters), Meritorious Service Medal (with six oak leaf clusters), Army Commendation Medal (with oak leaf cluster), Army Achievement Medal (with five oak leaf clusters), Combat Action Badge, and Parachutist Badge.

Major General Martin is a proud member of the 10th U.S. Cavalry Regiment (BUFFALO SOLDIERS).

**b. 2ID/RUCD Command Sergeant Major**

**Command Sergeant Major Edward W. Mitchell**

Command Sergeant Major Edward Mitchell was born in Richmond, Virginia. He enlisted in the United States Army in October 1986 and attended One Station Unit Training (OSUT), in D Troop, 6th Cavalry Regiment Fort Knox, Kentucky. His assignments include: Charlie and Echo Troop, 5th Squadron, 12th Cavalry, Fort Knox, Kentucky; Bravo Troop, 1st Squadron, 3rd Armored Cavalry Regiment, Fort Bliss, Texas; Cold Region Test Center (CRTC), Fort Greely, Alaska; L Troop, 3rd Squadron, 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment, Bad Hersfeld, Germany; Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Armor Training Brigade, Fort Knox, Kentucky; Bravo and Charlie Troop, 5th Squadron, 15th Cavalry Regiment, Fort Knox, Kentucky; Alpha Troop, 3rd Squadron, 4th Cavalry Regiment, Schofield Barracks, Hawaii; H Company, 2nd Squadron, 2nd Armored Cavalry Regiment, Fort Polk, Louisiana; Headquarters and Headquarters Troop, 5th Squadron, 15th Cavalry Regiment; Battalion CSM for 1st Battalion, 66th Armor Regiment, Fort Hood, Texas; Squadron CSM, 3rd Squadron 16th Cavalry Regiment, Fort Knox, Kentucky; Regimental CSM 16th Cavalry Regiment, Brigade CSM 316th Cavalry Brigade Fort Knox; 316th Cavalry Brigade, Fort Benning, GA. Brigade CSM; 7th Brigade Cadet Command, Fort Knox Kentucky; Eighth Army CSM and G3/5/7/9 SGM, Yongsan Korea.



CSM Mitchell's military/civilian education includes Primary, Basic and Advance Noncommissioned Officer Course, Battle Staff and First Sergeant Course, Bradley Master Gunner Course, Drill Sergeant School, Scout Platoon Leader Course, Pathfinder Course, Air Assault Course, Sergeant Majors Academy, Command Sergeant Major course. CSM Mitchell holds an Associate's Degree from Central Texas College, Bachelor of Science from the University of Louisville and a Master of Science in Computer Information Systems from University of Phoenix.

CSM Mitchell has held numerous leadership and staff positions including Brigade, Battalion and Squadron Command Sergeant Major, Squadron Operations Sergeant Major, Squadron and Troop Master Gunner, HHT and Tank Company First Sergeant, Platoon Sergeant and Section Sergeant. CSM Mitchell is presently the Division Command Sergeant Major of the 2nd Infantry Division, ROK-US Combined Division.

CSM Mitchell's awards and decorations include the Combat Action Badge, Legion of Merit, Bronze Star Medal (with one oak leaf clusters), Meritorious Service Medal (with four oak leaf clusters), Army Commendation Medal (with six oak leaf cluster), Army Achievement Medal (with seven oak leaf clusters), Presidential Unit Award (with one oak leaf clusters), Good Conduct Medal (7th Award), National Defense Service Medal (with two Bronze Stars), Southwest Asia Medal ((with two Bronze Stars), Military Outstanding Volunteer Service Medal, Global War on Terrorism Service Medal, Global War on Terrorism Expeditionary Medal, United Nations Medal, Kuwait Liberation Medal (Saudi Arabia), Kuwait Liberation Medal (Kuwait), NCO Professional Development Ribbon (numeral 4), Overseas Service Ribbon (4th Award), Army Service Ribbon, Order of St. George, Pathfinder Badge, Air Assault Badge and Drill Sergeant Badge.

## **7. 2nd Infantry Division, ROK-US Combined Division History**

### **a. History of 2<sup>nd</sup> Infantry Division**

The 2nd Infantry Division has a proud and honorable history, which reflects the heart of the American Soldier. Having fought in four wars, the 2nd Infantry Division is one of the most decorated Divisions in the United States Army. It boasts 38 Medal of Honor recipients and over 20 campaign participation credits.

#### **World War I**

Organized on 26 October 1917, at Bourmont, Haute Marne, France, the Indianhead Division was composed of existing Army and Marine units of the American Expeditionary Forces. Consisting of the 3rd Infantry Brigade, which was a normal Organic Brigade, which consisted of the 9th Infantry Regiment and 23d Infantry Regiments and the 4th Marine Brigade, which consisted of the 5th Marine Regiment and the 6th Marine Regiment, a battalion of Field Artillery and various supporting units.

Twice during "The Great War" the Division was commanded by Marine Corps generals, Brigadier General Charles A. Doyen and Major General John A. Lejeune, marking the only times in U.S. Military history when Marine Corps officers commanded an Army Division. Major General John A. Lejeune, was nicknamed "The Old Indian," he had led the Division in numerous important engagements from 28 July 1918 to August 1919. He later went on to become the Commandant of the Marine Corps.

The Division spent the winter of 1917 - 1918 training with French Army veterans. The American Expeditionary Force (AEF) was committed to combat in the spring of 1918 in a desperate attempt to halt a German advance toward Paris. The 2nd Infantry Division drew its first blood in the nightmare landscape of the Battle of Belleau Wood, and contributed to shattering the four year old stalemate on the battlefield during the Chateau-Thierry campaign that followed.

The Division won hard fought victories at Soissons and Mont Blanc, for which it was awarded the French Fourragère in the colors of the Croix de Guerre. Finally, the Indianhead Division participated in the Meuse-Argonne offensive, which spelled the end of any German hope for victory. On 11 November 1918, the Armistice was declared, and the 2nd Infantry Division marched into Germany where it performed occupation duties until April 1919.

The 2nd Infantry Division returned to the United States in July 1919. Having fought in every major US engagement, the Indianhead Division emerged from World War I as the most decorated American Division of the American Expeditionary Forces. During the campaign, four Soldiers, four Marines and six Sailors from the Division were awarded the Medal of Honor.

#### **The Interwar Era**

Upon returning to the United States in July 1919, the Division was stationed at Fort Sam Houston, at San Antonio, Texas as one of three Divisions to remain intact and on Active Duty for the entire interwar period. In 1940, the 2nd Infantry Division was the first command reorganized under the new triangular concept, which provided for three separate regiments in each Division. Indianhead Soldiers pioneered concepts of air mobility and anti-tank warfare, which served the army for the next two decades on battlefields in every corner of the globe. In May 1942, Major General Walter Robertson assumed command of the Division. He would remain the Division Commander for the entire war up through Victory in Europe (VE) Day.

On 27 November 1942, they moved to Camp McCoy at Sparta, Wisconsin for four months of intensive training for winter warfare. In September 1943, the Division received staging orders and moved to the Camp Shanks staging area at Orangeburg, New York on 3 October 1943. On 8 October 1943, the Division officially sailed from the New York Port of Embarkation, and started arriving in Belfast, Northern Ireland on 17 October 1943.

### **World War II**

With the onset of World War II, the Division moved to Ireland and Wales in October 1943, as part of the buildup for OPERATION OVERLORD, the Normandy invasion. There the Division spent ten months undergoing extensive training. On 7 June 1944, D-Day + 1, the Division landed on Omaha Beach.

Attacking across the Aure River, the Division liberated Trevieres, 10 June 1944, and proceeded to assault and secure Hill 192, the key enemy strongpoint on the road to St. Lo. With the hill taken on 11 July 1944, the Division went on the defensive until 26 July 1944. Exploiting the St. Lo break-through, the 2nd Division advanced across the Vire to take Tinchebray on 15 August 1944. After fierce, 39-day battle, the 2nd Division, fighting in the streets and alleyways, finally took their objective as the vital port city of Brest, which was liberated on 18 September 1944.

The Division entered Germany on 3 October 1944, and the Division was ordered on 11 December 1944, to attack and seize the Roer River dams. Having pierced the dreaded Siegfried Line, the Division was advancing when Nazi Field Marshal Gerd Von Rundstedt unleashed a powerful German offensive in the Ardennes. Throughout the Battle of the Bulge, the 2nd Infantry Division held fast, preventing the enemy from seizing key roads leading to the cities of Liege and Antwerp.

In February 1945, the Division attacked, recapturing lost ground, and seized Gemund, on 4 March 1945. Reaching the Rhine 9 March 1945, the Division advanced south to take Breisig, 10-11 March 1945, and to guard the Remagen Bridge, 12- 20 March 1945. The Division crossed the Rhine 21 March 1945 and advanced to Hadamar and Limburg an der Lahn, relieving elements of the 9th Armored Division, 28 March 1945. Advancing rapidly in the wake of the 9th Armored, the 2nd Infantry Division crossed the Weser at Veckerhagen, 6 - 7 April 1945 captured Gottingen 8 April 1945, and established a bridgehead across the Saale, 14 April 1945, seizing Merseburg on 15 April 1945.

On 18 April 1945, the Division took Leipzig, mopped up in the area, and outposted the Mulde River; elements that had crossed the river were withdrawn 24 April 1945. Relieved on the Mulde, the 2nd moved 200 miles, 1 – 3 May 1945, to positions along the German-Czech border. The Division crossed over to Czechoslovakia on 4 May 1945, and attacked in the general direction of Pilsen, attacking that city on Victory in Europe (VE) Day.

The 2nd Infantry Division returned to the New York Port of Embarkation on 20 July 1945, and arrived at Camp Swift at Bastrop, Texas on 22 July 1945. They started training to prepare them for the scheduled invasion of Japan, but were still at Camp Swift on Victory in Japan (VJ) Day. During World War II, six Soldiers of the 2nd Infantry Division were awarded the Medal of Honor.

### **The Post World War II Era**

Following WWII, the Division received new orders to move to Fort Lewis at Tacoma, Washington. They arrived at Fort Lewis on 15 April 1946, which became their home station. From Fort Lewis, they conducted arctic, air transportability, amphibious, and maneuver training.

## **The Korean War**

With the outbreak of hostilities in Korea during the summer of 1950, the 2nd Infantry Division was quickly alerted for movement and arrived in Korea, via Pusan on 23 July 1950, becoming the first unit to reach Korea directly from the United States. Initially employed piecemeal, the entire Division was committed as a unit on 24 August 1950, relieving the 24th Infantry Division at the Naktong River Line.

The first big test came when the North Koreans struck in a desperate human wave attack on the night of 31 August 1950. In the 16-day battle that followed, the Division's clerks, bandsmen, technical and supply personnel joined in the fight to defend against the attackers. Shortly thereafter, the Warrior Division was the first unit to break out of the Pusan Perimeter and they led the Eighth Army's drive to the Manchurian Border. The 2nd Infantry Division was awarded the Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation on 29 September 1950, for the defense of the Naktong river line against enemy attack.

When the Chinese entered the war on 26 November 1950, Soldiers of the 2nd Infantry Division were given the mission of protecting the rear and right flank of the Eighth Army as it retired to the South. Fighting around Kunu-ri cost the Division nearly one third of its strength, but was ten times more costly to the enemy.

On 5 February 1951, the 23rd Regimental Combat Team moved into the narrow valley of Chipyeong-ni. Colonel Paul Freeman, the 23rd Regimental Combat Team Commander, realized that he occupied a salient in front of the main defensive line and requested permission to fall back, however; Lieutenant General Matthew Ridgway, the Eighth United States Army Commanding General, ordered the 23rd Regimental Combat Team to make a stand against Communist Chinese Forces.

On 13 February 1951, the 23rd Regimental Combat Team, with the attached French Battalion, was cut off and surrounded by three Chinese Divisions. As the surrounded 23rd Regimental Combat Team exhausted supplies due to intense fighting, airdrops were conducted to restock the ammunition, ration, medical and equipment supply dumps. The Air Force conducted over 131 sorties utilizing Napalm to demoralize and destroy the Communist Chinese Forces. For more than three days, the 23rd Regimental Combat Team and the 1st ROK Division bravely fought in freezing weather killing over 5,000 Chinese and causing the Communist Chinese Forces to withdraw. The Battle of Chipyeong-ni was the first major defeat for the Chinese and proved to be the turning point of the Korean War.

Again, in April and May 1951, the 2nd Infantry Division was instrumental in smashing the Communist's Spring Offensive. After smashing the communist offensive, the Indianhead Division was awarded the Presidential Unit Citation; the highest decoration the United States can award to a unit. While political leaders sought an armistice agreement, the Division fought for hilltops in the Iron Triangle, Pork Chop Hill, Baldy Hill, Bloody Ridge, and Heartbreak Ridge.

Finally, on 9 April 1953, the Division was moved to a rear area and on 20 August 1954, four years after its last unit arrived in Korea, the Division was alerted for re-deployment to the United States. During the Korean War, 18 2nd Infantry Division Soldiers were awarded the Medal of Honor. The Division was awarded the Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation on 26 October 1953, for valor in combat and excellence in the training and integration of ROK forces into their ranks.

### **A Rest from the Fight**

In the summer of 1954, the 2nd Infantry Division was transferred from Korea to Fort Lewis, Washington, where it remained for only two years, until being transferred to Alaska in August 1956. In the spring of 1958, the Department of the Army announced that the 2nd Infantry Division would be reorganized at Fort Benning, Georgia. Fort Benning remained the home of the new 2nd Infantry Division from 1958 to 1965, where they were initially assigned the mission of a training Division. To improve combat readiness, in March 1962 the Division was designated as a Strategic Army Corps (STRAC) unit where the Division became engaged in intensified combat training, tactical training, and field training exercises.

In January 1963, the Division was selected as the first Army Division to be organized under the Reorganization Objective Army Division concept, providing for three brigades supported by armor, cavalry and artillery units, as well as administrative and support elements.

### **The Cold War Era**

On 1 July 1965, the Division's colors returned to the Republic of Korea. The Soldiers of the 1st Cavalry Division removed their First Team Division patches and became 2nd Infantry Division Warriors. The 2nd Division was assigned to guard portions of the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ), and help deter war on the peninsula. North Korean forces were engaging in increasing border incursions and infiltration attempts and the 2nd Infantry Division was called upon to help halt these attacks. On November 2, 1966, Soldiers of the 1st Battalion, 23rd Infantry Regiment were killed in an ambush by North Korean forces. In 1967 enemy attacks in the DMZ increased, as a result, 16 American soldiers were killed that year.

In 1968, North Koreans continued to probe across the DMZ, and in 1969, while on patrol, four Soldiers of 3rd Battalion, 23rd Infantry were killed, but by 1970, the North had decided that their efforts against the Division were not worth the cost and organized attacks stopped that year. By March 1971, Republic of Korea forces had assumed the responsibility for the defense of all but 500 yards of the DMZ, allowing the 2nd Infantry Division to maintain combat readiness.

On 18 August 1976, CPT Arthur G. Bonifas and 1LT Mark T Barrett, of the United Nations Joint Security Force, were attacked and killed by North Korean border guards during a routine tree-trimming operation within the Joint Security Area. Three days later on 21 August 1976, the United Nations Command responded with Operation Paul Bunyan. The 2nd Infantry Division assembled Task Force Brady, named after the Division Commander, in support of Task Force Vierra, named after the Joint Security Area (JSA) Battalion Commander. At 0700 hours a Republic of Korea Special Forces company, the 9th Infantry Regiment, and B Company, 2nd Engineers, moved into the JSA and cut down the infamous "Panmunjeom Tree". B-52 bombers, escorted by U.S. F-4 fighters and ROK F-5 fighters flew at a high altitude near the JSA. The aircraft carrier Midway task force had also been moved to a station just offshore. The 2nd Infantry Division delivered an unmistakable message to the North Koreans, as well as to the world.

Throughout the 1980 and early 1990s, Soldiers of the 2nd Infantry Division continued to patrol along the DMZ. The Division was awarded the Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation on 14 June 1982, for their dedicated and vital role in the combined ROK-US endeavors to ensure an effective readiness posture on the Korean peninsula. With the end of the Cold War, 2nd Infantry Division Warriors left the DMZ in 1992, but remained forward deployed along the most heavily defended border in the world. In 1994, the death of the North Korean leader, Kim, IL Sung, created increased tensions on the Korean Peninsula, this time the North was threatening

nuclear development. In 1994, and again in 1999, the 2nd Infantry Division received their 4th and 5th Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citations.

## **The Global War on Terrorism**

### **2nd Brigade Combat Team**

Elements of the 2nd Brigade, 2nd Infantry Division deployed to Iraq as part of Operation Iraqi Freedom 3, and the 2nd Brigade, 2nd Infantry Division subsequently relocated to Fort Carson, Colorado upon completion of the deployment to Iraq as part of the Operation Iraqi Freedom 2 rotation.

In August 2004, the 2nd Brigade Combat Team deployed from Korea to Iraq where they worked side by side with the Republic of Korea Army; just as it had while stationed in Korea. This deployment was unique in that it was the first operational deployment from the Republic of Korea. In Iraq, the 2BCT was given strategic command to much of the sparsely populated area South and West of Fallujah. Their mission, however, changed when the major strategic actions began to take place within the city of Fallujah. The 2BCT was refocused and given control of the eastern half of the volatile city of Ar-Ramadi. For this mission, the Brigade fell under the direct command of the 1st Marine Division and for the second half of the deployment; they were attached to the 2nd Marine Division. This command structure was ironic in that during World War I the 5th Marine Regiment and the 6th Marine Regiment of the 1st Marine Division had fought under the US Army's 2nd Infantry Division.

The 2BCT fought in the Fallujah offensive in November 2004 and provided Iraqis the opportunity to vote in the historic national elections of January 2005. The 2BCT also trained and partnered with thousands of Iraqi Security Force soldiers, enabling them to better secure their country. Additionally, the 2BCT provided humanitarian relief to hundreds of displaced civilians, schools, hospitals, and the underprivileged across its area of operations. In August 2005, the 2BCT redeployed from Iraq to its new home at Fort Carson, Colorado, after completing the Brigade's first deployment since Viet Nam.

### **Current Operations**

The Division was awarded the Presidential Unit Citation on 01 October 2011, in recognition of their support to Korea for over 60 years. Effective 03 June 2015, the 2<sup>nd</sup> Infantry Division was redesignated as the 2nd Infantry Division, ROK-US Combined Division with the integration of ROK Army officers in to the Division HQ and training and wartrace with the 16<sup>th</sup> ROK Mechanized Brigade. On 02 July 2015, the 1<sup>st</sup> Armored Brigade Combat Team, the last remaining maneuver brigade for the Division on the peninsula conducted a Transfer of Authority and Deactivation ceremony, beginning the cycle of stateside ABCTs rotating to Korea starting with 2<sup>nd</sup> ABCT, 1<sup>st</sup> Cavalry Division.

The 2nd Infantry Division is the last remaining permanently forward-stationed division in the US Army. As part of the great ROK-US Alliance, the Division's mission is to deter aggression, and if deterrence fails, ensure it is ready to "Fight Tonight" to defend the Republic of Korea. Forged during the Korean War, the great ROK-U.S. Alliance is an equal partnership committed to the strong defense of Korea. Always ready to "Fight Tonight" if called upon, 2ID/RUCD's commitment to the ROK-U.S. Alliance is unwavering. Today, the 2nd Infantry Division patch is spread out across the world. Reflecting the Warrior Ethos of an American fighting force, the Division is a melting pot of experience and expertise that stands ready – to "Fight Tonight"!

**b. 2<sup>ND</sup> Infantry Division Shoulder Sleeve Insignia and Distinctive Unit Insignia**



**SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA**

The star has played an important part in our history from the days of the Colonies to the present time. The Native signifies the first and original American. These devices were originally established by the division during World War I to use as vehicle markings and to identify the vehicles as “All American”.



**DISTINCTIVE UNIT INSIGNIA**

Description. A silver color metal and enamel device 1-1/8 inches in height overall consisting of a black field and Indian tomahawk in silver color metal with point to dexter and blade charged with a blue fleur-de-lis; attached to the handle by blue bands three blue feathers displayed fanwise and contained by a silver scroll bearing the motto "SECOND TO NONE" in black letters.

Symbolism. The colors blue and white (silver) allude to Infantry; the tomahawk is used in lieu of the Indian head, which appears on the shoulder sleeve insignia for the 2nd Infantry Division. The fleur-de-lis is for France where the unit saw its first combat experience during World War I. The three feathers denote World Wars I and II and Korea, in which the unit has participated.



**COMBINED DIVISION TAB**

Description: The full-color tab is 3 ¾ inches wide and 7/8 inch high, on a black embroidered background and black embroidered border, with the designation “COMBINED DIVISION” in white letters ¼ inch high. The letters below translate to “COMBINED DIVISION” in Hangul.

Symbolism: The Combined Division Tab is a visible symbol of the unique partnership between the 2nd Infantry Division and the Republic of Korea’s (ROK) Army. The Combined Division Tab is an important symbol of partnership to all members assigned to the Combined Division. The wear of the Combined Division Tab by US and ROK Soldiers provides a sense of pride and unity for members of the Combined Division, as it is the only Combined Division in the US and ROK Armies. This tab increases esprit-de-corps since wear of the Combined Division Tab is a unique and rare privilege.

### c. 2<sup>ND</sup> Infantry Division Lineage and Honors

| <b>World War I</b>   | <b>World War II</b>  | <b>Korean War</b>   |
|--|--|---|
| 1917-1919  | 1942-1945  | 1950-1954   |
| <b>Campaigns</b>   | <b>Campaigns</b>   | <b>Campaigns</b>  |
| Aisne<br>Aisne-Marne<br>St. Mihiel<br>Meusse-Argonne<br>Lle de France 1918<br>Lorraine 1918  | Normandy<br>Northern France<br>Rhineland<br>Ardennes-Alsace<br>Central Europe  | UN Defensive<br>UN Offensive<br>CCF Intervention<br>First UN Counteroffensive<br>CCF Spring Offensive<br>UN Summer-Fall Offensive<br>Second Korean Winter<br>Korea Summer-Fall 1952<br>Third Korean Winter<br>Korea Summer 1953 |
| <b>Combat Record</b>   | <b>Combat Record</b>   | <b>Combat Record</b>  |
| Days in combat 371<br>Days in contact w/enemy 137<br>Prisoners captured 12,026<br>Battle casualties 22,230<br>Killed in action 4,478<br>Wounded in action 17,757<br>Died of wounds 719<br>Kilometers advanced against enemy 60 | Days in combat 337<br>Days in contact w/enemy 320<br>Continual days in contact 209<br>Battle Casualties 15,066<br>Killed in action 2,999<br>Missing in action 109<br>Wounded in action 10,924<br>Prisoners captured 70,307<br>Prisoners of war 1,034<br>Omaha Beach to Pilsen 1,750 mi | Battle casualties 25,093<br>Killed in action 4,467<br>Wounded in action 16,575<br>Died of wounds 338  |
| <b>Awards to Individuals</b>   | <b>Awards to Individuals</b>   | <b>Awards to Individuals</b>  |
| Medals of Honor 14<br><i>Army</i> 4<br><i>Marine</i> 4<br><i>Navy</i> 6<br>Distinguished Service Cross 668<br>Company citations 43<br>Awards by French government 3  | Medals of Honor 6<br>Distinguished Service Cross 37<br>Awards by France 88<br>Awards by Great Britain 7<br>Awards by Russia 13<br>Awards by Czechoslovakia 8   | Medals of Honor 18<br>Distinguished Service Cross 116<br>Silver Stars 1,582<br>Bronze Stars 2,950<br>Purple Hearts 22,880   |

### d. Division Medal of Honor Awardees

#### World War I

|  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
| PVT Frank J. Bart<br>C Co, 9th Inf Rgt<br>Ferne, France, 3 Oct 1918                        | SGT Louis Cukela<br>66th Co, 5th Marine Rgt<br>Villers-Cottertes, France 18 Jul 1918 | HM1 David E. Hayden<br>2nd Bn, 6th Marine Rgt<br>Thiacourt, France 15 Sep 1918 |
| GYSGT Charles F. Hoffman<br>49th Co, 5th Marine Rgt<br>Chateau-Thierry, France, 6 Jun 1918 | PVT John Joseph Kelly<br>78th Co, 6th Marine Rgt<br>Blanc Mont, France, 3 Oct 1918   | SGT Matej Kocak<br>66th Co, 5th Marine Rgt<br>Soissons, France, 18 Jul 1918    |
| LCDR Alexander Gordon Lyle<br>5th Marine Rgt<br>France, 23 Apr 1918                        | LTJG Grade Weedon E. Osborne<br>6th Marine Rgt<br>Bouresche, France, 11 Jun 1918     | LT Orlando Henderson Petty<br>5th Marine Rgt<br>Belleau, France, 11 Jun 1918   |
| CPL John Henry Pruitt<br>78th Co, 6th Marine Rgt<br>Blanc Mont, France, 3 Oct 1918         | GYSGT Fred W. Stockham<br>96th Co, 6th Marine Rgt<br>Belleau, France, 13-14 Jun 1918 | PhM1c John Henry Balch<br>6th Marine Rgt<br>Vierzy, Franch, 19 Jul 1918        |
| SGT Ludovicus M.M. Van Iersel<br>M Co, 9th Inf Rgt<br>Mouzon, France, 9 Nov 1918           | LTJG Joel Thompson Boone<br>6th Marine Rgt<br>Vierzy, Franch, 19 Jul 1918            |  |

## World War II

|   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| SSG Alvin R. Carey<br>38th Inf Rgt<br>Plougastel, France, 23 Aug 1944     | PFC Richard Eller Cowan<br>M Co, 23rd Inf Rgt<br>Krinkelter, Wald, Belgium, 17 Dec 1944 | T-4th Grade Truman Kimbro<br>C Co, 2nd Engineer Bn<br>Rocherath, Belgium, 19 Dec 1944 |
| SGT Jose M. Lopez<br>K Co, 23rd Inf Rgt<br>Krinkelt, Belgium, 17 Dec 1944 | SGT John J. McVeigh<br>H Co, 23rd Inf Rgt<br>Brest, France, 29 Aug 1944                 | PFC William A. Soderman<br>K Co, 9th Inf Rgt<br>Belgium, 17 Dec 1944                  |

## Korean War

|   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| SFC Tony K. Burris<br>L Co, 38th Inf Rgt<br>Mundong-ni, 8-9 Oct 1951            | SFC Junior D. Edwards<br>E Co, 23rd Inf Rgt<br>Changdong-ni, 2 Jan 1951      | 1LT Lee, Hartell<br>A Battery, 15th FA<br>Kobangsan-ni, 27 Aug 1951   |
| 1LT Frederick F. Henry<br>F Co, 38th Inf Rgt<br>Am-Doug, 1 Sep 1950             | MSG Travis E. Watkins<br>H Co, 9th Inf Rgt<br>Yongsan, 1 Sep 1950            | MSG Ernest R. Kouma<br>A Co, 72nd Tank Bn<br>Agok, 31 Aug- 1 Sep 1950 |
| CPT Edward C. Krzyzowski<br>B Co, 9th Inf Rgt<br>Tondul, 31 Aug- 3 Sep 1951     | MSG Hubert L. Lee<br>I Co, 23rd Inf Rgt<br>Ip-o-ri, 1 Feb 1951               | SGT Charles R. Long<br>M Co, 38th Inf Rgt<br>Hoensong, 12 Feb 1951    |
| PFC Joseph R. Oullete<br>H Co, 9th Inf Rgt<br>Yongsan, 31 Aug- 3 Sep 1950       | PFC Herbert K. Pilila'au<br>C Co, 23rd Inf Rgt<br>Pia-ri, 17 Sep 1951        | SGT John A. Pittman<br>C Co, 23rd Inf Rgt<br>Kujan-dong, 26 Nov 1950  |
| CPL Ronald B. Rosser<br>Heavy Mortar Co, 38th Inf Rgt<br>Ponggilli, 12 Jan 1952 | SFC William S. Sitman<br>M Co, 23rd Inf Rgt<br>Chipyong-ni, 14 Feb 1951      | PFC David M. Smith<br>E Co, 9th Inf Rgt<br>Yongsan, 1 Sep 1950        |
| PFC Luther H. Story<br>A Co, 9th Inf Rgt<br>Agok, 1 Sep 1950                    | PVT Miguel A. Vera<br>F Co, 38 <sup>th</sup> Inf Rgt<br>Chorwon, 21 Sep 1952 | SGT Victor H. Espinosa<br>A Co, 23 Inf Rgt<br>Chorwon, 1 Aug 1952     |

### **8. 2nd Infantry Division, ROK-US Combined Division Museum**

The 2nd Infantry Division Museum is located in building S-907 by the Village Green Parade Field on Camp Red Cloud, ROK. The museum is open Monday – Saturday 0900-1630.

### **9. Soldier Appearance**

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

#### **a. Hair and Grooming.**

(1) Male Hair and Grooming. Hair will be maintained IAW AR 670-1, see para 3-2a. (2).

(a) Sideburns are neatly squared and trimmed. The base is not flared and will present a clean-shaven, horizontal line. Sideburns will not extend below the lowest part of the ear hole and not present a faddish appearance.

(b) IAW 8A standards, Male Soldiers shall be clean-shaven daily, on and off duty, 365 days a year, while on a military installation. If an appropriate medical authority prescribes beard growth, they will specify length required for medical treatment (it shall not exceed 1/4in total length of curled hair, to maintain a neat and clean appearance) and the frequency and method of shaving. No styling of the beard is authorized (e.g. no goatees, "Fu Manchu" handlebar mustache, etc...). Soldier is NOT restricted from duties, which requires the use of a protective mask. Soldier will carry a copy of the no shaving profile at all times and the Company Commander will conduct a semi-annual review on all shaving profiles. DA Form 3349 in e-Profile should clearly state the method of treatment, frequency, method of shaving permitted, and maximum length of hair that is necessary for treatment.

(2) Female Hair and Grooming. Hair will be IAW AR 670-1, see para 3-2a (3) page 5-6

(a) Cornrows, braids, and micro braids may be worn as long as the hair does not appear bulky and does not interfere with the proper wear of headgear and protective masks. Any style of dreadlock or lock are not authorized in uniform or in civilian clothes while on duty.

(b) Female Soldiers with long length hair can wear it in a ponytail to, during and from PRT. Female Soldiers will wear a single ponytail centered on the back of the head. If the ACH is worn during PRT, then the hair will be secured using normal guidelines IAW AR 670-1.

**b. Jewelry.**

(1) Soldiers will adhere to AR 670-1 para 3-4, page 11-12.

(2) Earrings and Body Piercing. Body piercings to include eternal skin, tongue, lips and inside the mouth are prohibited for all male and female Soldiers on or off duty. Only exception is that female Soldiers can wear earrings, except when wearing the Class C uniforms.

(3) Mouth Jewelry. Soldiers will not have unnatural shaping of teeth or wear removable tooth/teeth caps at any time, on or off duty.

**c. Tattoos.** Soldiers will adhere to standards IAW AR 670-1, par 3-3, page 10-11. Tattoos or brands that are extremist, indecent, sexist, or racist are prohibited, regardless of location on the body. Any tattoo or brand anywhere on the head, face, as provided in para 3-2b (2), neck, wrists and hands is prohibited, except one ring tattoo per hand. Commanders will perform an annual check for new tattoos and brands that are above the neckline, wrists and hands. If any unauthorized tattoos are found, the Soldier must be processed in accordance with AR 670-1.

**d. Electronic Devices.**

(1) Cell Phones and Mobile Devices. Soldiers will not walk and talk or text while in uniform. Soldiers will stop walking until the conversation/texting is completed. Any use of a hands free cell phone listening devices (e.g. Bluetooth earpiece) while in any uniform is prohibited. The only exception is an in-vehicle Bluetooth system while operating a motor vehicle to comply with local and federal traffic regulations.

(2) Using earphones, headphones, or other listening devices on a DOD installation while walking, jogging, running, skateboarding, and bicycling on or adjacent to roads or streets **on or off duty** is prohibited IAW AR 385-10 due to safety issues. These devices are not authorized for wear or use while in any Military Uniform including the IPFU/APFU indoors and outdoors. Only exception is stated in para 13.a.(11) which is IAW Army Directive 2016-20.

**e. Sunglasses and Eyeglasses.** IAW AR 670-1, para 3-10, page 15, Soldiers cannot have mirror lenses of any color to include frames with shiny or colored names, logos, initials, and/or other adornments. Sunglasses and eyeglasses will not have attached chains or ribbons while in uniform, restraint bands are authorized for safety purposes. Soldiers may not wear sunglasses or eyeglasses on top of the head at any time while in uniform.

**f. Common Access Card and ID Tags.**

(1). Common Access Card. Must be carried, correct, and serviceable at all times. Report problems with CAC cards (loss, damage) to your orderly room immediately. Alterations to your CAC card are punishable under the UCMJ.

(2). ID Tags. Two identification tags will be worn around the neck (except when safety considerations apply), beneath the T-shirt, on long and short chains while conducting field training, traveling on aircraft, and when in uniform or on duty outside the United States. Medical/Allergy warning tags are authorized on the ID tag chains, as is a religious medallion.

**10. Class C (Utility) Uniform Wear Standards**

The Utility Uniforms consist of the ACU, hospital, food service and cold weather uniforms. The utility uniforms will be worn IAW AR 670-1 and DA PAM 670-1.

**a. Utility Uniform Wear Restrictions.**

(1) The utility uniforms may be worn off post at the discretion of the Soldier. If worn off-post, uniforms will be clean, and serviceable.

(2) Soldiers will not wear utility uniforms (Class C) in any off-post establishment, which primarily serves alcohol. Soldiers may wear utility uniforms (Class C) off-post in any establishment that primarily sells food; at no time will a Soldier consume alcohol while in uniform when in an off post establishment.

(3) The utility uniform is not appropriate for social or official functions off the installation such as memorial services, funerals, weddings, or inaugural ceremonies. Soldiers will wear ASU or Class B uniforms at these types of events with the Black Beret or Army Service Cap.

**b. Army Combat Uniform (ACU).** The ACU is a daily work, utility and field uniform in either the Universal Camouflage Pattern (UCP), Operation Enduring Freedom Camouflage Pattern (OEF-CP) or the Operational Camouflage Pattern (OCP), see DA PAM 670-1 dated 1 July 2015 for proper wear and [Appendix C](#) for items worn with the different versions of the ACU.

(1) Soldiers will wear at a minimum the US Army and name tapes, rank, Unit Shoulder Sleeve Insignia and colored US Flag Insignia in Garrison and the IR or subdued embroidered US Flag during exercises or in the Field.

(a) The subdued embroidered U.S. Flag will match the same color as unit patches worn on the ACU. For OCP ACU this is the bagby green color and for UCP ACU this is the foliage green color.

(2) Soldiers will not travel in ACU on International flights. Soldiers will not wear the ACU for court appointments off military installations; the only authorized uniform for these types of appointments is the Army Service Uniform (ASU).

**c. Fire Resistant ACU (FR ACU).** The Fire Resistant ACU (FR ACU) are authorized for wear during routine garrison and field use.

**d. Headgear.** Soldiers in uniform will wear appropriate headgear when outdoors except when it interferes with safety. Headgear will not create a bulky appearance or protrude when stored any pocket. When in a formation all Soldiers must wear the same headgear.

(1) Beret. The black beret is worn as the primary headgear for all participants and spectators for all 8A and 2ID/RUCD indoor and outdoor ceremonies in which the ASU or ACU is worn and headgear is required to be worn.

(2) Patrol Cap (PC). The patrol cap (PC) is the primary headgear worn with the ACU. Soldiers will wear appropriate sew-on or pin-on rank. The last name nametape is worn centered) on the back of the ACU patrol cap. **No Cat eyes are affixed anywhere on the PC.**

(3) Micro Fleece/knit Cap. Fleece cap is worn with the physical fitness uniform or combat uniform from 15 October to 15 April in garrison and in field environments when the Army combat helmet is not worn, on work details, or in other environments where wearing the patrol cap is impractical, as determined by the commander. Wear only the Black Micro-Fleece/acrylic-knit cap with the new APFU and the Foliage Green Micro Fleece/acrylic-knit cap with the old IPFU. When in formation, in duty uniform (UCP/OCP) all Soldiers will be in the same type of headgear. When wearing the Micro-Fleece cap in the ACU it must be accompanied by the wear of an all-weather/cold-weather outer jacket and gloves. **At no time will the micro-fleece cap be worn off post while in the ACU, except for when conducting PRT conditioning foot marches.**

(a) Personnel will wear the green or black micro fleece cap pulled down snugly on the head with the bottom edge covering the ears, but not covering the eyebrows. The bottom edge (all) of the cap may be folded, but not rolled.

(b) Foliage Green or Black Fleece cap can be worn with the UCP ACU. Only the black fleece/knit cap is worn with the OCP or OEF-OCP ACUs. Color of fleece cap is based on ACU worn and not the pattern of OCIE Cold or Wet Weather gear worn.

**e. Cavalry Spurs and Stetson.**

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

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

**f. Tan and Coyote Brown Army Combat Boots.**

(1) Commercial Off the Shelf boots are allowed, but must meet the requirements IAW DA Pam 670-1. Soldiers must still maintain two pair of Army issued boots.

(2) RFI issued Mountain boots are authorized when wearing the OEF-CP and OCP ACU.

**g. Combined Division Tab.** The Combined Division Tab will only be worn by U.S. and ROKA members of the Combined Division Staff (G1-G9 and Special Staff). Tab is approved for wear on and off the Korean Peninsula.



**Figure 1**



**Figure 2**



**Figure 3**



**Figure 4**

**h. Reflective Safety Belt.** The Safety Reflective Belt (SRB) is for improved visibility of Soldier(s) or units based on the Leader Risk Assessment during day/night operations with limited visibility when conducting PRT, work details, foot marches, or convoy security of vehicle drivers, on or near the road.

**j. Camel Bak.** The use of a black, tan, OD Green or camouflage (woodland, desert, ACU pattern) personal hydration system (Camel Bak) is authorized in the following situations: conducting PRT, in a field environment, in high heat areas, or on work details.

**k. Civilian Gym Bags.** Soldiers may use civilian gym bags, backpacks or other similar civilian bags while in uniform. If worn, bag cannot have any commercial logos or patches and must be black, or match the ACU pattern being worn. Civilian bags with logos or a different color other than black or the ACU pattern worn must be carried using the carrying handle only. The contents of the bag will not be visible, see-through plastic or mesh bags are not authorized.

**l. Neck Gaiter.** The brown neck gaiter is authorized and may be worn with the, ACU, IPFU/ APFU and tactical uniforms. Neck gaiter is worn under headgear and removed when indoors.

**m. Glove and Glove Inserts.** At their discretion, Soldiers may wear issued RFI, OCIE, or personnel gloves with the ACU or IPFU in both garrison and tactical environment. The color of the personnel gloves is at the discretion of the company commander. Gloves and inserts may be worn without any cold weather outer garments (e.g. ECWCS, Gortex or field jackets).

## 11. Cold Weather

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

**a. Extended Cold Weather Clothing System (ECWCS).** Soldiers will wear only approved under and outer garments with the ACU. Outer garments must have US Army nametape, rank, organizational SSI and US Flag Insignia attached if designed to allow patches. Soldiers will not alter the appearance of these garments. See [Appendix D](#) for more details.

**b. Tan and Coyote Brown Leather Intermediate Cold Weather Boot.** Intermediate cold weather boots are worn in field environment when a risk of cold weather injuries exists.

**c. Survival Gear.** All personnel when training off the installation during the winter months (1 November-31 March) will have a survival rucksack consisting of at least a sleeping bag and wet and/or cold weather equipment and clothing.

## 12. Tactical Uniform

Commanders and NCOs are responsible for establishing uniform SOPs for combat operations and tactical training. Combat Vehicle Crewman and Aircraft crew uniform SOPs will be established by unit commanders. See [Appendix G](#) for 2ID/RUCD minimum standards.

**a. Army Combat Shirt.** IAW AR 670-1, the Army Combat Shirt (ACS) is authorized for wear only during field training or when deployed and approved by the commander.

## 13. Physical Readiness Training (PRT)

**a. General.** PRT is the most important training event of each duty day as it brings the whole Team, Section, Platoon, or Company level units together focused on enhancing Warrior

fitness and progressing team strength, aggressiveness, and physical readiness. Our ability to close-with, fight, and win depends largely on our discipline, physical, emotional, mental fitness, stamina, and strength. Every Soldier assigned to 2ID/RUCD must be fit to truly “Fight Tonight”. **IAW 8<sup>th</sup> Army Policy Letter #19** all Soldiers and Leaders are required to conduct 90 minutes of combat focused, small group, intense PRT each duty day between 0600-0800 when in garrison and plan for it when on shift or in the field. PRT must involve those within the unit who will deploy when alerted for an EDRE or deploy for contingency or combat operations; therefore, **all temporary and permanent profiles will be part of the daily PRT and perform exercises within the limitation of their profiles.** Battalion Commanders are the approval authority for PRT beginning prior to or after 0600 or exceeding the 90-minute duration. Commanders must ensure that all personnel receive at least 60 minutes of adequate recovery time before the duty day formation.

(1) The 2ID/RUCD PRT uniform is the Army Physical Fitness Uniform (IPFU/APFU). Leaders may adjust the uniform based on Soldier comfort and weather conditions but will ensure all personnel wear the Army Physical Fitness Uniform correctly at all times. IAW Eighth Army policy, Soldiers will not wear civilian attire regardless of their duty status from 0600-0800 to conduct physical training. There are two versions of the Army Physical Fitness Uniform:

(a) IPFU: Improved Physical Fitness Uniform (black& gray w/green micro-Fleece/acrylic-knit cap) wear out date 30 Sept 2017

(b) APFU: Army Physical Fitness Uniform (black & gold w/black micro-Fleece/acrylic-knit cap) mandatory possession 1 Oct 2017

(2) PRT is a “Leader Development” tool for Soldiers and young Leaders tasked to plan, coordinate, and conduct PRT for all unit members to include temporary and permanent profiles in their group. There is a PRT 8-Step Training Model (example) on the **Eighth Army “Fitness Forum” link at <http://8tharmy.korea.army.mil/site/eighth-army-spotlight/fitness-forum.asp>**, which applies to the Soldier Athlete Warrior (S.A.W.) program, FM 7-22, and AR 600-9. Each PRT session provides our junior and mid-grade leaders the opportunity to plan, coordinate, execute 60 minutes of rigorous PRT, followed by cool down, and first line opportunity training i.e.....(Drill and Ceremony)

(3) Organized sports are not part of the PRT program and therefore not conducted from 0600 to 0800 hours. Intramural sports are part of a Co/Trp/Btry/Det training plan and conducted as a unit outside PRT hours.

(4) **Pregnancy and Post-Partum PT Session (P3T)** Pregnant Soldiers will attend PT daily at the unit Pregnancy and Post-Partum PT session. Pregnant Soldiers will wear IPFU/APFU IAW DA PAM 670-1 para 12-6g

(5) **Foot March.** All units should expect to move dismounted for a distance or time period in combat or contingency operations. Tactical Foot March training is a part of PRT and Field Training involving tactical movement techniques, weapons security readiness, communicating with hand and arm signals, and building each Soldiers’ sensor awareness, with the pace IAW FM 21-18 Foot March manual at 2.4 KPH with all crew-serve and mission essential equipment.

(a) Conditioning Foot marches: IPFU/APFU (Winter or Summer depending on the season) or ACU (sleeves down, trousers bloused and no patrol cap), Boots, Fighting Load Carrier (FLC) or Improved Outer Tactical Vest (IOTV) (with or without plates) or Tactical Assault Panel (TAP) with attachments and Improved First Aid Kit (IFAK). Rucksack with a Packing List

that is common to all (determined by the leader in charge). **During Winter months, Micro Fleece cap is authorized.**

(b) Tactical Foot marches: ACU (sleeves down and trousers bloused), Boots, Warrior Standard see [Appendix G](#), Rucksack or Assault Pack with standard packing list. Weapon is optional and is determined by unit commander.

(5) Promask: All Soldiers and Units will conduct CBRNE focused PRT once every two weeks to condition our Soldiers to conduct strenuous activity in a CBRNE environment.

(6) Outdoor PRT. Will not be conducted when extensive ice on roads can cause a significant injury. Potential or extremely heavy rain and fog reduces visibility and increases danger levels. PRT at or below 0 degrees F ambient air temperature or 0 degrees F wind chill will be considered High-Risk training (Approval required O-5). Unit Commanders will ensure that a risk assessment is conducted when training under these conditions.

(7) Individual PRT. It's every leaders responsibility to maintain themselves at a high level of fitness; while planning and executing PRT with their Soldiers. Leaders at all levels conduct PRT with elements of their organization. The only personnel authorized to conduct PRT on their own are Battalion Commanders and above and CSMs, in order to assess subordinate unit PRT programs. All other leaders have to supervise training to ensure that PRT is effective and conducted IAW the posted PT plan. Soldiers conducting PRT on any non-standard PRT route such as a hiking or remote trail are required to have a "Battle Buddy" and reflective safety belt if determined by Leader Risk Assessment.

(8) Unit t-shirts. Battalion level Commanders may substitute the IPFU/APFU t-shirt for a distinctive unit t-shirt, within the following guidelines:

(a) The unit t-shirt is an optional purchase for Soldiers.

(b) Authorized for Company/Detachment level units only (No Plt or below PT shirts). (c) Shirts are the same color at Battalion level with the same logo on the front of the shirt. Battalion t-shirts can have Company logos on the back of the t-shirt. Logos are in good taste with no profanity, nudity, or vulgar images.

(c) Soldiers with the unit t-shirt will run in the front portion of the formation and those Soldiers without the t-shirt will run at the rear of the formation keeping uniform integrity.

(9) Cadence calls. Cadence calls during PRT formation runs or foot marches motivates and builds camaraderie and Esprit de corps within the unit, however, it will not contain profanity, sexual innuendo, or language demeaning to others. Furthermore, units will not call cadence in certain designated areas housing areas on military installations, or off post.

(10) IPFU/APFU Wear Restrictions: The IPFU/APFU is authorized for wear on and off duty for fitness training-

(a) The IPFU/APFU is the primary uniform for Soldiers on duty participating in unit or individual fitness during the PRT period from 0600-0800. ACUs can be worn, dependent upon type of PRT conducted, ie combative and conditioning foot marches.

(b) Soldiers are not authorized to wear the IPFU/APFU in any AAFES (Exchange), DECA (Commissary), or any other facility on post that is not for fitness purposes. Soldiers are not authorized to wear the IPFU/APFU off the installation, except when conducting PRT or traveling to and from the place of residence, and no other location off the installation.

(c) The IPFU/APFU is authorized for wear in the 2ID Dining Facilities for the Breakfast meal only, as long as it is clean and serviceable. This uniform is not authorized in Dining Facility for Lunch or Dinner meals.

(11) Headphones Soldiers may use headphones including wireless or non-wireless devices and earpieces, in uniform only while performing individual physical training while in an indoor gym or fitness center. Headphones will be conservative and discreet, a solid black armband may be worn to hold electronic devices. Wear and use of headphones and armband are not permitted outside of the permitted facility while in duty or PRT Uniform.

#### **14. Off-Duty Appearance**

US Personnel in the Republic of Korea (ROK) are guests of the ROK government and of the Korean people and representatives of our country, the US Government and the American people. It is essential that Soldiers always maintain standards of dress whether on or off post and appearance that is consistent with status as guests of the ROK and representatives of U.S.

**a.** Leaders must set the example at all times by maintaining the highest military standard in all things they do, to include uniform and civilian appearance.

**b.** Articles of clothing that by being cut out, transparent, excessively tight and serve to accentuate immodestly the sexual characteristics of the wearer are prohibited. This provision does not prohibit reasonable tight clothing worn during appropriate activities at the swimming pools, sunbathing, beauty pageants, bodybuilding competitions, fashion shows, and athletic activities/physical training.

**c.** Soldiers are not authorized to wear clothing that will reveal undergarments/ lingerie, midriff, or an excessive portion of the upper body. The wearing of a dress, skirts, or shorts cannot be shorter than the tips of the fingers when arms are extended down the side of the body.

**d.** Nightclothes such as pajamas and bedroom slippers are not authorized for wear off post or in any public facility on post i.e. the DFAC, PX, commissary, etc.

**e.** Doo rags, skullcaps with cloth draping, handkerchiefs, hairnets and bandannas will not be worn as headgear. (Sweatbands and skullcaps are worn to prevent perspiration from obscuring ones vision while engaged in cardio-vascular activities.

**f.** Soldiers will wear baseball style hats with the visor portion forward facing and centered, not reversed, sideways, or upside down at all times on and off post. When on a military installation, civilian headgear shall be removed indoors IAW Eighth Army Standards.

**g.** Pants are properly worn, no sagging or hanging off the hips so as to reveal underwear.

**h.** Soldiers will not be barefoot in any facility, except for swimming pools. Soldiers may wear sandals, flip-flops, slippers or shoes with or without socks or stockings.

#### **15. Conduct**

You are expected to carry out your duties and to conduct yourself properly on and off-duty by living the Army Values, and representing the United States of America and the US Army. There are host nation civil laws, which pertain to all citizens, Soldiers included, must obey these laws. Soldiers will use professional language in public and common areas at all times. Profanity and

inappropriate language is highly discouraged, as everyone should be treated with dignity and respect. Soldiers will show appropriate respect for civilian authorities on and off the installation.

**a. Loud Noise.** Soldiers will not operate vehicles with radios or other such sound systems at a volume that impairs the driver's ability to hear outside sounds or another vehicle's horn. IAW USFK Reg 190-1, no audio equipment may be played loudly enough to be heard over 25 feet away. 2ID quiet hours are between 2100-0600 when next day is a duty days and 2200-0800 when next day is not a duty day.

**b. Vehicle License and Traffic Regulations.** All active duty military, civilian employees and family members aged 18 or over must have a valid U.S. state driver's license in order to obtain a USFK Form 134EK to drive on military installations and Korean roadways. See USKF Reg 190-1 & USFK Pam 385-2.

(1) Privately Owned Vehicle: Must have a valid USFK Form 134EK, registration, and insurance to order to operate a POV.

(2) Speed Limits. Military vehicle and POV operators will not exceed posted speed limits on and off installations. Speed limit while passing troop formations is 10 MPH/16KMP.

(3) Seat Belts. Seat belts will be worn by all operators and passengers of U.S. Government vehicles and POVs while on or off the installation. Seat belts are worn when traveling in Taxicabs.

(4) Motorcycles. All operators of motorcycles/mopeds must have a valid Korean license with a motorcycle endorsement on their license. The motorcycle and/or moped must be registered with the PMO office upon arrival in Korea. Riders must have in their possession a certified Basic and/or Experienced Rider Motorcycle Safety Foundation (MSF) card at all times.

(a) Motorcycles/mopeds must have a lighted headlamp on at all times.

(b) A rear view mirror will be attached to each side of the handlebars.

(c) Motorcycles will not be operated on expressways or prohibited highway.

(d) No person will operate any motorcycle at nighttime at a speed greater than 35 MPH/56 KPH unless the vehicle is equipped with a headlight that is adequate to reveal a person or vehicle at a distance of 300 feet (90 meters).

(e) Motorcycle/moped riders and passengers must wear:

(i) A safety helmet certified to meet Department of Transportation (DOT) standards properly fastened under the chin.

(ii) Shatterproof eye protection. Plastic or hardened safety glasses, wrap around glasses, goggles, or a full-face shield are required even if the motorcycle/moped is equipped with a windshield. Non-safety prescription glasses and sunglasses are not considered suitable eye protection. Tinted eye protection is prohibited while operating during the hours of darkness.

(iii) Full-length trousers and long-sleeved shirt or jacket.

(iv) Sturdy footwear that provides over the ankle coverage of the foot (sandals and other footwear that exposes the foot are prohibited).

(v) Full-fingered gloves.

(vi) Soldier's are encouraged to purchase, purpose built riding gear that incorporates high visibility reflective qualities.

**c. Drugs.**

(1) Illegal Drugs. Possession of any controlled non-prescription substance or use of prescription drugs for intended purpose of being ingested, smoked, inhaled, burnt in order to inhale the smoke thereby produced, or otherwise consumed, is against the law. The division runs an active drug and alcohol program, and Soldiers will have random urinalysis testing

conducted. Possession or use of drugs and paraphernalia is a violation of the UCMJ, U.S. Federal and Korean laws.

(2) Over the Counter (OTC) Medication.

(a) Dextromethorphan (DXM) (Street names: DXM, DM, DEX, CCC, Triple C, Candy, Robo, Robotrip, Skittles, Tussin, Velvet, Rojo.) is a cough suppressant found in more than 120 OTC cold medications either alone or in conjunction with other drugs such as acetaminophen, antihistamines, or expectorants. Although not against the law to purchase, it is against the law to purchase in excess of personal needs. A search of J1 Ration Control is conducted daily and Soldiers are identified by the purchases of large amounts of DXM. Soldiers could be arrested by Military Police for excessive purchase of the suppressant and be charged in accordance with 2ID Command Policy Letter #10-3 and Article 92 (Failure to Obey Order or Regulation).

**d. Use of Tobacco.** Tobacco use, e.g. smoking (to include electronic cigarettes), dipping, and chewing are prohibited in all DOD owned or controlled facilities (except in designated areas), military vehicles and aircraft. Smoking is not authorized within 50ft of any government buildings. Smoking and walking in uniform is prohibited.

**e. Alcohol Usage and Laws.** Soldiers are required to comply and conduct themselves accordingly while drinking alcohol. Remember, our mission is to "Fight Tonight". Everything comes down to readiness and our ability to conduct our 4-hour alert procedures at any time. Every Soldier must be sober enough to fulfill their mission responsibilities by being under .05 BAC within 4 hours of an Alert Notification, to include weekends and workdays.

(1) Prohibited Acts. Except as authorized by the first General Officer in the Chain of Command, 2ID/RUCD Soldiers will not consume beverages containing alcohol during duty hours and/or report to scheduled training with a blood alcohol level of .05 percent (milliliters of alcohol per 100 milliliters of blood) or above. Nothing in this pamphlet should be interpreted to mean that impairment does not exist if the blood alcohol level is less than .05 percent. Additionally, to be in violation of this, the Soldier must have known that he or she had duties to perform.

(2) Do not operate motor vehicles while intoxicated. USFK law for Driving Under the Influence (DUI) is .05 percent or higher. Offenders will receive a memorandum of reprimand from the Commanding General that may be filed in their Official Military Personnel File (OMPF), and their installation driving privileges are suspended immediately for 1 year.

(3) Age Requirements. In accordance with United States laws, USFK, Eighth Army, and the 2nd Infantry Division policies, alcoholic beverages will not be given, sold or served to persons who have not reached the age of 21 years.

(4) Transporting alcohol in privately owned vehicles, with the exception of unopened beverage containers being transported directly from the place of purchase to private quarters or to open places of entertainment authorized by the Unit or Installation Commander, is prohibited. Open alcoholic beverage containers may not be transported or consumed in the passenger compartment of a motor vehicle.

(5) Any Soldier involved in an alcohol-related incident will be command referred to the Army Substance Abuse Program (ASAP) within 72 hours of the offense.

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

**f. Ration Control.** Ration Control Plates are issued to civilians (DoD employees, invited contractors, and technical representatives), retirees, family members, and others to help protect the privileges of those personnel authorized access to duty free goods under the U.S. - ROK

SOFA and U.S. law. U.S. active duty military members are granted access to facilities with duty free goods by displaying their identification cards. Soldiers must register family members in the Defense Biometric Identification System (DBIDS) (formerly BIDS) to activate their ration control privileges. During your family member's first 14 days in Korea, they are authorized access to the exchange and commissary facilities with a copy of the sponsor's PCS orders and a current DoD identification card.

- (1) Monthly Commissary Dollar Limits Based on Family Size:
  - (a) 1 Person – \$800
  - (b) 2 Persons – \$1100
  - (c) 3 Persons – \$1400
  - (d) 4 Persons – \$1700
- (2) Monthly Liquor Ration Limits (One unit of liquor = fifth, quart or liter)
  - (a) Individual – 3 units
  - (b) Family – 2 units for each additional Family Member the age of 21 and over.
    - 1 Gallon – 4 units
    - 1.75 liter – 2 units
    - 700-750 mL – 1 unit
    - 1 pint/375 mL – ½ unit
- (3) Monthly Beer Ration Limits – eligible patrons at least 21 years old can purchase no more than six cases of beer per month, two cases for each additional Family Member over the age of 21. (this is month to month and not cumulative)
  - 24pk of 12oz bottle or can – 1 cases
  - 12pk of 12oz bottle or can – .5 cases
  - 6pk of 12oz bottle or can – .25 cases
  - ½ barrel or ½ keg – 3.5 cases
- (4) Gas Ration Limits – Purchase of carryout fuel is limited to five gallons per day

Use the following link to check your ration usage: <https://pimskapp.korea.army.mil>.

## 16. Curfew

Conditions in the Korean area of operations warrant the limitation of off installation activities during late night and early morning hours for reasons of force protection, safety, good order, discipline, and optimum unit readiness. Therefore, USFK has established off installation accountability curfew for members of the United States Armed Forces when in the territory of the Republic of Korea, which includes personnel on PCS, TDY, except for military personnel attached to the U.S. Embassy and JUSMAG-K. Military family members, DoD civilians, and DoD-invited contractors/technical representatives and their respective family members and visiting guests are encouraged to abide by the curfew to account for all US citizens in the ROK.

a. There is an off installation curfew/on installation accountability directive from 0100 until 0500 daily including Saturday, Sunday, and U.S. observed holidays (U.S. observed holidays include U.S. national holidays, USFK training holidays, and U.S. observed ROK holidays). **2ID Soldiers will be on their assigned installation or inside their command approved off-post residence by 0100. Soldiers assigned to quarters on installations will remain inside their assigned room from 0200 - 0500.** Prior to or during the hours of curfew, members of the U.S. Armed Forces must be

- (1) accountable on a military installation
- (2) accountable in a private residence
- (3) accountable in their place of lodging for the evening, which may include a hotel off the installation and accounted for by the first line supervisor (NCO, Officer, or civilian leadership).

(4) in personally procured lodging while not on TDY/TAD, with the same conditions stated in above.

b. If a Soldier is on pass or leave on the peninsula pursuant to an approved DA Form 31 the following applies IAW Eighth Army Policy:

(1) Unless otherwise stated in the "Remarks" section of the DA Form 31, a Soldier with an approved pass or leave occurring on the peninsula must still comply with the curfew policy described above. The only difference is that in addition to his or her own quarters, the Soldier may also be in one of the following places during the hours of curfew: (1) on any U.S. military installation by 0100 and inside any on-post quarters or lodging by 0200; (2) inside another private residence; or (3) inside a hotel room (but NOT in any public area of the hotel such as the lounge, bar, lobby, restaurant, casino, pool, spa, or hallway). The Soldier must have an approved DA Form 31 available during curfew and present it upon request.

(2). A Soldier with an approved DA Form 31 with the statement "*SM is exempt from the USFK, 8A and 2ID curfew policy*" and the reason for the exception included in the "Remarks" section of the DA Form 31 may be located in areas other than the approved locations listed above. Commanders and supervisors will not grant passes solely for the purpose of circumventing the curfew policy. There are valid reasons why a Soldier would require a pass to exempt him or her from curfew, including but not limited to attendance at special military events, attendance at sporting or cultural events, and other reasons at the supervisors discretion. The Soldier must carry the approved DA Form 31 with special remarks on his or her person during curfew and present it upon request.

c. Travel during curfew hours directly to and from a military installation is authorized for official duty, attendance at an on installation activity, or responding to an emergency requiring immediate medical, police or fire assistance.

### **17. Off Limit Areas.**

U.S. officials have placed some restaurants and clubs off-limits because of possible food or water contamination, unsanitary restrooms, history of sexually transmitted diseases (STD), availability of drugs or human trafficking. Safety factors such as fire hazards or no clear evacuation route may also cause officials to designate a business off-limits. These off-limits establishments are updated continually and each unit will provide a list of off-limits establishments by Area. Civilian tattoo parlors, body-piercing shops, barbershops, and all houses of prostitution are off-limits. USFK Regulation 190-2 prohibits all service members from entering all houses of prostitution within the ROK. USFK does not support or condone the illegal activities of prostitution and human trafficking. Personnel arrested for violation of the Korean Prostitution Prevention Act are processed through the Korean Judicial System and may receive a maximum punishment of imprisonment for up to two years in a Korean prison and a fine of not more than five million won. **All Leaders and their personnel will review USFK Regulation 190-2 for the list of off-limits establishments.** For a complete listing of off-limits establishments, refer to the designated Area postings of off-limits establishments at the following USFK web site: <http://www.usfk.mil/Resources/OffLimits.aspx> .

### **18. Military Courtesy**

Various forms of courtesy have become military customs and traditions. It is important to render a proper hand salute and greeting of the day.

a. **Saluting.** The exchange of a salute is one of the oldest traditions in the military and a visible sign of good discipline and mutual respect. **2ID/RUCD Soldiers will render the proper military courtesies to all US and foreign military superior officers and NCOs.**

(1) Saluting Senior Officers. All Soldiers render the salute unless it would be impractical (e.g., arms full of packages) and exchange verbal greetings, the unit motto or "Second to None" followed by "Sir" or "Ma'am" as appropriate. The return greeting is the unit motto or "Fight Tonight!" Hand salute should be rendered when you recognize the officer regardless if you or the officer is in uniform or civilian clothes as a courtesy

(2) In the Field. Saluting is mandatory during training exercises.

(3) Senior Officer Staff Cars. Be alert for Generals and other senior officers' vehicles identified by a red plate with their rank and headlights on. Salute these vehicles as they pass.

(4) Greeting a Non-Commissioned Officer. All enlisted Soldiers exchange verbal greetings, the unit motto or "Second to None" followed by rank ("Sergeant Major, Sergeant" as appropriate). The return greeting is the unit motto or "Fight Tonight!". Should be rendered when you recognize the NCO regardless if you or the NCO is in uniform or civilian clothes.

(5) Reveille. Played at 0630 daily. When outside, in IPFU/APFU or duty uniform and not in formation, face the flag or music and render a salute on the first note. Remain at "Present Arms" until the last note has been played. In civilian clothes, stand at "Attention" and place the right hand over the heart (or headgear over the left shoulder if worn) until the last note is played. The Warrior March will follow Reveille and Soldiers will sing the The Warrior March.

(6) Retreat/To the Colors. Played at 1700 daily. This tradition is celebrated in two distinct parts; the bugle call of "Retreat" followed by "To the Colors." When outside, in IPFU/APFU or duty uniform and not in formation, face toward the Colors or music and assume the position of "Attention" on the first note of Retreat. Remain at this position and render the hand salute on the first note of "To the Colors." In civilian clothes, stand at "Attention" during "Retreat" and place the right hand over the heart (or headgear over the left shoulder if worn) on the first note of "To the Colors." If indoors, cease work and stand at attention facing the music.

(7) National Anthem. When outside, in IPFU/APFU or duty uniform and not in formation, face toward the Colors or music, assume the position of "Attention," and render the hand salute on the first note of the music. (All veterans are now authorized to render hand salute when the National Anthem is being played). In civilian clothes, stand at "Attention" and place the right hand over the heart (or headgear over the left shoulder if worn) or render the hand salute on the first note.

**NOTE: When any of the ceremonial songs above are played/heard, all vehicles in the area will stop, dismount the vehicle, and render the proper courtesy. Civilians are expected to place their right hand over their hearts.**

#### **b. Customs and Courtesy**

(1) The first person to sight an officer who is higher in rank than the officer present in the room should call "Attention" when a senior noncommissioned officer enters a room/area, they sound "At Ease" to return you to your prior activity. Examples are unit headquarters, orderly rooms, supply rooms, dayrooms, squad rooms, and hallways. The senior Soldier present in the area should then report to the visitor (example: SGT Jones, NCOIC of the motor pool, reports). In smaller rooms, containing one or two Soldiers, the Soldier(s) should rise and stand at the position of attention when an officer enters the room.

(2) In work areas such as offices, shops, hangers, and medical treatment facilities, personnel can remain working but the senior Soldier will report to the visiting officer.

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

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

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

(5) When an officer approaches Soldiers in a formation, the person in charge calls, "Attention," and renders a salute for the entire group. When an officer senior in rank approaches a group of individuals not in formation, the first person sighting the officer calls, "Attention," and everyone in the group faces the officer and renders a salute with the appropriate greeting. Soldiers working as part of the detail or participating in some other group activity such as athletics do not salute. The person in charge, if not actively engaged, salutes for the entire detail or a group of Soldiers. While running in a PT formation the senior Soldier in charge of the running formation will sound off with "Second to None" Sir or Ma'am.

### **19. Single Soldier Housing Policy**

Commanders are responsible for good order and discipline, as well as the health and welfare of all their Soldiers. See the Area I and 2nd Infantry Division Installation Housing Assignment and Management Policy for all the details of Housing Policy.

**a. Room Standards.** Soldiers may arrange and decorate their rooms within the limits of good taste and IAW with Army Values. Rooms must comply with health and safety regulations. Soldiers may have civilian furniture in addition to government furniture. Soldiers may have and use microwave ovens, telephones, civilian blankets, and other comforts IAW installation and safety regulations. Barracks residents are responsible for maintaining common-use areas. Use of candles and incense is prohibited in barracks. Leader will inspect the barracks routinely.

**b. Visitation.** All Area I units and 2ID Soldiers throughout Korea may have visitors in their barracks room. When more than one Soldier resides in the room, they must jointly agree to visitation prior to the visit. When a Visitor is present, regardless of gender, the main door to the barracks room will be open all the way and remains open until the visitor has departed. The rights of privacy always take precedence over visitation. Soldiers in barracks must be afforded private time during each day when no visitors are present. The following restrictions apply:

(1) Visitation hours are Monday – Sunday: 0500-0100. Company Commanders may set more restrictive visitation hours, as they deem necessary for good order and discipline.

(2) Age of Visitors. A parent or legal guardian must accompany any non-military visitor under the age of 18 and not a member of the Soldier's immediate family.

(3) Guests' Actions. Soldiers are responsible for their guests' actions in the barracks. Soldiers having guests are responsible and accountable for ensuring their guests are properly signed in and out at the CQ. There will be no overnight visitors, which is defined as any visitor who remains in a barracks room that they are not assigned after visitation hours.

(4) Cohabitation. Cohabitation is prohibited.

**c. Alcohol and Tobacco.** Smoking is prohibited in the barracks. Soldiers 21 years of age or older may possess no more than: six 12oz. containers of beer or one 1.75 liter of wine or liquor per occupant of legal age. Do not provide alcohol to individuals under the age of 21.

**d. New Soldiers.** Due to the current asymmetric threats (NK SOF) in the ROK, leaders will assign all 2ID/RUCD Soldiers regardless of rank a "Battle Buddy" of equivalent rank for their first 90 days, approved by their chain of command. A designated NCO will inspect and approve all (Private thru Staff Sergeant) off duty activity during this 90-day period in order to mentor Soldiers on proper conduct and respectable locations to visit as a team when off-duty.

**e. Charge of Quarters (CQ) Responsibilities.** It is mandatory that all Company/Troop/Battery/Detachment level commands maintain and operate CQs to safeguard barracks and residents. The chain of command is responsible for the safety, security, and cleanliness of the environment in which their Soldiers live at all times.

## **20. Assistance Organizations**

If you have a problem, that you cannot resolve, do not keep it to yourself. Many people are interested in helping you and your family. The first person you should contact is your immediate supervisor. Use your chain of command.

**a. Army Community Services (ACS).** ACS are ready to provide information, assistance, and guidance on such varied subjects as financial planning, food stamps/WIC eligibility, relocation, Exceptional Family Member Assistance/advocacy, domestic violence prevention, stress and anger management, parenting, speaking and writing English, and completing a high school education. ACS also maintains a loan closet for newly arrived Soldiers and Family members awaiting household goods, and provides baby bundles for newborn infants of junior enlisted Soldiers. Army Emergency Relief (AER) is located with ACS.

**b. Legal Assistance.** You can get free legal advice on civil-legal matters (contracts, wills, insurance, leases, separation agreements, and powers of attorney) from the Division Legal Assistance Office. This advice is also available to your family members and retirees. The Staff Judge Advocate's Office is available for filing of claims such as for household goods.

**c. American Red Cross.** Emergency services are available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. The Red Cross provides military personnel and their family members with counseling, emergency notifications and financial assistance due to an emergency.

**d. Chaplain.** Your unit chaplain is always available to you for spiritual or family counseling.

**e. Education Center.** Their mission is to support the Army Continuing Education System by building professionalism, encouraging self-improvement, and serving each individual at his/her academic level of need.

**f. Behavioral Health Services.** The MEDDAC-K Behavioral Health Clinics located at the TMCs provide comprehensive outpatient mental health services, i.e., psychiatry, psychology, social work service, and substance abuse/dependence services for all Active Duty Soldiers. For ASAP (Army Substance Abuse Program) clients, IMCOM facilities exist on post to provide commanders another resource for soldiers in need of ASAP counseling.

(1) National Suicide Prevention Hotline: 1-800-273-8255

(2) 24/7 help source: [www.armyonesource.com](http://www.armyonesource.com) or 1-800-342-9647 for help anytime.

## **21. Inspector General Assistance**

**a.** It is every Soldier's right to seek the advice of the Inspector General (IG) concerning requests for assistance, complaints, or grievances that have not been resolved by the chain of command. The Division IG is located in Freeman Hall on Camp Red Cloud, phone 732-8782.

**b.** Remember, you must first have permission to be absent from your place of duty if you choose to visit the Division IG during duty hours. You are encouraged to use your chain of command first. More often than not, they can and will resolve any matter that concerns you.

## **22. Open Door Policy**

Every commander from the Commanding General down to company/detachment commanders within the division has an open door policy. Commanders are available to their Soldiers at all times. If you have a problem your supervisor cannot solve, go see the next higher commander. All Soldiers are free to use open door policy at any level after first notifying their chain of

command of their intent to seek open door policy. They do not have to state the reason for seeking to use the open door policy.

### **23. Fraternalization and Relationships Between Soldiers of Different Rank**

a. All Soldiers share the responsibility of avoiding prohibited relationships with Soldiers of different ranks. Certain categories of relationships between officers, NCOs and junior enlisted Soldiers are prohibited under UCMJ, Article 134 (Fraternalization) and AR 600-20, paragraph 4-14, 4-15 and 4-16. The term officer in this paragraph includes both commissioned and Warrant Officers, unless otherwise stated. The provisions of 600-20 apply to both relationships between Soldiers in the Active and Reserve Components and between Soldiers and personnel of other military Services. This applies to both same-gender and opposite-gender relationships.

b. According to AR 600-20, paragraph 4-14b, relationships between Soldiers of different rank are prohibited if they–

- (1) Compromise, or appear to compromise, the integrity of supervisory authority or the chain of command.
- (2) Cause actual or perceived partiality or unfairness.
- (3) Involve, or appear to involve, the improper use of rank or position for personal gain.
- (4) Are, or are perceived to be, exploitative or coercive in nature.
- (5) Create an actual or clearly predictable adverse impact on discipline, authority, morale, or the ability of the command to accomplish its mission.

c. Below are examples of conduct that would potentially fall under the prohibitions of paragraph 4-14b. These are, but not limited to, the following:

- (1) Leaders consuming alcoholic beverages with subordinate Soldiers (E4 and below).
- (2) Leaders going to social clubs and drinking establishments with subordinate Soldiers.
- (3) Leaders spending time socializing with subordinate Soldiers in the leaders' room or any other private dwelling place.
- (4) Leaders spending time socializing in subordinate Soldiers room or any other private dwelling place.
- (5) Leaders taking vacations with subordinate Soldiers.
- (6) Leaders gambling with subordinate Soldiers.
- (7) Dating, living together or engaging in a sexual relationship between officer and enlisted member or NCO and junior enlisted member.
- (8) Leaders spending time socially communicating with subordinate Soldiers using social media or the mobile phone, e.g., Facebook, phone text messaging, etc., in a manner that could be perceived as being detrimental to the Leader–Soldier professional relationship. Leaders will avoid any conduct that could make a subordinate Soldier believe that he or she is a peer.

### **24. Sexual Harassment/Sexual Assault**

A sexual predator within your formation is an internal asymmetric threat to every individual Soldier in your unit. Sexual assault is an attack on your unit readiness and is a crime that must be reported immediately to the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC). All Army personnel will uphold the Army's campaign of intervene, act, and motivate. There are no innocent bystanders. If you see or hear something, **show your true warrior courage and act, don't just pass it by.** It takes all of us to protect one another from this internal threat and just one individual act of courage can save us from this enemy. Leaders in the Chain of Command are responsible for the training climate, and enforcement of the requirements identified in the Army SHARP Program.

**Not in My Squad. Not in Our Army** <http://cape.army.mil/not-in-my-squad/#>  
**Center for the Army profession And Ethic** <http://cape.army.mil/>

**a. Some Points to Consider:**

- (1) Sexual harassment is punishable under UCMJ.
- (2) Anybody can do it; anyone can be a victim.
- (3) It can happen anywhere, not just in the workplace.
- (4) Don't keep asking a person for a date after you are told no.
- (5) Don't use obscene or dirty language, gestures, or cadence calls.
- (6) Treat people with respect.
- (7) If you think it is wrong, it probably is.
- (8) Preventing Sexual Assault/Harassment is about changing Army Culture – This is “Green Tab” engagement.
- (9) Think Twice before consuming too much alcohol that it impairs your judgment and lowers inhibitions.
- (10) Ensure you have AFFIRMATIVE CONSENT.
- (11) Utilize the following references; DoDI 6495.02 and AR-600-20, the references can be located on the 2ID Webpage <http://www.2id.korea.army.mil/resources/sharp.asp>

**b. Reporting Procedures of Sexual Assault Incidents for Commanders:**

- (1) Immediately upon notification of or allegation of sexual assault involving Soldiers or Family members, An appointed National Organization for Victim Assistance (NOVA) credentialed Victim Advocate (VA) or Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) have the ability to file a RESTRICTED or UNRESTRICTED reports. Commanders can only notify the Victims desiring to file an UNRESTRICTED report, should they notify their chain of command, criminal investigation division (CID) military or civilian law enforcement officials, unit Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC), or request healthcare providers to notify law enforcement. Upon notification of a reported sexual assault, the SARC will immediately assign a Victim Advocate (VA). Details regarding the incident will be limited to only those personnel who have a legitimate need to know. The USFK Sexual Assault Hotline is one of many ways to report a sexual assault. To call from any DSN telephone within Korea, dial the number "158" and to call from a commercial line or cell phone dial the number "0503-363-5700".
- (2) Commanders will also notify their Command Judge Advocate or Trial Counsel.
- (3) Once notified, Military Police (MP) will respond with appropriate law enforcement assets to secure the crime scene and protect evidence. Military Police will immediately notify Military Police investigators (MPI) and Criminal Investigation Division (CID) for investigative resources. CID will be the lead agency and will follow their established protocol for the investigation of sexual assault incidents.
- (4) As a part of the normal investigative process, the chain of command will ensure the victim is treated with dignity and respect and all information will be restricted to "need to know" only. CID coordinates for medical examinations and with social service intervention agencies, provides preliminary notification to the victim of his or her rights under the Victim Witness Assistance Program (VWAP), and provides the victim with the point of contact for the VWAP.

**c. Commanders.** Commanders are reminded that sexual assault incidents are sensitive issues and must be addressed immediately and with care. Area I, II, and III Law Enforcement has well-established procedures for the investigation and immediate social work intervention of sexual assault incidents. Commanders can call Military Police at 730-4417/4418 or the Division SHARP Office at 732-7807 for more in-depth information.

**d. Sexual Assault Reporting Options for Victims.** \*\*If anyone is a victim of Sexual Assault or encounters someone that has been a victim, follow these steps below:

- (1) **Restricted Reporting.** A Service Member who is/was sexually assaulted and desires medical care, counseling, and victim advocacy, without initiating the investigative

process should use the restrictive reporting option. Restricted reporting allows a sexual assault victim to confidentially disclose the details of his/her assault to specifically identified individuals and receive medical treatment and counseling, without triggering the official investigative process. Restricted reporting is intended to give victims additional time and increased control over the release and management of their personal information, and to empower them to seek relevant information and support to make more informed decisions about participating in the criminal investigation. A victim who receives appropriate care and treatment, and is provided an opportunity to make an informed decision about a criminal investigation is more likely to develop increased trust that his/her needs are of primary concern to the command and may eventually decide to pursue an investigation. Even if the victim chooses not to pursue an official investigation, this additional reporting avenue gives commanders a clearer picture of the sexual violence within their command, and enhances a commander's ability to provide an environment that is safe and contributes to the well-being and mission-readiness of all of its members.

(2) **Unrestricted Reporting.** A Service Member who is sexually assaulted and desires medical treatment, counseling and an official investigation of his/her allegation should use current reporting channels, for example, chain of command, law enforcement or report the incident to the SARC. Upon notification of a reported sexual assault, the SARC will immediately assign a Victim Advocate. Healthcare providers will, with the consent of the victim, initiate the appropriate care and treatment, and report the sexual assault to law enforcement or the chain of command. Additionally, at the victim's discretion/request, the healthcare provider will conduct a forensic medical examination, which may include the collection of evidence. Details regarding the incident will be limited to only those personnel who have a legitimate need to know.

**e. Sexual Assault Review Boards:** The 2ID CG, DCSM and the DCGs will convene a monthly SARB to review current SHARP cases in order to ensure effective assistance for all victims, and to ensure timely processing and updates of all cases. Attendees include the following organizations from across the USAG and supporting Staff: SHARP Program Manager, CID, all MSC SARCs, USAG SARC, Full Time VA's, Medical Services, Special Victim's Counsel, SJA, Chaplain, PMO and ASAP.

## 25. Hazing

The Army is a values-based organization where everyone is encouraged to do what is right by treating others as they should be treated—with dignity and respect. Hazing is contrary to our values and is prohibited.

**a. Hazing.** IAW AR 600–20, para 4-19 pg 30: Hazing is defined as any conduct whereby one military member or employee, regardless of Service or rank, unnecessarily causes another military member or employee, regardless of Service or rank, to suffer or be exposed to an activity that is cruel, abusive, humiliating, oppressive, demeaning or harmful.

(1) Hazing includes, but is not limited, to any form of initiation "rite of passage" or congratulatory act that involves: physically striking another in order to inflict pain; piercing another's skin in any manner; forcing or requiring the consumption of excessive amounts of food, alcohol, drugs, or other substances; or encouraging another to engage in illegal, harmful, demeaning or dangerous acts. Soliciting or coercing another to participate in any such activity is also considered hazing. Hazing need not involve physical contact among or between military members or employees; it can be verbal or psychological in nature.

(2) When recommended by the chain of command, corrective training is the only thing that can be authorized by the Commander. The first line Leader conducts corrective Training when a Soldier has a shortcoming, recognized by the Leader, and some training is required to correct the deficiency and provide the Soldier with the requisite skills, motivation and knowledge

to perform to standard. It is not unnecessarily cruel, abusive, oppressive, or harmful. The following activities do not constitute hazing:

- (a) The physical and mental hardships associated with operations or training.
- (b) Administrative corrective measures, including verbal reprimands and a reasonable number of repetitions of authorized physical exercises, supervised by the leader.
- (c) Extra military instruction or training conducted by the leader.
- (d) Physical training (PT) or remedial PT, conducted by the leader.
- (e) Other similar activities to correct a training deficiency.

**b. Scope.** Hazing is not limited to superior-subordinate relationships. It may occur between peers or even, under certain circumstances, may involve actions directed towards senior military personnel by those junior in rank or grade to them (for example, a training instructor hazing a student who is superior in rank). Hazing, has at times, occurred during graduation ceremonies or similar military "rites of passage." However, it may also happen in day-to-day military settings. It is prohibited in all cases, to include off-duty or "unofficial" celebrations or unit functions. Expressed or implied consent to hazing is not a defense.

## 26. Safety

THREE TIERS TO SAFETY AND RISK MANAGEMENT:

**TIER #1** Individual Soldier. Each Soldier has the responsibility to prevent accidents and "stop" action until the safety problem is fixed.

**TIER #2** Buddy System. Assign every Soldier a "Warrior Buddy" who has the responsibility and authority to look out for his/her buddy. Also, IAW Policy Letter 10-1 (Curfew, Pass, and Leave) paragraph 12, 2ID Soldiers within the first ninety days of assignment will adhere to the battle buddy policy in 2ID OPORD 13-166, to wit: All Soldiers, regardless of rank, who are within their initial 90 day period of assignment to Korea are not allowed to leave post unless accompanied at all times by a battle-buddy approved by the chain of command. Battle buddies are accountable for each other's safety and are the first line of defense to prevent any accident, misconduct or inappropriate behavior.

**TIER #3** Leader. Leaders must be experts at risk assessment and management and take positive steps to mitigate risks and counsel subordinates on safety at least weekly.

**a. Composite Risk Management (CRM):** CRM is a decision making process used to mitigate risks associated with hazards that have the potential to injure or kill personnel, damage or destroy equipment, or otherwise impact mission effectiveness. CRM is a five-step process:

- Step 1 – Identify hazards.
- Step 2 – Assess hazards to determine risk.
- Step 3 – Develop controls and make risk decisions.
- Step 4 – Implement controls.
- Step 5 – Supervise and evaluate.

Steps 1 and 2 are assessment steps, steps 3 through 5 are management steps.

**b. Cell Phones.** Personnel are restricted from using mobile personal electronic devices (MPED) such as a hand held cellular phones, I-Phone, Blackberry, Personal Digital Assistant (PDA), or other similar devices while operating a motor vehicle on or off military installations unless the vehicle is safely parked or they are using a "hands free" device such as a vehicle speaker device such as a "Bluetooth" or equivalent earphone device. Personnel are restricted from using a MPED for the specific purpose of sending or reading text or e-mail messages while driving unless the vehicle is safely parked or they are using a hands-free device as described in USFK Regulation 190-1, paragraph B-17I(1).

**c. Travel Risk Planning System (TRiPS) POV Composite Risk Assessment Tool.** This tool is intended to be completed for all planned trips outside the immediate local area when you are going on leave, pass, or TDY and will be operating a motor vehicle. First Line Leaders (NCO) will ensure this is completed and Soldiers are briefed on POV safety. This tool can be found on the Combat Readiness Center web site at <https://crc.army.mil>.

**d. POV Winter Safety.** During the winter months it is recommended that your POV contain a warning kit, flares, blanket, shovel, and extra warm clothes, and your vehicle will have at least 1/4 tank of fuel.

**e. Tactical Vehicle Safety.** Any person operating a vehicle (including tactical military vehicles) that has any hazardous material as a cargo or part of a cargo will comply with local requirements governing transportation of such hazardous material.

(1) All Soldiers driving and riding in any tactical vehicle must wear the ACH and seatbelts when on and off the installation.

(2) Soldiers will also use the troop straps during troop transportation.

(3) Soldiers and ammunition will not be transported in the rear of any cargo vehicle.

**f. Bicycle, Skateboard and Skating Safety.**

(1) All personnel operating or riding a bicycle, inline skates, roller skates, coasters, skateboard, or any motorized or non-motorized play vehicle, while on a public roadway, street, bicycle path, or any right-of way under USFK jurisdiction will wear a protective helmet designed for bicycle safety and a reflective safety belt. The helmet will be certified to meet Department of Transportation (DOT) standards IAW DODI 6055.4. The helmet will be worn level on the head with the strap properly fastened under the chin. IAW USFK law, children under the age of 14 will wear helmets while riding bicycles anywhere in the Republic of Korea.

(2) Personnel participating in any of the above mentioned activities will wear high visibility upper body garments for day time travel and reflective material for night time travel in order to be clearly visible (e.g., not covered/obstructed by anything such as a backpack) at all times.

(3) Bicycles or play vehicles used during hours of darkness or limited visibility must be equipped with a front light and rear light. The front lamp must emit a white light visible at least 500 feet (150 meters) to the front. A rear lamp must emit a red light visible from 100 feet (30 meters). Bicycles will be registered at the Area Pass & ID Office using USFK form 33-E. The owner will be issued a registration decal, which will be permanently affixed to the bicycle.

**g. Pedestrian Safety.** Pedestrians – people who travel by foot, wheelchair, stroller, or similar means – are among the most vulnerable users of the road. Hours of darkness and limited visibility put pedestrians at a higher risk of serious injury or death. 2ID Warriors must follow these tips and rules when traveling by foot, on or off the installation:

(1) Always cross roads at designated crosswalks.

(2) It is safest to walk on a sidewalk, but if you must walk on the road (when sidewalks are unavailable) walk facing traffic and as far to the side of the road as possible.

(3) Be careful at intersections where drivers may fail to yield for pedestrians, especially here in the ROK. Look both ways before crossing the road to ensure all traffic has stopped.

(4) Personnel running when off duty, will wear a reflective belt or reflective clothing during hours of limited visibility, on and off post.

(5) Increase your visibility at night and wear reflective clothing or carry a flashlight.

(6) Headphones are not authorized to be worn in the ear, around the neck, or on your head while running, foot marching, or walking on the installation, both in and out of uniform.

## **27. Leader Book**

**a.** A leader book will be maintained and carried by all leaders that are Team Leaders, Section Chiefs, or Squad Leaders. All leaders are encouraged to have a leader book for quick reference information on their Soldiers and equipment.

**b.** Leaders are responsible for providing training assessments to the chain of command on their Soldiers and Units. The leader book is a tool for the NCO to maintain up-to-date, easy-to-reference information on Soldiers, training status, maintenance status and equipment accountability. Commanders use these assessments to make training decisions.

**c.** The exact composition of a leader book varies depending on the mission and type of unit. There are many versions of the leader book both in official Army publications and on the commercial market. The leader book can be digital or hard copy but must have the privacy act statement to ensure Soldiers understand that leaders have their personal information. The organization of the leader book is up to each individual leader. To be effective they must be well organized and "user friendly." Only essential training information should be in the leader book. TC 7-22.7, The Army Noncommissioned Officer Guide, Chapter 8.6 has an example of pages for a leader book. Units may already have an example leader book for their Soldiers.

## **28. Environment**

Protecting our environment is everyone's responsibility. Failure to do so can result in prosecution as a Federal and host nation offense and is a violation of the USFK Regulation 201-1 (Environmental Governing Standard (EGS)). All Soldiers must know what they can and cannot do. Hazardous spills severely affect our environment. This includes battery acid, paints, thinners, solvents, pesticides, petroleum products, oils, and lubricants (POL). Do not change the oil in your POV or Army vehicle and let it soak into the ground. Be sure to report all spills of hazardous materials.

## **29. Korean Augmentation to the US Army (KATUSA) Program**

The KATUSA Soldier Program was initiated on 15 July 1950 by an informal agreement between the Honorable Syngman Rhee, President of the ROK, and General Douglas MacArthur, Commander in Chief, United Nations Command. The original concept of this program was to augment U.S. fighting forces just after the outbreak of the Korean War. After the armistice, KATUSA Soldiers remained with Eighth Army units to receive training that was not readily available in the ROK Army (ROKA) and to enhance Eighth Army's mission capability and maintain the strongest alliance U.S. forces have in the world. The KATUSA Soldier Program has been a continuous program since 1950 with only periodic strength adjustments dictated by requirements. It is important to remember that our KATUSA Soldiers are ROK Army Soldiers assigned to U.S. units and they deserve our trust and respect. Eighth Army assigns KATUSA Soldiers U.S. Army units. However, they are not members of the Armed Forces of the U.S. and they are not subject to the UCMJ. They will be integrated into their units and provided messing, billeting, duty assignments, and use of dayrooms, equipment, and other facilities equally with their U.S. counterparts. KATUSA Soldiers:

**a.** Will not assign tasks solely as laborers, cargo carriers, permanent guards, houseboys, kitchen police (KP), or other full-time fatigue details not directly related to their military occupational specialties (MOSs). The intent of this policy is to ensure that KATUSA Soldiers perform their MOS-related training and duties.

**b.** Newly assigned KATUSA Soldiers will not undergo an initiation process in their units by senior KATUSA Soldiers. Initiation activities breakdown the chain of command and place senior KATUSA Soldiers in a higher position of authority than U.S. NCOs.

c. While performing military police (MP) duties, KATUSA MPs have identical authority and jurisdiction as U.S. MPs, with the exception of administering an oath under Article 136(b)(4), UCMJ 1984.

### **30. Leave and Passes**

It is the Army policy that Soldiers use accrued leave as frequently as possible for their welfare and comfort. Leave is an entitlement earned along with pay. Soldiers will use it, not lose it. Commanders and supervisors will establish a leave plan to ensure Soldiers have an opportunity to take leave. Soldiers will plan leaves where it will minimally affect the mission readiness of the unit. No more than 10% of our Soldiers are non-available (leave or pass) off the peninsula at one time. Additionally, 80% of our available personnel are able muster within two hours. Soldiers can take ordinary leave in conjunction with special (3-day or 4-day) passes without a duty day in between the two periods of absences; however, the Soldier must be physically present at the PDS, post, duty location or local residence area when departing and returning from leave. Soldiers cannot take a pass in conjunction with another pass. Special passes cannot exceed four days in duration. There is no distance limitation on a pass, except that you must use good judgment and not stretch your pass travel too far. Soldiers desiring to take leave or travel outside of Korea must obtain approval. Travel to or within U.S. possessions of Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Northern Mariana Islands do not require travel clearance. See CG Policy Letter 10-1 for complete details.

### **31. Non Tactical Vehicles (NTV).**

The use of Army-owned or controlled NTV is restricted to official purposes only. Leaders are responsible for enforcing the proper use and control of their assigned NTVs. The following are examples of official and unofficial use of NTVs:

a Official Use. Transportation may be provided for military and civilian personnel officially participating in public ceremonies, military field demonstrations, and parades directly related to official activities. Official ceremonies (for example, changes of command, promotions, retirements, or unit activations/deactivations) are approved for NTV usage.

b Unofficial Use. Government vehicles must not be used for transportation to or be parked at commissaries, post exchanges (including all concessions), bowling alleys, officer and noncommissioned officer clubs, or any non-appropriated fund activity unless personnel using the vehicles are on official Government business. **NTV transportation between a residence and place of duty is prohibited unless approved by a Service-Secretary. At no time will an NTV be used as a personnel vehicle or be parked at someone's quarters.**

c Temporary Duty. Using an NTV to travel to or from commercial entertainment facilities (professional sports venues, amusement parks, concerts, and so forth) is not authorized.

### **32. Closing**

We are honored to have you in the 2nd Infantry Division, ROK-US Combined Division. Serve the nation proudly and honorably. Conscientiously apply yourself to your mission, follow these standards, live the Army Values and Soldiers' Creed and you will find the 2nd Infantry Division, ROK-US Combined Division and the Republic of Korea a great place to be a Soldier and enjoy yourself.

**Army Values**

**Loyalty:** Bear true faith and allegiance to the U.S. Constitution, the Army, your unit, and other Soldiers.

**Duty:** Fulfill your obligations.

**Respect:** Treat people as they should be treated.

**Selfless-Service:** Put the welfare of the nation, the Army, and your subordinates before your own.

**Honor:** Live up to all the Army values.

**Integrity:** Do what is right, legally and morally.

**Personal Courage:** Face fear, danger, or adversity (Physical or Moral).

**The Soldiers Creed**

**I am an American Soldier.**

**I am a Warrior and a member of a team. I serve the people of the United States and live the Army Values.**

**I will always place the mission first.**

**I will never accept defeat.**

**I will never quit.**

**I will never leave a fallen comrade.**

**I am disciplined, physically and mentally tough, trained, and proficient in my warrior tasks and drills. I always maintain my arms, my equipment, and myself.**

**I am an expert and I am a professional.**

**I stand ready to deploy, engage, and destroy the enemies of the United States of America in close combat.**

**I am a guardian of freedom and the American way of life.**

**I am an American Soldier.**

**2<sup>ND</sup> INFANTRY DIVISION SONG**

***"WARRIOR MARCH"***

We're born in France in '17,  
In the Hell of the First World War.  
With Infantry and Proud Marine,  
We Bravely Fought Amidst the Cannons' Roar.  
The Warriors went Across the Meuse and River Marne,  
Our Names and Our Fame Were Won.  
We marched Home Proudly with Flags Held on High,  
And They Called Us, "SECOND TO NONE"

Today Along the DMZ,  
Ever Watchful the Warriors Stage.  
To Guard the Rights of Liberty,  
Bravely Writing History's Newest Page.  
Forward Together with Korea Sure and Bold,  
We Fear Not the Enemy's Gun.  
We Hold our Ground,  
Our Confidence Sound,  
For You Know We're "SECOND TO NONE"

**Note: Second verse is not normally used**

**ARMY SONG**

**(Sung to the tune of the original Field Artillery Song)**

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

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

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

## ARMY COMBAT UNIFORM SUMMARY OF CHANGES

| 1 July 2015 to 30 September 2019   |   |   |   |
|------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| Uniform Name                       | Army Combat Uniform in Universal Camouflage Pattern | Army Combat Uniform in Operation Enduring Freedom Camouflage Pattern  | Army Combat Uniform in Operational Camouflage Pattern |
| <b>Camouflage Pattern</b>          | Universal Camouflage Pattern (UCP)                  | Operation Enduring Freedom Camouflage Pattern (OEF-CP)  | Operational Camouflage Pattern (OCP)                  |
| <b>Headgear Camouflage Pattern</b> | Universal Camouflage Pattern (UCP)                  | Operation Enduring Freedom Camouflage Pattern   | Operational Camouflage Pattern                        |
| <b>T-shirt Color</b>               | Sand  | Sand or Tan 499   | Sand or Tan 499                                       |
| <b>Belt Color</b>                  | Sand  | Sand or Tan 499   | Sand or Tan 499                                       |
| <b>Boot Color</b>                  | Sand  | Sand or Coyote Brown  | Sand or Coyote Brown                                  |
| <b>OCIE Camouflage Pattern</b>     | Universal Camouflage Pattern (UCP)                  | UCP, OEF OCP; <del>All components of OCIE ensemble will be of the same camouflage pattern.</del> See Note 1 |   |

Note 1: All components of OCIE systems such as IOTC, FLC, MOLLE, etc will be of the same camouflage pattern to the maximum extent possible, but, unit commanders will permit mixing of issued items to fulfill requirements. When wearing OCP/OEF-CO ACUs and UCP pattern OCIE Cold and Wet weather garments, the UCP rank, name and US ARMY patches will be worn on OCIE items. OCP/OEF-CP pattern patches are not authorized to be worn on the UCP IOTV, green fleece, UCP cold/wet weather tops and gray extreme cold weather top. KATUSAs are the only Soldiers authorized to wear OCP patches with UCP OCIE if that is what they were issued.

Note 2: Commanders may authorize the wear of the mountain combat boots issued at RFI for wear with OEF-CP and OCP ACUs. The Mountain Combat Boots will not be replaced once unserviceable. Soldiers must still maintain the required quantity of clothing bag issued boots.

Note 3: The Green or Black Fleece cap is worn with the UCP ACU. Black fleece cap is worn with the OCP or OEF-OCP ACUs. Color of fleece cap worn will be based on the ACU worn and not the pattern of the OCIE Cold or Wet Weather gear worn.

| 1 October 2019 to TBD              |   |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Uniform Name                       | Army Combat Uniform in Operational Camouflage Pattern |
| <b>Camouflage Pattern</b>          | Operational Camouflage Pattern                        |
| <b>Headgear Camouflage Pattern</b> | Operational Camouflage Pattern                        |
| <b>T-shirt Color</b>               | Tan 499   |
| <b>Belt Color</b>                  | Tan 499   |
| <b>Boot Color</b>                  | Coyote Brown  |
| <b>OCIE Camouflage Pattern</b>     | Operational Camouflage Pattern                        |

**Appendix D**

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**Extended Cold Weather Clothing System Generation III (ECWCS GEN III)**

ECWCS GEN III is a breathable multi-layered, versatile, insulating system that allows the soldier to adapt to varying mission requirements and environmental conditions. The system is designed to maintain adequate environmental protection between 40°F and -60°F (4°C and -51°C). The ECWCS GEN III system uses moisture management principles to transfer perspiration away from your skin so you will remain dry and warm.



**Base Layer**



**Base or  
Insulation Layer**



**Insulation  
or Outer Layer**



**Outer Layer**



**Outer Layer**



**Outer Layer**



**Outer Layer**

**Item 1 & 2** – Light-weight cold weather undershirt and drawers. Use as a base layer next to the skin, by itself or in conjunction with other layers for added insulation and to aid in the transfer of moisture.

**Item 3 & 4** – Mid-weight cold weather shirt and drawers. Use as a base layer next to skin or over Layer 1 and/or 2 for added insulation and to aid in the transfer of moisture.

**Item 5** – The foliage green/coyote fleece jacket is worn with the ECWCS as an under layer and as an outer garment. When worn as an outer garment, must wear the nametape, US Army and rank.

**Item 6 & 7** – Wind cold weather wind jacket is a lightweight outer shell layer made of a windproof and water repellant material. It is designed to act as a low volume shell layer, optimizing the performance of moisture wicking along with insulation layers when combined with Body Armor or ACU. When worn, must wear the nametape, US Army and rank.

**Item 8 & 9** – Soft shell cold weather jacket and trousers are designed to be worn with base and insulative levels for use in moderate to cold conditions. When worn, must wear the nametape, US Army and rank.

**Item 10 & 11** – Extreme cold/wet weather jacket and trousers is a designed for use in moderate to cold wet conditions alternating between freezing and thawing. When worn, must wear rank tab or pin on.

**Item 12 & 13** – Extreme cold weather parka and trousers worn as the outer shell layer in extreme cold dry conditions. Level 7 is meant for static activities. When worn, must wear the nametape, US Army and rank.

| <b>Level of Activity</b> | <b>Temperatures</b>               | <b>Items Worn</b>           |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Active                   | Cold: 0° to 30°F                  | 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 9            |
| Active                   | Wet/Intermittent Wet: 40°F (+10°) | 1, 2, 6, 9                  |
| Active                   | Cold/Wet: 35° to 45°F             | 1, 2, 8, 9                  |
| Active                   | Extreme Cold: -25° to 0°F         | 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9         |
| Static                   | Cold/Wet: 30° to 45°F             | 1, 2, 5, 10, 11             |
| Static                   | Wet: Above 45°F                   | 1, 2, 3, 10, 11             |
| Static                   | Cold: 0° to 30°F                  | 3, 4, 8, 9, 12              |
| Static                   | Extreme Cold: -50° to 0°F         | 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 12, 13 |

The information provided here is found in [TM 10-8415-236-10](#) (Extended Cold Weather Clothing System Generation III (ECWCS GEN III))

**Appendix E**  
**Division Standard Minimum Packing List**

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The following is the 2ID/RUCD recommended minimum standard packing list. MSCs are authorized to create their own Packing List based on mission; additional items may be added as necessary. The packing list will consist of two versions one for summer months (May-October) and one for winter months (November-April).

| ITEMS WORN   | QUANTITY | CHECK |
|--|----------|-------|
| ACU's  | 1 set    |       |
| ID Tags (Long and Short Chain; worn around the neck)                       | 1 set    |       |
| T-Shirt, Tan   | 1        |       |
| Belt, Rigger   | 1        |       |
| Socks, Wool Cushion Sole, Green  | 1        |       |
| Boots, Combat  | 1 pair   |       |
| Undergarments (Male or Female)   | 1        |       |
| Glove, Fire Retardant  | 1 pair   |       |
| Watch  | 1        |       |
| Notebook w/pen or pencil (waterproofed)                                    | 1        |       |
| ACH, w/Camo Band and NVG plate   | 1        |       |
| Casualty Feeder and Witness Statement cards, inside webbing of FLC or IOTV | 1 set    |       |
| Knee Pads (Strap on or foam insert) Mission dependent                      | 1 set    |       |
| Blank Adapter (for assigned weapon)  | 1        |       |
| ID/Common Access Card (In top right breast pocket)                         | 1        |       |
| SOFA Card (In top right breast pocket)                                     | 1        |       |
| Military Driver's License (In top right breast pocket)                     | 1        |       |
| Eye protection (Clear or shaded lens)                                      | 1 set    |       |
| IOTV with plates   | 1        |       |
| Weapon with magazine   | 1        |       |
| *Fighting Load Carrier (FLC)   | 1        |       |
| Ammunition Pouch, 2 mags   | 3        |       |
| Ammunition Satchel, 3 mags (in lieu of 2 mag pouches)                      | 2        |       |
| Magazine, Ammunition   | 6        |       |
| Grenade, Hand pouch  | 2        |       |
| Utility Pouch (1qt canteen pouch)  | 1        |       |
| Combat Earplugs w/case (small pouch of Utility Pouch)                      | 1        |       |
| Night Vision Goggles (NVGs), tied down in Utility Pouch                    | 1        |       |
| Improved First Aid Kit (IFAK)  | 1        |       |
| Cutter, Seatbelt   | 1        |       |
| Tool, Leatherman   | 1        |       |
| Pouch, Radio (for leaders)   | 1        |       |
| Hydration System   | 1        |       |

**Items on the FLC are position dependent and the unit will determine the placement and SOP based on that position. If not assigned a specific position, each Warrior will have the Riflemen set.**

**The FLC can be worn either over the IOTV or the items can be detached from the harness and attached directly to the IOTV.**



| <b>DUFFLE BAG "A" (Summer)</b>  | <b>QUANTITY</b> | <b>CHECK</b> |
|---|-----------------|--------------|
| Duffle Bag w/lock (Marked IAW Marking SOP in <a href="#">Appendix F</a> ) |                 |              |
| Waterproof Bag  | 1               |              |
| Boots, Combat   | 1               |              |
| ACU   | 2 sets          |              |
| Socks, Wool Cushion Sole, Green   | 4 pair          |              |
| T-Shirt, Tan  | 3               |              |
| Undergarments (Male or Female)  | 3               |              |
| Bag, Laundry  | 1               |              |
| Towel, Bath   | 1               |              |
| Towel, Hand, Brown  | 1               |              |
| Shirt, IPFU/APFU, SS  | 2               |              |
| Short, IPFU/APFU  | 2               |              |
| Socks, White or Black   | 4               |              |
| Shoes, Running  | 1 pair          |              |
| Belt, Runner, Reflecting  | 1               |              |
| Bag, Patrol w/Bivy Cover  | 1               |              |
| 2 <sup>nd</sup> set of JSLST(Jacket, Pants, Gloves, Boots, Filters)       | 1 set           |              |
| Balaclava, Fire Retardant   | 1               |              |
| <b>DUFFLE BAG (B&amp;C) (Summer)</b>                                      | <b>QUANTITY</b> | <b>CHECK</b> |
| Duffle Bag w/lock (Marked IAW Marking SOP in <a href="#">Appendix F</a> ) | 1               |              |
| ACU   | 1 set           |              |
| Boots, Intermediate Cold Wx   | 1 pair          |              |
| Extra Weapons Cleaning Supplies   |                 |              |
| Q-Tips/Patches/Brushes/Oil(place in zip lock bag)                         |                 |              |
| Extra Personal Hygiene Items (60 DOS)                                     |                 |              |
| Toothpaste/Shaving Cream/Razor Blades                                     | 60 DOS          |              |
| Sanitary Hygiene Items (Females)  | 30 DOS          |              |
| Bag, Laundry  | 1               |              |
| Towel, Bath and Hand  | 1               |              |
| Belt, Trousers, Nylon Web (extra)   | 1               |              |
| Boot Laces (extra)  | 2 pair          |              |
| Neck Gaiter   | 1               |              |
| Fleece Cap  | 1               |              |
| Shirt, IPFU/APFU LS   | 1               |              |
| Jacket, IPFU/APFU   | 1               |              |
| Trousers, IPFU/APFU   | 1               |              |
| ECWCS (minus Layer 6)   |                 |              |
| Layer 1 - Silk Weight Cold Weather Undergarments                          | 1               |              |
| Layer 2 - Grid Fleece Top and Bottom Undergarments                        | 1 set           |              |
| Layer 3 - Fleece Jacket   | 1               |              |
| Layer 4 - Wind Shirt  | 1               |              |
| Layer 5 - Soft Shell Gortex   | 1 set           |              |
| Layer 7 - Extreme Cold Weather Parka and Trousers                         | 1 set           |              |
| Balaclava, Cold Weather   | 1               |              |
| Trigger Finger Mittens w/wool inserts                                     | 1 pair          |              |
| Gloves, Cold Weather, Thinsulate lined                                    | 1 pair          |              |
| Bag, Sleeping   | 1               |              |

| <b>ASSAULT PACK (Winter)</b>                             | <b>QUANTITY</b> | <b>CHECK</b> |
|--|-----------------|--------------|
| ECWCS Layer 2 - Grid Fleece Top and Bottom Undergarments | 1 set           |              |
| ECWCS Layer 5 - Soft Shell Gortex                        | 1               |              |
| AA Batteries or D Cell Batteries                         | 4               |              |
| 550 Cord   | 50 feet         |              |
| *IV Bag w/starter kit                                    | 1               |              |
| Foot Powder  | 1 bottle        |              |
| Socks, Wool Cushion Sole, Green                          | 1 pair          |              |
| Neck Gaiter  | 1               |              |
| Fleece Cap   | 1               |              |
| Cap, Patrol  | 1               |              |
| Gloves, Cold Weather, Thinsulate lined                   | 1 pair          |              |
| Trigger Finger Mittens w/wool inserts                    | 1 pair          |              |
| <b>PACKED IN RUCK (Winter)</b>                           | <b>QUANTITY</b> | <b>CHECK</b> |
| MOLLE w/Frame  | 1               |              |
| Entrenching tool w/cover                                 | 1               |              |
| Poncho   | 1               |              |
| Socks, Wool Cushion Sole, Green                          | 3 pair          |              |
| Sewing Kit (top flap)                                    | 1               |              |
| AA Batteries or D Cell Batteries                         | 4               |              |
| 550 Cord (top flap)                                      | 50 feet         |              |
| **Waterproof Bag   | 1               |              |
| ***Weapons Cleaning Kit                                  |                 |              |
| Cleaning Rods  | 4               |              |
| Cleaning Rod Handle                                      | 1               |              |
| Oil Bottle   | 1               |              |
| Eyelet   | 1               |              |
| Patches  | 2 packets       |              |
| Bore Brush   | 1               |              |
| Chamber Brush  | 1               |              |
| Personal Hygiene Kit                                     |                 |              |
| Soap w/dish  | 1               |              |
| Toothbrush and toothpaste                                | 1               |              |
| Razor (disposable or cartridges)                         | 5               |              |
| Shaving Cream  | 1               |              |
| Signal Mirror  | 1               |              |
| Foot Powder  | 1               |              |
| ECWCS Layer 1 - Silk Weight Cold Weather Undergarments   | 1               |              |
| Layer 3 - Fleece Jacket                                  | 1               |              |
| Layer 4 - Wind Shirt                                     | 1               |              |
| Undergarments (Male or Female)                           | 2               |              |
| Towel, Brown   | 1               |              |
| NBC ICE Pack (JSLST Jacket, Pants, Boots, Glove, Filter) | 1 set           |              |
| Mat, Sleeping, Self-Inflatable                           | 1               |              |
| Eyeglasses (extra pair if needed)                        | 1 pair          |              |
| Bag, Sleeping, complete (3 layers)                       | 1 set           |              |
| Balaclava, Cold Weather                                  | 1               |              |

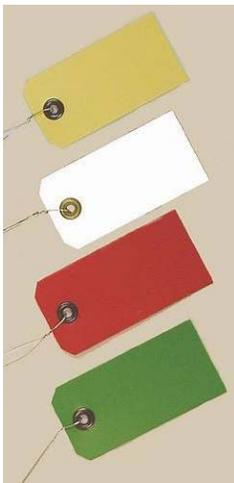
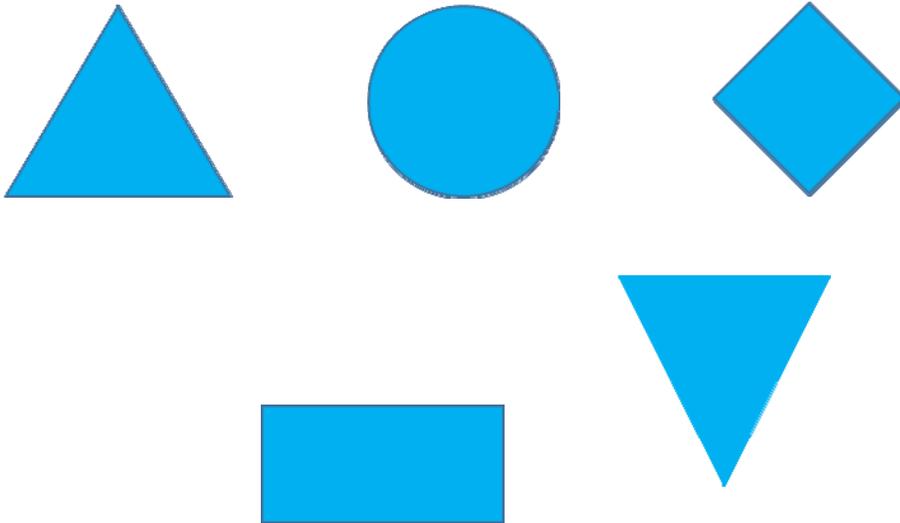
| <b>DUFFLE BAG "A" (Winter)</b>  | <b>QUANTITY</b> | <b>CHECK</b> |
|---|-----------------|--------------|
| Duffle Bag w/lock (Marked IAW Marking SOP in <a href="#">Appendix F</a> ) | 1               |              |
| Waterproof Bag  | 1               |              |
| Boots, Combat   | 1 pair          |              |
| ACU   | 2 sets          |              |
| Socks, Wool Cushion Sole, Green   | 4 pair          |              |
| T-Shirt, Tan  | 3               |              |
| Undergarments (Male or Female)  | 3               |              |
| Bag, Laundry  | 1               |              |
| Towel, Bath   | 1               |              |
| Towel, Hand, Brown  | 1               |              |
| Shirt, IPFU/APFU LS   | 1               |              |
| Jacket, IPFU/APFU   | 1               |              |
| Trousers, IPFU/APFU   | 1               |              |
| Socks, White or Black   | 4               |              |
| Shoes, Running  | 1 pair          |              |
| Belt, Runner, Reflecting  | 1               |              |
| 2 <sup>nd</sup> set of JSLST(Jacket, Pants, Gloves, Boots, Filters)       | 1 set           |              |
| Balaclava, Fire Retardant   | 1               |              |
| Poncho Liner  | 1               |              |
| Layer 6 - Hard Shell Gortex Jacket and Trousers                           | 1 set           |              |
| ECWCS Layer 7 - Extreme Cold Weather Parka and Trousers                   |                 |              |
| <b>DUFFLE BAG (B&amp;C) (Winter)</b>                                      | <b>QUANTITY</b> | <b>CHECK</b> |
| Duffle Bag w/lock (Marked IAW Marking SOP in <a href="#">Appendix F</a> ) | 1               |              |
| ACU   | 1 set           |              |
| Boots, Intermediate Cold Weather (extra pair if you have)                 | 1 pair          |              |
| Extra Weapons Cleaning Supplies   |                 |              |
| Q-Tips  |                 |              |
| Patches   |                 |              |
| Brushes   |                 |              |
| Oil (place in zip lock bag)   |                 |              |
| Shaving Brushes   |                 |              |
| Extra Personal Hygiene Items (60 DOS)                                     |                 |              |
| Toothpaste  | 60 DOS          |              |
| Shaving Cream   | 60 DOS          |              |
| Razor Blades  | 60 DOS          |              |
| Sanitary Hygiene Items (Females)  | 30 DOS          |              |
| Extra watch batteries   | 1 minimum       |              |
| Bag, Laundry  | 1               |              |
| Towel, Bath and Hand  | 1               |              |
| Belt, Trousers, Nylon Web (extra)   | 1               |              |
| Boot Laces (extra)  | 2 pair          |              |
| Shirt, IPFU/APFU, SS  | 2               |              |
| Shorts, IPFU/APFU   | 2               |              |

**Duffle Bag Marking**

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>LAST NAME, FN INITIAL<br/>         LAST FOUR OF SSN</p> <p>UNIT OF ASSIGNMENT<br/>         HIGHER LEVEL COMMAND</p> <p>UNIT SHAPE DESIGNATION<br/>         MSC CAN CHOOSE<br/>         INDIVIDUAL COMPANY OR<br/>         BATTALION COLOR</p> | <p>JOHNSON, J<br/>         1234</p> <p>1/B/6-37FA<br/>         210FA BDE/2ID</p>  |
|--|--|

**Bottom of Duffle Bags**  
 All CAPS – painted w/1” black letters  
 Bottom of bag painted tan

**Example**



2CAB  
 SBDE

210FAB

HHBN

23CBRNE

**Rucksack and Assault Pack Marking**

Wire tag attached to the carrying handles of both bags, color of tag should match the unit color on bottom of duffle bag if available.

### Example



Yellow wire tag 9905-00-537-8955  
White wire tag 9905-00-537-8957  
Green wire tag 9905-00-537-8954  
Red wire tag 9905-00-537-8956

**Appendix G**  
**Division Standard Field Uniform**

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At a minimum, the division field uniform will consist of the following items/equipment:

- Advanced Combat Helmet (ACH) with NVG mount
- Authorized Protective Eyewear – Spectacles or Goggles (METT-TC/CDR directed)
- Combat Earplugs
- Improved Outer Tactical Vest (IOTV) with Name Tape and Rank
- Protective Inserts (ESAPI) Plates Front and Back
- Improved First Aid Kit (IFAK)
- Full magazine issue (Weapon type dictated)
- Promask/Carrier
- Fire Retardant or Leather Gloves
- Knee Pads – strap on or the insert type for the ACU
- IR/subdued embroidered US Flag
- Minimum of one 1Qt canteen with correct NBC cap

Optional wear items/equipment: (IAW unit SOP or as directed by the CDR)

- Deltoid and Axillary Protector Set
- Side ESAPI Plates
- Groin Protector
- Elbow Pads or Foam Inserts are optional

MOLLE attachments worn on either the IOTV, FLIC or the TAP will be IAW unit SOP.  
Combat Vehicle Crewmember and Aircrew field uniform will be IAW unit SOP when conducting mounted operations.





**Appendix H**  
**Division Standard MOPP Level Uniform**

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When wearing the Mission-Oriented Protective Posture gear, the M9 detection paper is placed around the right ankle and wrist and left bicep. The Soldiers' rank and last name is written in black letters on olive 100 MPH tape and placed over the right breast pocket of the MOPP jacket so they are easily identifiable.

| <b>MISSION-ORIENTED PROTECTIVE POSTURES (MOPP)</b>  |  |  |  |   |  |
|---|--|--|--|---|--|
|    |   |   |    |    |   |
| <b>MOPP LEVEL READY</b>   | <b>MOPP LEVEL 0</b>  | <b>MOPP LEVEL 1</b>  | <b>MOPP LEVEL 2</b>  | <b>MOPP LEVEL 3</b>   | <b>MOPP LEVEL 4</b>  |
| AT THE DISCRETION OF THE INSTALLATION COMMANDER   | AVAILABLE FOR IMMEDIATE DONNING  | WORN   | WORN   | WORN  | WORN   |
| INDIVIDUAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (IPE)   | INDIVIDUAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (IPE) AND PERSONAL BODY ARMOR  | OVERGARMENT, FIELD GEAR, AND PERSONAL BODY ARMOR   | OVERGARMENT, OVERBOOTS, FIELD GEAR, AND PERSONAL BODY ARMOR  | OVERGARMENT, PROTECTIVE MASK, OVERBOOTS, FIELD GEAR, AND PERSONAL BODY ARMOR  | OVERGARMENT, PROTECTIVE MASK, GLOVES, OVERBOOTS, FIELD GEAR, AND PERSONAL BODY ARMOR   |
| STORED  | CARRIED  | CARRIED  | CARRIED  | CARRIED   | CARRIED  |
| ALL IPE AND FIELD GEAR  | PROTECTIVE MASK WITH C2 CANISTER OR FILTER ELEMENT AND FIELD GEAR WORN AS DIRECTED   | OVERBOOTS, PROTECTIVE MASK, AND GLOVES   | PROTECTIVE MASK AND GLOVES   | GLOVES  | N/A  |
| <b>PRIMARY USE</b>  | <b>PRIMARY USE</b>   | <b>PRIMARY USE</b>   | <b>PRIMARY USE</b>   | <b>PRIMARY USE</b>  | <b>PRIMARY USE</b>   |
| ATTACK PREPARATION<br><br>DURING PERIODS OF INCREASED ALERT WHEN THE POTENTIAL OF CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL, RADIOLOGICAL AND NUCLEAR (CBRN) CAPABILITY EXISTS BUT, THERE IS NO INDICATION OF CBRN USE IN THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE   | ATTACK PREPARATION<br><br>DURING PERIODS OF INCREASED ALERT WHEN THE ENEMY HAS A CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL, RADIOLOGICAL AND NUCLEAR (CBRN) CAPABILITY<br><br>USE MOPP 0 AS THE NORMAL WARTIME IPE LEVEL WHEN THE ENEMY HAS A CBRN CAPABILITY | ATTACK PREPARATION<br><br>DURING PERIODS OF INCREASED ALERT WHEN A CBRN ATTACK COULD OCCUR WITH LITTLE OR NO WARNING<br><br>WHEN CBRN CONTAMINATION IS PRESENT OR SUSPECTED AND HIGHER LEVELS OF PROTECTION ARE NOT REQUIRED | ATTACK PREPARATION OR ATTACK RECOVERY<br><br>DURING PERIODS OF INCREASED ALERT WHEN A CBRN ATTACK COULD OCCUR WITH LITTLE OR NO WARNING AND THE COMMANDER DETERMINES A HIGHER LEVEL OF PROTECTION IS NEEDED DUE TO ATTACK NOTIFICATION TIMELINES, GROUND CONTAMINATION OR ADDITIONAL PROTECTION IS NEEDED WHEN PERSONNEL ARE CROSSING OR OPERATING IN PREVIOUSLY CONTAMINATED AREAS AND RESPIRATORY PROTECTION IS NOT REQUIRED | ATTACK PREPARATION OR ATTACK RECOVERY<br><br>DURING PERIODS OF INCREASED ALERT WHEN A CBRN ATTACK COULD OCCUR WITH LITTLE OR NO WARNING AND THE COMMANDER DETERMINES A HIGHER LEVEL OF PROTECTION IS NEEDED DUE TO ATTACK NOTIFICATION TIMELINES OR WHEN CONTAMINATION IS PRESENT AND THE HAZARD IS A NEGLIGIBLE CONTACT OR PERCUTANEOUS VAPOR HAZARD | ATTACK RECOVERY<br><br>WHEN A CBRN ATTACK IS IMMINENT OR IN PROGRESS<br><br>WHEN CBRN CONTAMINATION IS PRESENT OR SUSPECTED OR THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF PROTECTION IS REQUIRED<br><br>USE MOPP 4 TO PROVIDE THE MAXIMUM INDIVIDUAL PROTECTION TO PERSONNEL |
| <b>ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:</b>  |  |  |  |   |  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>INDIVIDUAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT IS DEFINED IN AIR FORCE INSTRUCTION 10-2501, AIR FORCE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT (EM) PROGRAM PLANNING AND OPERATIONS FOR IPE COMPONENTS AND BASIS OF ISSUE.</li> <li>DEPENDING UPON THE THREAT AND MISSION, MOPP LEVELS MAY VARY WITHIN DIFFERENT AREAS OF THE AIRBASE OR OPERATING LOCATION.</li> <li>REFER TO AFMAN 10-2503, OPERATIONS IN A CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL, RADIOLOGICAL, NUCLEAR, AND HIGH-YIELD EXPLOSIVE (CBRNE) ENVIRONMENT FOR OPTIONS TO THE MOPP LEVELS AND STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES TO OPTIMIZE THE USE OF MOPP LEVELS AND ALARM CONDITIONS.</li> <li>WEAR FIELD GEAR AND PERSONAL BODY ARMOR WHEN DIRECTED. SPECIALIZED CLOTHING, SUCH AS WET AND COLD WEATHER GEAR, IS WORN OVER THE CHEMICAL PROTECTIVE OVERGARMENT. REFER TO THE APPROPRIATE TECHNICAL ORDERS/MANUALS TO PROPERLY MARK IPE AND THE CPO.</li> </ul> |  |  |  |   |  |

## Rank Insignia of the Republic of Korea Officers

| 0-1   | 0-2   | 0-3   | 0-4   | 0-5   | 0-6   | 0-7  | 0-8   | 0-9   | 0-10  | Special   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|---|---|---|---|
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Second Lieutenant / Ensign  | First Lieutenant / Lieutenant - junior grade                                      | Captain / Lieutenant  | Major / Lieutenant Commander  | Lieutenant Colonel / Colonel  | Colonel / Captain   | Brigadier General / Commodore Admiral  | Major General / Rear Admiral  | Lieutenant General / Vice Admiral   | General / Admiral   | Marshal of the ROK / Fleet Admiral of the ROK                                       |

## Warrant Officer / Enlisted

| Warrant  | E-1         | E-2   | E-3   | E-4   | E-5   | E-6  | E-7   | E-8  | E-9  |
|--|-------------|---|---|---|---|--|---|--|--|
|  | No Insignia |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |              |
| Warrant Officer  | Recruit     | Private Airman / Seaman Apprentice  | Private First Class / Airman First Class / Seaman                                   | Corporal / Petty Officer 3 <sup>rd</sup> Class                                      | Sergeant / Petty Officer 2 <sup>nd</sup> Class                                      | Staff Sergeant / Petty Officer 1 <sup>st</sup> Class                                 | Sergeant First Class / Chief Petty Officer  | Master Sergeant / Senior Chief Petty Officer   | Sergeant major / Chief Master Sergeant / Master Chief Petty Officer / Senior Chief Petty Officer |