

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Public Health Service

Chapter CC26 - Conditions of Service
Subchapter CC26.3 - Uniforms
Personnel INSTRUCTION 7 – Special Uniform Situations

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Section A. Purpose

This INSTRUCTION prescribes uniforms and clothing articles for use in the certain situations described herein.

Section B. Authority

See Section B of INSTRUCTION 1, "General Information on Uniforms and Appearance," of this Subchapter.

Section C. Battle Dress Uniform (BDU)

1. Local Uniform Authority (LUA). For the purposes of this INSTRUCTION, the LUA is the Surgeon General for all responses and exercises directed or implemented by the Office of the Surgeon General (OSG); the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences (USUHS) Commander for students at USUHS; and the Department of Health and Human Services' (HHS) Operating Divisions (OPDIV) / Staff Divisions (STAFFDIV) Heads and others to which Public Health Service Commissioned Corps (Corps) officers are assigned for responses, exercises, and other activities under their authority. A LUA may name a designee. (See http://dcp.psc.gov/DCP_pubs.asp for LUA list)
2. General Authorized Uses. A LUA may authorize wear of the BDU in any of the following situations:
 - a. Emergency preparedness or response activities, including field exercises, planned or emergency responses in austere environments, HHS emergency-response-related exhibits, HHS emergency-response-related recruiting, and training for operations in austere environments. In this case, "austere" means conditions where officers will or could be working: (1) while exposed to harsh elements, e.g., high temperatures, cold, or precipitation; (2) in dirt, water, or mud; (3) where other types of uniforms would become unreasonably soiled or unkempt and require daily cleaning; or (4) in indoor settings where officers will or could be working in dirty settings, e.g., partially destroyed buildings, or on the floor of a building, e.g., kneeling beside patients on stretchers.
 - b. Exercises or operations that are conducted jointly, or in the same environment with, other branches of the Uniformed Services when the counterpart uniforms of the other Services are being worn by their Servicemembers. The LUA shall prescribe a BDU that is in accordance with the directives of the commanding officer in charge of a joint exercise or operation when such a directive can be obtained in advance. In circumstances where such a directive cannot be obtained in advance or when an operation is in the same environment but not a joint operation, the LUA may prescribe the BDU independently.
 - c. Work details where personnel safety (from physical or environmental conditions), durability, and appearance make other uniforms inappropriate, e.g., vehicle maintenance, environmental sampling in muddy conditions, or construction or recovery sites.
 - d. Special HHS or joint military events, e.g., a salute to returning forces ceremonies or awards ceremonies, in which PHS officers are attending or participating. In Joint Services events, the BDU is authorized only when other Uniformed Services will wear their equivalent uniform. In HHS-only events, the event must be an emergency-response or austere environment-related ceremony, otherwise the BDU wear must be approved by the Surgeon General.
3. Other Uses. For uses other than those listed in Item C.2 above, an OPDIV/STAFFDIV/Non-HHS organization LUA must request authorization from the Office of the Surgeon General (OSG).
4. Composition of the BDU. The basic uniform is the Woodland Green BDU as currently authorized by the U.S. Navy. The required (unless otherwise noted) components of the BDU are described below. It is worn with distinctive PHS insignia (see Item 5, below).

- a. Utility Coat. Woodland camouflage pattern, hip-length coat with reinforced elbows, two bellows-type unpleated breast pockets and two bellows-type unpleated waist pockets, all with flap closures. Military creases are not authorized.
- b. Trousers. Woodland camouflage pattern with reinforced knees and buttocks, two side pockets, two hip pockets with flap closures, two bellows-type pleated thigh pockets with flap closures and draw strings on each leg opening for blousing.
- c. Buckle and Belt. 1¼ inch wide web or woven elastic web belt of black color with a black tip. The buckle is a black, open-face type, 1-11/16 inch by 1-11/16 inch. A 1¾ inch wide black belt of the same description (other than the width), with an attached flat black buckle or a 1¼ inch wide black web belt with a strong hook-and-loop closure (in lieu of a buckle) are options.
- d. Boots, Combat. Black boots with plain toe. The uppers of the boots must be about 10 inches high and may be made of leather or leather and fabric (only green or black fabric is authorized, commonly called "jungle boots."). Boots with a patent leather finish are not authorized. Inner steel toes and zipper closure are authorized as optional items. The overall design and construction of the boots must make them durable, functional, and suitable for field wear.
- e. Undershirt. Black with short sleeves and crew neck. The shirt will have a 3-inch diameter PHS seal (i.e., the "Public Health Service - 1789" seal) printed on the upper, left breast of the shirt. On the back of the shirt vertically centered at about the mid-point of the shoulder blades, in 2-inch high Arial font, "U.S. Public Health Service" will be printed on three lines with "U.S." on the first line, "Public Health" on the second line, and "Service" on the third line. The PHS Seal and the letters on the back of the undershirt shall be the same yellow as in the yellow quarantine flag when operating under non-tactical conditions. In tactical situations, at the directive of the commander of a joint operation with other Uniformed Services, or at the discretion of the LUA, the PHS seal and the lettering on the back of the undershirt will be olive drab. Vendor/Resource to be arranged.
- f. Headgear. The utility cap is a required component. The other headgear is prescribable by the LUA (except as noted below).
 - (1) Cap, Utility. Woodland camouflage pattern, Navy-style with six sides and a firm bill, plaited sides, and a high front panel.
 - (2) Cap, Cold Weather/Helmet Liner. Woodland camouflage pattern, worn in lieu of the utility cap but only in cold weather conditions. This cap should not be confused with the Army-style cap which has ear flaps and is not authorized. This cap completely envelops the cheeks and neck and fastens with hook-and-loop closures beneath the chin.
 - (3) Hat, Sun (jungle). Woodland green camouflage pattern with a flexible brim.
 - (4) Ball Cap, Command. Same as the command ball cap described in INSTRUCTIONS 4 and 5 of this Subchapter. Worn only when prescribed by the LUA. Not authorized in tactical situations or when other headgear is prescribed by the LUA or the commander of a Joint Services operation. See CC26.3

INSTRUCTION 4, Exhibit I Ball Cap, Command, a. Correct Wear for detailed guidance.

- (5) Helmet, Combat Ground Troop. Army-style (i.e. Personnel Armor System for Ground Troops (PASGT)), kevlar helmet worn with the woodland green camouflage cover. To be worn only when authorized by the LUA for safety purposes or when required during Joint Services deployments. An elasticized "cat's-eye" band shall be worn around the circumference of the helmet just above the ear openings and with the luminescent surfaces centered in the back. The helmet liner may be worn with the helmet in cold weather conditions.
- g. Field Jacket with Liner. Woodland camouflage pattern, hip-length jacket with attached hood, shoulder straps, two bellows-type breast pockets and two bellows-type waist pockets, all with button flap closures. Liner attaches to the inside of the jacket by means of buttons. As an option, the Extreme Cold Weather Clothing System (ECWCS) camouflage parka and trousers are authorized for wear with the BDU.
- h. Extreme Cold Weather Clothing System (ECWCS). ECWCS is an optional clothing system the components of which may be organizational or optional purchase. The following are the components of the ECWCS:
- (1) Parka, cold weather, camouflage. The parka fabric is a triple-layer, laminated waterproof, windproof, and moisture-vapor permeable nylon material. The garment repels water but is sufficiently porous to prevent moisture buildup from perspiration. The parka has a hood with an attachment piece that allows fastening of the fur ruff, inside map pockets that can be opened without unzipping the parka, two large lower cargo pockets, and a two-way, full front slide fastener to provide full face protection, leaving only the eyes uncovered. The parka is woodland camouflage and is fully lined with a windskirt. There are elastic drawcords with barrel locks at the waist and a woven nylon tape drawcord with barrel locks at the hood. Nylon hook and pile fastener tapes are located at the wrist tabs to allow for adjustment along the full front closure on the overlay of the slide fastener, on the windskirt, and on the lower front pockets.
 - (2) Trousers, cold weather, camouflage. The trousers are also made from a triple-layer laminated waterproof, windproof, and moisture-vapor permeable nylon material that repels water, but is sufficiently porous to prevent moisture buildup from perspiration. The trousers have seat and knee patches, pass through pockets, and zippered leg openings to allow easy donning and doffing without removing the footwear. Nylon hook and pile fastener tapes are located at the ankle tabs to allow for adjustment. The fly has a slide fastener closure. Nylon tape suspender loops are located at the waist.
 - (3) Trousers, cold weather, field, nylon and cotton. The trousers are made from a wind resistant nylon and cotton fabric. Characteristics of the trousers are side hanging pockets, hip pockets, cargo pockets, drawcords at the trousers bottoms, and adjustable waist straps. The trousers are worn as a durable insulating layer to be worn over the liners when the above cold weather trouser is not needed.
 - (4) Liner, cold weather coat. The coat liner is an olive green undergarment of polyester covered batting covered with three plies of ripstop nylon cloth. The liner

may not be worn independently of the parka. The liner serves as an insulating layer for the upper body.

- (5) Liner, cold weather trousers, field. The trouser liner is an olive green undergarment of polyester covered batting covered with three plies of ripstop nylon cloth. The liner serves as the insulating layer for the lower body.
- (6) Shirt, cold weather, fleece or the synthetic fiberpile as long as serviceable. The shirt is made from a knitted polyester fiber pile. It has reinforced shoulder and elbow patches, a convertible turtleneck collar, front zipper, elastic drawcord waist, hook and pile cuff tabs, two chest cargo-style pockets, and two lower hand-warmer pockets. The shirt is the primary insulating layer for the upper body.
- (7) Overalls, cold weather, fleece or the synthetic fiberpile as long as serviceable. The overalls are made from a knitted polyester fiber pile. They have elastic suspenders with quick release buckles, and full-length, side-seam slide fasteners. The overalls are an additional layer worn for temperatures below -25 degrees F, and down to -60 degrees F.
- (8) Undershirt, cold weather, polypropylene. The material used for the undershirt is a knitted, brushed, multifilament polypropylene. It has a center front zipper which extends to the middle of the chest area, allowing for ventilation for the neck and chest area. The undershirt layer next to the skin acts as a moisture wicking layer and serves to draw moisture away from the skin, transferring it to the outer layers of the system.
- (9) Drawers, cold weather, polypropylene. The material used for the drawers is a knitted, brushed, multifilament polypropylene. The drawers serve as the base layer for the lower extremities.
- (10) Parka, snow camouflage, white. The parka is made from a lightweight, white nylon filament, water-repellent treated cloth. The parka has a snap fastener front closure, storage pouch, elastic wrists, and drawcords at the waist, hood, and bottom. The parka is used as a camouflage outer layer in snow terrain, and is not a substitute for the parka, cold weather, camouflage. This component requires specific authorization of the LUA.
- (11) Trousers, snow camouflage, white. The trouser is also made from a lightweight, white nylon filament, water repellent treated cloth. The trousers have front pass-through pockets, cargo pockets with flaps, suspender loops, inside button tabs for attaching a button-in liner, slide fastener openings on legs, a waist drawcord, storage pouch, and elastic cord at leg bottoms. The trousers are used as a camouflage outer layer in snow terrain, and are not a substitute for the trouser, cold weather, camouflage or the trouser, cold weather, field, nylon and cotton. This component requires specific authorization of the LUA.
- (12) Hood, balaclava, cold weather. The hood is constructed of two plies of a black, knitted wool blend with a nylon wind barrier interlining. The design is a pull-over-the-head style with an adjustable face opening.
- (13) Ruff, parka, extended cold weather. The ruff is made from the same triple layer, laminated, waterproof, windproof, and moisture-vapor permeable nylon as the parka and trousers. One side of the ruff incorporates the synthetic fur, with hook

and pile fasteners and snap fasteners on the opposite side. The fasteners allow this item to be attached to the parka, cold weather, camouflage.

- i. Socks. Boot-high and either olive drab or black.
 - j. Gloves with Inserts. Light duty work, consisting of black leather shells with inserts of olive green or black material.
 - k. Rain Poncho or Suit. Optional item in woodland camouflage pattern or solid olive green. The poncho shall be pullover style.
 - l. Sweater, Service, Green Crew-Neck. Marine Corps olive green sweater (“wooly pully”) made of 100 percent wool or acrylic, in a heavy ribbed knit crew-neck design with shoulder and elbow patches, is an optional item. It is worn only under the utility coat, never as an outer garment.
 - m. Grooming/Jewelry. Grooming and jewelry standards set for PHS uniforms apply. However, the LUA may require removal of jewelry under field conditions or when the mission dictates.
5. Insignia and Identification Patches.

Insignia and patches worn on the BDU, with the exception of the headgear and undershirt, will be embroidered patches in subdued colors (embroidering directly onto the uniform is not authorized). They will be sewn-on with thread that matches the background material or edge. A straight machine stitch will be used in sewing; cross-stitches, whip-stitches or other stitches are not authorized. On the headgear, rank insignia will be metal and worn as directed in the “Headgear Insignia” section immediately below, unless directed otherwise below. (see helmet, combat ground troop)

- a. Headgear Insignia. Officers will wear the bright metal, large rank insignia, unless subdued, large rank insignia are prescribed by the LUA (or as otherwise noted below). For the O-6 rank insignia, the eagle faces to the wearer’s right.
 - (1) Cap, Utility. Centered, horizontally and vertically, on the front panel.
 - (2) Helmet Liner. When worn alone, the flap shall be worn up and the rank insignia shall be centered, horizontally and vertically, on the flap. When worn under the helmet, no rank insignia are worn.
 - (3) Hat, Sun (jungle). Centered vertically between the seam above the utility band and the top seam and horizontally above the wearer’s nose.
 - (4) Ball Cap, Command. Centered vertically between the bill of the cap and the “U.S. Public Health Service” lettering and positioned horizontally above the wearer’s nose. Subdued rank insignia are not authorized, except as prescribed for wear with the BDU.
 - (5) Helmet, Combat Ground Troop (aka PASGT). Subdued, sew-on rank insignia are optional on the front of the camouflage cover with the center of the insignia 2 inches above the rim and above the wearer’s nose. Metal insignia are not authorized. A nametape of the same width as the cat’s-eye band (centered

above the wearer's nose) or neatly handwritten in capital, block letters is also optional.

b. Utility Coat Insignia

- (1) Service and Individual Identification. The letters "USPHS" and the officer's last name shall be embroidered on separate strips of olive green cloth. The cloth strips are 4-1/2 inches long and 1-inch wide; letters are black, block-style, 3/4-inch high; nametags containing more than ten letters shall be in Franklin Gothic Extra Condensed print (48 point), 1/2-inch high. The letters "USPHS" must be closely spaced and without intervening periods; no other designs are authorized.

The "USPHS" tape shall be worn touching and parallel to the top edge of the left breast pocket. The officer's nametape shall be worn touching and parallel to the top edge of the right breast pocket. Tapes extend to each pocket edge but not beyond.

- (2) Collar Rank. The collar rank insignia shall be the subdued cloth, sew-on type, embroidered on olive green background material. Collar rank insignia shall be worn on the right collar, centered on an imaginary line bisecting the angle of the collar point; the center of the device shall be 1 1/2 inches perpendicularly from each collar edge.
- (3) Collar Corps Device. The PHS corps device, consisting of a foul anchor and caduceus crossed as in the seal of the Service, shall be embroidered in subdued thread on olive green background material. The device shall be 1 inch by 1 inch. The corps device shall be sewn on the left collar with the caduceus falling along an imaginary line bisecting the angle of the collar point with the anchor pointing inward. The center of the device shall be 1 1/2 inches perpendicularly from each collar edge.
- (4) Special Unit Identification Patches. Special unit identification patches may be authorized by OSG only. Special patches shall be of the subdued, embroidered type with a basic olive green background and shall not exceed 3 1/2 inches in the greatest dimension. Special unit identification patches shall be worn on the utility coat and field jacket (but they are not authorized on the ECWCS parka) centered horizontally on the wearer's left sleeve, 1/2-inch below the shoulder seam.
- (5) Special Skills Badges. Skill badges shall be of the subdued, embroidered type. An officer may wear no more than two skill badges. To be entitled to wear a badge, it must have been earned for a medically related skill (regardless of branch of Service) or earned while on active duty as a PHS officer.

Medically related badges include: (1) Combat Medical Badges, (2) Expert Field Medical Badge, (3) Flight Surgeon insignia, (4) Flight Nurse insignia, (5) Diving (Medical) insignia, (6) Submarine Medical insignia, and (7) Field Medical Readiness Badge.

The skills badge is worn centered on and 1/4-inch above the "USPHS" tape. If two badges are worn, the second badge is worn centered on and 1/4-inch above the lower badge.

c. Field Jacket Insignia.

- (1) Service and Individual Identification. The "USPHS" and nametape identification strips shall be worn in the same manner as prescribed for the utility coat in Item b (1), above.
- (2) Rank Insignia. Subdued, embroidered sew-on type rank insignia shall be worn centered on each shoulder strap, with the bottom edge of the insignia 3/4-inch from the outer, squared end of the shoulder strap.
- (3) Special Insignia. Special unit identification patches and special skills badges are worn in the same manner as prescribed for the utility coat.

d. ECWCS Parka.

- (1) Rank Insignia. Subdued, embroidered, slip-on cloth loop rank insignia are worn on the tab on the front of the parka.
- (2) Nametape. The nametape is a strip of olive-green cloth, 3½ inches long and ½-inch wide, with ¼-inch black block lettering. The nametape can accommodate up to 14 characters. No other size nametape is authorized for wear on the parka. Wear the nametape on the left-sleeve pocket flap, ¼-inch above the bottom of the flap, and centered left to right on the flap. Personnel are not authorized to wear the nametape in any other location on the parka than the pocket flap, and they are not authorized to embroider the name directly on the pocket flap.
- (3) Except for the items in 5.a. and 5.b., no other attachments are authorized.

6. Manner of Wear.

The BDU is designed for field wear and should be loose fitting and comfortable. Alterations to make it form-fitting are not authorized. The utility coat will be worn outside the trousers, not tucked in, and all buttons will be buttoned except for the collar button; the collar is worn open. The sleeves may be rolled up when allowed by the LUA. When the sleeves are worn rolled up, the camouflage pattern will remain exposed. The sleeves will be rolled neatly above the elbow but the bottom shall be no more than 3 inches above the elbow. The trousers are worn bloused at the boots. The trouser legs will not be wrapped around the leg so tightly as to present a pegged appearance. Loose threads must be trimmed from all uniform components. Shoe laces must be secured in a manner such that no loops are created; ends of the laces must be tucked into the boots.

The LUA may prescribe a specific type of BDU for formations or ceremonial occasions, such as parades, reviews, inspections, or other ceremonial occasions when uniformity in appearance is required. The LUA may require uniforms to be pressed or pressed and starched when a particularly sharp image is deemed necessary. When a specific uniform is not prescribed, personnel may wear either the hot weather or temperate BDU, or other LUA-authorized BDUs; however, components of different types of uniforms shall not be worn intermixed. The utility cap, sun hat, and command ball cap are worn so that the cap band creates a straight line around the head parallel to the ground. The belt is worn so that the belt tip will extend 2-4 inches from the buckle. When worn, the field jacket or ECWCS parka is worn with the zipper at least three-quarters closed. The collar of the utility coat shall be worn inside the field jacket and other outer

garments. The hood of the field jacket or ECWCS parka may be worn at the wearer's option. However, when the hood is not worn, it will be tucked into the jacket's storage pocket which is then zippered closed (except that the ECWCS parka does not have this capability). When working in extreme heat, the LUA may authorize removal of the utility coat and unblousing the trousers from the boots.

7. Wear of the BDU By Civilian Personnel.

a. Frequently, civilians deploy as integral members of units composed mainly of PHS officers, e.g., the PHS Disaster Medical Assistance Team. For purposes of unit cohesion and safety and comfort of those civilians, it is necessary for them to wear the BDU. The BDU is therefore authorized for civilian personnel participating jointly with commissioned officers in official training activities or when civilians are federalized for responses. They may wear the BDU and attachments as described in this INSTRUCTION, except that the rank insignia, PHS cap device, and PHS corps device are considered distinctive components and are to be worn only by PHS commissioned officers. Civilians will conform to uniform regulations including the grooming, jewelry, and appearance standards that apply to PHS commissioned officers. Civilians shall wear the civilian identifier patch on the utility coat, field jacket (however, it is not authorized for wear on the ECWCS parka in order to preserve its precipitation protection), and a 2/3-scale patch (after it is commercially available) on the headgear (except it is optional on the helmet). It shall be centered on the wearer's left breast pocket of the utility coat and field jacket and placed in the same location as the rank insignia on the headgear.

b. The civilian identifier patch is a triangle overlying a rectangle (similar to the Army's civilian identifier patch). The rectangle is a tan or khaki-colored cloth background that is 3 inches wide and 2½ inches high. The rectangle has an embroidered edge in the same color as the material. The triangle is an embroidered, royal blue, equilateral triangle, 1½ inches long per side. The letters "US," in thread matching the rectangle's color and ¼-inch wide and ½-inch high, are embroidered inside the triangle. The triangle is centered horizontally and vertically on the rectangle, i.e., the base and apex of the triangle are each the same distance from the bottom and top, respectively, of the rectangle's edges and the apex of the triangle is centered horizontally within the rectangle. The word CIVILIAN is embroidered, in the same color as the triangle, on the rectangle below the base of the triangle. CIVILIAN shall be ¼-inch below, and centered relative to, the bottom edge of the triangle in ¼-inch high Franklin Extra Condensed lettering.

The civilian identifier patch on the cap is the same as described above, but proportioned to two-thirds of the size (It will become mandatory once a manufacturer and supply are available).

8. Supplemental Instructions.

a. The LUA may issue supplemental instructions to those under his/her jurisdiction as are needed to ensure proper utilization of the BDU, provided that such instructions are not inconsistent with the provisions of this INSTRUCTION. This includes the use of accessories, such as gators, turtlenecks, and ear muffs, made in olive drab, brown, or black, to supplement the protection provided by the basic uniform in extreme weather conditions.

b. When appropriate for particular deployments, as a result of climate or conformity with jointly deployed Uniformed Services, the LUA may prescribe other styles of BDU, e.g.,

desert camouflage, as authorized by the U.S. Navy. Insignia shall be in accordance with this INSTRUCTION except in appropriate colors for the prescribed uniform.

9. Civilian Identifier Patch.



10. Utility Coat Insignia Illustration. - Illustration not shown



Battle Dress Uniform (BDU)

Section D. Maternity Uniforms

1. General.
 - a. Certified maternity uniforms are mandatory for all pregnant officers when a uniform is prescribed, and regular uniforms no longer fit. Personnel are expected to wear regular uniforms upon return from maternity leave, however, officers may wear maternity uniforms up to 6 months from the date of delivery based upon medical officer diagnosis / recommendation.
 - b. Maternity uniforms are designed like corresponding primary uniforms, but proportional to fit pregnant women.
2. Outer garments.
 - a. Pregnant officers may wear outer garments (all-weather coat, overcoat, peacoat, reefer, and sweater) unbuttoned when they no longer fit properly buttoned.
 - b. A maternity cardigan sweater is authorized for optional wear. The shirt collar is worn inside the sweater when a tie is worn and outside the sweater when no tie is worn. The sweater is authorized for wear outside the immediate office space. The addition of epaulets on the current maternity sweater has been approved if the sweater is to be worn outside the immediate office space; wear soft shoulder boards.
3. Service Dress Uniforms.
 - a. Service Dress Blue (See Figure 7-1).
 - (1) Coat. A single-breasted coat made from navy blue authorized material, with a convertible collar, seven black plastic buttons down the front. Ribbons, insignia, badges, and nametags may be worn if applicable. Wear removable soft shoulder boards on epaulets.
 - (2) Skirt. Plain, two panel tailored A-line skirt with elasticized waist and stretch front panel. Skirt matches the coat's color and material.
 - (3) Shirt. Made of white authorized material with a convertible, turndown, pointed, collar, short or long sleeved, with epaulets. Officers must wear soft shoulder boards on the epaulets.
 - (4) Slacks. Flared slacks of the same material as the jacket. Front panel and waist are the same as the skirt.
 - b. Service Dress White. When Service Dress White is prescribed, wear Summer White maternity uniform with ribbons.
4. Summer White (See Figure 7-2). Summer White maternity uniforms are authorized for wear when authorized by the LUA. The design is similar to the blue maternity skirt, slacks, and white short-sleeved shirt. The fabric of the top and bottom components must match. Wear the shirt, with ribbons, unbuttoned at the collar. Wear hard shoulder boards.

5. Service Blue (See Figure 7-3) is authorized for all general duty uses.
 - a. Shirt. Short-sleeved shirt made of white authorized fabric with epaulets. It has two breast pockets with button flaps. Wear hard shoulder boards on the epaulets and keep the top button unbuttoned.
 - b. Skirt. Plain, two-panel tailored A-line skirt made of authorized blue material with elasticized waist and stretch front panel.
 - c. Slacks. Flared slacks of the same material and color as the skirt with elasticized waist and stretch front panel.
6. Winter Blue
 - a. Shirt. The shirt is the coat worn with Service Dress Blue. Wear fully buttoned with tie, ribbons, and miniature metal collar devices.
 - b. Skirt. Same skirt as required for Service Dress Blue.
 - c. Slacks. Same slacks as required for Service Dress Blue.
7. Service Khaki. (See Figure 7-4)
 - a. Shirt. Made of authorized khaki fabric, with short sleeves, and two breast pockets with button flaps. The shirt has an open collar forming a V-neck. Officers wear collar insignia.
 - b. Skirt. Plain, two-panel tailored A-line khaki skirt of the same fabric as the shirt, with elasticized waist and stretch front panel.
 - c. Slacks. Khaki flared slacks of the same fabric as the shirt. Front panel and waist are the same as the skirt.
8. Working Khaki. Service Khaki uniform without ribbons. CNT Khaki fabric is not an authorized fabric for working khaki uniforms.
9. Dinner Dress Uniforms.
 - a. When Dinner Dress Blue is prescribed, wear Service Dress Blue with miniature medals.
 - b. When Dinner Dress White is prescribed, wear Summer White maternity uniform with ribbons.
10. Full Dress Uniforms.
 - a. When Full Dress Blue is prescribed, wear Service Dress Blue with large medals.
 - b. When Full Dress White is prescribed, wear Summer White with ribbons.
11. Winter Working Blue. Wear without a tie or ribbons, and only the top collar button is unbuttoned.

Example figures:

			
<p>7-1 Service Dress Blue w/o Coat</p>	<p>7-2 Summer White</p>	<p>7-3 Service Blue</p>	<p>7-4 Service Khaki</p>

Section E. Protective Clothing

1. General. The LUA may prescribe or authorize protective clothing such as lab coats and smocks for use when the nature of the work would tend to rapidly soil or damage the uniform. These are worn over the applicable uniform (with the coat removed in the case of the Service Dress Blue uniform). Personnel performing on-site duty that involves working in construction, trenches, sewers, etc., may be authorized to wear protective coverings and headgear. Local rules should be prescribed to insure consistency in the usage and manner of wear of protective gear by all officers in the affected assignments.
2. Special-Purpose Gear. When the nature of the assignment requires special clothing and equipment to deal with biological, radiological, chemical or physical hazards, such gear shall be provided as organizational clothing and shall be worn in accordance with instructions prescribed by the OPDIV/STAFFDIV/Program and others to which Corps officers are assigned having jurisdiction.
3. Extended Cold Weather Clothing System (ECWCS). The use of the Armed Forces-developed ECWCS to supplement the protection provided by the basic BDU is authorized. The system may be worn when authorized by the LUA. The clothing may be provided as organizational clothing by the organization which is sponsoring the activity or it may be purchased by individuals. The components may be purchased from any source but must contain the U.S. Army certification label.

Section F. Weddings

1. Immediate Participants and Family. PHS officers, including retired and inactive reserve officers, may elect to wear either customary civilian attire or the corresponding uniform of their Uniformed Service when participating in a wedding ceremony as a bride, groom, maid of honor, bridesmaid, best man, usher, or other member of the wedding party. All members of the wedding party, including those who are members of other Services, should wear the same type of uniform. Civilian members of the wedding party may not, of course, wear the PHS uniform.

The Service Dress Blue or White is the counterpart to business attire; Dinner Dress is the counterpart to a tuxedo or a gown; Full Dress provides a more ceremonial atmosphere, but is not as formal as Dinner Dress. The selection of uniforms is a matter of discretion, taking into account prevailing customs and the desires of the couple to be married.

2. Ushers and Bridesmaids All ushers or bridesmaids who are Servicemembers should wear the same uniform, which need not be the same as the uniform chosen by the persons mentioned in item 1, above. When multiple Uniformed Services are involved, uniforms of corresponding type should be worn. For example, Service Dress and Dinner Dress uniforms should not be mixed.
3. Guests. Uniformed guests wear the appropriate Service Dress uniform.
4. Swords. Swords may be carried with the Full Dress or Dinner Dress uniforms. Swords are not worn in a house of worship. If the wedding takes place in a non-religious setting, carrying of swords shall be at the discretion of the bride and groom. In a house of worship, the sword belt without scabbard may be carried with the end clips fastened together. If an arch of swords is to be formed, draw swords outside of the house of worship. Uniformed guests would not normally carry swords.

Section G. Funerals

1. General. The Service Dress uniform for the time of year is the appropriate uniform for attendance at a funeral (e.g. summer funeral SDW, winter funeral SDB) In lieu of SDW, Summer White would be an acceptable alternative. When participating in a military funeral, officers should wear the PHS uniform equivalent to that worn by the participating members of the decedant's service. At military funerals, officers serving as pallbearers or attending in an official capacity wear a mourning badge. When attending in a non-official capacity or for civilian funerals, the mourning badge is worn at personal discretion. For the purposes of this Section, the funeral of a PHS officer may be designated a "military funeral" if desired by the next-of-kin or requested in the officer's will.
2. Mourning Badge. A mourning badge is a length of black crepe, three inches wide and long enough to encircle the arm. It is worn on the left sleeve of the outer garment, halfway between the shoulder and the elbow. When a sword is worn with the Full Dress uniform, a mourning badge which is three inches wide and 20 inches long is knotted in the middle at the sword hilt.
3. White Gloves. Officers may be required to wear white gloves at military funerals. White gloves are optional at other funerals, and are worn only during the funeral ceremony. Gloves are not authorized with the Summer White uniform.

Section H. Religious Ceremonies

When participating in religious services in a house of worship, uniformed officers may wear the vestments of their religion.

Section I. Tropical Uniforms

1. General. Tropical uniforms may be authorized or prescribed for male officers by the LUA (see definitions in INSTRUCTION 1 of this Subchapter) for use in areas where the extremely warm climate warrants such a uniform. There are no corresponding uniforms for female officers, but if a female officer is assigned to such an area, she should contact the Surgeon General for guidance. The Tropical White is for general purpose wear in the prescribed area; the Tropical Khaki is considered a working uniform.
2. Tropical White. The Tropical White consists of the following components.

Required Basic Items:

- a. Shirt, white summer, short sleeve (same as Summer White)
- b. Trousers, white, short (hemmed two inches above the knee, two back and two side pockets)
- c. Cap, combination white
- d. Shoes, white dress
- e. Socks, white knee-length
- f. Undergarments
- g. Belt, white with gold clip and buckle
- h. Shoulder boards, hard
- i. Ribbons
- j. Name tag

Prescribable Items:

None.

Optional Items:

- a. Raincoat, blue
- b. Overshoes
- c. Helmet (only if authorized by the LUA. A conventional tropical helmet, white, with miniature cap device worn on the front center line)

3. Tropical Khaki. The Tropical Khaki consists of the following components.

Required Basic Items:

- a. Shirt, working khaki, short sleeve (same as Working Khaki)
- b. Trousers, khaki, short (hemmed two inches above the knee, two back and two side pockets)
- c. Cap, combination khaki
- d. Shoes, black dress
- e. Socks, black knee-length
- f. Undergarments
- g. Belt, khaki with gold clip and buckle
- h. Collar insignia

Prescribable Items:

- a. Cap, garrison, khaki
- b. Shoes, black safety

Optional Items:

- a. Raincoat, blue
- b. Cap, command ball (only if authorized by LUA)
- c. Overshoes
- d. Helmet (only if authorized by LUA. A conventional tropical helmet, khaki, with miniature cap device worn on the front center line)
- e. Name tag.