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Chapter 2
Organizational Clothing and Equipment

Topics

1.0.0 Navy Working Uniform
2.0.0 Load Bearing Infantry Equipment
3.0.0 Lightweight Helmet
4.0.0 Modular Tactical Vest
5.0.0 Combat Tent
6.0.0 Sleep System

To hear audio, click on the icon: 🎧

Overview

This chapter is intended as a guide for the individual Seabee on the proper use and care of special clothing and equipment that may be issued while serving with the Naval Construction Force.

General instructions for wearing items of the uniform are included in this chapter. Uses of the sleeping bag and other equipment are discussed.

You are responsible for the use and care of clothing and equipment issued to you. It is your duty to ensure these items are available and in a serviceable condition when they are needed. A torn sleeping bag cannot provide the protection required on cold nights. Neither can your cold weather coat if it does not have buttons or a zipper. Under certain circumstances, you may be charged for the replacement or repair of items lost or damaged through carelessness. Under other circumstances, neglect may cost you your life.

Objectives

When you have completed this chapter, you will be able to:

1. Describe the characteristics of the Type II and Type III Navy Working Uniform (NWU).
2. Describe the characteristics of load bearing infantry equipment.
3. Explain the proper wear of the Lightweight Helmet (LWH).
4. Identify the components of the Modular Tactical Vest (MTV).
5. Explain the layout of the combat tent.
6. Describe the characteristics of the sleep system.

Prerequisites

There are no prerequisites for completing this manual.
Features of this Manual

This manual has several features which make it easy to use online.

- Figure and table numbers are italicized within the handbook text. Figure and table reference numbers are conveniently located next to (or near) the applicable handbook text.

- Audio and video clips are included in the text, with italicized instructions telling you where to click to activate the appropriate link.

- Review questions are included at the end of this chapter as the chapter assignment. To submit assignments log into https://www.courses.netc.navy.mil, go to “Student Services”, in the drop down click on “Active Courses”, go to "View/Submit Answers" next to the course you wish to submit answers for. Assignments may be submitted to the above Web site as they are completed, and instant scoring is available. Your completion letter is available as soon as you pass all assignments.

- A form at the end of each chapter allows your input for improving the manual or correcting errors to be brought to the attention of CSFE’s Technical Review Committee. Your input is important and will help keep this manual up to date and free of technical errors.
1.0.0 NAVY WORKING UNIFORM (NWU)

The Navy Working Uniform (NWU) Type II and Type III (Figure 2-1) should not be confused with NWU Type I (Blue/Gray). NWU Type I is a service utility uniform for all Sailors as part of their seabag. The NWU Type II and III are tactical uniforms for expeditionary Sailors.

NWU Type II— a desert digital camouflage uniform of four colors— will be worn by Special Warfare Operators and Sailors who support them.

NWU Type III— a woodland digital camouflage uniform (also with four colors) — will be the standard camouflage uniform worn in non-desert environments, including most Continental United States (CONUS) environments requiring a camouflage uniform.

NWU Type II and Type III are unisex.

The NWU families of uniforms are intended to replace multiple and less capable legacy uniforms, reduce the Navy’s total ownership costs, modernize the warfighter, and complete the vision of Task Force Uniform. The NWU Type II and III uniforms have been developed for use in the tactical expeditionary mission environment of today’s Navy, tailored for desert and woodland environments.

Figure 2-1 — NWU Type II and Type III.
NWU Type II and III were developed by Naval Special Warfare Command (NSWC) to increase the probability of mission success and survivability in combat operations. NWU Type II and Type III are organizational clothing and will be issued only by authorized commands. The uniforms will remain the property of the issuing command.

2.0.0 LOAD BEARING INFANTRY EQUIPMENT

2.1.0 Personal Gear Issue (PGI)

All military personnel assigned to a Naval Construction Force (NCF) unit are trained in the manner and under the circumstances in which they will build and fight. Commanders must ensure that every person assigned to them has the right PGI at the right time for the right mission and must also maintain strict accountability and readiness of these critical warfighting assets.

PGI is the property of the U.S. Government; however, the individual will retain custody and accountability for PGI when transferring between units of the NCF. Commanders shall ensure accountability is transferred and protect against duplicate issues through vigorous record reviews/reconciliations and physical inspections. Thorough assessments and inspections of accountability records and physical inventories shall be a central component of all readiness and logistics inspections. Some of the examples of PGI include:

- E-tool (Figure 2-2, Frame 1)
- M16 magazine pouch (Figure 2-2, Frame 2)
- M9 magazine pouch (Figure 2-2, Frame 3)
- Hand grenade pouch (Figure 2-2, Frame 4)
- M203 pouch (Figure 2-2, Frame 5)
- Individual Medical Assault Kit (IMAK) (Figure 2-2, Frame 6)
- Smoke grenade pouch (Figure 2-2, Frame 7)
- Canteen (Figure 2-2, Frame 8)
- Weapons Cleaning Kit (Figure 2-2, Frame 9)
- Modular Tactical Vest (Figure 2-2, Frame 10)

PGI is separated into the following categories and marked accordingly on the PGI List.

- Standard Issue – These are items Seabees require on a continuing basis. They are issued to all hands, and include Uniform of the Day items, load-carrying gear, sleeping systems, and tents.
• Mission Dependent – These are items issued to satisfy specific training, environments, roles and/or missions. For example, the M9 pistol holsters are issued only to Seabees who are issued an M9 pistol; Medical bags are issued only to Corpsmen.

• Recoverable – Items recovered from Seabees who detach from the NCF (e.g., return to the Fleet, separation, retirement, etc.) are referred to as recoverable. Recoverable items are those that retain value; can be cleaned, repaired, and reissued after use; or require demilitarization or other post-use action, which dictates that the item be recovered. Personnel detaching from the NCF shall return all Recoverable PGI and will be relieved of the associated accountability.

• Non-Recoverable – These are items Seabees require, but retain no value to the Government after use or have special restrictions or regulations. These items are not recovered when a Seabee detaches the NCF, but must be exchanged on a one-for-one basis to receive a replacement item (boots, long johns, etc.).

PGI that has become unserviceable due to normal use shall be replaced on a one-for-one basis. Pay adjustment is the most convenient method for Seabees to use to reimburse the Government for PGI items that have been lost, damaged, or destroyed due to individual negligence. In some cases of individual negligence, commanders may determine disciplinary action may also be appropriate. Permanently marking PGI with individual names, rates, ranks, and other individual markings is prohibited.

2.2.0 Combat Field Pack (CFP)

The CFP is a light weight (8 pounds empty) field pack that replaces the Modular Lightweight Load-carrying Equipment (MOLLE) pack in the NCF Table of Allowance.

The CFP has an internal frame comprised of two removable aluminum staves running the full height of the field pack. The covering is constructed of backcoated nylon CORDURA® fabric printed in the woodland camouflage pattern. (Figure 2-3)
2.2.1 Carrying Capacity

The CFP offers water repellent cargo space in two major sections:

- Main compartment
- Sleeping bag compartment

The main compartment has a false bottom that may be opened for full use of the field pack when a sleeping bag is not carried. The outside of the CFP has one long tunneled pocket and two smaller cargo pockets, all having compression straps for securing contents. 2-1/4-inch webbing and 1-inch webbing loops are located throughout the pack to attach equipment.

2.2.2 Suspension System

The CFP is adjustable allowing the user to position the field pack where it is most comfortable. The field pack has lower back padding as well as an extended lumbar support pad and the shoulder pads are made of bi-laminate foam. Softer, open cell foam is against the body for comfort followed by stiffer closed cell foam for stability and good recovery after compression.
2.3.0 Combat Patrol Pack (CPP)

The optional CPP (Figure 2-3) is designed for short missions and offers 1,200 cubic inches of cargo capacity in two compartments. The CPP has a separate shoulder harness and may be used in conjunction with the CFP.

3.0.0 LIGHTWEIGHT HELMET (LWH)

The LWH (Figure 2-4) provides improved performance with reduced weight over the previously issued helmets. The base material of the helmet is a state-of-the-art composite material using a unique construction resulting in increased ballistic protection. The adjustable 4-point retention and suspension system allows for several adjustments to achieve a snug and comfortable fit. In addition to the head band crown mesh suspension, a pad suspension system is installed in helmets manufactured after January 2007.

The use of a nape pad in the 4-point retention makes the helmet very stable, even when using add-on Night Vision Goggles (NVG) or other optical devices. The LWH integrates with a nape protector, FS-40 Faceshield, Ballistic Maxillofacial Shield, GenCom III™ Headset and General Duty Headset for tactical communications and increased protection.

Proper fit is essential for the effective and safe use of the LWH. The LWH is available in six sizes; be sure to take all three measurements as shown in Table 2-1.
Table 2-1 — Sizing parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Helmet Size</th>
<th>Head Length</th>
<th>Head Width</th>
<th>Head Circumference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X-Small</td>
<td>7-1/8</td>
<td>5-5/8</td>
<td>20-7/8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small</td>
<td>7-1/2</td>
<td>5-7/8</td>
<td>21-3/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>7-3/4</td>
<td>6-1/8</td>
<td>22-1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large</td>
<td>8-1/8</td>
<td>6-1/4</td>
<td>23-1/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X-Large</td>
<td>8-5/8</td>
<td>6-7/8</td>
<td>24-1/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XX-Large</td>
<td>Larger than 8-5/8</td>
<td>Larger 6-7/8</td>
<td>Larger than 24-1/4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.1.0 Checking Helmet Fit

To check the helmet fit, you must (1) don the helmet and adjust the retention and the chinstrap, (2) evaluate the fit, (3) troubleshoot the fit (if necessary) to eliminate any problems, and (4) become familiar with alternate pad configurations.

3.1.1 Donning Helmet

⚠️ WARNING ⚠️

Ensure that all helmet adjustment mechanisms are properly adjusted for a snug, secure fit at all times when the helmet is worn. Failure to do so can result in an unstable helmet and may result in injury.

Do the following:

1. Ensure that the suspension pads are arranged in the standard pad configuration. If other equipment is to be used with the helmet, such as a headset, evaluate size with that equipment (if possible).

2. Don the helmet.
   a. Ensure that the buckle pads are below the earlobes. If the buckle pads cover the earlobes, lower the front retention strap buckles until the buckle pads are below the earlobes.
   b. Buckle the chinstrap.
   c. Adjust the nape straps for a snug, secure, comfortable fit at the nape.
   d. Tighten the chinstrap by pulling on the hook ends of the chinstrap until the fit is snug, secure, and comfortable. Reattach the ends to the pile fastener when the desired fit is attained.
   e. Check the helmet stability by attempting to rock the helmet back and forth on the head. If the helmet rocks back and forth, it is not stable. Adjust the nape strap further until the helmet is stable.
   f. If the buckle pads cover the earlobes when the nape strap is adjusted, lower the front retention strap buckles until the buckle pads are below the earlobes. Repeat steps as necessary. Recheck helmet stability; no straps should be loose.
3.1.2. Evaluating the Fit

The helmet should not be too high (crown pad does not contact the head or too much of forehead is exposed), too low (too low on brow or not compatible with eyewear, etc.), too tight, or too loose. Shake head rapidly from side to side to check for stability. The helmet should not rotate from side to side when head is shaken.

When donning the helmet for the first time in a cold environment, it is necessary to wear the helmet for a few minutes or otherwise warm the pads, such as by placing in pockets, so that the pads will conform to the shape of your head. As the pads warm up and conform to the shape of your head, it may be necessary to re-tighten the chinstrap and the retention system.

3.1.3 Troubleshooting the Fit

Sizing and fitting troubleshooting techniques:

- If the helmet is too tight try arranging the oblong (smallest) pads in a horizontal configuration or diagonal direction. If rearranging the pads does not alleviate the tightness, try the next larger helmet size.

- If the helmet is too loose, that is, if it slides when you shake your head from side to side try a thicker pad set. Remove the 3/4-inch-thick pads from the helmet (except the crown pad) replace them with the 1-inch-thick pads.

  NOTE
  Only 3/4-inch-thick crown pads are available. If replacing the pads does not alleviate the tightness, try the next smaller helmet size.

- If the helmet is too high. The helmet is too high if it sits more then 1/2-inch above the eyebrow, if the crown pad does not touch the top of the head, or if the wearer does not see the edge of the rim. Try rearranging pads (horizontal or diagonal). If rearranging the pads does not alleviate the problems, try the next larger size helmet.

- If the helmet is too low. If the helmet is too low on the brow, not compatible with eyewear, or has other compatibility issues try rearranging pads (horizontal or diagonal). If available, try a thicker pad set. Remove the 3/4-inch-thick pads (except the crown pad) from the helmet; replace them with the 1-inch-thick pads. If the thicker pads are not available try the next smaller size helmet.
4.0.0 MODULAR TACTICAL VEST (MTV)

The MTV (Figure 2-5) is a body armor system that incorporates a load bearing capability and superior protection. When assembled properly, the MTV distributes the fighting load and allows the Seabee greater freedom of placement of ancillary items.

4.1.0 Inventory

Upon receipt of the MTV, the Seabee will conduct an inventory of the vest utilizing the provided KwikPoint Reference card located in the rear plate pocket. This is required to ensure the presence of the following items:

- Front carrier and soft armor insert
- Rear carrier and soft armor insert and spine armor insert
- Side Enhanced Small Arms Protective Insert (ESAPI) pouches with soft armor inserts
- Groin armor carrier and soft armor insert
- Collar/yoke assembly
- Throat armor assembly
- Right and left cummerbund assemblies
- Two cummerbund stays
- Bungee cord, one wrap, and barrel lock
- Medical Evacuation (MEDEVAC) strap
- Rifle bolster

Figure 2-5 — Modular Tactical Vest.
4.2.0 Inspection

After completing the inventory, an inspection is required to ensure the vest is ready for wear in combat. Inspect the following items:

- Front and rear carrier for rips and tears – Ensure plate pockets are not sewn down.
- Inspect all soft armor components for tears or permeating stains associated with exposure to petroleum products.
- Check right and left cummerbund assemblies and ensure that the white DACRON® loops are not frayed or the side plate pockets are not sewn shut.
- Inspect the collar and yoke assemblies for tears.
- Check all SAPI/ESAPI plates for tears that expose ballistic material and obvious dents or holes. If any are present, the plate is unserviceable. Perform a “four corner” check on all SAPI/ESAPI plates by grasping opposing corners and LIGHTLY attempt to “Twist.” If a plate flexes or you here a “crunching” noise, the plate is unserviceable. Shake the plate. If you hear “rattling” of material, the plate is unserviceable. Inspect SAPI/ESAPI plates biweekly (operationally dependent).

4.3.0 Assembly

Once inspected and the MTV passes, it is time for assembly. Pay particular attention to the following areas of the MTV:

- Front/Rear Carrier Assemblies
- Throat and Collar Assemblies
- Cummerbund Assemblies
- Fitting
- Final Assembly

5.0.0 COMBAT TENT

The Tent Combat One Person (TCOP) (Figure 2-6) incorporates all of the important features required for living in the field, including the ability to keep users dry; fast and easy set up; and tough fabric that will last. The TCOP has a full coverage fly with blackout fabric, two vestibules for covered gear storage, and two large drop-down doors with mesh windows. The entire upper body is constructed of breathable nylon for control of condensation. Each TCOP is designed using durable materials that meet or exceed Government requirements and is warranted to stand up to repeated field use.
The following is a list of TCOP characteristics:

- **Floor area:** 28 sq. ft. main tent body
- **Weight:** 6 lbs. 7 oz. (tent, fly, and frame)
- **Height:** 32.5" (+/-1")
- **Vestibule area:** Two vestibules 17+ sq. ft. minimum
- **Tent body:** Flame retardant, 70D, 98P polyurethane-coated ripstop nylon containing two large drop-down doors with mesh windows
- **Rain fly:** Reversible to desert tan (woodland camo or digital camo available), flame retardant, full coverage blackout material with taped seams; two vestibules
- **Netting:** 40D nylon “no-see-um” for protection from dust and small insects
- **Frame:** Easy shockcorded, cold weather, black anodized aluminum frame (.344" diameter)
- **Repair kit:** Including one-piece frame repair sleeve, needle, thread, thimble, one set of extra guylines, 12’ cold weather shockcord with ‘shoklocs’, 12”x12” swatches of all fabric and replacement toggles, buckles, tapes, and web included with each tent

**Figure 2-6 — TCOP.**
6.0.0 SLEEP SYSTEM

The sleep system (Figure 2-7) is designed to insulate the user in environments ranging from mild weather to extremely cold weather. The system consists of two mummy-style sleeping bags, the patrol (green) and the intermediate cold weather (black). Each is constructed of water-resistant, ripstop nylon. Each sleeping bag is fully independently functional. For a temperature to -30°F, insert the intermediate cold weather bag inside the patrol bag. Each bag is compatible with the vapor permeable bivy cover. When all three components are used together, the system is rated to provide four hours of sleep at -40°F. A compression stuff sack and bivy cover is also included.

Patrol Bag features:

- Temperature to +30°
- Non-flammable and machine-washable
- Reversible double-pull (opens end to end) slider allows top or bottom ventilation
- Non-locking slide fastener self repairs if jammed or snagged
- Draft flap prevents heat loss
- Hood adjusts for heat retention; includes nylon draw cord and barrel lock

Figure 2-7 — The sleep system.
• Measures 24” x 92” to 37” x 92”
• Green in color

Intermediate Cold Weather Bag features:
• Temperature to -10°
• Free from cold spots
• Insulation does not migrate in the bag
• Anatomically designed foot box contains twice the insulation as the bag
• Sewn-in quilted chest collar prevents air drafts up and down through the hood
• Hood adjusts for heat retention; includes nylon draw cord and barrel lock
• Measures 23” x 87” to 35 ½” x 87”
• Black in color

Stuff Sack features:
• Compressible to one cubic foot
• Six, one-inch-wide nylon webbing straps adjust by ladderlock buckles
• Reinforcement webbing is sewn around the circumference of the bag
• Nylon draw cord closure with a barrel lock
• Measures 30” in length; 14” in diameter
• Black in color

Bivy Cover features:
• Made of durably waterproof and windproof 3-layer GORE-TEX® fabric and approved by all departments and agencies of the Department of Defense
• Includes snap fastener and slide fastener
• Measures 85” x 28” x 35”
• Woodland pattern

Summary
In this chapter, you were introduced to the NWU Type II and III, the TCOP, and the sleep system. The different types of NWU were discussed. You learned why there are so many different types and which one is used for what type of environment. The topic on load bearing infantry equipment provided you with information on PGI, the four categories of PGI, the CFP, and CPP. The lightweight helmet was covered—specifically, how to properly wear it. You learned about the MTV, its various components, and the inspection criteria to ensure it is ready for a combat environment. Finally, you learned about the sleep system—how the different components work together to provide warmth and comfort while sleeping is important. You learned about the care and maintenance of the different types of equipment you could be issued when deploying and the responsibilities associated with having that gear. It is important for you to know how to properly wear and care for this equipment because in the field, it may be all you have. Its fit and function can mean the difference between life and death.
Assignment 2

Objectives

1. Describe the characteristics of the Type II and Type III Navy Working Uniform (NWU).
2. Describe the characteristics of load bearing infantry equipment.
3. Explain the proper wear of the Lightweight Helmet (LWH).
4. Identify the components of the Modular Tactical Vest (MTV).
5. Explain the layout of the combat tent.
6. Describe the characteristics of the sleep system.

Questions

1. The NWU Type II and III are what type of uniforms?
   1. Command
   2. Tactical
   3. Staff
   4. Utility

2. What type NWU is a woodland digital camouflage uniform of four colors?
   1. I
   2. II
   3. III
   4. IV

3. What command developed the NWU Type II and III uniforms?
   1. Naval Special Warfare Command (NSWC)
   2. Navy Expeditionary Combat Command (NECC)
   3. FIRST Naval Construction Division (1NCD)
   4. Center for Naval Special Warfare (CNSW)

4. What type NWU is issued to all Sailors as part of their seabag?
   1. I
   2. II
   3. III
   4. IV

5. Who retains custody of PGI when Seabees transfer between units of the NCF?
   1. Transferring command
   2. Gaining command
   3. NCF supply system
   4. Individual Seabee
6. Which of the following categories of PGI consist of those items that retain value; can be cleaned, repaired, and reissued after use; or require demilitarization or other post-use action?

1. Standard Issue
2. Mission Dependent
3. Recoverable
4. Non-Recoverable

7. The CPP offers how many cubic inches of cargo space?

1. 800
2. 1,000
3. 1,200
4. 1,400

8. The LWH is made up of what primary material?

1. State-of-the-art composite
2. Steel
3. Impact resistant resin
4. Titanium

9. When evaluating the fit of the LWH, how does the wearer check for stability?

1. Pull on either side of the chinstrap
2. Attempt to twist the helmet while keeping the head straight
3. Attempt to push the helmet down over the eyes
4. Shake head rapidly from side to side

10. When donning the LWH for the first time in a cold environment, what must be done to ensure the pads conform to the shape of your head?

1. Replace with larger pads
2. Replace with smaller pads
3. Warm the pads
4. Add additional pads

11. One of the advantages of the MTV is its capability for what type of freedom?

1. Movement of arms
2. Access to shirt under the vest
3. Placement of ancillary items
4. Ability to remove impact panels
12. Where is the KwikPoint Reference card found for the MTV?

1. Rear plate pocket  
2. Left ESAPI pouch  
3. Right ESAPI pouch  
4. Front plate pocket

13. How often should the SAPI/ESAPI plates be inspected?

1. weekly  
2. biweekly  
3. monthly  
4. bimonthly

14. The TCOP contains how many vestibules?

1. 1  
2. 2  
3. 3  
4. 4

15. The TCOP provides how many square feet of living space?

1. 20  
2. 21  
3. 24  
4. 28

16. The sleep system is a combination of how many different sleeping bags?

1. 2  
2. 3  
3. 4  
4. 5

17. The sleep system is rated to provide protection against temperatures down to how many degrees Fahrenheit below zero?

1. 10  
2. 20  
3. 30  
4. 40
ASSIGNMENT 2

Organizational Clothing and Equipment

Directions: Select the correct answer from the list of alternates below each question in the end of chapter assignment. Write in the answer next to the corresponding question number below. Use this answer sheet as a reference to completing the online assignment related to this assignment.

1. 
2. 
3. 
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7. 
8. 
9. 
10. 
11. 
12. 
13. 
14. 
15. 
16. 
17.
Additional Resources and References

This chapter is intended to present thorough resources for task training. The following reference works are suggested for further study. This is optional material for continued education rather than for task training.

This is your Ballistic Helmet, U.S. Army Soldier and Biological Chemical Command Natick Soldier Center
Modular Tactical Vest, User's Guide, Protective Products International
USMC Modular Tactical Vest Assembly Guide, USMC Program Manager, Infantry Combat Equipment
Operator’s Care and Use Manual for Lightweight Helmet (LWH), U.S. Army TM 08744B-12&P
Navy Working Uniform Type I, II, and III, Camouflage Utility Uniforms, U.S. Navy NAVADMIN 259-11
Trainee Feedback

Center for Seabees and Facilities Engineering (CSFE) makes every effort to keep their courses up-to-date and free of technical errors. If you have a suggestion, found an error or inaccuracy, please write, FAX or email us by using the form below. Use one form for each comment and be sure to fill in the information as accurately and detailed as possible. Thank you for your assistance.

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    3502 Goodspeed St.
    Port Hueneme, CA  93043-4337
FAX:  (805) 982-5508 / DSN 551-5508
E-mail: CSFE_CBCH@navy.mil

![Trainee Feedback Form]

Course: Seabee Combat Handbook, Volume ____, NAVEDTRA: __________
Course Date: _______  Chapter Number: _____  Page: ______
Paragraph: _____  Sentence: _____  Figure: ______  Frame/View: ______
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(optional) Corrective action: ________________________________
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(optional) Supporting reference(s): ____________________________
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Your email address, if a response is requested: ______________________