



COMMANDER SEVENTH

FLEET

Unit 25104

FPO AP 96601-6003

COMSEVENTHFLTINST 1020.1A

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31 MAY 2005

COMMANDER SEVENTH FLEET INSTRUCTION 1020.1A

Subj: CIVILIAN CLOTHING REGULATION/POLICY

Ref: (a) U.S. Navy Uniform Regulations (NAVPERS 15665I)
(b) CINCPACFLTINST 5440.3 series
(c) SECNAVINST 5511.36A
(d) USCINCPACINST 1350.1B
(e) Manual for Courts-Martial, 2002
(f) DoD Directive 1315.7, Military Personnel Assignments
(g) U.S. Navy Regulations, 1990

1. Purpose. To establish required standards for wearing civilian clothes within the SEVENTH Fleet Area of Responsibility (AOR).

2. Cancellation. COMSEVENTHFLTINST 1020.1.

3. Application. This regulation/policy is applicable to:

a. All U.S. Navy, embarked Marine Corps and attached civilian personnel, including personnel embarked in transiting forces that are under the operational control (OPCON) of SEVENTH Fleet.

b. All dependents over the age of ten of forward deployed Naval and civilian personnel whose commands are under the operational control of Commander, SEVENTH Fleet, and who fall under a host nation Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA).

c. Additional requirements promulgated by Commander, Naval Forces Japan 1020.3 series instruction are also applicable while in Japan.

4. General.

a. Per guidance provided in references (a) and (b), civilian attire and personal appearance should reflect personal pride. SEVENTH Fleet policy requires assigned military members, their dependents, and attached civilian personnel to represent their services and country with pride and dignity. Throughout the foreign countries in the SEVENTH Fleet AOR, Sailors, Marines, attached civilians, and dependents are the first and

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possibly the only Americans many citizens of those countries will meet. The impression created by these interactions is a direct reflection of country, service, command, and self. SEVENTH Fleet desires to set a base-line for appearance and demeanor that ensures the first impression will always be a good one.

b. Navy and Marine Corps leadership, consisting of Officers, Chief Petty Officers, NCOs, Petty Officers, and their dependents are expected to set the highest standards in appearance and demeanor while enforcing this instruction.

c. These standards are intended to apply only to public dress and deportment, not dress or deportment while at private quarters.

5. Action.

a. Commanding Officers of units assigned to Commander, SEVENTH Fleet are responsible for ensuring that all hands fully understand the content, intent, spirit, and enforcement methods of this regulation/policy. Enforcement of this policy requires the direct, aggressive involvement of Navy and Marine Corps leadership up and down the chain of command. No level of leadership may walk past a Sailor, Marine, attached civilian, or SOFA dependent who is in violation of these standards. Rather, they must stop and take corrective action on the spot.

b. When conducting training on the contents of this regulation/policy, ensure that all personnel understand their responsibility to respond to any Navy or Marine Corps leader's direction to correct their dress as a lawful order. They are to comply without protest. Verbal debates or any form of confrontation over these standards will not be tolerated.

6. Authorized Civilian Clothing. Individuals subject to this regulation/policy must ensure that their clothing and appearance are appropriate for the occasion and do not discredit the Service. Current styles and fashions that are conservative, neat, clean, and in good taste are authorized. The following minimum dress code standards, while not all-inclusive, are provided.

a. Footwear. Appropriate serviceable footwear will be worn. Shoes with laces will be tied. Sandals, including

"thong" style sandals without a back strap, and casual styles of footwear may be worn with or without socks. Dive booties and bare feet are only authorized while transiting directly to and from recreational beaches and swimming pools.

b. Trousers, Jeans, Shorts, Skirts, and Belts. Current styles and fashions of trousers, jeans, shorts, and skirts that are conservative, neat, clean, and in good taste are authorized. Trousers must be of a size and length that result in a neat appearance. Jeans must be sized appropriately and not torn or excessively frayed. Shorts and skirts that are of a length and fit to maintain proper reasonable modesty and that are not unacceptably revealing are authorized. Shorts, skirts, and trousers are to be worn in a manner that prevents undergarments or buttocks areas from being visible.

c. Shirts, T-shirts, Blouses, and Dresses. Current styles and fashions of shirts, T-shirts, blouses, and dresses that are conservative, neat, and in good taste are authorized. Shirts, T-shirts and blouses need not be tucked-in, provided their size and fit present a neat appearance. T-shirts (except for undershirts) may be worn as outerwear. Uniform-style sports jerseys (e.g. baseball, football) with sleeves are acceptable outerwear with a t-shirt underneath. Sleeveless sundresses and similar styles of female clothing are authorized provided they are sufficiently conservative. Modest halter-top style shirts/blouses are authorized. This includes styles where the bottom of the shirt or blouse meets or is near the top of the pants, however, no midriff shall be exposed. Tank top-style shirts or jerseys (men), tube tops, and sports bras (women) are authorized while participating in athletic events, picnics, or while at the pool or beach, but are not authorized for general liberty.

d. Athletic wear. At outdoor athletic and recreational events other than swimming and sunbathing, conservative athletic shorts or athletic pants, and not bathing suits shall be worn. For women, tube tops and sports bras are authorized for athletics. At indoor gym facilities, conservative workout ensembles, that for women may include a one-piece bathing suit-style top, are authorized. For swimming and sunbathing,

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conservative one or two-piece bathing suits may be worn. Though the norm shall be for men to wear T-shirts or tank tops while engaging in physical training, in hot outdoor climates, men may go shirtless while exercising, provided it is not regarded as offensive for that venue or in that host country.

e. Tattoos, Body Art, and Brands. Tattoos, body art, and brands are discouraged, but may be worn on the extremities, other than the head, face, neck, ears, or scalp, where they are prohibited.

f. Earrings and Body Piercing.

(1) For women, dependents, and attached civilian personnel, the wearing of one pair of earrings is authorized, provided they are not excessive in number or size.

(2) For active duty men, one pair of earrings may be worn in the homeport-only; when off base, in a non-duty status, and when not participating in a military-sponsored event. All earrings must be conservative and tasteful in number, size, and shape.

(3) Body piercing and associated jewelry is discouraged, although it may be worn in the homeport-only, when off base, in a non-duty status, and when not participating in a military-sponsored event. All body piercing and associated jewelry must be conservative in size and shape.

g. Hair and Hats.

(1) Hair coloring is authorized, provided it looks natural and complements the individual.

(2) Hats and visors may be worn. Baseball-style caps may be worn with the bill in front or back. Females may wear scarves on the head if done so in a conservative manner. Hats, caps, and visors may be worn outdoors or indoors, but should be removed when within on-base or off-base eating establishments. Hairnets, wave-caps/doo-rags, handkerchiefs, bandannas, and nylon socks may be worn only during workouts and athletic events.

7. Prohibited Civilian Clothing.

a. Clothing that is dirty; has been altered, cut, excessively frayed (intentionally or not); or is otherwise worn in a manner to present a sexually provocative appearance, is prohibited. Specifically prohibited for general liberty are articles of clothing where any portion of the midriff is exposed. The size and fit of all clothing will display a neat appearance and will not be excessively over or under sized or made to display a "gangster" or "street" image.

b. Any garment, to include caps and hats, inscribed, printed, or bearing patches with slogans, words, pictures, symbols or print, which may be interpreted by a reasonable person to be profane, sexually suggestive, obscene, or offensive to any foreign, ethnic, or racial group is prohibited. This includes garments that are supportive of, or oriented toward the glamorization of alcohol abuse, or any other illegal activity, including the use of illegal or illicit drugs.

c. Footwear. Footwear that is in poor repair shall not be worn. Unlaced shoes or sneakers are prohibited. Dive booties, or bare feet are not authorized for general liberty.

d. Trousers, Jeans, Shorts, and Skirts. Trousers or jeans that are ill fitting, or have torn, ragged holes in the knees, upper legs, or are excessively frayed at the cuffs are prohibited. Trousers, jeans, shorts, or skirts that are fitted to expose underwear or buttocks, or are excessively short so as to be immodest, are prohibited. Trousers and jeans shall not hang off of the buttocks. Trousers, jeans, shorts, and skirts that have not been properly hemmed so as to be ill fitting or excessively frayed at the hem are prohibited. Displaying colored handkerchiefs by hanging them outside of any garment is prohibited.

e. Shirts, T-shirts, Blouses, and Dresses. Shirts, T-shirts, blouses, or dresses that are ill fitting, immodest, or expose midriff are prohibited. Sleeveless tank tops or jerseys (men), or tube tops, sports bras and swim tops (women), or other sparse athletic wear is prohibited as outerwear for general liberty.

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f. Athletic wear. Other than for swimming and sunbathing, bathing suit tops shall not be worn as outerwear. Athletic attire that is ill fitting, or unduly revealing, such as "thong" bathing suits, is prohibited. With the exception of full-length athletic trousers and associated warm-up ensembles, thigh length bicycle-style pants, and sports jerseys with sleeves, athletic wear may not be worn at on or off base business establishments such as mess halls, restaurants, clubs, and stores.

g. Tattoos, Body Art, and Brands. In general, wearing tattoos, body art, and brands is discouraged. The presence of tattoos, body art, or brands on or above the neckline is prohibited. Tattoos, body art, or brands that are vulgar, offensive, or derogatory to any ethnic, racial, religious group, to any military service or nation, or to the flag, logo or symbol of any nation are prohibited. In addition, tattoos, body art, or brands that advocate or symbolize gang affiliation, supremacist or extremist groups, or drug use are prohibited. Tattoos, body art, and brands will not be visible through uniform clothing.

h. Earrings and Body Piercing.

(1) Excessive numbers of earrings, or earrings that by their size and shape are unsightly or vulgar, are prohibited.

(2) For active duty men, earrings are not authorized as civilian attire when away from homeport, when in a duty status, or while in/aboard any ship, craft, aircraft, or in any military vehicle, or within any base or other place under military jurisdiction, or while participating in any organized military events.

(3) In general, body piercing is discouraged. Wearing of body piercing jewelry is not authorized for active duty personnel when away from homeport, when in a duty status or while in/aboard any base, aircraft, ship, or facility under military jurisdiction, or while participating in any organized military events.

i. Hair and Hats.

(1) Military personnel shall comply with hair/grooming standards promulgated in reference (a).

(2) Hairnets, wave-caps/doo-rags, handkerchiefs, bandannas, or nylon socks on the head are prohibited outside of living quarters, except when actually participating in athletic or physical training activities.

j. Mutilation. Intentional body mutilation, piercing, branding, and intentional scarring that are excessive or eccentric are prohibited. Some examples are:

(1) A split or forked tongue;

(2) Foreign objects inserted under the skin to create a design or pattern;

(3) Enlarged or stretched out holes in the ears (other than normal piercing);

(4) Intentional scarring that appears on the neck, face, or scalp.

k. Dental ornamentation. The use of gold, platinum, or other veneers or caps for purposes of ornamentation is prohibited. Teeth, whether natural, capped or veneer, will not be ornamented with designs, jewels, initials, etc.

8. Organizational clothing. Organizational clothing is not authorized for wear with, or as, civilian attire.

9. Enforcement.

a. This regulation/policy may provide the basis for administrative and/or disciplinary action against all subject personnel pursuant to references (c) through (f).

b. Navy and Marine Corps leadership, from senior officers to the senior enlisted member present, are expected to enforce these civilian clothes standards. Enforcement begins in the ship's berthing area or barracks, and is reinforced at the

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Quarterdeck, on base, at the gates, and in town. There is no excuse for ignoring a violation. Enforcement measures depend on the circumstances and may include directing that the violator remove a piece of unauthorized clothing; issuing a verbal reprimand and directing the individual to return immediately to their unit to change clothes; placing an individual on report or, in the most egregious cases, placing them in custody.

c. Enforcement is a leadership issue. Commanding Officers are tasked with ensuring that unit training and enforcement methods equip leaders to handle violators effectively. References (b) and (g) state specifically that, "The senior officer present shall uphold the prestige of the United States and impress upon officers and enlisted that, when in foreign ports, it is their duty to avoid all possible cause for offense to the authorities and inhabitants, and that moderation and courtesy should be displayed in all dealings with foreigners." These regulations, coupled with the authority granted to Commanding Officers under reference (a) to suspend the wearing of civilian clothes that bring discredit upon the Navy, form the basis to enforce this policy.

d. Methods of enforcement.

(1) Military Members.

(a) A military member in violation of this regulation/policy who cannot correct the discrepancy on the spot will be directed to return his/her command, quarters, or residence to correct the clothing/appearance discrepancy.

(b) Whether the violation is referred to the military member's command is a discretionary matter for Navy and Marine Corps leaders. Sound judgment and consideration of the circumstances is required. If the matter is to be reported to the military member's command, proceed as follows:

1. For enlisted members, report the incident to the command's Command Master Chief.

2. For officers, report the incident to the command's Executive Officer.

(c) Any administrative and/or punitive action taken against a military member will be determined by the military member's command.

(2) Dependents.

(a) Civilian dependents are not normally subject to disciplinary action under the Uniform Code of Military Justice; however, dependents that fail to comply with the standards established by this regulation/policy may be subject to the following administrative action pursuant to references (d) and (f).

1. Counseling.
2. Debarment from specific areas of the base.
3. Suspension of privileges (except Medical and religious privileges).
4. Removal from assigned quarters.
5. Termination of command sponsorship or area clearance of family member.
6. Advance return of family members.

(b) The sponsor has primary responsibility for the behavior of his/her dependents. Inherent in this responsibility is the sponsor's duty to ensure that his/her dependents' behavior is not prejudicial to good order and discipline or service discrediting. Active duty sponsors are responsible for ensuring that family members comply with requirements of this regulation/policy at all times. Failure to do so may result in disciplinary or administrative action against the sponsor.

(c) A civilian dependent in violation of this regulation/policy who cannot correct the discrepancy on the spot will be directed to return to his/her quarters or residence to correct the clothing/appearance discrepancy.

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(d) Whether the violation is referred to the command of the dependent's sponsor is a discretionary matter for Navy and Marine Corps leaders. Sound judgment and consideration of the circumstances is required. If the matter is to be reported to the sponsor's command, proceed as follows:

1. For enlisted members, report the incident to the command's Command Master Chief.

2. For officers, report the incident to the command's Executive Officer.

(e) The Commanding Officer of the sponsor may consider the following corrective actions:

1. Administrative and/or punitive action against the sponsor.

2. Initiation of command sponsorship termination (Command sponsorship carries with it travel and transportation entitlements and shall not be rescinded while the dependents are at the overseas permanent duty station except with the authorization of SECNAV via CNO (N13)). MILPERSMAN 1300-170 refers.

3. Removal of suitability for overseas screening. When a command receives information that renders the member unsuitable for continued overseas service, contact NAVPERSCOM or the Enlisted Placement Management Center (EPMAC) immediately. MILPERSMAN 1300-304 refers.

4. Request for action from the base/installation commander.

a. Removal of the dependent's access to the base/installation.

b. Suspension of base privileges for the dependent (other than medical or religious privileges).

c. Removal of the dependent from assigned housing/quarters.

(3) Attached Civilians.

(a) Article 0841 of reference (g) is the basic authority for embarkation and passage of all persons in U.S. naval ships. Article 0842 of reference (g) states, "Except as otherwise provided for in these regulations or in orders from competent authority, all passengers in a ship or aircraft of the naval service are subject to the authority of the commanding officer and shall conform to the internal regulations and routine of the ship or aircraft." Within this regulation is the authority for the commanding officer to enforce clothing and appearance standards with respect to civilians attached to his command.

(b) A civilian attached to a SEVENTH Fleet unit in violation of this regulation/policy who cannot correct the discrepancy on the spot will be directed to return to his/her quarters or residence to correct the clothing/appearance discrepancy.

(c) Like civilian dependents, civilians attached to SEVENTH Fleet units are not normally subject to disciplinary action under the Uniform Code of Military Justice. A commanding officer will take no administrative or disciplinary action against a civilian attached to a SEVENTH Fleet unit, other than those authorized by law.

(d) Whether the violation is referred to the attached civilian's parent command or organization is a discretionary matter for the commanding officer. Only the commanding officer of the unit to which the civilian is attached will have any contact with the civilian's parent command or organization.

10. Summary. Commanding officers must focus their Navy and Marine Corps leadership to enforce these standards fairly and consistently. In that way by their personal appearance, SEVENTH

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Fleet Sailors, Marines, attached civilians, and dependents will make a lasting, favorable impression throughout the SEVENTH Fleet AOR.



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Distribution:

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List I and IV