FOREIGN LEAVE TRAVEL

1. Policy. As stated in reference (a), Navy personnel may visit any place outside the United States (U.S.) without obtaining permission from Navy Personnel Command (NAVPERSCOM). The responsibility for obtaining travel information and for complying with the laws of the countries and/or places to be visited rests with the prospective traveler. Members planning to travel with family members should be aware that the requirements for civilians are not necessarily the same as those for military personnel.

2. Foreign Leave Travel Authorization. Unless prohibited by competent authority, commanding officers (COS) may, under this article, authorize foreign leave travel. All countries for which foreign leave is anticipated or authorized, as well as those through which travel is required, must be specifically listed in the detaching endorsement on permanent change of station (PCS) orders or in the leave authorization. Policy for members wishing foreign leave travel authorization in connection with PCS orders is contained in reference (b). Information regarding travel requirements by personnel taking leave in any foreign country may be obtained by accessing the below:

   a. Department of Defense Foreign Clearance Guide (DOD FCG) Web site (reference (c)).
b. Travel advisories to foreign countries that are available on the State Department Web site (reference (d)).

Commands shall review both the DOD FCG (reference (c)) and U.S. State Department travel advisories (on reference (d)) prior to granting leave or travel to foreign countries. When the State Department travel advisory recommends travel to a foreign country be deferred, leave to the country should not be authorized.

**NOTE:** Foreign leave shall not be granted to a member who is in a disciplinary status, is under investigation for a criminal charge or security violation, or is considered not to be a creditable representative of the Navy.

3. **Alien Members/Dual National Members**

   a. Alien members of the Naval Service who return to their country of origin may be subject to certain impositions or controls by the laws of that country which could result in considerable inconvenience or hardship. In some cases alien members have been drafted into the armed forces of their native country or prosecuted for draft evasion. Similar problems may also be encountered by dual national members of the Naval Service who visit their non-U.S. country of nationality. Generally, such dual nationality may arise in the following cases:

   (1) Member born in foreign territory to parents at least one of whom is a U.S. citizen.

   (2) Member born in the U.S. to parents at least one of whom is a citizen of another country.

   (3) Member born with one parent who is a U.S. citizen and one parent who is a citizen of another country regardless of place of birth.

   (4) Member born in foreign territory to non-U.S. citizen parents and member eventually becomes a naturalized U.S. citizen.

   b. In some cases, the problems of dual nationals are resolved by an international protocol relating to military obligation of dual nationals. The inconveniences and/or legal difficulties of alien or dual national members are minimized to some extent by agreements concerning the status of U.S. forces; however, such agreements have not been concluded with all countries and usually apply only when the member is on official duty assignment in the country concerned. In order to reduce the
potential for such problems, members taking leave to a country of which they are a citizen (except in the case of the Philippines covered in MILPERSMAN 1050-260, Leave/Emergency Leave in the Republic of the Philippines, which requires members requesting leave to submit a country clearance request) should verify that no problem with the other country’s draft laws is anticipated prior to commencing travel to such country. In this regard, assistance may be obtained from the following:

Office of the Judge Advocate General
International and Operational Law
Code 10
Pentagon Room 5E793
Arlington, VA 22202

COM (703) 697-9161
DSN 221-9161

4. Passports and Visas

a. Requirements for passports vary in each country. It is strongly recommended that members and their families apply for a tourist passport if there is any doubt as to whether one will be needed.

b. Military personnel are not required to obtain visas for many countries provided they present proper military identification. DD 2 (7-74), Armed Forces of the United States-Geneva Conventions Identification Card (Active), is the minimum requirement. Temporary identification cards are not acceptable in most countries. Visas may be obtained in the principal cities of the world from the embassy or a consulate of the country to be visited. The addresses of foreign diplomatic representatives and foreign counselor offices in the U.S. are listed in the Congressional Directory (reference (e)) which is readily available in naval general libraries and most public libraries in the U.S.

Military personnel performing leave travel in or through NATO countries shall carry, in addition to PCS orders or leave authorization, NATO Travel Orders in compliance with Status of Forces Agreement (set forth in reference (f)), as required by the DOD FCG (reference (c)). See reference (g) for guidance on completion of NATO Travel Orders. Family members are required to hold a valid passport in which they are described as accompanying a member of a force. The NATO countries are as follows:
6. **Immunization Requirements.** Navy personnel and their family members shall follow the immunization requirements for foreign leave travel per reference (h).

7. **MAC Transportation**

   a. **Travel Arrangements.** The member who is performing the travel is responsible for making transportation arrangements. “Space available” accommodations for leave travel via the Air Mobility Command (AMC) can be expected to be very difficult to obtain and may be available only to intermediate or adjacent destinations. It is imperative that personnel attempting to travel on a space-available basis have sufficient funds to defray travel expenses via commercial means and to cover the cost of hotel accommodations when delayed or when passage by AMC is unobtainable.

   b. **Travel Uniform.** Navy personnel on leave or liberty will be in an appropriate uniform when traveling on DOD-owned or controlled aircraft unless civilian attire is authorized due to local extenuating circumstances for political or personal safety reasons or as required by reference (c).

   c. **Obtaining Information.** Information regarding travel requirements by personnel taking leave in any foreign country may be obtained by accessing the reference (c) DOD FCG Web site. Travel advisories to foreign countries are available on the reference (d) State Department Web site.

   d. **Command Responsibility.** Commands shall review both the DOD FCG (reference (c)) and U.S. State Department travel advisories (on reference (d)) prior to granting leave or travel
to foreign countries. This policy applies to personnel traveling on military and AMC-contracted (Category B) civil aircraft departing from military airfields and commercial gateways.

e. **Clothing Restrictions in Other Countries.** Refer to the current issue of the DOD FCG (reference (c)) regarding an individual country’s uniform and civilian clothing restrictions. In compliance with regulations governing AMC transportation, all countries through which travel is or may be required shall be specifically listed on the leave authorization or in the detaching endorsement on PCS orders.