

AUTHORIZED DEPARTURE FAQ

Current as of 1940, 21 March 2011

The information that follows is intended to help families and commands understand the ongoing authorized departure mission. Please understand that some of the information is absolutely correct; other information is subject to change, based on circumstances, both of the affected travelers and how the authorized departure is conducted. Please keep in touch with your unit to obtain the latest information.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS:

As authorized, eligible dependents of SOFA status personnel may depart the Tokyo Capital Region, and the prefectures of Kanagawa, Aichi, Chiba, Fukushima, Gunma, Ibaraki, Iwate, Miyagi, Nagano, Niigata, Saitama, Shizuoka, Tochigi, Yamagata, Aomori, Akita, and Yamanashi, to a safe haven site. Commanders at Misawa AB, Yokota AB, and Naval Air Station Atsugi have established local procedures for processing and manifesting eligible travelers. Those installations will serve as the aerial ports of departure.

Travel may require stops at interim staging bases (ISBs) for further travel to the safe haven. Given the nature of this movement, travelers must be prepared for a variety of possible climates and conditions at the ISBs. Bring clothing appropriate for different climatic conditions. If necessary, anticipate staying at an ISB for up to one week. Depending on the location, travelers may not have access to their shipped baggage for stays at the ISB, so pack carry-ons accordingly. Living conditions at the ISBs will also vary dependent on the number of travelers and facilities available. Temporary lodging can range from basic cots in a shared living area to traditional temporary billeting.

For those traveling on chartered aircraft, once in CONUS, travelers will be met by NORTHCOM officials who will arrange follow-on travel to the final CONUS safe haven. This memo contains further information regarding travel entitlements, baggage rules, pet policies, advances and general questions.

Note: Significant revisions will be highlighted.

Section 1 -- General Information

1.1. Is the United States Government authorizing departure of DoD personnel and dependents?

A. On 17 March 2011, the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense authorized DoD eligible family members, located on the island of Honshu, Japan, to depart to the designated Safe Haven location of the United States. However, on 18 March 2011, the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense issued additional guidance indicating the voluntary authorized departure of EFMs located on the Island of Honshu, Japan applies to DoD eligible family members in the Tokyo Capital Region, and the prefectures of Kanagawa, Aichi, Chiba, Fukushima, Gunma, Ibaraki, Iwate, Miyagi, Nagano, Niigata, Saitama, Shizouka, Tochigi, Yamagata, Aomori, Akita, and Yamanashi.

1.2. What is authorized departure?

A. Authorized departure is defined as a voluntary program whereby U.S. Government employees and eligible dependents that are stationed abroad are permitted to depart a foreign area at government expense. Presently, the program is only available to eligible dependents.

1.3. Why is departure authorized?

A. Departure is authorized due to the aftermath of the 11 March earthquake and tsunami.

1.4. My sponsor is deployed; will he/she come home?

A. Return of deployed members will be on their normally scheduled rotation dates.

1.5. Who is in charge for military/military dependent movement?

A. DoD will arrange transportation for **eligible personnel**.

1.6. How will the transportation be provided? Will I travel by military air, contracted transportation, or other?

A. Depending on your final destination, transportation may be provided via military air, chartered flight, commercial ticket, or a combination of each.

You may fly direct or be required to lay over enroute. This is a massive undertaking and we appreciate your patience with this process.

Section 2 -- Eligibility

2.1. Who is eligible?

A. The current departure is focused on dependents of SOFA status personnel, who at the time of the authorized departure, are permanently residing in the following areas of Japan: the Tokyo Capital Region, and the prefectures of Kanagawa, Aichi, Chiba, Fukushima, Gunma, Ibaraki, Iwate, Miyagi, Nagano, Niigata, Saitama, Shizuoka, Tochigi, Yamagata, Aomori, Akita, and Yamanashi. While dependents of US affiliated non-SOFA status personnel are not eligible for departure from U.S. armed forces bases at this time, they may pursue authorized departure through the DoS.

2.2. Is there a mechanism in place to identify who is in the affected area and therefore authorized travel?

A. On 18 March 2011, the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense restricted this authorized departure to apply to those eligible family members within the Tokyo Capital Region, and the prefectures of Kanagawa, Aichi, Chiba, Fukushima, Gunma, Ibaraki, Iwate, Miyagi, Nagano, Niigata, Saitama, Shizuoka, Tochigi, Yamagata, Aomori, Akita, and Yamanashi.

2.3. How does this apply to Join Spouses or single parents?

A. If you have children, the commander may authorize a parent/guardian to escort children to the Safe Haven. For Join Spouses, this should be coordinated between the unit commanders. If both spouses are mission essential, another person may be designated as an escort. (See JFTR U6004H.2.).

2.4. Who can escort my children?

A. Per JFTR U6004H., a military member, U.S. Government civilian employee, or person other than an active duty military member or U.S. Government civilian employee, may escort a military dependent that is not otherwise able to travel alone due to age, physical or mental incapacity, or other extraordinary circumstances. An escort that is a military member is

authorized travel and transportation allowances as if TDY. A U.S. Government civilian employee that is an escort is authorized TDY travel and transportation allowances when travel is authorized via a TDY travel authorization/order that cites "Joint Travel Regulation C7100" as authority. (See JTR C7100). An escort that is not a military member or U.S. Government civilian employee is authorized TDY travel and transportation allowances if assigned as an "attendant" or "escort" under an invitational travel authorization/order. All escorts must have a special power of attorney from the parents.

2.5. I'm a SOFA-sponsored single parent contractor wishing to send my young dependent child back to CONUS. Can I have a military or civilian employee escort my child? And when the authorized departure ends, can someone escort my child back to Japan?

A. The federal travel regulations do not create any travel or financial entitlements for contractors and their dependents (either for the departing or return trip). Thus, any escort (military or civilian employee) would need to be in a leave status or already traveling in an authorized status. Additionally, the contractor would be responsible for the travel costs of the escort. We recommend that contractors raise these concerns early to their relocation POC/Personnel Readiness Unit. All escorts must have a special power of attorney from the parents.

2.6. If pregnant, can I travel?

A. Yes, if approved by appropriate medical personnel.

2.7. Are persons other than current personnel and dependents permitted travel via DoD authorized departure?

A. Space on DoD authorized departure aircraft is extremely limited. Persons other than current SOFA-Status personnel and dependents should refer to the Department of State website for further information regarding travel options:

(http://www.travel.state.gov/travel/cis_pa_tw/pa/pa_5388.html)

2.8. Are contractor's dependents eligible to participate in the DoD authorized departure?

A: Dependents of SOFA status DoD contractors are eligible for transportation from Japan to the CONUS port of debarkation along with

other DoD dependents. However, they or their employer may be responsible for the costs associated with DoD provided transportation. Furthermore, they must arrange and pay for follow-on travel from the CONUS port of debarkation. Contractor's dependents are not eligible for DoD travel and per diem allowances.

2.9. Are third-country nationals allowed to travel?

A. All DoD dependents with travel entitlements are eligible for relocation by the DoD. Allowances are determined by the status of the sponsor and whether the dependents are command sponsored or not.

2.10. What about persons without passports?

A. All travelers should have valid travel documents. U.S. citizens who do not hold a valid U.S. passport should contact their installation Passport Office or the the U.S. Embassy's American Citizen Services (ACS) branch (<http://japan.usembassy.gov/e/tacs-main.html>) to obtain an emergency passport. Tokyo's ACS branch is open for emergency services to American citizens Monday through Friday 08:30-13:00 and 14:00-17:00 and will remain open during the March 21st holiday. Additionally, as applicable, travelers should carry their common access card; dependent ID; PCS orders bringing them to Japan; and, for newborns, proof of birth and proof of a parents' citizenship. Non-U.S. citizens should bring their respective country's passport and U.S. entry visa, if applicable. If non-U.S. citizens are unsure if they have appropriate documentation to enter the U.S., they should contact their Embassy or Consulate to solicit assistance in obtaining appropriate travel documentation.

Section 3 -- Entitlements

3.1. Who pays for our travel?

A. DoD pays travel expenses for military dependents and dependents of DoD civilians who have transportation agreements. (See JFTR U6004 and JTR C6200 612.1 & 612.3). Dependents of DoD civilians who do not have transportation agreements are not authorized travel at government expense, but may travel at personal expense. (See JTR C6200 61231).

3.2. Who pays for living expenses of military dependents?

A. For the first 30 consecutive days following arrival at the safe haven, command-sponsored DoD dependents that are 12 years old or older are authorized a safe haven evacuation allowance that is up to the lodging, meals, and incidental expense allowance for the safe haven. Command sponsored dependents that are less than 12 years old will receive up to 50% of the lodging, meals, and incidentals expense allowance for the safe haven. After the first 30 consecutive days, command-sponsored dependents that are 12 years old or older will receive up to 60% of the lodging, meals, and incidentals expense allowance for the safe haven while command-sponsored dependents that are less than 12 years old will receive up to 30% of the lodging, meals, and incidentals expense allowance for the safe haven location. Generally, command sponsored dependents will not be authorized a lodging allowance that exceeds their actual lodging expense. Non-command sponsored dependents are not authorized a safe haven allowance. (See JFTR U6005).

Applicable per diem rates:

<http://www.defensetravel.dod.mil/site/perdiemCalc.cfm>

3.3. Who pays for living expenses of dependents of SOFA status U.S. Government civilians with a return travel authority?

A. The first arriving dependent of a SOFA status U.S. Government civilian employee is authorized a per diem allowance equivalent to the lodging, subsistence, and incremental expense allowance rate for the safe haven location. Additional dependents receive a lesser amount: an additional dependent that is 18 years old or older, receives an allowance that is equivalent to the meals and incidental expense allowance for the safe haven location; an additional dependent that is under age 18, receives an allowance that is equivalent to 50% of the meals and incidental expense amount for the safe haven location. After the first 30 days, the authorized allowance for dependents is reduced to 80% and 40%, respectively.

The first evacuee's lodging rate increases to 150% of the lodging allowance for the safe haven location when the first evacuee is accompanied by a non-spouse dependent that is age 18 or older or a child that is age 12 or older and of opposite gender; three dependents, one of which is age 12 or over; or four or more dependents.

Where an evacuee cannot provide lodging receipts, the first evacuee receives 10% of the lodging allowance for the safe haven location and 100% of the meals and incremental expense allowance for the safe haven location. Additional dependents receive the amounts stated above.

Applicable per diem rates:

<http://www.defensetravel.dod.mil/site/perdiemCalc.cfm>

3.4 Am I entitled to FSA (Family Separation Allowance)?

A. In accordance with DoD FMR Table 27-3, Rule 16, a military member is entitled to FSA when his or her dependents are evacuated from an overseas duty station at government expense. FSA starts on the date of a dependent's departure from the duty station.

3.5. How do I get my safe haven allowance?

A. Complete and submit DD1351-2, *Travel Settlement Voucher*, to your nearest finance office. Allowances for the uniformed services will be in accordance with the Joint Federal Travel Regulation, Chapter 6. Allowances for civilian employees and others will be in accordance with the Joint Travel Regulation, Chapter 6.

3.6. Are military personnel authorized payment for lodging if they stay with family or friends? What if they rent a room from a friend or relative?

A. No lodging payment is made when an evacuated family member stays with friends or relatives while at a safe haven, whether or not any payment for lodging is made to the friend or relative. To receive payment for lodging that is leased or rented from a friend or family member, you must enter into an bona fide written lease and must not jointly occupy lodging with said friend or family member. You are still entitled to meals and incidentals payments. (See JFTR U6005B.1)

3.7. What if I don't have enough money to pay for my immediate costs?

A. Members will be afforded a standard pay advance of \$200 cash. Members with extenuating circumstances should request an additional cash advance through the financial representative on the processing line. In any case, advances of pay will not exceed 2 month's basic pay. (See JFTR U6001F). Member may also be authorized an advance up to 30

days safe haven allowance. (See JFTR U6001F.b.). Gov't civilian employees may receive an advance that is not to exceed 30 days pay. (See JTR C6200 617).

3.8. What happens to my COLA/OHA/Post Allowance/LQA if my family volunteers for the authorized departure?

A. Upon departure of dependents a sponsor's COLA/Post Allowance at the "with-dependent(s)" rate will be terminated. (See JFTR U9215A.1. & JTR C6200 621.1). OHA and LQA at the "with dependent" rate will continue after dependents depart the permanent duty station for up to 180 days or establishment of permanent residence, whichever occurs first. (See JFTR U10426 & JTR C6200 621.1(c)). Once evacuated dependants have established a permanent residence away from the PDS, OHA at the "with dependent" rate will cease and OHA/BAH at the location of the permanent residence will begin. After a period of six months, LQA at the "with family" rate will cease. (JTR C6200 621.1(c)).

3.9. If I purchase a ticket myself, will I be reimbursed?

A. Reimbursement for personally procured transportation requires waiver/approval and is not guaranteed. Requests for waiver/approval should be pursued through your comptroller.

3.10. I have family who are visiting. They are not dependents, but can they travel?

A. So long as they are American Citizens, they may depart Japan via DoS authorized departure procedures. They should refer to the Department of State website for further information regarding travel options (http://www.travel.state.gov/travel/cis_pa_tw/pa/pa_5388.html).

3.11. Can I bring pets?

A. Yes, you may bring pets. Space for pets on a particular flight may be limited and may delay travel of some personnel until a plane with sufficient pet capacity is available. For military dependents, a member is authorized transportation and quarantine for up to two household pets (JFTR U6016). For others, pet transportation is at the personal expense of the individual. Horses, fish, birds, and rodents are not authorized transportation. We recommend that you contact your base veterinarian, obtain complete health/vaccination records, and provide advance notice of pet information

(type, size, age) in the departure data form. Upon entry into the United States, travelers with pets should be aware that rules and laws vary amongst commercial carriers and states. Upon return to Japan, all pet quarantine and vaccination laws continue to apply. Please see the attached documents regarding quarantine information for Hawaii and Guam.

<http://www.kadena.af.mil/library/factsheets/factsheet.asp?id=16520>

3.12. How much luggage can I bring?

A. Recommend travelers prepare one carry-on bag with essential items. Travelers will be authorized 2 bags per traveler with a max weight of 70 lbs per bag.

3.13. Will those persons that volunteer for authorized departure from Japan be provided roundtrip tickets so that they may return to their permanent duty station (PDS) in Japan at a later date?

A. Generally, yes. Per JFTR U6004I.1.a., evacuated command-sponsored dependents will be provided return travel to the member's OCONUS PDS when the Under Secretary of Defense determines conditions at the OCONUS PDS permit return. Procedures for obtaining return travel will be provided at a later date. Return travel will not be provided if the time between the dependent's return and the members PCS is less than 60 days. We expect that in situations where there would be less than 60 days between a command sponsored dependent's return to the OCONUS PDS and the member's PCS, the command sponsored dependent will be authorized travel to the member's next duty station. Non-command sponsored dependents will not be provided return travel to the member's OCONUS PDS. (See JFTR U6004I.2.)

Dependents of DoD civilian employees who have a return transportation agreement will be provided return travel. If the DoD civilian employee does not have a transportation agreement, the dependents return transportation will be the sponsors responsibility.

3.14. Can I transport unaccompanied baggage?

A. Persons age 12 and older may ship up to 350lbs of unaccompanied baggage. Persons under the age of 12 may ship up to 175lbs of unaccompanied baggage. Not to exceed 1000lbs per family. (See JFTR

U6007A.2.). If it is not possible to ship the unaccompanied baggage, dependents will be entitled to an additional allowance.

Section 4 -- Departure Procedure

4.1. How do I volunteer?

A. Contact your unit's service chain of command.

4.2 Where do I sign up?

A. Units will issue sign up instructions through the military chain of command.

4.3. If I don't volunteer today, can I volunteer at a later time?

A. Yes, so long as the authorized departure continues to remain in effect.

4.4. What is the priority of departures?

A. Generally, as you would expect, pregnant women, infants and persons with health issues will have the first priority for departure.

4.5. What is the schedule for flights?

A. DoD is currently obtaining the required transportation support. Schedules will be announced when available.

4.6. Will departure become mandatory?

A. Possibly. Whether an ordered departure takes place will depend on developing conditions.

4.7. If non-SOFA, will travelers be allowed into other countries? (Korea)

A. The State Department and PACOM are working all immigration/SOFA issues to ensure entrance of all persons being relocated under this operation.

4.8. If medical care is needed, how is that handled?

A. Medical assistance will be available at all stages and locations used during the relocation operations. Medical requirements must be identified at the time family members sign up for relocation.

4.9. How do we evacuate individuals hospitalized in U.S. or Japanese hospitals?

A. Relocation of hospitalized individuals will be coordinated by the local US military medical authorities.

Section 5 -- Preparation

5.1. What must I have to travel?

A. Travelers should attempt to have valid travel documents. U.S. citizens that do not hold a valid U.S. passport should contact their installation Passport Office or the U.S. Department of State and Embassy Japan by calling 1-202-501-444. Additionally, as applicable, travelers should carry their common access card; dependent ID; PCS order that brought you to Japan; and, for newborns, proof of birth, proof of command sponsorship and parents' proof of citizenship. Non-U.S. Citizens should bring their respective country's passport or, if unavailable, contact their Embassy or Consulate to solicit assistance in obtaining appropriate travel documents.

5.2. What if the dependent doesn't have travel documents (e.g., passport, certificates...etc)? What if my dependent's passport is still with the FSS passport agent?

A. Travelers should attempt to have valid travel documents. U.S. citizens that do not possess a valid U.S. passport should contact their installation Passport Office, the U. S. Embassy, Japan (DSN: 224-5000) or the U.S. Department of State by calling 1-202-501-4444. Additionally, as applicable, travelers should carry their common access card; dependent ID; PCS order that brought them to Japan; and, for newborns, proof of birth, proof of command sponsorship and proof of parents' citizenship. Non U.S. Citizens should bring their respective country's passport or, if unavailable, contact their Embassy or Consulate to solicit assistance in obtaining appropriate travel documents.

5.3. Will U.S. passports be expedited?

A. At the moment, yes.

Visit the Embassy of the United States, Tokyo, Japan website for more detailed information:

<http://japan.usembassy.gov/e/acs/tacs-passports-weekend.html>

5.4. What if I cannot get a passport, due to the current situation?

A. The U.S. Embassy and Tokyo Consular Officers have been advised of a message from the Customs and Border Patrol, Washington, D.C. that grants discretion to agents to waive CBP requirements. U.S. citizens or legal residents who cannot obtain a U.S. passport should ensure that they have other documents which assure CBP that the individual is a U.S. citizen or legal resident.

“Due to the emergent circumstances, there may ... be instances where otherwise admissible applicants will not be in possession of the appropriate entry documents. In these circumstances, and other appropriate instances, CBP should consider use of its discretionary authority, including waivers of documentary requirements, parole, and deferred inspection.

For returning lawful permanent residents, where identity and status have been established, the applicant need only establish good cause for failure to present the required documents (I-551 or reentry permit) for the CBP officer to consider a waiver of documentary requirements, pursuant to section 211 (b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act. However, ports should take into consideration the departure port of the passenger and the airline prior to instituting fines for violations of the INA. For example, if a passenger is boarding an aircraft in Japan bound for the U.S., the lack of internet resources should be taken into consideration prior to issuing a penalty for failure to register for ESTA.”

Additionally, non-U.S. Citizen spouses and minor children of a U.S. Military Servicemember or direct hire U.S. Government civilian employee may return to a lawful permanent residence in the U.S., despite having an expired alien registration card (I-151 or I-551). (See 8 CFR 211.1(a)(6)). Upon debarkation, aforesaid dependents should be ready to present their expired alien registration card, dependent ID card, and the sponsor's government orders.

5.5. If my dependent is not a U.S. citizen or lawful permanent resident, can he/she still travel under the Authorized Departure?

A. Access to authorized departure is contingent on status as a SOFA status dependent, not nationality. However, U.S. immigration laws still apply. 36 countries presently participate in the Visa Waiver Program, which authorizes citizens of those countries to enter and remain in the United States for up to 90 days. For citizens of other countries (which are not included in the Visa Waiver Program) who need a visa, please contact your unit relocation POC/Personnel Readiness Office immediately with your passport and ID card. USFJ/J1 will coordinate directly with the embassy consular services to facilitate exigent processing of a visa.

http://travel.state.gov/visa/temp/types/types_1262.html#2

Visa Waiver Program Participating Countries		
Andorra	Hungary	New Zealand
Australia	Iceland	Norway
Austria	Ireland	Portugal
Belgium	Italy	San Marino
Brunei	Japan	Singapore
Czech Republic	Latvia	Slovakia
Denmark	Liechtenstein	Slovenia
Estonia	Lithuania	South Korea
Finland	Luxembourg	Spain
France	Malta	Sweden
Germany	Monaco	Switzerland
Greece	the Netherlands	United Kingdom

5.6. What about my house/household goods/cars?

A. Presently, the duration of this authorized departure is estimated to be at least 30 days; however, the period of authorized departure may be extended or shortened based on conditions in the affected area. All persons are encouraged to prepare and secure their residence for several week's vacancy. Persons should make a personal inventory of household goods prior to departure. At this time, persons are not authorized movement of household goods. (See JFTR U6007B). Dependents of military members are authorized a local travel allowance of \$25 per day and per family. (See JFTR U6006).

5.7. Are military members/emergency essential civilians allowed to accompany dependents to the port of embarkation? Allowed to accompany dependents to the States?

A. Military members should not plan to accompany their family members beyond the departure location. Although specific departure locations have not yet been identified, processing centers will be established at each location to assist departing family members.

Some military and civilian personnel may be permitted to escort minor children to safe havens. Commanders and supervisors will determine whether to permit such personnel to escort the minors or whether the sponsor will need to execute their family care plan.

Section 6 -- Installation Services

6.1 Will there be continued installation services?

A. Continued provision of installation services is dependent on multiple factors, to include continued demand, availability of staffing, local environmental conditions, etc. While we are dedicated to continuing to provide installation services, said services cannot be guaranteed and may be degraded due to our ongoing military mission.

6.2. Must I depart during an ordered departure?

A. If you fail to evacuate during an ordered departure, the DoD cannot guarantee continued access to or provision of base services.

6.3. If I don't depart, will schools and child development centers remain open?

A. Schools and Child Development Centers will continue to function so long as demand and staffing permit.

6.4. If I don't depart, will the commissary and exchange remain available to me?

A. Commissaries and exchanges will remain available so long as demand and staffing permit.

6.5. If I don't depart, will the medical clinic continue to provide care?

A. Yes, so long as demand and staffing permit.

Section 7 -- Safe Haven Location

7.1. Where will I go? Intermediate stop? Will there be follow on to the states?

A. The Office of Under Secretary of Defense has identified the United States as the designated safe haven. Prior to traveling, each departing family will need to identify the location within the designated safe haven to

which they want to travel. You may select a location, even if it is not your “home of record” or “legal residence”.

Per JFTR U6003B.1.b.(1), travel to the designated safe haven of the U.S. will be to the CONUS, which is defined as the 48 contiguous States and the District of Columbia (JFTR Appendix A, Part 1).

For those who seek to travel to Alaska, Hawaii, or U.S. Territories or Possessions, we are seeking a waiver to permit those non-foreign OCONUS locations be included as alternate safe havens. We will try to get that waiver prior to departure. If we are unable to get a waiver prior to travel and it is later granted, travel to that alternate Safe Haven will be at government expense. (See JFTR U6004F).

For those who seek travel to foreign OCONUS areas, authorization from the Secretary of State is required, unless they are a national of the country requested (i.e. A Thai citizen requesting authorized departure to Bangkok.) (See JFTR U6003) Justification must be submitted in writing or telephonically through command channels. Personnel headquarters will make a determination.

7.2. Do I need to register my children in school after we leave Japan? If so, how do I register my children in school following departure?

A. The duration of this authorized departure is unknown. If you volunteer for this authorized departure and are concerned your children will fall behind during their absence, you should withdrawal your children from school and hand carry their records so that they may be registered at your final safe haven location.

Section 8 -- Return

8.1. Is this a temporary move or permanent change of station to the United States?

A. This departure is anticipated to be a temporary relocation to the CONUS at this time.

8.2. Will we get to return? Will we be allowed to return?

A. Once the immediate adverse conditions are sufficiently resolved, DoD will evaluate the situation and, if the conditions are safe, initiate action to return all relocated personnel to Japan or to authorize those not eligible for DoD return travel to return at their own expense.

8.3. I am a civilian employee, if I volunteer to go, will I have a job to return to?

A. Yes, so long as you depart and remain in a leave status, whether paid or unpaid, with the approval of your supervisor.

8.4. What documents will be required when I return to Japan after the evacuation?

A. The US and Japan Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) exempts military members and dependents from Japanese immigration law. When entering Japan, SOFA dependents and members of the civilian component need only present their passport, military issued identification card, and official orders.