



UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS  
MARINE CORPS BASES JAPAN  
CAMP SMEDLEY D. BUTLER, OKINAWA  
UNIT 35001  
FPO AP 96373-5001

MCBJO P11240.1C  
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22 MAY 2003

MARINE CORPS BASES JAPAN ORDER P11240.1C

From: Commander, Marine Corps Bases Japan  
To: Distribution List

Subj: MOTOR VEHICLE TRAFFIC SUPERVISION

Ref: (a) MCO 5110.1C  
(b) COMNAVFORJAPANINST 5800.9P  
(c) U. S. Navy Regulations, 1990  
(d) USFJ Instruction 31-203  
(e) Mutual Treaty between the U. S. and Japan (SOFA) (NOTAL)  
(f) Japanese Road Traffic Law Number 105 (NOTAL)  
(g) Uniform Vehicle Code and Model Traffic Ordinance (NOTAL)  
(h) USFJPL 125-2 of 4 Dec 1996 (NOTAL)  
(i) Interim Change 1-2 to OPNAVINST 5100.25A  
(j) MCO 5100.19E  
(k) DoD Instruction 6055.4  
(l) MCBJO P11240.3

Encl: (1) Locator Sheet

1. Situation. To publish policy, responsibilities, and procedures to ensure the safe and efficient movement of vehicles, material, and personnel over the streets and highways of Okinawa in accordance with references (a) through (l).

2. Cancellation. MCBJO P11240.1B and BO 11240.30G.

3. Mission. This Order is punitive in nature. Any violation of the provisions thereof may result in judicial, non-judicial and/or administrative action, as deemed appropriate.

4. Execution. This Order is applicable to:

a. All III MEF/Marine Corps Bases Japan active duty personnel, DoD civilian employees and their family members, operating privately or government owned motor vehicles on Okinawa.

b. All other U. S. Forces Japan personnel operating privately or government owned vehicles within the area of responsibility assigned to the Commanding General, Marine Corps Base, Camp Smedley D. Butler.

c. All Japanese National employees of U.S. Forces Japan and Residents of Japan authorized to operate privately owned vehicles on base or government owned vehicles on and off Marine Corps Base, Camp Smedley D. Butler.

5. Administration and Logistics. All U. S. Forces Japan personnel assigned to, and Japanese National employees of Marine Corps Bases on Okinawa are charged with responsibility for compliance with the provisions of this Order and the applicable traffic laws of Japan.
6. Recommendations. Recommendations concerning the contents of this Order are invited, and should be submitted to the Provost Marshal via the chain of command.
7. Summary of Revision. This Order contains numerous changes and should be reviewed in its entirety.
8. Command and Signal. Reviewed and approved this date.
  - a. Command. N/A.
  - b. Signal. This Order is effective the date signed.

  
K. D. DUNN  
Chief of Staff

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MOTOR VEHICLE TRAFFIC SUPERVISION

LOCATOR SHEET

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ENCLOSURE (1)



# MOTOR VEHICLE TRAFFIC SUPERVISION

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## MOTOR VEHICLE TRAFFIC SUPERVISION

## INTRODUCTION

0001. DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

1. For any term or phrase used in this Order, the definitions provided in the references shall apply.

2. The following abbreviations are used throughout this Order:

CG - Commanding General

DUI - Driving Under the Influence

DWI - Driving While Intoxicated

GOJ - Government of Japan

GOV - Government Owned Vehicle

JCI - Japanese Compulsory Insurance

JNP - Japanese National Police

JSVIL - Joint Service Vehicle Impound Lot

JSVRO - Joint Service Vehicle Registration Office

MCB - Marine Corps Base

MCBJ - Marine Corps Bases Japan

PDI - Property Damage Insurance

PMO - Provost Marshal's Office

POV - Privately Owned Vehicle

SOFA - Status of Forces Agreement

UCMJ - Uniform Code of Military Justice

USFJ - United States Forces Japan

0002. AUTHORITY. The authority for motor vehicle traffic supervision is derived from MCO 5110.1, U. S. Navy Regulations, 1990, and USFJ Instruction 31-203 for off base traffic supervision. This authority is delegated to the CG, MCB.

0003. POLICY. USFJ personnel are subject to the laws of Japan while operating motor vehicles outside the boundaries of U. S. Military

installations and are subject to prosecution in the Japanese court system. When Japanese officials waive jurisdiction and the offender is subject to the UCMJ, commanders may take disciplinary action in addition to action under the provisions of this Order. If Japanese authorities do not waive jurisdiction, USFJ personnel are subject to administrative action under the provisions of this Order.

0004. RESPONSIBILITIES. The CG, MCB is responsible for implementation and coordination of the provisions of this Order. Specific responsibilities are assigned in succeeding paragraphs.

1. Provost Marshal, MCB

a. Exercise overall staff responsibility for motor vehicle traffic supervision.

b. Standardize traffic enforcement policies and procedures throughout Marine Corps activities on Okinawa.

c. Coordinate traffic enforcement activities with other services, staff agencies, and JNP agencies.

d. Advise Camp/Station Commanders on traffic problems and activities.

e. Coordinate with the Safety Director, MCB in all matters involving vehicle safety.

f. Provide a permanent member to the Base Traffic Safety Council.

2. Safety Director, MCB

a. Test applicants and issue USFJ operator's permits per appropriate regulations.

b. Establish and present a safety orientation course on driving in Japan.

c. Ensure that all applicants for operator's permits are fully instructed in the applicable laws and regulations.

d. Administer a remedial driver training program.

e. Administer the Motorcycle Safety Course.

f. Submit to the National Driver's Registry a Validation/Certification on all personnel applying for an operator's permit, and forward all adverse responses to the Base Inspector for appropriate action.

g. Serve as a permanent member of the Base Traffic Safety Council.

### 3. Camp/Station Commanders

- a. In coordination with the Provost Marshal, establish and control on base parking pursuant to reference (a).
- b. Ensure that the provisions of this Order are brought to the attention of, and thoroughly understood by, all assigned or attached personnel within 10 working days of their arrival. Further ensure that a copy of this Order is current and readily available to all personnel.
- c. Provide a representative to the Base Traffic Safety Council.

### 4. AC/S Facilities Engineers

- a. Perform the phase of engineering concerned with the planning, design, construction, and maintenance of streets and abutting lands.
- b. In coordination with the Provost Marshal; select, determine appropriate design, procure, construct, install and maintain permanent traffic and parking control devices.
- c. In coordination with the Provost Marshal, ensure that traffic signs, signals, and markings conform to international standards and the laws of Japan.
- d. Provide a representative to the Base Traffic Safety Council.

### 5. AC/S, G-4

- a. Exercise oversight responsibility for the Base Safety Program.
- b. Ensure the Base Motor Transport Officer sits as a permanent member of the Base Traffic Safety Council.
- c. Chair the Base Traffic Safety Council.

6. Senior Member Embarked. It is the duty of the senior service member present in any vehicle owned by the U. S. Government or an agent thereof to:

- a. Observe the driving practices of the driver and to prohibit violations of this Order.
- b. Prohibit passenger behavior which may cast discredit upon the USFJ, or which may be in violation of articles of the UCMJ, other applicable rules, regulations or orders, or the laws of Japan. This in no way relieves the driver of their responsibility for the legal operation of the vehicle.

MOTOR VEHICLE TRAFFIC SUPERVISION

CHAPTER 1

OPERATOR'S PERMIT

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## CHAPTER 1

## OPERATOR'S PERMIT

1000. USFJ OPERATOR'S PERMIT FOR CIVILIAN VEHICLE (USFJ FORM 4 EJ). In accordance with Article X of the SOFA, the GOJ will accept as valid, without a driving test or fee, the operator's permit issued by USFJ. An operator's license issued by the GOJ is not required, and shall not be obtained by USFJ personnel. Japanese employees operating vehicles owned by the United States or an instrumentality of the United States are required to possess a GOJ operator's license. The USFJ Operator's Permit for Civilian Vehicle (USFJ Form 4 EJ), herein after referred to as the "operator's permit" is the only permit authorized for USFJ personnel operating POVs in Japan.

1. The operator's permit will expire three years from the date of issue or upon loss of status under the SOFA.
2. Operation of motorcycles, buses and heavy trucks of SOFA status organizations and registered with "Official Vehicle" number plates, requires additional testing and endorsement of the operator's permit.

1001. REQUIREMENTS FOR OBTAINING AN OPERATOR'S PERMIT

1. All applicants must have SOFA status and a valid Identification Card.
  - a. Family members must provide one of the following documents to verify their SOFA status:
    - (1) Area Clearance
    - (2) Sponsor's Permanent Change of Station Orders
2. All applicants must have either an international driver's license, a valid operator's permit from a State/U.S. Territory or an OF 346 (U.S. Government Operator's Permit). If the OF 346 is used, it must qualify the operator for motor transport vehicles of 1 & 1/4 ton or greater.
3. All active duty personnel under the age of 26 are required to attend an accredited Driver's Improvement Course presented by the MCB Safety Office or show proof of previous attendance.
4. Applicants will present to the licensing examiner an Application for USFJ-4 Driver's Permit (USFJ-4A), herein after referred to as the "application", signed by the appropriate authority. Appropriate authority is as follows:
  - a. Active duty military E-6 and above may sign their own application.
  - b. Active duty military E-5 and below must have the application signed by their Battalion/Squadron Commander.

c. Civilians and family members age 18 and over may sign their own application.

d. Family members under age 18 must have their parent or guardian present to sign their application and submit a Letter of Responsibility for Learner's/Limited Permits (Figure 1-1).

5. As a general rule, personnel in the grade of E-3 and below will not be authorized to drive a POV. Permission in these cases will be on an exceptional case-by-case basis only. Authorization by commanders at the Battalion or Squadron level or above will be based on the individual's "need-to-drive" and maturity with possible restrictions to the privileges applying. Commanders will at a minimum:

a. Provide written authorization for E-5 and below to operate a POV or rental vehicle. Such authorization must be signed by the commander or a person officially acting due to the commander's absence. "By direction" is not authorized. Signature samples must be provided to the Base Safety Office.

b. Restrict or revoke the driving privileges of those service members whose driving record is substandard, or who do not possess the maturity to safely operate a motor vehicle in Japan.

c. Restricted driving permits will be indelibly marked on the back with the applicable restriction. "On Base Only" restriction will be highlighted in red. Personnel restricted to "on base only" driving privileges will be directed to the JSVRO on Camp Foster to have their POV decals modified. Additionally, Battalion or Squadron commanders shall closely screen applicants to ensure that applicants have met the minimum time requirements on Okinawa before endorsing the application. The minimum time restrictions are:

(1) E-5 and E-4 must have been on Okinawa for at least 30 days.

(2) E-3 and below must have been on Okinawa for at least 60 days.

(3) Time requirements may be extended or waived at the commander's discretion.

6. All personnel applying for the operator's permit must:

a. Have attained their 16th birthday by the date of application.

b. Have no physical disabilities (sight, hearing, color blindness) that would impair operation of a motor vehicle in a safe manner. Consultation by the applicant with physician will be required prior to issuance of an operator's permit.

c. Have no emotional instability that would warrant disqualification.

d. Pass a written examination on Japanese traffic laws, international road signs, and base traffic regulations.

e. Pass a road test, as required.

f. All first time drivers (never having a valid permit) must pass a visual acuity test.

7. The Safety Director, MCB will make the final determination on all cases not specifically addressed in applicable directives and will forward all adverse responses from the National Driver's Registry to the Base Inspector via Figure 1-4.

1002. MOTORCYCLE ENDORSEMENTS. Applicants must have a valid operator's permit and successfully complete a course approved by the Motorcycle Safety Foundation (MSF) to qualify for a motorcycle endorsement. This training is currently provided by the Base Safety Motorcycle Training School, or it can be completed at another MSF accredited facility. Completion certificates from other facilities are valid for five years. If the completion certificate is more than five years old, refresher training will be provided by the Base's school. If the applicant's completion certificate is less than five years old, a class dealing with local laws will be provided by the Base Safety Motorcycle Training School. The following restrictions on carrying passengers apply:

1. Only those licensed for off-base operation are authorized to carry passengers.

2. Operators must have a minimum of one-year motorcycle experience prior to having their permit designated as authorized to carry passengers.

1003. LIMITED PERMITS

1. Personnel 16 through 17 years of age qualify for a limited permit. Additionally, all first time drivers (never having had a permit) will be issued a limited permit for 30 days regardless of age. Limited permits will be annotated on the front and back with the words "On Base Only." The limitation can only be removed by the MCB Safety Office.

2. Any violation of the above will result in revocation of the limited permit and the denial of a standard permit issuance for a period not to exceed six months. Individuals under the age of 18 who drive off base will have their driving privilege revoked for up to one year. This determination will be made by the Base Inspector.

1004. RESTRICTED PERMITS

1. Restricted permits will be annotated on the front and back (i.e., to and from work, medical, chapel). Removal of these restrictions can only be approved by the Base Inspector's Office. Upon written approval by the

Base Inspector, a new standard permit will be issued by the MCB Safety Office.

2. Any violation of the above requirements will result in revocation of the restricted permit and the denial of driving privileges for the duration of the original suspension/revocation period plus an additional period to be determined by the Base Inspector.

1005. STUDENT/LEARNER'S PERMITS. Student/learner's permits can be issued to qualifying individuals who do not have a valid permit and are undergoing training to operate a vehicle. These permits will be valid for no more than 90 days. Student/learner's permits are only valid aboard U.S. military installations on Okinawa and only when the permittee is accompanied by a qualified permitted operator. Student/learner's permits are issued in accordance with the following procedures:

1. Military personnel

a. Driving School

(1) Proof of completion of a certified Driver's Improvement Course (if required by age) and proof of registration in an accredited driver training course such as Kadena's Schilling Recreation Center is provided to the MCB Safety Office by the applicant.

(2) The learner's permit for individuals registered at Kadena's driving training course will be delivered by MCB Safety Office personnel to the driver's school at Kadena.

(3) Upon successful completion of the school, the applicant will be issued a limited permit, which will allow the individual to drive "On Base Only" for 30 days.

(4) After 30 days, the restriction can be lifted by the MCB Safety Office.

b. Trained by Command

(1) Proof of completion of a Driver's Improvement Course must be provided by the applicant and successfully complete a written examination given by the MCB Safety Office.

(2) Training will be conducted under the direct supervision of the member's NCOIC.

(3) The applicant's NCOIC will make an appointment with the MCB Safety Office for a road test.

(4) Upon successful completion of the road test, the applicant will be issued a limited permit, which will allow the individual to drive "On Base Only" for 30 days.

(5) After 30 days, the restriction can be lifted by the MCB Safety Office.

2. Family members over 16 years of age

a. Driving School

(1) Proof of registration in an accredited driver training course such as Kadena's Schilling Recreation Center is provided to the MCB Safety Office by the applicant's parent, guardian, or sponsor.

(2) The learner's permit will be delivered by MCB Base Safety personnel to the driver's school at Kadena.

(3) Applicants who successfully complete the driving school and have attained their 18<sup>th</sup> birthday will be issued a temporary 30-day "On Base Only" limited permit.

(4) Applicants under age 18 will be issued an "On Base Only" limited permit until they reach their 18<sup>th</sup> birthday, but not for a period of less than 30 days.

(5) The restriction can be lifted by the MCB Safety Office.

b. Parent, Guardian or Spouse Trained

(1) The applicant presents proof of completion of a certified Driver's Improvement Course and successfully completes a written examination given by the Base Safety Office.

(2) When the parent, guardian, or spouse feels that the applicant is qualified, the parent, guardian, or spouse will make an appointment with the MCB Safety Office for a road test (the parent, guardian, or spouse must accompany the student to the road test).

(3) Applicants who successfully complete the road test and have attained their 18<sup>th</sup> birthday will be issued a temporary 30-day "On Base Only" limited permit.

(4) Applicants 18 and over must return to the MCB Safety Office to have this 30 day restriction lifted.

(5) Applicants under age 18 will be issued an "On Base Only" limited permit until they reach their 18<sup>th</sup> birthday, but not for a period of less than 30 days. The restriction can be lifted by the MCB Safety Office.

3. Any violation of the above requirements will result in revocation of the student/learner's permit and the denial of a standard permit issuance for a period not to exceed six months. Individuals under the age of 18

who drive off base will have their driving privilege revoked for up to one year. This determination will be made by the Base Inspector.

1006. DUPLICATE PERMITS. All letters requesting a duplicate permit must have an endorsement from the Commanding Officer, Base Inspector and include a Background Check from the PMO Traffic Court Section. Permits which become lost, stolen, or destroyed will be replaced under the following conditions:

1. Active duty E-5 and below are required to obtain a letter from their Battalion/Squadron Commander stating that the permit is not suspended, revoked, or taken for disciplinary action (see Figure 1-2). Additionally, a new application signed by the Battalion/Squadron Commander is required.
2. Active duty E-6 and above, U. S. civilians, and all family members thereof over 18 years of age will submit a letter to the Safety Director, stating that their permit is not suspended, revoked, or taken for disciplinary action. A new application is required. See Figures 1-2 and 1-3.
3. Family members under 18 years of age are required to visit the MCB Safety Office with their parent or guardian. The parent or guardian is required to provide a letter to the Safety Director, stating that their family member's permit is not suspended or revoked and request a duplicate permit by completing a new application. See Figure 1-3.

1007. RENEWAL PERMITS. Renewal permits may be issued by MCB Safety Office up to six months after a permit has expired with no testing required. All renewal permits require a new application signed by the appropriate authority.

1008. GOVERNMENT VEHICLE OPERATOR'S PERMIT. Persons operating GOVs and POVs of Non-Appropriated Funds organizations registered with "Official Vehicle" number plates will have in their possession the following:

1. A valid OF 346 (stamped with Japanese characters indicating that it is a driver's license) indicating that the person is authorized to operate that particular type of vehicle being driven.
2. Family members of service personnel will not drive GOVs unless employed by USFJ and assigned duties requiring them to drive such a vehicle.

1009. PERMIT TO BE CARRIED AND EXHIBITED ON DEMAND. Every operator shall have their operator's permit in their possession at all times when operating a motor vehicle, and shall provide the same upon demand of law enforcement personnel. No person charged with violating this paragraph shall be convicted if they produce in traffic court an operator's permit issued to them and valid at the time of their violation.

1010. UNLAWFUL USE OF OPERATOR'S PERMIT. It is unlawful for any person to:

1. Display, cause or permit to be displayed, or have in their possession any canceled, revoked, suspended, fictitious, or fraudulently altered operator's permit.
2. Lend their operator's permit to any other person or knowingly permit the use thereof by another.
3. Fail or refuse to surrender to Military Police upon lawful demand any operator's permit, which has been suspended, revoked or canceled.
4. Use a false or fictitious name in any application for an operator's permit, or to knowingly make a false statement or to knowingly conceal a material fact, or otherwise commit a fraud in any such application.
5. Permit any unlawful use of an operator's permit issued to them.

1011. PERMITTING UNLICENSED PERSON TO DRIVE. No person shall authorize or knowingly permit a motor vehicle owned by them or under their control to be driven upon any highway by any person who is not authorized, or who does not possess an operator's permit for the type of vehicle to be driven.

1012. PERMITTING PERSON TO DRIVE WHILE UNDER THE INFLUENCE. No person shall authorize or knowingly permit an individual to operate or be in control of a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol or other intoxicants.

MOTOR VEHICLE TRAFFIC SUPERVISION

CHAPTER 2

DRIVING PRIVILEGES

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## CHAPTER 2

## DRIVING PRIVILEGES

2000. POLICY. The operation of a POV on Okinawa is a conditional privilege extended by the CG, MCB. Authorized individuals desiring the privilege will meet the following conditions:

1. Compliance with traffic laws and regulations, both on and off the installation.
2. Compliance with both GOJ and military registration requirements.

2001. IMPLIED CONSENT. Any person subject to this Order who operates or is in actual physical control of a motor vehicle, shall be deemed to have given their consent to a chemical test of their blood or breath, for the purpose of determining the alcoholic/drug content of their blood if cited or lawfully apprehended for any offense allegedly committed while driving or in actual physical control of a motor vehicle on or off military installations under the influence of intoxicants. The test shall be incidental to a lawful apprehension and administered at the direction of the police officer having reasonable cause to believe such person was driving or was in actual physical control of a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicants. Any person who is dead, unconscious or otherwise in a condition rendering them incapable of refusal, shall be deemed not to have withdrawn their consent and such tests may be administered whether or not such person has been told that their failure to submit to or complete the test will result in the revocation of their driving privileges.

2002. SUSPENSION OR REVOCATION OF DRIVING PRIVILEGES

1. The privilege to drive a POV on Okinawa is subject to either administrative suspension or revocation for cause by the Installation Commander or the commander of the individual concerned.
2. It is the responsibility of the unit commander to forward suspended operator's permits to the Traffic Court Section for administrative processing.
3. Suspension by the Traffic Court Officer
  - a. Driving privileges will not be suspended for periods greater than six months nor less than 15 days.
  - b. Driving privileges may be suspended by the Traffic Court Officer when driving records indicate accumulation of more than 6 points in any 6-month period, or 18 points in any 24-month period, or when any of the following occur:
    - (1) Four or more parking violations within a 12-month period.

- (2) Speeding in excess of 21 MPH/35 KPH over the maximum speed limit.
- (3) Two or more violations of regulations contained in Chapter 2.
- (4) Failure to attend and complete remedial driver training.
- (5) Failure to comply with an order to repair a vehicle defect within 15 days.
- (6) Allowing an individual to drive without an operator's permit or in violation of a restricted permit.
- (7) Allowing an unauthorized person to operate a rental vehicle.
- (8) Is incompetent to drive a motor vehicle (mental or physical impairment).
- (9) When directed by the CG, MCB.

c. Driving privileges suspended for failure to attend and/or complete remedial driver training will not be reinstated until completion of the training.

#### 4. Suspension by the Provost Marshal

a. The Provost Marshal is authorized to suspend the privilege to drive a motor vehicle without preliminary hearing upon a showing by record or other sufficient evidence that the permittee:

- (1) Has committed an offense for which mandatory revocation of permit/privilege is required upon conviction.
- (2) Is incompetent to drive a motor vehicle (mental or physical impairment).
- (3) Has permitted an unlawful or fraudulent use of such permit.
- (4) Failed to comply with vehicle registration requirements as outlined in reference (a).
- (5) Used a motor vehicle for the purpose of illicit trade in goods or commodities (black market activities).
- (6) Was involved in an intoxicated driving incident; DUI, DWI or DWI Refusal.
- (7) Fled the scene of a traffic accident involving personal injury or death.
- (8) Has been charged with manslaughter or homicide by vehicle.

- (9) Has been charged by JNP with an intoxicated driving incident.
- (10) Allowing a person to operate a vehicle while under the influence of drugs or alcohol.
- (11) Was racing.
- (12) Was driving in a reckless manner.
- (13) Fled or attempted to elude a police officer.
- (14) Operated a vehicle with an open alcoholic beverage container(s) within the vehicle.

b. Suspension initiated by the Provost Marshal under the provisions of this Order shall not be for a period greater than 30 days. Cases which are not heard by the Traffic Court Officer within the time period stated shall result in the reinstatement of the permittee's driving privileges.

#### 5. Revocation by the Traffic Court Officer

a. Revocation of driving privileges shall be for a specific period of not less than 6-months.

b. The Traffic Court Officer shall revoke the driving privileges of any person accumulating 12 points or more in a 1-one year period and/or convicted of the following offenses:

- (1) Use of a motor vehicle in the commission of a felony.
- (2) Perjury or making a false affidavit or statement under oath to responsible officials under law or regulation relating to the ownership or operation of a motor vehicle.
- (3) Unauthorized use of a motor vehicle belonging to another, where the offense does not amount to a felony.
- (4) The use of a motor vehicle to perpetrate the illicit trade of goods or commodities (black market activities).

c. Administrative revocation for a period of not less than two years will be imposed by the Traffic Court Officer against personnel apprehended while driving when a suspension or revocation of their driving privileges is in effect. Appropriate disciplinary action will be recommended by the Traffic Court Officer on the basis of the traffic offense in addition to this administrative action.

d. In those cases where driving privileges are revoked under implied consent provisions of this Order and the individual is subsequently

convicted for an intoxicated driving incident, the revocation period will run concurrently.

e. Personnel whose privileges have been revoked must be retested for adequate performance prior to re-issuance of the operator's permit and reinstatement of privileges.

f. Based on the provisions of reference (a), III MEF/MCBJ personnel whose privileges have been revoked/suspended as a result of the below offenses shall forfeit their privileges to drive POVs for the duration of their assignment to III MEF/MCBJ. Additionally, based on the provisions of reference (a), any person, who by the cumulative effect of their overall driving record, fails to demonstrate the good judgment required of vehicle operators, shall forfeit their driving privileges for the remainder of their assignment to III MEF/MCBJ:

- (1) DUI.
- (2) DWI.
- (3) DWI refusal.
- (4) Allowing a person to operate a vehicle while under the influence of drugs or alcohol.
- (5) Operating a vehicle while under revocation/suspension.
- (6) Fleeing the scene of a traffic accident involving death or injury.
- (7) Racing.
- (8) Reckless driving.
- (9) Vehicular homicide.
- (10) Fleeing/eluding a police officer.
- (11) Open alcoholic beverage container(s) in vehicle.

6. Reciprocal Procedures. The CG, MCB will honor suspensions and revocations issued by other installation commanders regardless of service component affiliation. Such suspensions and revocations shall remain in effect until the issuing authority terminates the suspension or revocation.

7. Retrieval of POV/GOV Operator's Permits

a. Personnel who appear in Traffic Court to have their case adjudicated and are subsequently placed on suspension or revocation, must

relinquish their POV/GOV operator's permit to Traffic Court personnel. Upon receipt of an appropriate request, GOV licenses will be returned to the individual's Commanding Officer for disposition, per paragraph 2002.10.

b. The Traffic Court Section will notify, in writing, the commander of those personnel who have had their operator's permit suspended and/or revoked. In the case of family members and other SOFA status personnel, the sponsor's commander will be notified. Both POV and GOV operator's permits, when suspended and/or revoked, will be maintained by the PMO Traffic Court section or the Base Inspector's Office, as applicable.

#### 8. Reinstatement of Driving Privileges

a. Personnel who have had their driving privileges revoked must report to the Base Safety Office after their revocation period has ended in order to be reissued a new operator's permit.

b. Personnel who have had their driving privileges suspended or revoked and were assigned to remedial drivers training must show their certificate of completion to Traffic Court personnel before they will be given a letter of reinstatement

c. Any request for reinstatement of driving privileges submitted by personnel who have had their driving privileges suspended/revoked as a result of the offenses listed in paragraph 2002.5f must be endorsed by the first general officer in the member's chain of command.

#### 9. Restricted Privileges

a. Upon imposition by the Traffic Court Officer of suspension or revocation of driving privileges, the subject may appeal such action to the CG, MCB (see paragraph 3011 for appeal procedures). Such appeal may be predicated upon:

(1) Mission requirement.

(2) Unusual personal or family hardship; the latter of these exceptions will further assume that no reasonably available alternate means of transportation exists (e.g., carpools, public transportation, bicycling, walking, a second driver in household). Should a severe family hardship be involved, the privileges of operating the family vehicle may be transferred to another family member qualified to operate a vehicle under the provisions of paragraph 1002. The latter exception does not authorize an individual to drive on a military installation if the subject's driver's license has been suspended or revoked by state, federal or host nation civil or administrative action.

b. Within the parameters of paragraph 2002.10a, the Base Inspector is authorized to grant restricted driving privileges.

c. Individuals found to be in violation of the restriction are subject to revocation action as prescribed in paragraph 2002.5c.

10. Military Vehicle Operation. Any action taken by the Traffic Court Officer with regards to suspension/revocation of a person's POV driving privileges shall also apply to the operation of GOVs off military installations on Okinawa. If desired, commanders may issue a U.S. Government Motor Vehicle Operator's Identification Card (OF-346) allowing the suspended/revoked individual to drive a GOV "On Base Only" during the period covered by the suspension/revocation.

11. Adjudication of Black Market Traffic Court Cases

a. The Traffic Court Officer will adjudicate black market traffic court cases concerning all III MEF/MCBJ personnel.

b. The Base Inspector will adjudicate the black market traffic court cases on all family members and civilians (and their family members) who are affiliated with III MEF/MCBJ.

2003. DRUG/ALCOHOL PROGRAM. Persons subject to this Order and permitted to operate a motor vehicle under the provisions of this Order may be referred for participation in the Command Drug/Alcohol Treatment and Rehabilitation Program by the Traffic Court Officer. Successful completion of the program is a prerequisite for reinstatement of driving privileges when suspension/revocation was based on use of intoxicants. Restrictions listed in paragraphs 2002.5f and 2002.9c apply.

2004. REMEDIAL DRIVER TRAINING. Persons subject to this Order and permitted to operate a motor vehicle under the provisions of this Order may be referred to an appropriate remedial driver training program by the Traffic Court Officer.

1. Assignment of personnel to the program shall be based on the individual's overall driving record.

2. Such referrals are at the discretion of the referring officer, except in the case of drivers who have accumulated more than 6 traffic points on their driving record, within a 6-month period, or are involved in a traffic accident and their actions were found to have contributed thereto, or they have had their driving privileges suspended/revoked. In those cases, successful completion of remedial drivers training is mandatory.

3. Course curriculum shall provide 8 hours of classroom instruction covering attitudes, fatigue, driver impairment due to use of alcohol or other drugs, consequences of improper/poor driving habits and other appropriate topics. Instruction shall include a discussion with students covering the reasons they are in the class.

MOTOR VEHICLE TRAFFIC SUPERVISION

CHAPTER 3

CENTRALIZED TRAFFIC COURT

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## CHAPTER 3

## CENTRALIZED TRAFFIC COURT

3000. PURPOSE. To establish a Centralized Traffic Court to take appropriate administrative action for traffic offenses committed by all personnel subject to this order.

3001. BACKGROUND. To effectively administer the administrative portion of this program, a Centralized Traffic Court is established under the supervision of the Base Inspector. An appointed Traffic Court Officer shall hear cases and impose appropriate administrative sanctions of violators as set forth by this order.

3002. CENTRALIZED TRAFFIC COURT. The Centralized Traffic Court is empowered to impose any or all of the sanctions described herein including the suspension or revocation of operator's permits, to order personnel into remedial driving training, drug or alcohol treatment programs or both, and to recommend to the individual's commander disciplinary action in appropriate cases. All action taken per this order is administrative in nature and does not relieve a commander of responsibility for or preclude disciplinary action in appropriate cases.

3003. TRAFFIC COURT OFFICER

1. The Traffic Court Officer for field grade officers or above, DoD personnel (GM-13 or above), and family members of O-6 and GM-15 or above will be the Base Inspector.
2. The Traffic Court Officer for all company grade officers, all DoD personnel GS-12 and below, all enlisted personnel, all family members (except O-6 and GM-15 or above family members), and all Japanese national employees, shall be a field grade officer appointed in writing by the CG, MCB.
3. The Base Inspector and Traffic Court Officer shall determine the validity of traffic citations and must adhere to the point system as prescribed in appendix A. Violations of the provisions of this Order, unless specifically listed in appendix A or otherwise mandated by separate order, may be assessed a maximum of three points by the Traffic Court Officer or Base Inspector. In all cases, unless otherwise mandated, suspensions/revocations may be imposed in addition to points assessment.

3004. TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS. USFJ personnel will be cited on the DD Form 1408 (Armed Forces Traffic Ticket) and/or by a Japanese traffic ticket (issued by JNP). The Japanese Police Liaison Office will forward reports of violations received from the Japanese authorities to the Traffic Court Section.

3005. TRAFFIC VIOLATION REPORTS. Any person may make an official complaint against any person subject to the provisions of this Order for

any traffic violation that they observe, whether the violation occurred on or off base. The complainant may report to any military police district and fill out the complaint form, or go online at [www.mcbbutler.usmc.mil/PMO/traffic\\_violation\\_report.asp](http://www.mcbbutler.usmc.mil/PMO/traffic_violation_report.asp), and fill out the complaint form. The form will then be forwarded to Traffic Court and adjudicated in the same manner as a traffic citation written by a Military Policeman.

3006. TRAFFIC CITATIONS BY OTHER POLICE AGENCIES. Upon receipt of a traffic violation report issued to a person subject to this Order by JNP, the Provost Marshal shall make the following disposition:

1. Citations that were issued to person(s) subject to this Order and adjudicated by Japanese courts, will be administratively processed by the Traffic Court Section per reference (a) (e.g., traffic points and/or suspension/revocation will be administratively awarded when applicable). The individual concerned will be notified of point assessments through the chain of command.
2. USFJ personnel who are cited for a traffic offense by GOJ authorities and are issued an "official duty" certificate shall be required to appear before the Traffic Court Officer for disposition of the traffic offense. Notification to appear in court will be made per paragraph 3007.

3007. NOTICE TO APPEAR

1. Personnel will be given a mandatory court date for all violations which resulted in a traffic accident, or for which their driving privileges may be suspended or revoked. Mandatory appearances before the Base Inspector will be scheduled by the Base Inspector.
  - a. The notice for a violator to appear shall be given at the time the traffic ticket is issued by the Military Policeman.
  - b. The appointed time, date, and location for court appearances will be noted on the traffic ticket.
  - c. Personnel will appear in the seasonal uniform of the day or appropriate civilian attire for civilian personnel.
  - d. Should the individual desire that the Military Policeman issuing the traffic ticket appear with them at the hearing, they must contact the Traffic Court Section with their request at least 48 hours in advance of their scheduled appearance.
  - e. Persons unable to appear on their scheduled date, for adequate reasons (e.g., duty commitments, hospitalization, etc.), will notify the Traffic Court Clerk, at least 24 hours in advance of the date of their scheduled appearance to arrange for a new hearing date.
2. Persons not given a mandatory court date will be instructed to contact the Traffic Court Section or Base Inspector if they desire to appear.

3. Any person who waives their appearance before the Base Inspector or Traffic Court Officer is considered to have offered a plea of guilty, and action will be taken against the individual's driving record in accordance with appendix A. The individual will also waive their right to appeal.

4. Persons subject to this Order who are lawfully cited for a traffic offense by a person other than a Military Policeman will, upon receipt of said violation notice by the Traffic Court Clerk, be notified in writing of the date, time and location to appear.

3008. TRAFFIC COURT LOCATION AND CONVENING TIMES

1. Traffic Court for all personnel listed in paragraph 3003.2 will be conducted as follows:

- a. Camp Foster - 0900 on the 1<sup>st</sup> Tuesday of the month at Bldg. 5716, Legal Services Support Section, 2<sup>nd</sup> deck Court Room.
- b. Camp Hansen - 0900 on the 2<sup>nd</sup> Thursday of the month at Bldg. 2860.
- c. Camp Kinser - 0900 on the last Tuesday of the month at Bldg. 107.
- d. Individuals may choose the location to appear for Traffic Court.
- e. These convening times are subject to change by the Base Inspector's Office.

2. Citations issued to members of other United States Armed Forces, DoD Civilian personnel assigned to other services, and their family members shall be forwarded to the appropriate service agency for action.

3009. TRAFFIC COURT RECORDS. The Provost Marshal shall maintain all Traffic Court records, individual records, and traffic tickets, and shall supply a Traffic Court Clerk to be present during court hearings.

3010. TRAFFIC COURT RESULTS

1. Following each Traffic Court session, the Base Inspector shall distribute the results of that session to the commanders concerned, Provost Marshal, Safety Director, Motor Transport Officer, and the Commanding General.
2. The Traffic Court Result Docket shall indicate the name of the violator, their rank, organization, the violation before the court, and the action taken by the court.
3. Traffic Court results, to include suspension or revocation action, shall be effective immediately.

3011. APPEAL OF ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION. Each person upon whom administrative sanctions have been imposed has the right to appeal the action. Such appeal shall be forwarded in writing, via the individual's chain of command and the Provost Marshal to the CG, MCB (Attn: Base Inspector) within 10 working days of the date of the action. The Provost Marshal shall forward all documents pertinent to the case to the Base Inspector for review. Upon completion of the Base Inspector's review, the Inspector will act upon all cases heard by the Traffic Court Officer and forward the other cases to the Chief of Staff, MCB with comments and recommendations as applicable. The action of the Traffic Court Officer or Base Inspector will remain in effect until the appeal is heard.

3012. TRAFFIC POINT SYSTEM. The point system provides an impartial and uniform administrative device for evaluating an individual's driving performance. This system is neither disciplinary in nature nor a substitute for punitive action, and is not intended to interfere in any way with the commander's prerogative to suspend or revoke operating privileges.

1. Application

a. The point system applies to all personnel subject to the provisions of this Order.

b. Points will be assessed for violations of this Order for infractions both on and off military installations.

c. Suspension of driving privileges may be imposed in addition to points at the discretion of the Traffic Court Officer or the Base Inspector.

2. Procedures

a. Normally, administrative processing and disposition of violations will be accomplished within a 21-day period, inclusive of the date on which the citation was issued.

b. On receipt of a traffic ticket or other report of a moving violation, the Traffic Court Officer or Base Inspector will conduct an inquiry and/or take appropriate administrative action. For those cases involving judicial or non-judicial actions, the report will be forwarded to the individual's commander for action.

c. On receipt of the report of action taken, the Traffic Court Section will enter the number of points assessed or indicate suspension or revocation of the driving privileges on the individual's driving record. Points will not be assessed nor the driving privileges suspended or revoked if the report of action taken indicated that neither disciplinary action and/or administrative action are appropriate.

d. Advisory letters will be sent to the individual on accumulation of 6 traffic points within a 6-month period or 17 points within a 24-month period.

e. Individuals whose driving privileges are suspended or revoked will be notified in writing of the specific driving privileges withdrawal action. The revocation of driving privileges based upon accumulation of traffic points shall be for a period of not less than 6 months. Ordinarily, a longer period of loss of driving privileges should be imposed on the basis of flagrancy and severity of moving violations and response to previous driver improvement measures. In any case, the individual shall be required to successfully complete remedial driver training before the privileges are reinstated.

f. Points assessed against an individual will remain in effect for point accumulation purposes for a consecutive 24-month period, or until separation from the service (not applicable in cases of immediate reenlistment, change of component, military retirement and continuation of vehicle registration as retiree or reemployment as civilian) or final termination of employment, whichever is sooner. The termination of a revocation period will, of itself, warrant the mandatory removal from the driver's record of all points assessed prior to the date driving privileges were withdrawn.

g. Removal of points does not constitute authority to remove driver record entries for moving violations, chargeable accidents, suspensions, or revocations of driving privileges. Driver record entries will remain posted on individual driver records for periods specified below:

- (1) Chargeable traffic accidents/moving violations - 3 years.
- (2) Non-mandatory suspensions or revocations - 5 years.
- (3) Mandatory revocations - 7 years.

MOTOR VEHICLE TRAFFIC SUPERVISION

CHAPTER 4

POLICE TRAFFIC SUPERVISION

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4000. MILITARY POLICE PATROL AND INVESTIGATIVE ACTIVITIES

1. Per reference (d), the maintenance of order and discipline among members of the U.S. Armed Forces, regardless of location in Japan, is a function of USFJ law enforcing agencies. The GOJ has agreed that USFJ law enforcement personnel in the course of maintaining order and discipline will have access to such public areas as public streets and highways, railroad stations, public entertainment building and areas, and public recreation areas, provided that such law enforcement personnel will not interfere substantially with the performance of business of any individual. The sole mission of such patrol activities will be to maintain order and discipline among USFJ personnel.

2. USFJ law enforcement personnel shall respond to all incidents outside USFJ installations involving USFJ personnel if requested by JNP.

4001. ALCOHOL AND DRUG COUNTERMEASURES. Enforcement will include measures for detection, apprehension, and testing of personnel who are suspected of driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs to include employment of special patrols during periods when driving while under the influence violations most frequently occur.

1. Detection and Apprehension. Law enforcement personnel normally detect drunk driving violators by observing unusual, abnormal, or illegal driver behavior. Personnel exhibiting such behavior will be stopped immediately to determine the cause of the behavior.

2. Testing. Under the Implied Consent policy of this Order, any person who operates a motor vehicle is deemed to have given their consent to a chemical test. Blood and breath testing will be conducted in accordance with reference (a).

3. Refusal. With the exception of the provisions of paragraph 5000.1i, if a person suspected of driving under the influence refuses the request of any police officer to submit to a chemical test, none will be given. The police officer invoking Implied Consent will warn the individual that their failure to submit or complete such test will result in the revocation of their driving privileges for one year. III MEF/MCBJ personnel shall be warned that their refusal will result in the forfeiture of their driving privileges for the duration of their assignment to III MEF/MCBJ. All persons shall also be advised that they do not have the right to have an attorney present before stating whether they will submit to a test or during the administration of the test. If such person refuses to submit to or fails to complete a chemical test, the apprehending officer will complete a sworn statement that they had reasonable cause to believe such person had been driving, or was in actual physical control of a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol, or drugs and that the person refused to submit to, or failed to complete the test after being requested to do so.

4. Upon receipt of the sworn statement, the Traffic Court Officer hearing the case will revoke the individual's privilege to operate a POV for a period of one year, unless the Traffic Court Officer determines after investigation that:

a. There was no reasonable cause for the request for a chemical test.

b. The subject's cause for refusing to submit to the test was reasonable.

4002. IMPOUNDMENT OF VEHICLES. Law enforcement personnel will impound POVs registered to USFJ personnel found in violation of any of the following:

1. Condition of Registration. As a condition of registering a POV, personnel agree to the impoundment of vehicles when sufficient cause exists. Personnel are liable for reimbursing the U.S. Government for the costs associated with the towing and storage of the POV.

2. Immediate Impound. Vehicles will be immediately impounded without notice when any of the following criteria is met:

a. The vehicle is illegally parked:

(1) On a street or bridge, in a tunnel, or is double-parked and interferes with the orderly flow of traffic.

(2) On a sidewalk, within an intersection, on a crosswalk, on a railroad track, in a fire lane, or is blocking a driveway or emergency exit door, so that the vehicle interferes with operation of a facility.

(3) In a "tow away" zone that is posted with proper signs or markings.

b. The vehicle interferes with:

(1) Street cleaning operations and reasonable attempts to contact the owner have failed.

(2) Emergency or clean-up operations associated with a natural disaster or fire.

c. The vehicle has been used in a crime or contains evidence of criminal activity.

d. The vehicle is mechanically defective or is a hazard to others using public roadways.

e. The vehicle has been involved in a traffic accident and the operator is either unavailable or incapable of having the POV removed.

- f. When it is determined that the registered owner had departed Japan on permanent change of station orders and there is no Power of Attorney (POA) on file at the JSVRO, or the existing POA is expired.
- g. The vehicle has been used in black marketing activities.
- h. The vehicle has no, or expired:
  - (1) Road Tax.
  - (2) JCI or PDI insurance.
  - (3) GOJ Inspection.
- i. The vehicle has been reported stolen.
- j. The vehicle displays a military or GOJ registration that has been expired in excess of 30 days.
- k. The operator has been charged with:
  - (1) DUI, DWI or DWI Refusal.
  - (2) Operating a vehicle while under suspension/revocation.
  - (3) Fleeing the scene of a traffic accident involving death, major property damage or injuries.
  - (4) Racing.
  - (5) Reckless driving.
  - (6) Vehicular homicide.
  - (7) Fleeing/eluding a police officer.

3. Seventy-two Hour Notice. All other vehicles found in violation of military or Japanese registration laws and/or found apparently abandoned on Marine Corps installations, will be given a 72 hour impound notice and/or a traffic citation requiring the owner to take the necessary corrective action within that period of time.

4. Disabled vehicles parked on base will be removed by the owner as soon as possible.

5. Vehicles, which have been impounded for any of the above reasons, will remain in the JSVIL until completion of investigation, if applicable, or until the registered owner, or someone appointed by a POA, can retrieve and correct whatever discrepancy caused the vehicle to be impounded.

6. Vehicles abandoned by USFJ personnel who have permanently departed Japan will be immediately disposed of per the provisional transfer of

title in paragraph 4 of the owner's Statement of Responsibility and DoD 4160.21-M. Vehicles left abandoned or unclaimed for which no Statement of Responsibility is on file will be disposed per paragraph 6-6 of reference (a) and DoD 4160.21-M.

4003. ACCIDENTS AND ACCIDENT REPORTING POLICY. Persons involved in a motor vehicle accident shall immediately report the occurrence to the nearest military law enforcement agency, and if off base, to the JNP by the most expeditious means.

1. Whenever the driver of a vehicle fails, or is physically incapable of reporting an accident as required above and there was another occupant in the vehicle at the time of the accident capable of doing so, such occupant shall make or cause the report to be given.

2. Accident Involving Death, Personal Injury or Property Damage. The driver of any vehicle involved in an accident resulting in injury to, or the death of, any person, or property damage shall immediately stop their vehicle at the scene of such accident or as close thereto as possible and shall then remain at the scene of the accident until they have fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs 4003.3 below.

3. Duty to Give Information and Render Aid. The driver of any vehicle involved in an accident shall give their name, address, and the registration number of the vehicle they are driving, and shall upon request, exhibit their license or permit to drive to any person injured in such accident, or to the driver or occupant of, or person attending any vehicle or other property damaged in such accident. Additionally, they shall give such information and upon request exhibit such license or permit to any police officer at the scene of the accident or who is investigating the accident and shall render to any person injured in such accident reasonable assistance. In the event that none of the persons specified are present or are in a condition to receive the information to which they otherwise would be entitled, and no police officer is present, the driver of any vehicle involved in such accident shall attempt to locate such persons and shall notify the nearest military law enforcement agency, and if off base, the JNP by the most expeditious means.

4. Duty of Witness to Remain at Accident Scene

a. Witnesses to an accident shall not depart the scene of a traffic accident until their identity has been furnished to law enforcement personnel.

b. Witnesses to an accident shall give any assistance needed when requested by law enforcement personnel.

4004. DUTY TO INVESTIGATE TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

1. On Base. The PMO shall investigate all traffic accidents occurring on base within their area of responsibility.

2. Off Base. The PMO shall investigate all traffic accidents occurring off base within their area of responsibility that involve the following circumstances:

- a. The death of, or injury to any person.
- b. Any criminal offense such as a violation of the UCMJ or Japanese Criminal Law, (i.e., DUI/DWI, Hit and Run, Reckless Driving).
- c. Any accident involving a GOV or which is likely to result in a claim for or against the U.S. Government.
- d. Any accident involving POVs where the severity of the accident will likely exceed the insurance policy limits of the SOFA driver.
- e. Any accident that will likely; generate media interest, be viewed as an International Incident, bring discredit or present an unfavorable image of USFJ.
- f. Any accident, which in the discretion of Military Police personnel, requires a formal report based on the unique circumstances of the accident.

3. Other Accidents. On other off base accidents not listed in paragraph 4004.2 above, Military Police will respond to the scene upon notification. In such accidents, Military Police personnel will assist JNP and the parties involved in exchanging information and instruct SOFA personnel to report the accident to their insurance company.

4005. REPORT OF ACCIDENT TO INSURANCE COMPANY

1. The owner and/or driver of every vehicle involved in a traffic accident shall report the circumstances of such accident to the insurance company that issued a policy on the vehicle involved.
2. The report shall be made within 72 hours, unless the owner and/or driver is hospitalized or otherwise incapable of doing so.

4006. ACCIDENTS INVOLVING JAPANESE NATIONALS. Any person involved in a traffic accident with a Japanese National shall comply with the condolence procedures outlined in COMNAVFORJAPANINST 5800.37, when appropriate.

4007. GOVERNMENT WRECKER SERVICE

1. A U.S. Government wrecker will not be used to tow POVs except upon official request from the PMO. Most POVs requiring impoundment in accordance with the requirements of this Order will be towed by Marine Corps Community Services (MCCS) personnel under the direction of the JSVIL. On those occasions when MCCS equipment is not adequate due to the physical disability or location of a particular vehicle, U. S. Government wrecker service will be provided. Since the U.S. Marine Corps is tasked

with running the JSVIL, this wrecker service will be provided for vehicles located throughout Okinawa.

2. When commercial wrecking service is utilized, all costs of such service(s) shall be paid by the legal/registered owner of the vehicle.

4008. THEFT AND RECOVERY OF VEHICLES. Whenever a vehicle is stolen or recovered, the individual discovering the theft or making the recovery will report the following promptly to the Military Police:

1. Type of vehicle.
2. Year and make.
3. License number and/or USN/USMC registration number.
4. Serial number.
5. Identifying marks.
6. Time, date, and exact location of the vehicle when stolen, or recovered.
7. Circumstances surrounding the theft or recovery.

MOTOR VEHICLE TRAFFIC SUPERVISION

CHAPTER 5

RULES OF THE ROAD

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## CHAPTER 5

## RULES OF THE ROAD

5000. ALCOHOL STANDARDS1. Driving Under the Influence/Driving While Intoxicated

a. It is unlawful and punishable under the UCMJ for any person who is under the influence of intoxicating liquor, drugs, or any combination thereof to drive, operate, or be in actual physical control of any vehicle. If the driver's Blood Alcohol Content (BAC) is determined to be:

(1) 0.049 percent or less, it shall be presumed that person was not under the influence of intoxicants. However, the weight of the chemical test evidence is presumptive, not conclusive. Other supportive evidence may overcome the presumptive weight of the chemical test.

(2) 0.050 percent to 0.099 percent, it shall be presumed that person was "Driving Under the Influence" (DUI).

(3) 0.100 percent or more, it shall be presumed that person was "Driving While Intoxicated" (DWI).

b. The foregoing provisions shall not be construed as limiting the introduction of any other competent evidence bearing upon the question whether the person was under the influence of intoxicants.

c. Percent by weight of alcohol in the blood shall be based upon grams of alcohol per one hundred cubic centimeters of blood.

d. Chemical analysis of the person's blood, breath, or other bodily substance is to be considered valid under the provisions of this Chapter and shall have been performed per reference (a).

e. When a person submits to a blood test at the request of any police officer under the provisions of Implied Consent, only a physician, nurse, or other qualified person may withdraw blood for the purpose of determining the alcohol content therein. This limitation shall not apply to the taking of breath or urine specimens.

f. The person tested may have a doctor, qualified technician, chemist, registered nurse, or other qualified person of their own choosing, administer a chemical test or tests in addition to any administered at the direction of any police officer. This separate test will not however, cause delay in the administration of the test requested by police and failure or inability to obtain an additional test by a person shall not preclude the admission of evidence relating to the test or tests taken per this Order.

g. When a person submits to a chemical test or tests at the request of a police officer, full information concerning the test or tests shall be made available to that person and their commander.

h. If a person refuses to submit to a chemical test under the provisions of this Order, evidence of refusal shall be admissible in any prosecution or proceeding arising out of acts alleged to have been committed while the person was driving, operating, or in actual physical control of a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicants.

i. An individual subject to the UCMJ, who was driving a vehicle involved in an accident resulting in death, personal injury, or serious property damage, may be involuntarily subjected to seizure of bodily fluids (i.e., blood and/or urine) for the purpose of analysis for determination of his/her BAC. Such involuntary seizure shall be undertaken per paragraph 4-15 of reference (a).

## 2. Japanese Standard

a. JNP determine the degree of intoxication by use of a Kitagawa Balloon test, which measures milligrams of alcohol per liter of expired breath. Under the provisions of reference (f), when a reading of 0.15 mg/l of expired breath is obtained, it shall be presumed for the purposes of prosecution in Japanese courts that the person was under the influence of intoxicating liquor.

b. For the purpose of traffic point assessment under this regulation, the following applies:

(1) A reading of 0.15 mg/l but less than 0.50 mg/l is a six-month suspension.

(2) A reading of 0.40 mg/l or higher is a one-year revocation.

3. Open Containers of Alcoholic Beverages. Operators and passengers of motor vehicles are prohibited from having open containers of alcoholic beverages in their possession.

## 5001. BICYCLES

### 1. Traffic Laws Apply to Bicyclists

a. These regulations shall apply whenever a bicycle is operated upon any roadway subject to those exceptions stated herein.

b. Every person riding a bicycle upon a roadway shall be granted all the rights and shall be subject to all the duties applicable to the driver of a vehicle as stated herein, except as to special regulations in this Chapter and except as to those provisions which by their nature can have no application.

2. Riding on Roadways. Every person operating a bicycle upon a roadway shall:

a. Ride as near to the left side of the roadway as practicable, exercising due care when passing a standing vehicle or one proceeding in the same direction.

b. Not ride two abreast except on parts of roadways set aside for the exclusive use of bicycles.

3. Lamps and Other Equipment of Bicycles. Every bicycle shall be equipped with:

a. When in use at nighttime, a lamp on the front which shall emit a white light visible from a distance of at least 500 feet, and with a red reflector on the rear which shall be visible from distances from 100 feet to 600 feet, when illuminated by head lamps of a vehicle. A lamp on the rear emitting a red light visible from a distance of 500 feet may be used in addition to the red reflector.

b. Spoke or wheel mounted reflectors visible from the side.

c. A brake, which will enable the operator to make the braked wheels skid on dry, level, clean pavement.

4. Carrying Articles While Operating a Bicycle. No person operating a bicycle shall carry any article which prevents the driver from keeping at least one hand upon the handlebars and maintaining safe operation of the bicycle.

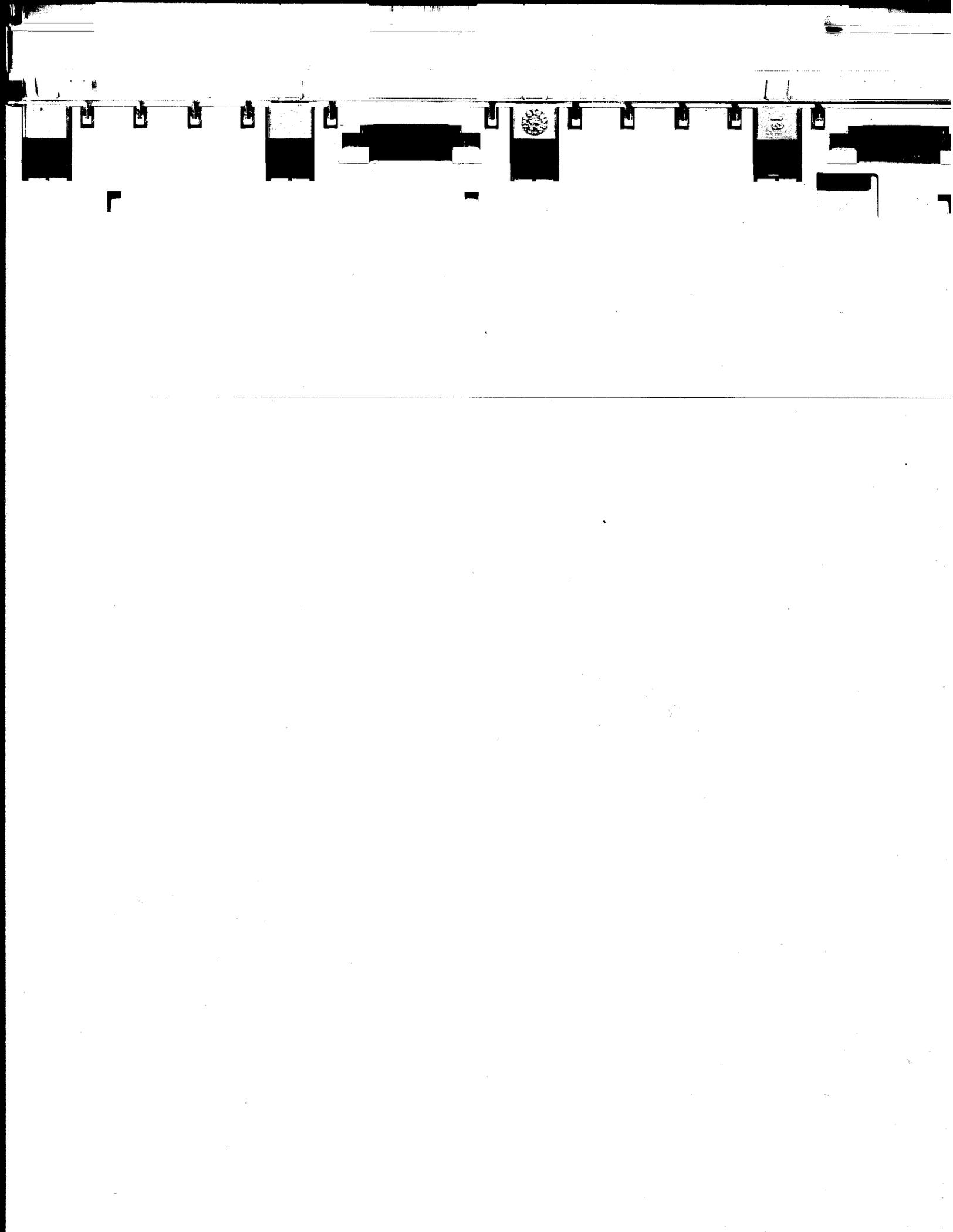
5. Riding on Bicycles or Scooters (Non-Motorized)

a. A person operating a bicycle, or any passenger shall not ride other than upon a permanent and regular seat.

(1) If the passenger is 4 years of age or younger, or weighs 40 pounds or less, the seat shall have adequate provisions for retaining the passenger in place and for protecting the passenger from the moving parts of the bicycle.

b. No bicycle or scooter shall be used to carry more persons at one time than the number for which it was designed and equipped.

c. It is required that every person riding a bicycle or scooter wear a properly fastened and approved safety helmet that meets American National Standards Institute standard number ANSI Z 90.4 (Bicycle Helmet Standard), or the Snell Memorial Foundation's standard for "Protective Headgear for Use in Bicycling". It is strongly recommended that every person riding a bicycle or scooter wear the following safety equipment, according to the location and time of the ride:



(1) Housing and public areas or during hours of reduced visibility: Reflective vest.

(2) BMX track/skate park: Knee and elbow pads and gloves.

d. Areas for use of scooters.

(1) Prohibited area: Use on the roadway or any parking area.

(2) Permitted area: Use on sidewalks or other pedestrian areas, so long as use does not compete with pedestrian traffic.

6. Violations of this provision will be treated as misconduct and enforced by the Provost Marshal. Minor Offense Reports will be issued for violations and forwarded to appropriate commanders.

#### 5002. CONVOYS

1. Definition. A military convoy is a group of three or more GOVs, the movement of which is organized for the purpose of control and orderly movement over streets and highways with or without escort.

2. Road Master Escort of Convoys. Outside of military installations, a convoy of five or more tactical vehicles shall have a Road Master escort when deemed appropriate by the originating unit's Motor Transport Officer.

3. Convoy Restrictions - Off Base. Except in an emergency or in tactical missions:

a. A convoy outside of military installations shall not exceed 20 vehicles, and no vehicle shall be driven faster than 40 KPH (25 MPH).

b. Convoys moving outside of military installations shall not use heavily traveled roads, or highways between midnight and 0300 hours.

c. The following convoys or single vehicle movements will be coordinated with the G-3 of the convoy's originating unit:

(1) Convoys consisting of five or more vehicles.

(2) Movement of oversized vehicles, (e.g., tank retrievers and lowboys moving heavy equipment, cranes), and vehicles transporting cargo, any portion which extends more than 12 inches from the left side of the vehicle.

(3) Movement of vehicles bearing oversized loads.

(4) Movement of double-towed vehicles.

(5) Movement of vehicles, vehicle combination, or vehicle and load combination in excess of 60 feet overall length.

(6) Movement of explosives.

4. Restrictions of Convoy Movement

a. Convoys shall use the left lane, left outside lane on four lane highways, at all times when on a highway except when preparing for a right turn, or when otherwise directed an escort.

b. Convoys will obey all traffic regulations, signs, and signals applicable to single vehicles unless specific through clearance is authorized by the Road Master and necessary guide and control personnel are employed.

5. Police Escort. Military police escorts will be furnished only for reasons of protocol or security when it is necessary for a person or unit to proceed from one point to another with the least possible loss of time. Such escorts will abide by local civil traffic laws and provisions of this Order when traveling outside of U.S. Military installations. Routine classified military convoys are included in this category.

6. Transporting Explosives. In areas outside of military reservations, explosives shall be hauled in strict compliance with requirements set forth in the Joint Service Regulations governing transportation and handling of munitions and explosives.

5003. EMERGENCY VEHICLES

1. Operation of Emergency Vehicles. The driver of an authorized emergency vehicle, when responding to an emergency call or when in the pursuit of an actual or suspected violator of the law, may exercise the privileges set forth in this paragraph, but subject to the following conditions:

a. The driver of an authorized emergency vehicle may:

(1) Park or stand, irrespective of the provisions of this Chapter.

(2) Proceed past a red or stop signal or stop sign, but only after slowing down as may be necessary for safe operation.

(3) Exceed the maximum speed limits so long as doing so does not endanger life or property.

(4) Disregard regulations governing direction of movement or turning in specified directions, so long as doing so does not endanger life or property.

b. The exemptions herein granted to an authorized emergency vehicle shall apply only when such vehicle is making use of audible and/or visual signals.

c. The foregoing provisions shall not relieve the driver of an emergency vehicle from the duty to drive with due regard for the safety of all persons.

2. Operation of Vehicles Upon Approach of an Emergency Vehicle

a. Upon the approach of an emergency vehicle making use of audible and/or visual signals, the driver of every other vehicle shall yield the right of way and shall immediately drive parallel to and as close as possible to the left-hand edge or curb of the roadway. Drivers shall stop clear of any intersection and remain in such position until the emergency vehicle has passed, except when otherwise directed by a police officer.

3. Following Emergency Vehicles Prohibited. The driver of any vehicle shall not follow any emergency vehicle making use of audible and/or visual signals closer than 500 feet or park within 500 ft of where an emergency vehicle has stopped in answer to a call.

4. Crossing Fire Hose

a. No vehicle shall be driven over any unprotected hose of a fire department when laid down on any roadway to be used at any fire or alarm of fire, without the consent of the fire department official in command.

5004. GENERAL PROVISIONS AND RESTRICTIONS. It is unlawful for any person to do any act forbidden or fail to perform any act required in this Chapter.

1. Obedience to Police Officers and Other Authorities. No person shall willfully fail or refuse to comply with any lawful order or direction of any police officer, fireman, or uniformed adult school crossing guard invested by competent authority to direct, control or regulate traffic.

2. Persons Riding Animals or Driving Animal-Drawn Vehicles. Every person riding an animal or driving any animal-drawn vehicle upon a roadway shall be granted all of the rights and shall be subject to all of the duties applicable to the driver of a vehicle by this Order except those provisions, which by their very nature, can have no application.

3. Persons Working on Highways Exceptions. Unless specifically made applicable, the provisions of this Order except those contained in paragraphs 5000, 5004.7, 5004.8, 5004.18, 5013.5, 5014.6, and 5014.7 hereof, shall not apply to persons, teams, motor vehicles and other equipment while actually engaged in work upon the surface of a highway.

#### 4. Motorizes Scooter Operations

##### a. Motorized scooters shall:

(1) Utilize those recreation areas specifically designed and designated for use of self propelled scooters and other such recreational equipment.

(2) Not be used on the roadways or any parking areas.

(3) Not be used on sidewalks or other pedestrian areas.

(4) Not carry more persons at one time than the number for which it was designed and equipped.

##### b. Operators of motorized scooters shall wear:

(1) Reflective vests during the hours of darkness.

(2) Helmets approved by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) or the Snell Memorial Foundation. Knee, elbow pads, and gloves are strongly recommended.

c. If owners wish to equip the vehicle as required for operation on a roadway, the following is required:

(1) Register the vehicles with the appropriate City Office and obtain a registration plate.

(2) Pass an annual safety inspection at the JSVRO.

(3) Attend and complete the Motorcycle Safety Course.

(4) Possess an operator's permit.

(5) Obtain insurance coverage for the vehicle.

5. Drivers to Exercise Due Care. Every driver shall exercise due care to avoid colliding with any pedestrian or any person propelling a human powered vehicle. Drivers shall give an audible signal when necessary and shall exercise proper precautions upon observing any child or any obviously confused, incapacitated, or intoxicated person.

6. Starting a Parked Vehicle. No person shall start a vehicle, which is stopped, standing or parked unless and until such movement can be made with reasonable safety.

7. Homicide by Vehicle. Whoever shall unlawfully and unintentionally cause the death of another person while engaged in the violation of any order applying to the operation or use of a vehicle or to the regulation of traffic shall be guilty of homicide when such violation is the proximate cause of said death.

8. Fleeing or Attempting to Elude a Police Officer. It is unlawful for any driver of a motor vehicle to willfully fail or refuse to bring their vehicle to a stop, or who otherwise flees or attempts to elude a pursuing police vehicle, when given visual or audible signal to bring the vehicle to a stop. The signal given by the police officer may be by hand, voice, emergency light or siren. The officer giving such signal shall be in uniform, and their vehicle shall be appropriately marked showing it to be an official police vehicle.

9. Unattended Motor Vehicle. No person driving or in charge of a motor vehicle shall permit it to stand unattended without first stopping the engine, locking the ignition, removing the key from the ignition, effectively setting the brake, and when standing upon any grade, turning the front wheels to the curb or side of the highway.

10. Unattended Children. Children 10 years old or younger will not be left unattended in a vehicle at any time.

11. Limitations on Backing. The driver of a vehicle shall not:

a. Back the same unless such movement can be made with safety and without interfering with other traffic.

b. Back the same upon any shoulder or roadway of any controlled access highway.

c. When backing a 3/4 metric ton or larger GOV, fail to use a dismounted guide if any person is available in the vicinity for that purpose. The dismounted guide will be responsible to insure that prior to, and during the reverse movement of the vehicle there are no obstacles to interfere with the safe backing of the vehicle.

12. Driving on Mountain Highways. The driver of a motor vehicle traveling through defiles or canyons or on mountain highways shall:

a. Hold such motor vehicle under control and as near the left-hand edge of the highway as reasonably possible.

b. Upon approaching any curve where the view is obstructed within a distance of 200 feet along the highway, give audible warning with the horn of such motor vehicle.

13. Coasting Prohibited. The driver of any motor vehicle when traveling upon a downgrade shall not coast with the gears or transmission of such vehicle in neutral or disengaged, or with the clutch disengaged.

14. Littering. No person shall unlawfully dispose of any trash, litter, cigarette, or other debris on or along any parking lot, roadway, sidewalk, or other location.

15. Towing of Vehicles. In all cases requiring that a vehicle be towed, the towed vehicle shall be attached to the lead vehicle

by a rigid tow bar, wrecker hoisting assembly, or any device specifically manufactured for and whose sole purpose is towing vehicles.

16. Careless Driving. It is unlawful for any person to drive any vehicle in a careless and heedless manner. No person shall drive without:

- a. Giving full time and attention to driving.
- b. Maintaining sufficient clearance from other vehicles, pedestrians or roadside objects and structures with due regard for the width, grade, and curves of roadways.
- c. Maintaining proper control of their vehicle with due regard for traffic, weather, and road conditions and all other circumstances.

17. Following Too Closely. The driver of a motor vehicle shall not follow another vehicle more closely than is reasonable and prudent, having due regard for the speed of such vehicles and the traffic upon and the condition of the highway.

18. Professional Negligence. A person, who fails to use such care, as is required in the operation of a motor vehicle and thereby kills or injures another, is punishable under Article 211, Japanese Penal Code for professional negligence. The same shall apply to a person who, by gross negligence, injures or causes the death of another.

#### 5005. LANE USAGE

1. Driving on Left Side of Roadway Exceptions. Upon all roadways of sufficient width a vehicle shall be driven upon the left half of the roadway, except as follows:

- a. When overtaking and passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction.
- b. Upon a roadway divided into three marked lanes for traffic under the rules applicable thereon.
- c. Upon a roadway restricted to one-way traffic.

2. Slow Vehicles to be Driven the in Left-Hand Lane. Upon all roadways, any vehicle proceeding at less than the normal speed of traffic shall be driven in the left-hand lane then available for traffic, or as close as practicable to the left-hand curb or edge of the roadway. This shall not apply when overtaking and passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction or when preparing for a right turn at an intersection or into a private road or driveway.

3. Driving Right of Centerline Prohibited. Upon any roadway having four or more lanes for moving traffic and providing for two-way movement of traffic, no vehicle shall be driven to the right of the centerline of the

roadway except when authorized by official traffic control devices. This subsection shall not be interpreted as prohibiting the crossing of the centerline in making a right turn into or from an alley, private road or driveway.

4. One-Way Roadways and Rotary Traffic Islands. Upon a roadway designated for one-way traffic by an official traffic control device:

a. A vehicle shall be driven only in the direction designated at all or such times as indicated.

b. When no road markings exist to indicate a separation of two or more lanes of travel, then only one lane shall be presumed to exist and passing is prohibited.

c. A vehicle passing around a rotary traffic island shall be driven only to the left of such island.

5. Driving on Roadways Lanes for Traffic. Wherever any roadway has been divided into two or more clearly marked lanes for traffic the following rules in addition to all others consistent herewith shall apply:

a. A vehicle shall be driven as nearly as practicable entirely within a single lane and shall not be moved from such lane until the driver has first ascertained that such movement can be made with safety.

b. Official traffic control devices may be erected directing specified traffic to use a designated lane in those lanes to be used by traffic moving in a particular direction regardless of the center of the roadway. Drivers of vehicles shall obey the directions of every such device.

c. Official traffic control devices may be installed prohibiting the changing of lanes or sections of roadway and drivers of vehicles shall obey the directions of every such device.

6. Driving on Divided Highways. Whenever any highway has been divided into two or more roadways by leaving an intervening space or by a physical barrier, or clearly indicated dividing section so constructed as to impede vehicular traffic, every vehicle shall be driven only upon the left-hand roadway unless directed, or permitted to use another roadway by official traffic control devices or police officers. No vehicle shall be driven over, across, or within any such dividing space, barrier or section, except through an opening in such physical barrier, or dividing section or space or at a cross-over or intersection as established, unless specifically authorized by public authority.

7. Restricted Access. No person shall drive a vehicle onto or from any controlled access roadway except at such entrances and exits as are established by competent authority.

8. Driving Upon Sidewalk. No person shall drive any vehicle upon a sidewalk or sidewalk area except upon a permanent or duly authorized temporary driveway.

9. Bus Priority and Exclusive Lanes

a. In lanes designated by signs or pavement markings as a priority lane for public buses, school buses and taxi cabs:

(1) Other vehicles are required to move out of the priority lane immediately when a bus or taxi approaches from the rear.

(2) No other vehicle can travel in the priority lane when difficulty may arise in moving out of the priority lane when a bus or taxi approaches from the rear.

b. Bus exclusive lanes are for buses, taxi cabs with passengers and motorcycles exclusively. Other vehicles are only authorized to use these lanes to make a left turn.

5006. MOTORCYCLES

1. Traffic Laws Apply to Motorcyclists. Every person operating a motorcycle shall be granted all of the rights and shall be subject to all of the duties applicable to the driver of any other vehicle in this Order except as to special regulations in this Chapter and except as to those provisions of this Order, which by their nature can have no application.

2. Riding on Motorcycles

a. A person operating a motorcycle shall ride only upon the permanent and regular seat attached, and the operator shall not carry any other person nor shall any other person ride on a motorcycle unless that motorcycle is designed to carry more than one person.

b. A person shall ride upon a motorcycle only while sitting astride the seat, facing forward, with one leg on each side of the motorcycle.

c. No person shall operate a motorcycle while carrying any article, which prevents the operator from keeping both hands on the handlebars.

d. No operator shall carry any person, nor shall any person ride in a position that will interfere with the operation or control of the motorcycle or the view of the operator.

3. Operating Motorcycles on Roadways

a. All motorcycles are entitled to full use of a lane and no motor vehicle shall be driven in such a manner as to deprive any motorcycle of the full use of a lane.

b. The operator of a motorcycle shall not overtake and pass in the same lane occupied by the vehicle being overtaken or travel on the shoulder of the roadway in order to overtake stopped for slowing traffic.

c. No person shall operate a motorcycle between lanes of traffic or between adjacent lines or rows of vehicles.

d. Motorcycles shall not be operated more than one abreast in a single lane, except as may be authorized by the Provost Marshal in connection with official duties.

4. Equipment for Motorcycle Riders and Passengers. Every person operating or riding on a motorcycle aboard Marine Corps installations and all III MEF/MCBJ personnel operating or riding on a motorcycle off base shall wear the following personal equipment.

a. A properly fastened (under the chin) protective helmet which meets American National Standards Institute standard number ANSI 290.1-1971, Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard #218, or Department of Transportation standards. It is strongly recommended that the helmet be of a reflective metal flake colors or incorporate a reflective design. Designs or ornaments on helmets will not be offensive in nature.

b. Impact or shatter resistant goggles or full-face shield /visor attached to the helmet. A windshield, eyeglasses, sunglasses or fairing alone is not considered to be proper eye protection. Devices used at night will not be tinted.

c. Clothing must cover the upper torso and legs. "T" shirts and shorts are considered inadequate. Footwear will be boots of leather or leather like material that covers the ankles. "Tennis" shoes or other athletic type footwear are considered inadequate. Full-fingered gloves or mittens shall be worn. If the operator or passenger is in a military uniform, the appropriate uniform shoes or boots will be worn.

d. An orange, lime green, or yellow in color reflective vest or reflective jacket must be worn at all times by every operator or passenger on a motorcycle being operated aboard a Marine Corps installation (reflective belts or reflective shoulder straps do not satisfy this requirement); this pertains to all SOFA and non-SOFA status individuals. If the individual is in uniform, only a reflective vest will be worn (reflective jackets are not authorized while in uniform). USFJ personnel serving with the Marine Corps or residing on Marine Corps installations, will also wear an orange, lime green, or yellow in color reflective vest or reflective jacket while operating or riding on a motorcycle while off installation. The vest or jacket must be of a professional design and construction and must have reflective material on the front and back. The vest or jacket must not be modified, covered or soiled to the extent that the reflective area is covered.

5007. NON-MOTORIZED VEHICLES1. Skateboards, Roller Skates and Roller Blades

a. Every person riding a skateboard or roller-skating shall utilize primarily those areas specifically designed or designated for use of skateboards or roller skates and other such recreational equipment. Skateboards or roller skates should not be used in areas where the rider/wearer must compete with either vehicular or pedestrian traffic to the extent that it is unsafe to do so. Roller-skating and roller-blading will follow the same guidelines as jogging, paragraph 5011.7b.

b. It is required that any person riding a skateboard, roller skates, or roller blades wear an helmet which meets the standards of the American National Standards Institute or Snell Memorial Foundation. Additionally, it is recommended that these individuals also wear protective equipment specifically designed for such purposes (e.g., knee and elbow pads, and gloves). Violations of this paragraph will be handled as outlined in paragraph 5001.6.

2. Clinging to Vehicles. No person riding upon any bicycle, skateboard, roller skates, toy vehicle, or other device shall in any way attach the same or themselves to any vehicle upon a roadway.

5008. OVERTAKING AND PASSING

1. Passing Vehicles Proceeding in Opposite Directions. Drivers of vehicles proceeding in opposite directions shall pass each other to the left, and upon roadways having width for not more than one line of traffic in each direction, each driver shall give to the other at least one-half of the main traveled portion of the roadway.

2. Overtaking a Vehicle on the Right. The following rules shall govern the overtaking and passing of vehicles proceeding in the same direction, subject to those limitations, exceptions, and special rules stated:

a. The driver of a vehicle overtaking another vehicle proceeding in the same direction shall pass to the right thereof at a safe distance and shall not again drive to the left side of the roadway until safely clear of the overtaken vehicle.

b. Except when overtaking and passing on the left is permitted, the driver of an overtaken vehicle shall give way to the left in favor of the overtaking vehicle and shall not increase the speed of the driver's vehicle until completely passed by the overtaking vehicle.

3. When Overtaking on the Left is Permitted

a. The driver of a vehicle may overtake and pass upon the left of another vehicle only under the following conditions:

(1) When the vehicle overtaken is making or about to make a right turn.

(2) Upon a street or highway with unobstructed pavement not occupied by parked vehicles of sufficient width for two or more lines of moving vehicles in each direction.

b. The driver of a vehicle may overtake and pass another vehicle upon the left only under conditions permitting such movement in safety. In no event shall such movement be made by driving off the pavement or main-traveled portion of the roadway.

#### 4. Limitations on Overtaking on the Right

a. No vehicle shall be driven to the right side of the center of the roadway in overtaking and passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction unless such right side is clearly visible and is free of oncoming traffic for a sufficient distance ahead to permit such overtaking and passing. In every event, the overtaking vehicle must return to an authorized lane of travel as soon as practicable. In the event the passing movement involves the use of a lane authorized for vehicles approaching from the opposite direction, before coming within 200 feet of any approaching vehicle.

b. No vehicle shall be driven on the right side of the roadway when:

(1) Approaching or upon the crest of a grade or curve in the roadway where the driver's view is obstructed.

(2) Approaching within 100 feet of or traversing any intersection.

(3) The driver's view is obstructed upon approaching within 100 feet of any bridge or tunnel.

c. The foregoing limitations shall not apply upon a one-way roadway, nor under the conditions described in paragraph 5015.2a, nor to the driver of a vehicle turning right into or from an alley, private road, or driveway.

#### 5. No-Passing Zones

a. Where signs or markings are in place to define a no-passing zone, no driver shall at any time drive on the right side of the roadway within such no-passing zone or on the right side of any pavement striping designed to mark such no-passing zone throughout its length. See appendix C.

b. This paragraph does not apply upon a roadway restricted to one-way traffic, nor to the driver of a vehicle turning right into or from an alley, private road, or driveway.

## 6. Overtaking and Passing School Buses

a. The driver of a vehicle upon meeting or overtaking from either direction any school bus, which has stopped on the roadway to receive or discharge school children shall:

(1) Stop the vehicle before reaching the school bus when there is a visual signal in operation.

(2) Not proceed until the school bus resumes motion or the driver is signaled by the school bus driver to proceed, or the visual signals are no longer actuated.

b. Every bus used for the transportation of school children shall bear upon the front and rear thereof plainly visible signs containing the words "SCHOOL BUS". Such buses shall also be equipped with visual signals which shall be actuated by the driver of the school bus whenever such vehicle is stopped to receive or discharge school children.

c. When a school bus is being operated upon a roadway for purposes other than the actual transportation of children either to or from school, all markings thereon indicating "SCHOOL BUS" shall be covered or concealed.

d. The driver of a vehicle upon a highway with separate roadways need not stop upon meeting or passing a school bus which is on a different roadway.

## 5009. PARKING

### 1. Stopping, Standing, or Parking Prohibited in Specified Places.

Except when necessary to avoid conflict with other traffic, or in compliance with law or the directions of a police officer or official traffic control device, no person shall:

a. Stop, stand or park a vehicle:

(1) Upon the paved or main-traveled part of the highway when it is practical to stop, park or so leave such vehicle off such part of said highway.

(2) Unless there is a clear view of such stopped vehicle available from a distance of 200 feet in each direction upon such highway.

(3) Unless there is an unobstructed width of the highway opposite the vehicle to be left for the free passage of other vehicles.

(4) On the roadway side of any vehicle stopped or parked to the edge or curb of a street.

(5) On a sidewalk.

(6) Within an intersection.

(7) On a crosswalk.

(8) Between a safety zone and the adjacent curb or within 30 feet of points on the curb immediately opposite the ends of a safety zone, unless a different length is indicated by signs or markings.

(9) Alongside or opposite any street excavation or obstruction when stopping, standing, or parking would obstruct traffic.

(10) Upon any bridge or other elevated structure upon a highway or within a highway tunnel.

(11) At any place where official signs prohibit stopping, standing or parking.

(12) In an officially marked handicap parking space unless they are disabled and display appropriate stickers or placards.

(13) In an officially marked fire lane.

(14) In any area other than designated parking spaces, except where approved for special events by the applicable Camp Commander.

b. Stand or park a vehicle, whether occupied or not, except momentarily to pick up or discharge a passenger or passengers:

(1) In a loading zone, except temporarily to load or unload merchandise

(2) In front of a public or private driveway.

(3) Within 16-1/2 feet (5 meters) of a fire hydrant.

(4) Within 16-1/2 feet (5 meters) of a crosswalk at an intersection.

(5) Within 33 feet (10 meters) upon the approach to any flashing signal, stop sign, slow sign or traffic control signal located at the side of a roadway.

(6) Within 16-1/2 feet (5 meters) of the driveway entrance to any fire station and within 75 feet of the entrance on the side of a street opposite the entrance to any fire station (when sign is properly posted).

(7) Alongside any curb that has been painted red, yellow or with curb markings which state "no parking" painted in black.

(8) At any place where official signs prohibit standing or parking.

c. Move a vehicle not lawfully under their control into any such prohibited area, or away from a curb such a distance as is unlawful.

## 2. Military Police Personnel Authorized to Remove Vehicles

a. Whenever any Military Policeman finds a vehicle standing upon a highway in violation of any of the provisions of paragraph 5110.1 such policeman is hereby authorized to move such vehicle, or require the driver or other person in charge of such vehicle to move the vehicle from the main-traveled part of such highway.

b. Any Military Policeman is hereby authorized to remove or cause to be removed to a place of safety any unattended vehicle when:

(1) It was illegally left standing upon any highway, bridge, causeway, or in any tunnel, in such position or under such circumstances as to obstruct the normal movement of traffic.

(2) A report has been made that such vehicle has been stolen or taken without the consent of its owner.

(3) The person in charge of such vehicle is unable to provide for its custody or removal.

## 3. Additional Parking Regulations

a. Except as otherwise provided in this Chapter, every vehicle stopped or parked upon a two-way roadway shall be so stopped or parked with the left-hand wheels parallel to and within 12 inches of the left-hand curb or edge of the roadway.

b. Except when otherwise provided, every vehicle stopped or parked upon a one-way roadway shall be so stopped or parked parallel to the curb or edge of the roadway, in the direction of authorized traffic movement, with its left-hand wheels within 12 inches of the left-hand curb or edge of the roadway, or its right-hand wheels within 12 inches of the right-hand curb or edge of the roadway.

## 5010. PASSENGERS

1. Passenger Restrictions. No passenger will be carried in or upon a vehicle, which does not have a seat belt for that passenger. Fire Department or similar vehicles equipped with standing stations and handrails, or as otherwise provided by pertinent military directives are exempt.

## 2. Driver to Ensure Passenger Safety

a. Operators of tactical vehicles transporting personnel are responsible for insuring that the tailgate is closed and secured and restraining straps are fastened prior to setting the vehicle in motion.

b. No operator of a cargo vehicle shall permit a passenger to ride in the cargo compartment of the vehicle with unsecured cargo.

c. No operator of a vehicle shall drive or move the vehicle in any manner as long as passengers riding therein are not complying with the provisions of this Chapter.

3. Passengers Prohibited in U.S. Government Vehicles. Non-USFJ personnel will not be transported in a GOV except in conjunction with official business with U.S. Government activities.

#### 5011. PEDESTRIANS

1. Pedestrian Obedience to Traffic Control Devices and Regulations. A pedestrian shall obey the instructions of any official traffic control device applicable to pedestrians, unless otherwise directed by a law enforcement officer.

#### 2. Pedestrian's Use of Crosswalks

a. The driver of a vehicle shall yield the right of way to any pedestrian utilizing a crosswalk.

b. When traffic control signals are not in place or not in operation, the driver of a vehicle shall yield the right of way, slowing down or stopping if need be, to so yield to a pedestrian crossing the roadway on which the vehicle is traveling, or when the pedestrian is approaching so closely from the opposite side of the roadway as to be in danger.

c. No pedestrian shall suddenly leave a curb or other place of safety and walk or run into the path of a vehicle which is so close as to constitute an immediate hazard.

d. Whenever any vehicle is stopped at a marked crosswalk or at any other location to permit a pedestrian to cross the roadway, the driver of any other vehicle approaching from the rear shall not overtake and pass such stopped vehicle.

e. Pedestrians shall move, whenever practicable, upon the left half of crosswalks.

#### 3. Crossing Roadways at Points Other than Crosswalks

a. Every pedestrian crossing a roadway at any point other than within a marked crosswalk or within an unmarked crosswalk at an intersection shall yield the right of way to all vehicles upon the roadway.

b. Between adjacent intersections at which traffic control signals are in operation, pedestrians shall not cross at any place except at

either of the intersections in the appropriate crosswalk, whether marked or unmarked.

c. No pedestrian shall cross a roadway intersection diagonally unless authorized by official traffic control devices or law enforcement officer.

#### 4. Pedestrians on Highway

a. Where a sidewalk is provided and its use is practicable, it shall be unlawful for any pedestrian to move along or upon an adjacent roadway.

b. Where a sidewalk is not available, any pedestrian walking along or upon a highway shall walk only on the shoulder, as far as practicable from the edge of the roadway.

c. Where neither a sidewalk nor a shoulder is available, any pedestrian walking along or upon a highway shall walk as near as practicable to an outside edge of the roadway, and if on a two-way roadway, shall walk only on the extreme right side of the roadway.

d. Except as otherwise provided in this Chapter, any pedestrian upon a roadway shall yield the right of way to all vehicles upon the roadway.

e. No person shall let a child or infant play, or let the child or infant walk along or across a roadway without being attended.

f. No person shall lie down, sit or stand on a roadway in such a way as to impede traffic.

5. Pedestrians Soliciting Rides. No person shall stand in a roadway for the purpose of soliciting a ride.

6. Pedestrians Right of Way on Sidewalks. The driver of a vehicle crossing a sidewalk shall yield the right of way to any pedestrian and all other traffic on the sidewalk.

#### 7. Running and Jogging

a. Organized unit physical training conducted in formation will:

(1) Not exceed three abreast.

(2) Remain on the left side of roadways, traveling in the same direction as vehicular traffic.

(3) Have both front and rear road guards wearing reflective vests for increased visibility and carry flashlights during hours of reduced visibility.

(4) Not enter any family housing areas.

b. All personnel running/jogging during the hours of reduced visibility will wear light/bright colored clothing and a reflective vest or belt. Additionally, runners/joggers will:

(1) Run/jog facing oncoming traffic and obey traffic rules and regulations.

(2) Carry identification (AFID Card) for security and medical reasons.

#### 5012. RIGHT OF WAY

1. Right of Way at Intersections. Except when directed otherwise by traffic control device, or police officer, drivers shall yield the right of way to:

a. Any vehicle on a priority road.

b. Any vehicle traveling on a wider road.

c. Any vehicle approaching the intersection on the left.

d. Any vehicle on a roadway with a centerline or vehicle traffic lanes provided through the intersection.

#### 2. Vehicle Entering Stop or Slow (Yield) Intersection

a. Preferential right of way may be indicated by stop signs or yield signs as authorized in this Chapter.

b. Except when directed to proceed by a police officer, every driver of a vehicle approaching a stop sign shall stop before the stop line or crosswalk, or if none, before entering the intersection. After having stopped, the driver shall yield the right of way to any vehicle in the intersection or approaching on another roadway so closely as to constitute an immediate hazard.

c. The driver of a vehicle approaching a yield sign shall in obedience to such sign slow down to a speed reasonable for the existing conditions and, if required for safety to stop, shall stop before entering the crosswalk, or if none, before entering the intersection. After slowing or stopping, the driver shall yield the right of way to any vehicle in the intersection or approaching on another roadway so closely as to constitute an immediate hazard.

3. Vehicle Prohibited From Blocking Intersection. No driver who intends to enter an intersection, shall do so unless his/her vehicle will be capable of clearing the intersection without interfering with cross traffic.

4. Vehicle Entering Highway from Private Road or Driveway. The driver of a vehicle about to enter or cross a roadway from any place other than

another roadway shall yield the right of way to all vehicles approaching on the roadway to be entered or crossed.

5. Emerging from Alley, Driveway or Building. The driver of a vehicle emerging from an alley, building, private road, or driveway shall stop such vehicle immediately prior to driving on to a sidewalk or onto the sidewalk area extending across such alley, building entrance, road or driveway. In the event there is no sidewalk area, shall stop at the point nearest the street to be entered where the driver has a view of approaching traffic.

6. Protection of Public Buses Leaving Bus Stops. When a public bus is signaling to leave a bus stop, no vehicle will interfere with the bus doing so unless the vehicle will be required to change its speed or direction of travel abruptly.

### 5013. SAFETY STANDARDS

#### 1. Use of Headphones, Earphones or Cellular Phones

a. The wearing of portable headphones, earphones, or other listening devices while operating a motor vehicle, or jogging, running, walking, skateboarding, roller-skating, or bicycling on or along roadways or streets is prohibited.

b. The use of cell phones while operating a motor vehicle is prohibited. When utilized to report emergencies, the driver must pull off to the side of the roadway and stop their vehicle prior to making such call.

2. Driving Through Safety Zone Prohibited. No vehicle shall at any time be driven through or within a safety zone.

#### 3. Obstruction to Driver's View or Driving Mechanism

a. No person shall drive a vehicle when it is so loaded as to obstruct the view of the driver or as to interfere with the driver's control of the vehicle.

b. No passenger in a vehicle shall ride in such position as to interfere with the driver's view, or to interfere with the driver's control of the vehicle.

4. Opening and Closing Vehicle Doors. No person shall open the door or a motor vehicle on the side available to moving traffic unless and until it is safe to do so. No person shall leave a door open on the side of a vehicle available to moving traffic for a period of time longer than necessary to load or unload passengers.

#### 5. Safeguarding of Construction Areas

a. Materials, equipment, vehicles, excavators, dirt, and other

hazards left on the roadway, or shoulder of the road, must be properly guarded by construction signs, barricades, lights, and signalmen as appropriate.

b. Warning signs shall precede all road hazards by a minimum of 400 feet and be clearly lettered to state, in English and Japanese, the nature of the hazard and motorists' action necessary to insure safe passage. Subsequent signs placed between the advance warning sign and the hazard will be instructional in nature and provide information necessary to insure smooth and safe movement past the hazard.

c. During the hours of darkness, all warning signs will be properly illuminated and easily detectable warning devices will be placed on all hazards remaining on the road or shoulder. These will be placed a maximum distance of 100 feet apart between the road surface, and such hazards, which closely paralleled the roadway.

d. Flagmen will be used in all instances where opposing lanes of traffic meet on one side of the center of the roadway, or when the construction hazard has caused traffic to deviate from its normal flow.

e. Lights used in operations shall be shielded and placed so as to prevent glare into the eyes of approaching motorists.

f. Dirt, materials, and equipment will be kept off the road to the maximum possible extent, and maintained as nearly as possible in a straight line to eliminate unnecessary swerving of passing vehicles.

g. Suitable pads shall be laid on the roadway to protect the surface when heavy equipment must cross the road, and when such crossing would damage an unprotected road. Pads will be removed when not in actual use, and flagmen will be used to warn traffic. Dirt and debris tracked or spilled on the road by construction equipment and vehicles will be removed as soon as possible to prevent development of hazardous road conditions.

h. Engineer earthmoving equipment shall not operate on a military maintained road except when moving from one construction site to another and in such cases shall not move faster than ten miles per hour, be empty, and be escorted by a vehicle displaying warning signs and/or lights.

#### 6. Glass and Debris on Highway

a. No person shall throw or deposit upon any highway any glass bottles, glass, nails, tacks, wire, cans or any other substance likely to injure any person, animal, or vehicle upon such highway.

b. Any person who drops, or permits to be dropped or thrown, upon any highway any destructive or injurious material shall immediately remove the same or cause it to be removed.

c. Any person removing a wrecked or damaged vehicle from a highway shall remove any glass or other injurious substance dropped upon the highway from such vehicle.

7. Lights of Vehicles

a. When any vehicle is on a roadway, its headlights, side lights and tail lights shall be turned on during the hours of darkness and when:

(1) Passing through a tunnel.

(2) Passing through a densely fogged area and any other area where vision is limited to:

(a) 150 meters or less on national expressways.

(b) 50 meters or less on other roadways.

b. The above restrictions apply even in the daytime and when stopping or parking at the above mentioned places.

c. Headlights will be dimmed whenever approaching an oncoming vehicle within 500 feet, another vehicle from the rear within 100 feet, or approaching a gate, police or guard checkpoint.

8. Use of Horn. The driver of a vehicle shall sound the vehicle's horn when intending to travel upon, or pass any place where the driver's view is obstructed.

9. Driving of Defective Vehicles Prohibited. The driver or owner of a vehicle shall not, or let any other person drive any defective vehicle which might cause a traffic hazard or is in such a condition that it does not meet the requirements and standards of reference (1).

5014. SPEED RESTRICTIONS

1. Basic Rule. No person shall drive a vehicle at a speed greater than is reasonable and prudent under the conditions and having regard to the actual and potential hazards then existing. Every person shall drive at a safe and appropriate speed when approaching and crossing an intersection, when approaching and going around a curve, when approaching a hillcrest, when traveling upon any narrow or winding roadway, and when special hazards exist with respect to pedestrians or other traffic or by reason of weather or highway conditions.

2. Maximum Speed Limits. No person shall drive a vehicle in excess of the maximum posted speed limit. Except when a special hazard exists that requires lower speed for compliance with paragraph 5014.1 above, the limits hereinafter specified shall be maximum lawful speeds:

a. For all trucks (three and four wheeled) under five tons and all

passenger vehicles (including buses and motorcycles with 251cc engine displacement and higher) - 60 KPH (37 MPH).

b. For trucks over five tons, all special vehicles (e.g., wreckers), and motor scooters and motorcycles under 251cc - 50 KPH (31 MPH).

c. For all vehicles in housing areas and in troop areas - 35 KPH (22 MPH).

d. For all vehicles in a posted school zone during normal school hours - 25 KPH (15 MPH).

e. When passing foot troops in formation in roadways - 15 KPH (9 MPH).

f. When driving in parking lots - 15 KPH (9 MPH).

g. When moving in reverse - 10 KPH (6 MPH).

### 3. Establishment of Base Speed Zones

a. Upon completion of an engineering and/or traffic investigation, the CG, MCB may determine and declare as the speed limit, any speed, which is reasonably safe under conditions found to exist at any location. The speed limit is effective when appropriate signs giving notice are erected.

b. Such a maximum speed limit may be declared to be effective at all times, or at such times as indicated upon signs; and differing limits may be established for different times of day, different types of vehicles, varying weather conditions, and other factors bearing on safe speeds, and shall be effective when posted upon appropriate fixed or variable signs.

4. Minimum Speed Regulations. No person shall drive a motor vehicle at such a slow speed as to impede the normal, and reasonable movement of traffic except when reduced speed is necessary for safe operation or in compliance with the law.

5. Special Speed Limitations. No person shall drive a vehicle over any bridge, or other elevated structure constituting a part of highway at a speed, which is greater than the maximum speed that can be maintained with safety.

### 6. Racing on Highways

a. No person shall drive any vehicle in any race, speed competition or contest, drag race or acceleration contest, test of physical endurance, exhibition of speed or acceleration or for the purpose of making a speed record. No person shall in any manner participate in any such race, competition, contest, test, or exhibition except at a place specifically designated by official authority for that purpose.

b. Drag racing is defined as the operation of two or more vehicles starting from a point side by side and accelerating speeds in a competitive attempt to outdistance each other, or the operation of one or more vehicles over a common selected course, from the same point to the same point, for the purpose of comparing the relative speeds or power of acceleration of such vehicle or vehicles within a certain distance or time limit.

c. Racing is defined as the use of one or more vehicles in an attempt to out gain, outdistance, or prevent another vehicle from passing, to arrive at a given destination ahead of another vehicle or vehicles, or to test the physical stamina of drivers over long distance driving routes.

#### 7. Reckless Driving

a. Any person who drives any vehicle in a willful or wanton disregard for the safety of persons or property is guilty of reckless driving.

b. Speeding of 35 KPH (21 MPH) over the posted speed limit will constitute reckless driving when other conditions (i.e. rain, wet road, pedestrian traffic, vehicular congestion, poor visibility, etc.) exist which increases the degree of danger posed by the excessive speed.

#### 5015. TRAFFIC SIGNALS AND SIGNS

##### 1. Obedience to and Required Traffic Control Devices

a. The driver of any vehicle shall obey the instructions of any official traffic control device, unless otherwise directed by a police officer.

b. Official traffic control devices will conform to the laws of Japan and international standards for the design and placement of traffic control devices.

2. Traffic Control Signal Legend. Whenever traffic is controlled by traffic control signals exhibiting different colored lights, the lights shall have the following meaning:

##### a. Steady Green Indication

(1) Proceed through the intersection at a safe speed.

(2) Turn right or left unless a sign at such place prohibits either such turn.

(3) Yield the right of way to pedestrians lawfully within an adjacent crosswalk and to other traffic lawfully using the intersection.

b. Green Arrow

- (1) Proceed in the direction indicated a safe speed.
- (2) Yield the right of way to pedestrians lawfully within an adjacent crosswalk and to other traffic lawfully using the intersection.
- (3) Unless otherwise directed by a pedestrian control signal, pedestrians facing any green signal, except when the sole green signal is a turn arrow, may proceed across the roadway within any marked or unmarked crosswalk.

c. Steady Yellow Indication

- (1) Stop before entering the intersection, if such stop can be made safely.
- (2) Pedestrians facing a steady yellow signal, unless otherwise directed by a pedestrian control signal, shall stop and not cross the roadway.

d. Steady Red Indication

- (1) Stop before entering the intersection and remain stopped until an indication to proceed is shown.
- (2) Pedestrians facing a steady red signal alone shall not enter the roadway.

e. Left Turn on Red Light

- (1) Permitted on base after coming to a complete stop and ensuring the turn can be made safely.
- (2) Prohibited off base or at traffic signal located at installation exits.

f. In the event an official traffic control signal is erected and maintained at a place other than an intersection, the provisions of this section shall be applicable except for those provisions, which by their nature can have no application. Any stop required shall be made at a sign or marking on the pavement indicating where the stop shall be made, but in the absence of any such sign or marking the stop shall be made at the signal.

3. Flashing Signals. Whenever a flashing red or yellow signal is used, it shall have the following meaning:

a. Flashing Red (Stop Signal). Stop before entering the intersection. The right to proceed shall be subject to the rules applicable after making a stop at a stop sign.

b. Flashing Yellow (Caution Signal). Proceed through the intersection or past such signal with caution.

4. Lane Direction Control Signals. When lane direction control signals are placed over the individual lanes of a street or highway, vehicular traffic may travel in any lane over which a green signal is shown, but shall not enter or travel in any lane over which a red signal is shown.

5. Display of Unauthorized Signals, Signs or Markings

a. No person shall place, maintain or display upon, or in view of any highway, any unauthorized sign, signal, marking or device which:

(1) Purports to be, or is an imitation of, or resembles, an official traffic control device.

(2) Attempts to direct the movement of traffic.

(3) Hides from view or interferes with the effectiveness of an official traffic control device.

b. Every such prohibited sign, signal, or marking is shall be removed without notice.

6. Interference with Official Traffic Control Devices. No person shall alter, twist, deface, knock down or remove any official traffic control device or any inscription, shield or insignia thereon, or another part thereof.

5016. TURNING

1. Vehicle Turning Right. The driver of a vehicle intending to turn to the right within an intersection or into an alley, private road or driveway shall yield the right of way to any vehicle approaching from the opposite direction which is within the intersection or so close thereto as to constitute an immediate hazard.

2. Require Position and Method for Turning at an Intersection. The driver of a vehicle intending to turn shall do so as follows:

a. Left Turns. The approach for a left turn shall be made as close as practicable to the left-hand curb or edge of the roadway. Drivers must be observant for and yield the right of way to all bicycles, mopeds, motorcycles and other such vehicles traveling along the left-hand shoulder of the roadway.

b. Right Turns. The driver shall approach the intersection in the extreme right-hand lane lawfully available to traffic moving in such direction upon the roadway being entered. Whenever practicable, the right turn shall be made in that portion of the intersection to the right of the center of the intersection.

c. Exception. It is understood that larger vehicles (i.e. trucks, passenger busses, etc.) may require a wider radius in order to safely complete a turn. Drivers of these type of vehicles will ensure they utilize their turn signals and are alert of their surroundings during such maneuvers.

3. Limitations on Turning Around ("U" Turns)

a. The driver of any vehicle shall not turn such vehicle so as to proceed in the opposite direction unless such movement can be made in safety, and without interfering with other traffic.

b. No vehicle shall be turned so as to proceed in the opposite direction upon any curve, or upon the approach to or near the crest of a grade, where such vehicle cannot be seen by the driver of any other vehicle approaching from either direction within 500 feet.

4. Turning Movements and Required Signals

a. No person shall turn a vehicle or move right or left upon a roadway unless, and until such movement can be made with reasonable safety nor without giving an appropriate signal in the following manner:

b. A signal of intention to turn or move right or left when required shall be given continuously during not less than the last 100 feet traveled by the vehicle before turning.

c. A signal of intention to change lanes shall be given continuously for not less than 3 seconds before changing lanes.

d. No person shall stop or suddenly decrease the speed of a vehicle without first giving an appropriate signal to the driver of any vehicle immediately to the rear when there is an opportunity to give such signal.

e. The signals provided for in this section shall be used to indicate an intention to turn, change lanes, or start from a parked position and shall not be flashed on one side only on a parked or disabled vehicle, or flashed as a courtesy or "do pass" signal to operators of other vehicles approaching from the rear.

5. Signals by Hand and Arm or Signal Lamps. Any stop or turn signal when required shall be given either by means of the hand and arm or by signal lamps.

6. Method of Giving Hand and Arm Signals. All signals required to be given by hand and arm shall be given from the right side of the vehicle in the following manner and such signals shall be indicated as follows:

a. Right turn - Hand and arm extended horizontally.

b. Left turn - Hand and arm extended upward at a 90-degree angle from the elbow.

c. Stop or decrease speed - Hand and arm extended downward.

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SCHEDULE OF ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION/POINT  
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PARAGRAPH	OFFENSE DESCRIPTION	ACTION TAKEN ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF OFFENSES					MANDATORY POINT ASSESSMENT
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	

Note: The following violations are separately listed in MARCORBASESJAPANO P11240.3  
"Motor Vehicle Registration and Equipment Safety Standards"

REGISTRATION VIOLATIONS (MARCORBASESJAPANO P11240.3)

1001	Failure to abide by base and/or GOJ registration requirements.	S30days or until compliance	S6mo	R1yr	-	-	0
1001.3	Invalid GOJ registration (seal missing).	S until compliance	-	-	-	-	0
1002.1	Fraudulent use and/or stolen USFJ Form 15.	R1yr	-	-	-	-	0
1003.1b	No vehicle registration in possession.	*W	S15days	S30days	S60days	S90days	0
1008	Powers of Attorney.	S30days	S60days	S90days	S6mo	R1yr	3
1010	Road Tax.	S30days	S60days	S90days	S6mo	R1yr	3
1014	Failure to deregister upon revocation of driving privileges.	S30days	S60days	S90days	S6mo	R1yr	3
1015	Temporary vehicle pass.	S30days	S60days	S90days	S6mo	R1yr	3

EQUIPMENT VIOLATIONS (MARCORBASESJAPANO P11240.3)

2000.1	Illegal vehicle modifications.	*W	S60days	S6mo	R1yr	R2yrs	
2001 thru 2034	Vehicle defects (specify).	*W	S15days	S30days	S60days	S90days	**2
2009.1	Failure of operator and/or passengers to use available restraint devices (seat belts) while moving.	S30days	S90days	S6mo	S6mo	R1yr	2
2009.2	Failure to properly restrain children while moving.	S30days	S90days	S6mo	S6mo	R1yr	2
2035	Use of Citizens Band Radio and equipment.	*W	S15days	S30days	S60days	S90days	2

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PARAGRAPH	OFFENSE DESCRIPTION	ACTION TAKEN ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF OFFENSES					MANDATORY POINT ASSESSMENT
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	
2036	Use of Radar detection devices.	S30days	S60days	S90days	S6mo	R1yr	3
2037	Noise originating from within vehicle.	*W	S30days	S60days	S90days	S6mo	3
2038	Offensive stickers, decals or markings.	MOR	-	-	-	-	
2039	Motorcycle defects (specify).	*W	S15days	S30days	S60days	S90days	**2
2039.2	Improper handlebar adjustment (motorcycle).	S15days	S30days	S90days	S6mo	R1yr	2

Note: The following violations are separately listed in MARCORBASESJAPANO P11240.1C "Motor Vehicle Traffic Supervision"

OPERATOR'S PERMIT VIOLATIONS

1000	Driving w/out a valid operator's permit.	S6mo	R1yr	-	-	-	0
1003	Limited driver's permit violation.	S6mo	R1yr	-	-	-	**3
1004	Restricted driver's permit violation.	S6mo	R1yr	-	-	-	**3
1005	Student/learner's permit violation.	S6mo	R1yr	-	-	-	**3
1009	Driving w/out operator's permit in possession.	*W	S15days	S30days	S60days	S90days	0
1010	Unlawful and/or fraudulent use of operator's permit.	S6mo	R1yr	-	-	-	**3
1011	Allowing unlicensed person to operate vehicle.	S30days	S60days	S90days	S6mo	R1yr	0
1012	Allowing a person to operate a vehicle while under the influence of intoxicants.	S6mo	R1yr	-	-	-	0

\*M  
\*MEF/MCBJ

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PARAGRAPH	OFFENSE DESCRIPTION	ACTION TAKEN ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF OFFENSES					MANDATORY POINT ASSESSMENT
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	
2002.5c *M *MEF/MCBJ	Operating vehicle while under suspension or revocation of driving privileges.	R2yrs	-	-	-	-	0
<b><u>MISCELLANEOUS VIOLATIONS</u></b>							
	Other violations not separately listed.	S15days	S30days	S90days	S6mo	R1yr	**3
2002.3b(8) *M	Mental or physical impairment (not including alcohol or other drug use) to the degree rendered incapable of safe vehicle operation.	S6mo	-	-	-	-	0
2002.5b(1) *M	Use of a motor vehicle in the commission of a felony.	R1yr	-	-	-	-	0
2002.5b(3) *M	Unauthorized use of a motor vehicle belonging to another, when the act does not amount to a felony.	R1yr	-	-	-	-	0
2002.5b(4) *M	A black marketer where a motor vehicle was used to perpetrate act.	R1yr	-	-	-	-	0
2004.2	Failure to attend and complete remedial driver training.	S until complete compliance	S6mo	R1yr	-	-	0
2002.3b	Accumulation of < 6 points in 6 months 18 points in 24 months	S6mo	-	-	-	-	0
2002.5b	Accumulation of 12 points in 12 months	R6mo+	-	-	-	-	0
<b><u>ACCIDENT REPORTING VIOLATIONS</u></b>							
4003	Failure to report an accident to Military Police and/or JNP.	S90days	S6mo	R1yr	-	-	0

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PARAGRAPH	OFFENSE DESCRIPTION	ACTION TAKEN ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF OFFENSES					MANDATORY POINT ASSESSMENT
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	
4003.2	Fleeing the scene of a traffic accident (Hit and Run, no injury).	S6mo	R1yr	-	-	-	6
4003.2 *M *MEF/MCBJ	Fleeing the scene of a traffic accident involving death or personal injury (Hit and Run).	R1yr	-	-	-	-	0
4005	Failure to report an accident to insurance company.	S15days	S30days	S90days	-	-	2

RULES OF THE ROAD/ALCOHOL STANDARDS AND IMPLIED CONSENT VIOLATIONS

2001.1 *M *MEF/MCBJ	Refusal to submit to a chemical test (Implied Consent).	R1yr	-	-	-	-	0
5000.1a *MEF/MCBJ	Driving under the influence of alcohol /drugs.	S6mo	R1yr	-	-	-	**6
5000.1a(2) *M *MEF/MCBJ	DUI (.050 - .099 BAC).	S6mo	R1yr	-	-	-	**6
5000.1a(3) *M *MEF/MCBJ	DWI (.100 BAC and above).	R1yr	-	-	-	-	0

RULES OF THE ROAD/BICYCLE VIOLATIONS

5001.1a	Violation of regulation or provision while operating on roadway.	MOR	-	-	-	-	
5001.3	Bicycle equipment.	MOR	-	-	-	-	
5001.4	Carry article(s) that prevent safe operation.	MOR	-	-	-	-	
5001.5	Riding, usage or safety equipment violation.	MOR	-	-	-	-	

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PARAGRAPH	OFFENSE DESCRIPTION	ACTION TAKEN ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF OFFENSES					MANDATORY POINT ASSESSMENT
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	
<b><u>RULES OF THE ROAD/GENERAL PROVISIONS</u></b>							
5000.3 *MEF/MCBJ	Open container in vehicle.	S6mo	R1yr	-	-	-	**6
5004.4	Motorized scooter.	MOR	-	-	-	-	
5004.5	Failure to exercise due care to avoid collision with a pedestrian.	S30days	S90days	S6mo	R1yr	-	**4
5004.7 *M *MEF/MCBJ	Homicide by vehicle.	R1yr	-	-	-	-	0
5004.8 *MEF/MCBJ	Fleeing or attempting to elude a police officer.	S6mo	R1yr	-	-	-	**6
5004.11a	Unsafe backing.	*W	S15days	S30days	S60days	S90days	**3
5004.11c	Failure to use available ground guide while backing (GOV ¼ ton truck and above).	MOR	-	-	-	-	
5004.13	Unlawful coasting.	*W	S30days	S60days	S90days	S6mo	**3
5004.14	Littering.	S30days	S90days	S6mo	-	-	3
5004.15	Improper towing of a vehicle.	S15days	S30days	S60days	S90days	S6mo	**3
5004.16	Careless driving.	S30days	S60days	S6mo	R1yr	-	**3
5004.17	Following too closely.	S30days	S60days	S90days	S6mo	R1yr	**4
5004.18	Professional negligence.	S6mo	R1yr	-	-	-	0
<b><u>RULES OF THE ROAD/LANE USAGE VIOLATIONS</u></b>							
5005.3	Driving right of center.	S15days	S30days	S90days	S6mo	R1yr	**4
5005.4a	Driving wrong way on posted one-way street.	S15days	S30days	S90days	S6mo	R1yr	**4
5005.5a	Unsafe lane change.	S15days	S30days	S60days	S6mo	R1yr	**3
5005.8	Driving upon a sidewalk.	S15days	S30days	S90days	S6mo	R1yr	**3
5005.9	Bus priority/exclusive lane violation.	S15days	S30days	S90days	S6mo	R1yr	**3

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PARAGRAPH	OFFENSE DESCRIPTION	ACTION TAKEN ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF OFFENSES					MANDATORY POINT ASSESSMENT
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	
<b><u>RULES OF THE ROAD/MOTORCYCLE VIOLATION</u></b>							
5006.3b	Improper lane usage while passing.	S30days	S60days	S90days	S6mo	R1yr	**4
5006.3c	Improper lane usage (driving between rows or lines of traffic).	S30days	S60days	S90days	S6mo	R1yr	**3
5006.3d	Improper lane usage (riding abreast in same traffic lane).	S30days	S60days	S90days	S120days	S6mo	**3
5006.4	Improper safety equipment and/or non use of safety equipment.	S30days	S6mo	R1yr	-	-	3
<b><u>RULES OF THE ROAD/NON-MOTORIZED VEHICLE VIOLATIONS</u></b>							
5001, 5007	Illegal operation of bicycle, non-motorized scooter, or skateboard.	MOR	-	-	-	-	0
5001.1b	Safety equipment violation.	MOR	-	-	-	-	
5007.2	Clinging to vehicles.	MOR	-	-	-	-	
<b><u>RULES OF THE ROAD/OVERTAKING AND PASSING VIOLATIONS</u></b>							
5008.1	Failure to yield 1/2 of roadway.	S15days	S30days	S90days	S6mo	R1yr	**3
5008.1	Improper passing.	S15days	S60days	S90days	S6mo	R1yr	**4
5008.2 thru 5009.4	Improper/illegal overtaking.	S15days	S30days	S90days	S6mo	R1yr	**3
5008.5	Violation of no-passing zone.	S15days	S30days	S90days	S6mo	R1yr	**3
5008.6	Overtaking/passing stopped school bus loading/unloading school children.	S60days	S90days	S6mo	R1yr	-	**4

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PARAGRAPH	OFFENSE DESCRIPTION	ACTION TAKEN ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF OFFENSES					MANDATORY POINT ASSESSMENT
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	

RULES OF THE ROAD/PARKING VIOLATIONS

5004.6	Unsafe starting of a stopped, standing or parked vehicle.	S15days	S30days	S60days	S90days	S6mo	**3
5004.9	Failure to properly secure an unattended motor vehicle.	*W	S30days	S60days	S90days	S6mo	**3
5009.1a 5009.1b	Illegal parking, stopping or standing in specific places.	*W	3pts	5pts	S30days	S90days	0
5009.1a(12) 5009.1a(13)	Parking in handicap space/fire lane.	3pts	s15days	s90days	S6mo	R1yr	3
5009.1b(7) 5009.1b(8)	Illegal parking, stopping or standing where prohibited by signs or markings.	*W	3pts	5pts	S30days	S90days	0
5009.3	Additional parking regulations.	*W	3pts	5pts	S30days	S90days	0

RULES OF THE ROAD/PEDESTRIAN VIOLATIONS

5011.1	Disobeyed traffic control device or signal.	MOR	-	-	-	-	
5011.2b	Failure to yield right of way to vehicular traffic (at crosswalk).	MOR	-	-	-	-	
5011.3a	Failure to yield right of way to vehicular traffic (not at crosswalk).	MOR	-	-	-	-	
5011.3b	Improper crossing of a roadway by pedestrian.	MOR	-	-	-	-	
5011.4a	Failure to use available sidewalk (traffic hazard).	MOR	-	-	-	-	
5011.4f	Pedestrian lying, sitting, standing or playing in roadway as to impede traffic.	MOR	-	-	-	-	

APPENDIX A

SCHEDULE OF ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION/POINT  
ASSESSMENT FOR TRAFFIC LAW VIOLATIONS

PARAGRAPH	OFFENSE DESCRIPTION	ACTION TAKEN ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF OFFENSES					MANDATORY POINT ASSESSMENT
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	

5011.5	Pedestrian soliciting ride.	MOR	-	-	-	-	
5011.7	Running/jogging or safety equipment violation.	MOR	-	-	-	-	

RULES OF THE ROAD/VEHICLE RIGHT OF WAY VIOLATIONS

5003.2a	Failure to yield right of way to emergency vehicle.	S15days	S30days	S60days	S6mo	R1yr	**4
5011.2a	Failure to yield right of way to a pedestrian within a crosswalk.	S15days	S30days	S90days	S6mo	R1yr	**4
5011.6	Failure to yield right of way to a pedestrian on a sidewalk.	S15days	S30days	S6mo	R1yr	-	**4
5012.2a 5012.2b	Failure to yield right of way at stop/yield sign.	S15days	S30days	S60days	S6mo	R1yr	**4
5012.3	Blocking intersection.	S15days	S30days	S60days	S6mo	R1yr	3
5012.4 5012.5	Failure to yield right of way to traffic on road when entering or crossing from an alley private road or street.	S15days	S30days	S60days	S6mo	R1yr	**4
5012.6	Failure to yield right of way to bus leaving a bus stop.	S15days	S30days	S60days	S6mo	R1yr	**4
5016.1	Failure to yield right of way to vehicle approaching from opposite direction (unsafe right turn).	S15days	S30days	S60days	S6mo	R1yr	**4

RULES OF THE ROAD/SAFETY STANDARD VIOLATIONS

5013.1a	Prohibited use of head-phones, or earphones while driving.	S15days	S30days	S6mo	R1yr	-	**3
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APPENDIX A

SCHEDULE OF ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION/POINT  
ASSESSMENT FOR TRAFFIC LAW VIOLATIONS

PARAGRAPH	OFFENSE DESCRIPTION	ACTION TAKEN ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF OFFENSES					MANDATORY POINT ASSESSMENT
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	
5013.1a	Prohibited use of headphones or earphones while jogging, walking or bicycling.	MOR	-	-	-	-	
5013.1b	Prohibited use of cellular phones while driving.	S15days	S30days	S6mo	R1yr	-	**3
5013.2	Violated safety zone.	*W	S15days	S30days	S90days	S6mo	**3
5013.3	Overloaded vehicle or driving vehicle with obscured vision.	*W	S15days	S30days	S60days	S90days	**3
5013.4	Opening and closing vehicle doors.	S15days	S30days	S60days	S6mo	R1yr	**3
5013.7	Failure to utilize lights when required.	S15days	S30days	S60days	S6mo	R1yr	**3
5013.7c	Failure to dim headlights.	*W	S30days	S60days	S90days	S6mo	**3
5013.9	Knowingly operating an unsafe vehicle.	S30days	S60days	S90days	S6mo	R1yr	**2

RULES OF THE ROAD/SPEEDING AND HAZARDOUS MOVING VIOLATIONS

5014.1	Speed too fast for conditions.	S30days	S60days	S6mo	R1yr	-	**2
5014.2	Speeding in excess of maximum limit.						
	1 - 17 KPH over limit.	*W	S15days	S30days	S90days	S6mo	**3
	18 - 24 KPH over limit.	S15days	S30days	S90days	S6mo	R1yr	**4
	25 - 32 KPH over limit.	S30days	S90days	S6mo	R1yr	-	**5
	Excess of 33 KPH over Limit.	S90days	S6mo	R1yr	-	-	**6
5014.4	Speed too slow for conditions.	*W	S15days	S30days	S60days	S90days	**2
5014.6 *MEF/MCBJ	Racing on highways.	S6mo	R1yr	-	-	-	**6
5014.7 *MEF/MCBJ	Reckless driving.	S6mo	R1yr	-	-	-	**6

APPENDIX A

SCHEDULE OF ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION/POINT  
ASSESSMENT FOR TRAFFIC LAW VIOLATIONS

PARAGRAPH	OFFENSE DESCRIPTION	ACTION TAKEN ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF OFFENSES					MANDATORY POINT ASSESSMENT
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	

RULES OF THE ROAD/TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICE VIOLATIONS

5015.1a	Failure to obey stop sign.	S15days	S30days	S90days	S6mo	R1yr	**4
5015.1a	Failure to obey yield sign.	S15days	S30days	S90days	S6mo	R1yr	**4
5015.2 thru 5015.4	Failure to obey traffic signals.	S15days	S30days	S90days	S6mo	R1yr	**4
5015.6	Interference with traffic control device.	MOR	-	-	-	-	

RULES OF THE ROAD/TURNING VIOLATIONS

5016.2	Improper turning movement.	S15days	S30days	S90days	S6mo	R1yr	**3
5016.2a	Unsafe left turn (failure to yield the right of way to a vehicle approaching from the rear).	S15days	S30days	S90days	S6mo	R1yr	**3
5016.3	Unsafe "U" Turn.	S15days	S30days	S90days	S6mo	R1yr	**4
5016.4a	Failure to signal turn.	*W	S15days	S30days	S60days	S90days	**3

Note: \*W - Indicates warning.

\*M - Indicates mandatory suspension/revocation.

\*MEF/MCBJ - Indicated that per reference (a) and paragraph 2002.5f, III MEF/MCBJ members forfeit driving privileges for the remainder of a III MEF/MCBJ assignment.

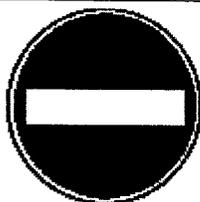
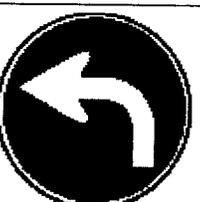
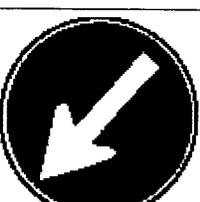
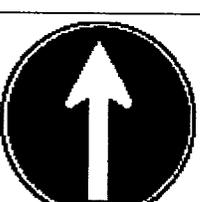
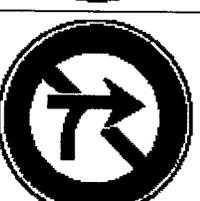
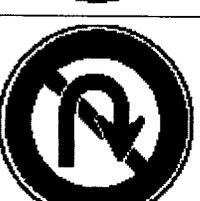
\*\* - Indicates 1 additional point is added when the violation results in a traffic accident.

MOR - Indicates that a Minor Offense Report (MOR) is referred to the Commanding Officer.

APPENDIX B

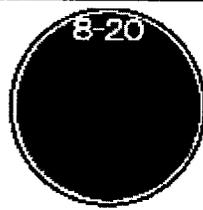
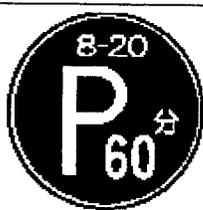
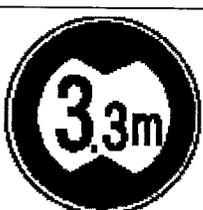
INTERNATIONAL AND JAPANESE ROAD SIGNS USED IN JAPAN

1. The road signs shown in this appendix are currently used in Japan for the purposes of regulating, controlling, warning, and guiding traffic. No other signs are regulatory in nature.

	Road Closed		Road Closed for Vehicles		Motor Vehicles Prohibited to Enter
	Road Closed for Motor Vehicles Except Motorcycles		Road Closed for Large Sized Trucks and Special Duty Vehicles		Road Closed for Large Sized Passenger Vehicles
	Road Closed for Motorcycle and Motorbikes		Road Closed for Light Vehicles Except Bicycles		Road Closed for Bicycles
	Road Closed for Motor Vehicles		Left or Through Traffic Only		Right & Left Turns Only
	Left Turn Only		Proceed on the Left		Through Traffic Only
	Proceed Only in Designated Direction		No Right Turn		No "U" Turn

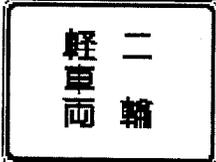
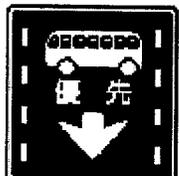
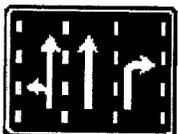
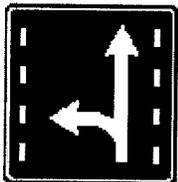
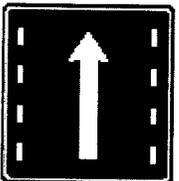
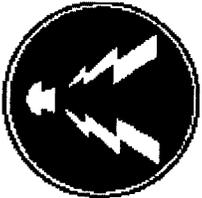
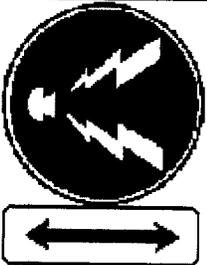
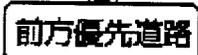
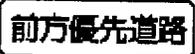
APPENDIX B

INTERNATIONAL AND JAPANESE ROAD SIGNS USED IN JAPAN

	No Passing		No Passing		No Parking or Stopping  (Restriction applies from 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.)
	No Parking  (Restriction applies from 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.)		No Parking Within 6 Meters of the Sign in Both Directions (Restriction applies from 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.)		Parking Limited to 60 minutes Only  (Restriction applies from 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.)
	Road Closed for Vehicles Carrying Explosives		Weight Limit (5.5 tons)		Height Limit (3.3 meters)
	Width Limit (2.2 meters)		Maximum Speed Limit 50 KPH		Maximum Speed Limit for the Type of Vehicles Designated on the Sign
	Minimum Speed Limit 30 KPH		Motor Vehicles Only		Exclusive Road for Bicyclist

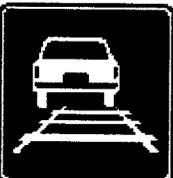
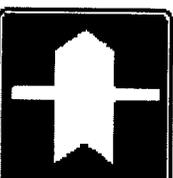
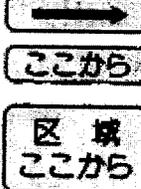
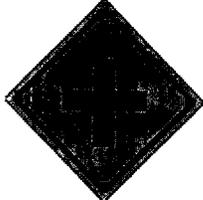
APPENDIX B

INTERNATIONAL AND JAPANESE ROAD SIGNS USED IN JAPAN

	Exclusive Road for Bicyclist & Pedestrians		Exclusive Road for Pedestrians		One Way
	Lane for Specific Types of Vehicles		Bus Exclusive Lane		Bus Priority Lane
	Direction Designated Lane		Two-Step Right Turn for Mopeds		Direction Designated Lane
	Small Right Turn for Mopeds		Direction Designated Lane		Direction Designated Lane
	Sound Horn		Sound Horn In Restriction Zone	 	Proceed Slowly Main Road Has Right of Way
	Proceed Slowly		Stop	 	Stop Main Road Has Right of Way

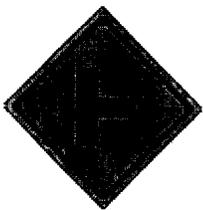
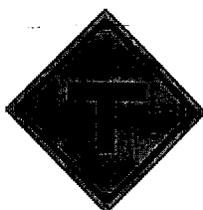
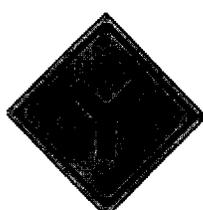
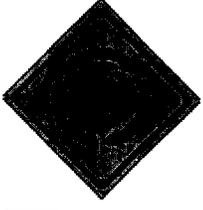
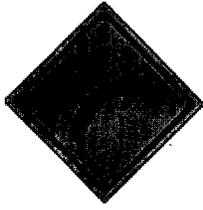
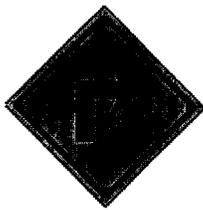
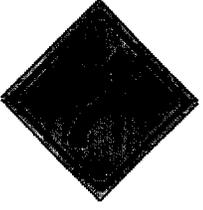
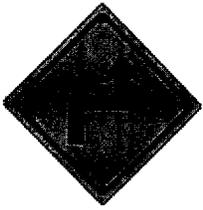
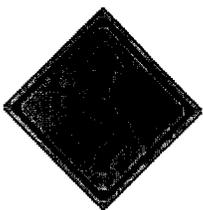
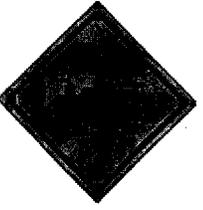
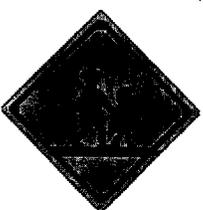
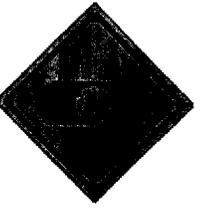
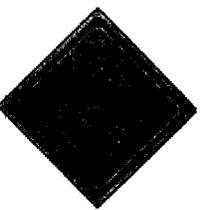
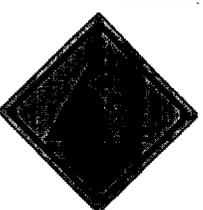
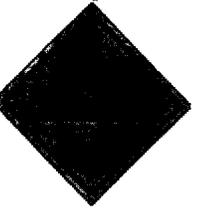
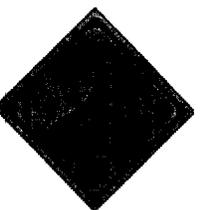
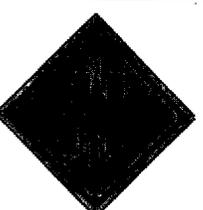
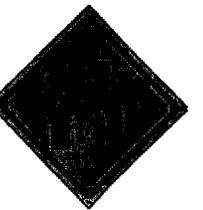
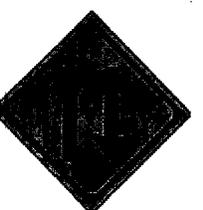
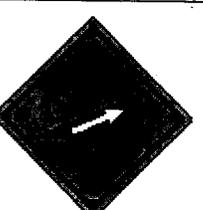
APPENDIX B

INTERNATIONAL AND JAPANESE ROAD SIGNS USED IN JAPAN

	Road Closed for Pedestrians		No Pedestrian Crossing		Double File Bicycle Riding Allowed
	May Drive on Tram Way		Parking Area or May Park		May Stop
	Primary Road		Designated Center Line		Stop Line
	Cross Walk (a)		Cross Walk (b)		Bicycle Crossing Zone
	Safety Zone		Advance Warning (indicates traffic regulation shown by the sign is in place ahead)		Start of traffic regulation
	End of traffic regulation		Direction (refers to the route, facility or place indicated by the sign)		Cross Intersection

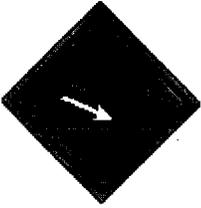
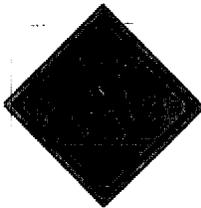
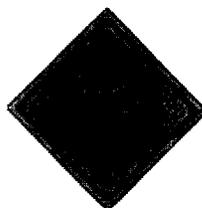
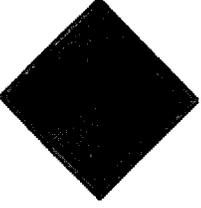
APPENDIX B

INTERNATIONAL AND JAPANESE ROAD SIGNS USED IN JAPAN

	Side Road Ahead		"T" Intersection		Forked Road
	Rotary Ahead		Sharp Right Curve		Right Turn
	Gradual Right Curve		Right Turn Followed by a Left Turn		Winding Road
	Railroad Crossing		Streetcar Crossing		School Zone
	Traffic Signal Ahead		Slippery		Possible Falling Stones
	Bumpy Road Ahead		Merging Traffic		Number of Lanes Reduced
	Width of Road Reduced		Two - Way Traffic		Upgrade 10%

APPENDIX B

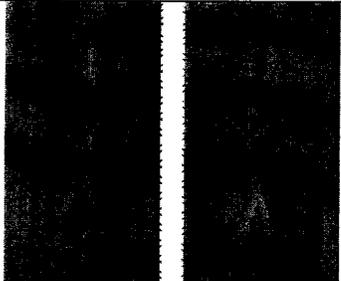
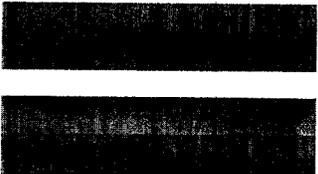
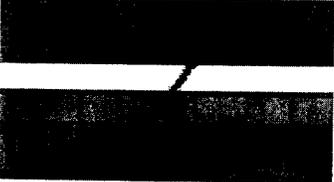
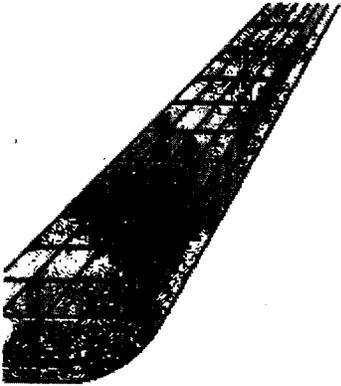
INTERNATIONAL AND JAPANESE ROAD SIGNS USED IN JAPAN

	Downgrade 10%		Under Construction		Caution, Side Wind
	Other Hazard				

APPENDIX C

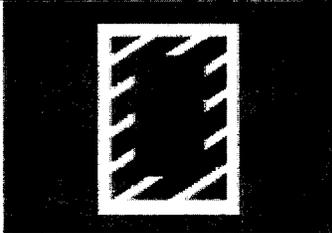
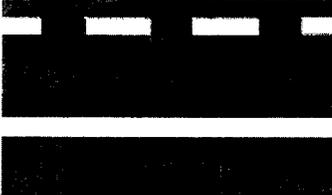
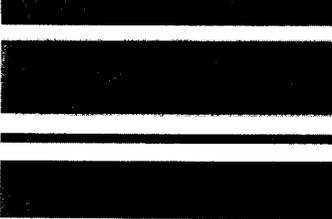
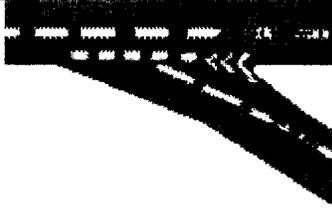
INTERNATIONAL AND JAPANESE ROAD MARKINGS USED IN JAPAN

1. The road markings shown in this appendix are currently used in Japan for the purposes of regulating, controlling, warning, and guiding traffic. No other markings are regulatory in nature.

	<p><b>No U-turn</b></p>	<p>(1)</p>  <p>(2)</p>  <p>(3)</p> 	<p><b>No Entry on the Right-Hand Part of the Road for Overtaking</b></p> <p>(1) and (2) indicate vehicles passing the lanes A and B must not enter the right-hand part of the road for overtaking.</p> <p>(3) Indicates vehicles passing the lane B must not enter the right-hand part of the road for overtaking.</p>
<p>(1)</p>  <p>(2)</p> 	<p><b>Lane Change Prohibited</b></p>		<p><b>No Parking or Stopping</b></p>

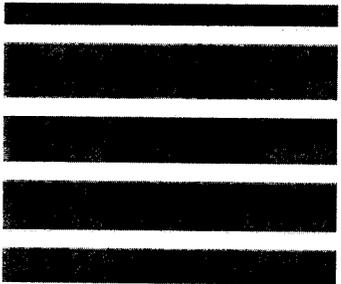
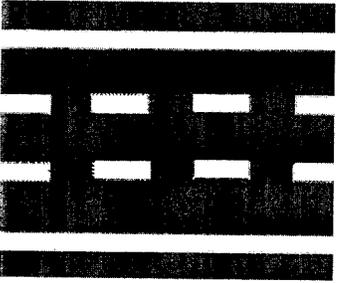
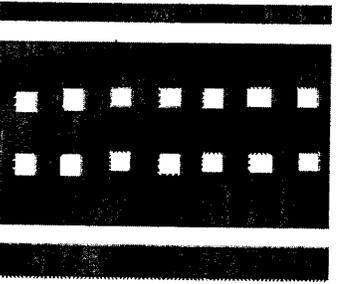
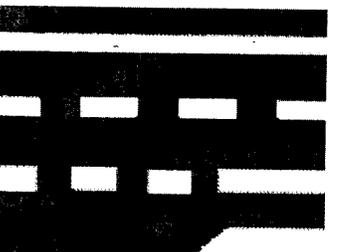
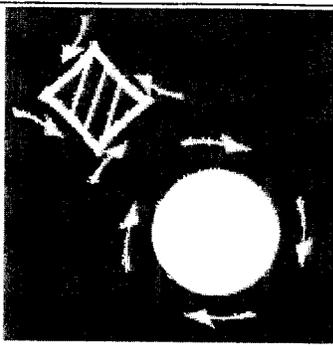
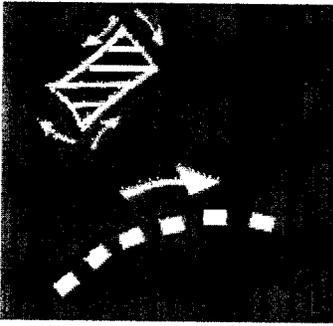
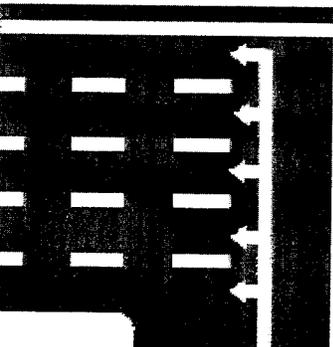
APPENDIX C

INTERNATIONAL AND JAPANESE ROAD MARKINGS USED IN JAPAN

	<p><b>No Parking</b></p>		<p><b>Maximum Speed Limit</b></p>
	<p><b>No Entry Zone</b></p>		<p><b>No Stopping Zone</b></p>
	<p><b>Side Strip</b></p>		<p><b>No Parking/Stopping Side Strip</b></p> <p>Parking or stopping is prohibited inside the strips demarcated by a single solid white line with parallel broken white line.</p>
	<p><b>Pedestrian Zone</b></p> <p>Parking or stopping of vehicles and passage of light vehicles are prohibited inside side strips with double solid white line.</p>		<p><b>Right of Way Designation</b></p> <p>Indicates the through lane ahead has the right of way when two through lanes merge.</p>

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INTERNATIONAL AND JAPANESE ROAD MARKINGS USED IN JAPAN

<p>1 - (1)</p>  <p>or</p>  <p>1 - (2)</p>  <p>2</p> 	<p><b>Vehicular Lane</b></p> <p>1. Vehicular lane established at a section of road other than main through lane of national expressway          (1) Indication by painted pavement markings.</p> <p>or</p> <p>(2) Indication by raised markings.</p> <p>2. Vehicular lanes established on the main through lane of national expressway.</p>	  	<p><b>Right (Left) Turn Route</b></p>
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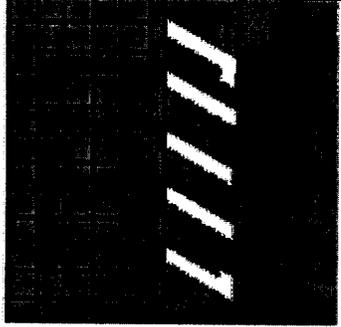
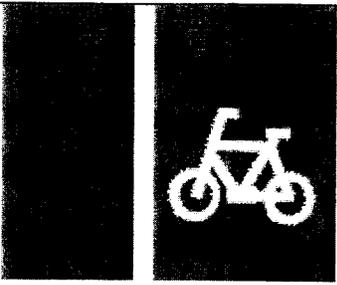
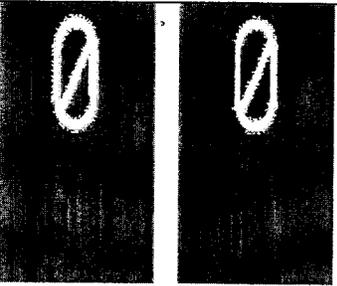
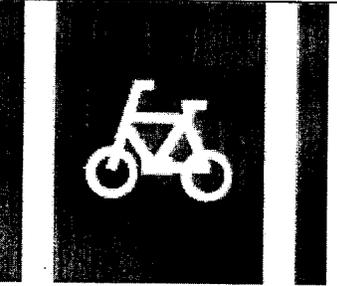
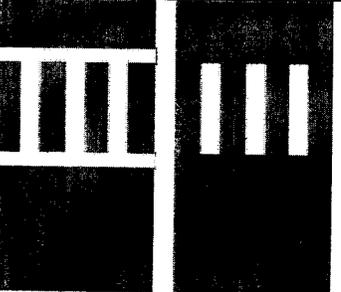
APPENDIX C

INTERNATIONAL AND JAPANESE ROAD MARKINGS USED IN JAPAN

	<p><b>Lane Distinction by Types of Vehicles</b></p> <p>(Characters marked in each lane show vehicle lane designations)</p>		<p><b>Lane Distinction for Specific Types of Vehicles</b></p>
	<p><b>Lane for Tow Trucks on National Expressway</b></p>		<p><b>Exclusive Vehicular Lane</b></p>
	<p><b>Route Bus Priority Lane</b></p>		<p><b>Designated Lane for Tow Trucks on Motorways</b></p>
	<p><b>Parallel Parking</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Indicates parking space for one vehicle.</li> <li>2. Indicates parking space for more than two vehicles.</li> </ol>		<p><b>Rectangular Parking</b></p>

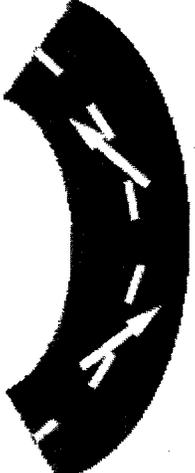
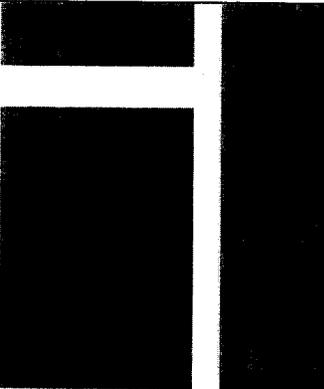
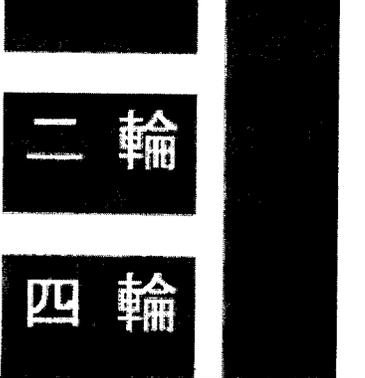
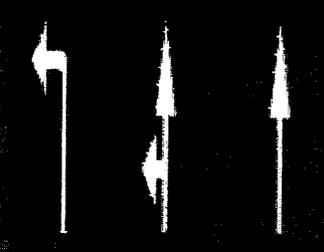
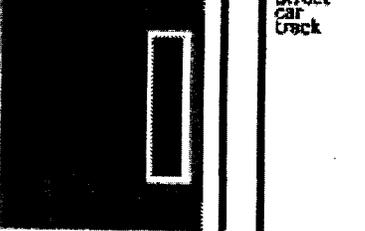
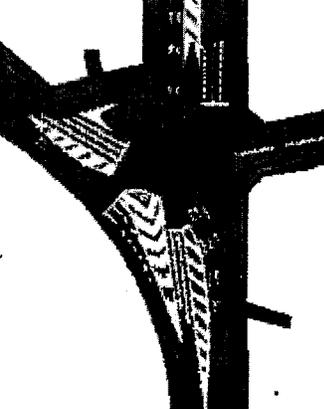
APPENDIX C

INTERNATIONAL AND JAPANESE ROAD MARKINGS USED IN JAPAN

	<p><b>Diagonal Parking</b></p>		<p><b>Bicycle Zone Inside the Sidewalk</b></p>
<p>(Indicates bicycles must pass on sidewalks open to bicycles in the designated zone)</p>	<p><b>No Entry of Bicycles into the Intersection</b></p>		<p><b>End of Traffic Regulation</b></p>
<p>(The end of traffic regulated zone indicated by the pavement marking)</p>	<p>(Bicycles must not enter the intersection beyond the pavement marking)</p>		<p><b>Bicycle Crossing Lane</b></p>
	<p><b>Pedestrian Crossing</b></p>		

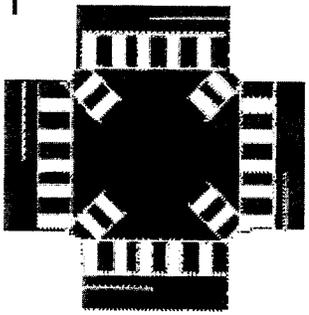
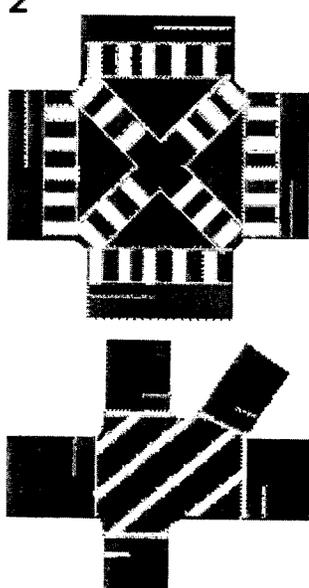
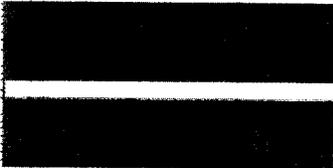
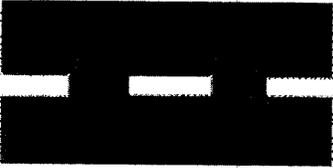
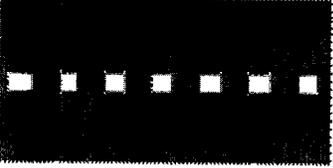
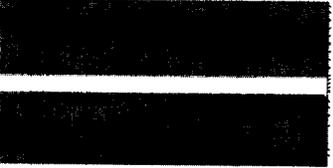
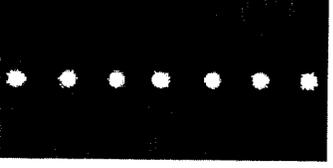
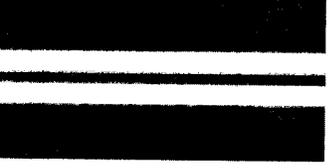
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INTERNATIONAL AND JAPANESE ROAD MARKINGS USED IN JAPAN

	<p><b>Use the Right Part of the Road</b></p>		<p><b>Stop Line</b></p>
	<p><b>Stop Line for Two- and Four-Wheeled Vehicles</b></p>		<p><b>Lane Direction</b></p>
 <p>Street car track</p>	<p><b>Safety Zone</b></p>		<p><b>Channeling Zone</b></p> <p>(Channeling zone refers to the markings on the road that discourage passage on that section of the road to promote safe and smooth running of the traffic)</p>

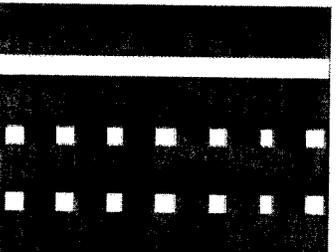
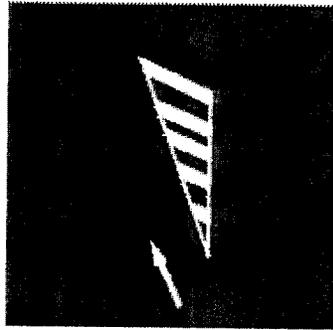
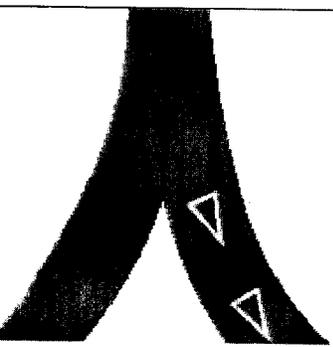
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INTERNATIONAL AND JAPANESE ROAD MARKINGS USED IN JAPAN

<p>1</p>  <p>2</p> 	<p><b>Diagonal Crossing Permitted</b></p> <p>1. Permitted during designated hours.</p> <p>2. Permitted throughout the day.</p>	<p>1</p>  <p>2 - (1)</p>  <p>2 - (2)</p>  <p>3 - (1)</p>  <p>3 - (2)</p>  <p>4</p> 	<p><b>Center Line</b></p> <p>1. Roads where passing the centerline is strictly prohibited.</p> <p>2. Centerline on other roads.</p> <p>(1) Painted marking.</p> <p>(2) Raised marking.</p> <p>3. Designation of centerline at places other than the center of the road.</p> <p>(1) In effect on all days and hours.</p> <p>(2) In effect on designated days or hours.</p> <p>4. Marking for indicating the centerline on the road when this is particularly necessary as mentioned in items 1 and 3-(1).</p>
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INTERNATIONAL AND JAPANESE ROAD MARKINGS USED IN JAPAN

<p><b>1</b></p>     <p><i>or</i></p>   <p><b>2</b></p> 	<p><b>Border Line of Vehicular Lanes</b></p> <p>1. Painted marking. or 2. Raised marking.</p>	<p><b>1</b></p>  <p><b>2</b></p> 	<p><b>Approach to a Safety Zone or an Obstruction</b></p> <p>1. Pass on the designated side. 2. Pass on either side.</p>
 <p>Street car track</p>	<p><b>Street-Car Stop</b></p>		<p><b>Priority Road Ahead (Give Way)</b></p>