UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
MARINE CORPS AIR STATION IWAKUNI, JAPAN
PSC 561 BOX 1861
FPO AP 96310-0019

MCASO 5560.8B
PMO
07 JAN 2016

MARINE CORPS AIR STATION ORDER 5560.8B

From: Commanding Officer
To: Distribution List

Subj: MOTOR VEHICLE TRAFFIC SUPERVISION

Ref: (a) Mutual Treaty between the U.S. and Japan (Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA))(NOTAL)
(b) USFJ Instruction 31-205
(c) Japanese Road Traffic Law Number 105
(d) USFJ Instruction 31-203
(e) MCO 5110.1D
(f) DoD 4160.21-M, Defense Materiel Disposition Manual, August 18, 1997
(g) MCIPACO 5800.4
(h) MCIPACO 5560.2A
(i) MCIPACO 5560.1
(j) USFJ Instruction 24-100
(k) MCO 5100.19F
(l) Executive Order 13513

Encl: (1) Motor Vehicle Traffic Supervision

1. Situation. United States Forces Japan (USFJ) personnel are ambassadors for the United States both on and off base. The safe and legal operation of a motor vehicle in Japan can have a positive effect on international relations, promotes the health and safety of personnel, and improves unit operational readiness. In order to reduce the number of motor vehicle related incidents that occur on and around Marine Corps Air Station Iwakuni, effective motor vehicle supervision directives need to be established.

2. Cancellation. MCASO P5560.8A.

3. Mission. To publish policy, responsibilities, and procedures that ensure safe and efficient movement of vehicles, material, and personnel over the streets and highways of MCAS Iwakuni and Japan in accordance with references (a) through (l).

4. Execution

a. Commander's Intent and Concept of Operations

(1) Commander's Intent. To promote a safe environment for USFJ personnel and the members of our community who utilize roadways on and off MCAS Iwakuni by establishing an effective motor vehicle supervision program. This includes the establishment of a centralized traffic court empowered to impose any or all of the sanctions described herein. All action taken in accordance with this Order is administrative and does not preclude a unit commander from exercising disciplinary action for traffic violations.

(2) Concept of Operations. The Provost Marshal's Office (PMO) shall conduct traffic enforcement operations in accordance with this Order. Citations shall be administratively processed by the PMO traffic court section. The Traffic Court Officer (TCO) shall hear each case and make the appropriate determination regarding administrative actions/point assessments for all members subject to this Order. Submit all recommendations concerning this Order to the Executive Officer, MCAS Iwakuni, or via your chain of command.

5. Administration and Logistics. All USFJ personnel assigned aboard MCAS Iwakuni, to include Master Labor Contract (MLC) and Indirect hire Agreement (IHA) employees and others in paragraph 6 below shall comply with the provisions of this Order and applicable traffic laws of Japan.

6. Command and Signal

a. Command. Chapters 1, 2, 5 and 6 of this Order are punitive, violations of which are punishable under the Uniform Code of Military Justice. Any violation of the provisions thereof may result in judicial, non-judicial and/or administrative action, as deemed appropriate. This Order will remain in effect until superseded or cancelled. This Order is applicable to:

(1) All MCAS Iwakuni personnel, including active duty service members, civilian employees, contract employees, and family members authorized to operate privately owned motor vehicles in Japan - whether on or off the air station.

(2) All other USFJ personnel when operating privately owned vehicles aboard MCAS Iwakuni.

(3) All Japanese National employees of USFJ, including MLC and IHA, and residents of Japan authorized to operate privately owned vehicles aboard MCAS Iwakuni.

(4) Retirees and their family members authorized to operate vehicles aboard MCAS Iwakuni.

(5) All other persons operating vehicles aboard MCAS Iwakuni.

b. Signal. This Order is effective the date signed.

R. V. BOUCHER

DISTRIBUTION: A/B/C

LOCATOR SHEET

Subj: MOTOR VEHICLE TRAFFIC SUPERVISION

Location: _____
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RECORD OF CHANGES PAGE

MOTOR VEHICLE TRAFFIC SUPERVISION

Log completed change action as indicated

Change Number	Date of Change	Date Entered	Signature of Person Incorporated Change

TABLE OF CONTENTS

IDENTIFICATION	TITLE	PAGE
Chapter 1	**Operator's Permit**	**1-1**
1.	USFJ Operator's Permit for Civilian Vehicle (USFJ Form 4EJ)	1-1
2.	Requirements for Obtaining USFJ Operator's Permit	1-2
3.	Motorcycle Endorsements	1-8
4.	Motorcycle Training	1-8
5.	Restricted Permits	1-9
6.	Student/Learner's Permit	1-9
7.	Duplicate Permits	1-11
8.	Renewal for Operator's Permits	1-11
9.	Permit to be Carried and Exhibited on Demand	1-12
10.	Unlawful Use of Operator's Permit	1-12
11.	Permitting Unlicensed Person to Drive	1-12
12.	Permitting Person to Drive Under the Influence (DUI)/Drive While Intoxicated (DWI)	1-13
13.	Operator's Permits for Unit Deployment Program (UDP) Personnel	1-13
14.	Temporary Additional Duty (TAD)/Temporary Duty (TDY)/Leave Status	1-14
Chapter 2	**Driving Privileges**	**2-1**
1.	Policy	2-1
2.	Implied Consent	2-1
3.	Suspension or Revocation of Driving Privileges	2-1
4.	Restrictions on Use and Operation of Motor Vehicles	2-2
Chapter 3	**Registration and Deregistration of Motor Vehicles**	**3-1**
1.	General	3-1
2.	Registration Requirements	3-1
3.	Local Purchase	3-2
4.	Insurance Requirements	3-2

5. Vehicle Registration Limits..... 3-2
6. Retired Personnel..... 3-4
7. Family Members..... 3-4
8. Retired Dependent Spouses..... 3-4
9. Decals..... 3-5
10. Power of Attorney..... 3-5
11. Required Documents When Operating Motor Vehicles..... 3-6
12. Deregistration of Vehicles Imported to Japan for Sale to Non-SOFA Residents of Japan..... 3-6
13. Disposition of Privately Owned Vehicles to Residents of Japan..... 3-7
14. Deregistration of Privately Owned Vehicles Prior to Departing Japan..... 3-8
15. Deregistration for Shipping..... 3-9
16. Registering Motorcycles..... 3-9
17. Road Tax Utilization..... 3-9
18. Registration of Vehicles by Non-SOFA Personnel..... 3-10
19. Non-Operative Registration..... 3-11
20. Temporary Vehicle Pass..... 3-12
21. Registration of "Official Vehicle" Numbers 3-13
22. Motor Vehicle Number Plates..... 3-14
23. Bicycle Registration..... 3-14
24. Use of Another's Vehicle..... 3-15

Chapter 4 Police Traffic Supervision..... 4-1

1. Military Police Patrol and Investigative Activities.....4-1
2. Alcohol and Drug Countermeasures..... 4-2
3. Vehicle Impound..... 4-2
4. Accidents and Accident Reporting Policy... 4-5
5. Duty to Investigate Traffic Accidents..... 4-6
6. Report of Accident to Insurance Company... 4-6
7. Government Wrecker Service..... 4-6
8. Theft and Recovery of Vehicles..... 4-7

Chapter 5 Rules of the Road..... 5-1

1. Alcohol Standards..... 5-1
2. Non-Motorized, Wheeled Transportation..... 5-4

3. Convoys..... 5-7
4. Emergency Vehicles and Equipment..... 5-8
5. General Provisions and Restrictions..... 5-10
6. Lane Usage..... 5-12
7. Motorcycles..... 5-14
8. Overtaking and Passing..... 5-16
9. Stopping, Standing, or Parking Prohibited in Specified Places..... 5-19
10. Passengers..... 5-22
11. Pedestrians..... 5-24
12. Right of Way..... 5-26
13. Safety Standards..... 5-27
14. Speed Restrictions..... 5-31
15. Traffic Signals and Signs..... 5-33
16. Turning..... 5-35
17. Unauthorized Vehicles..... 5-37

Chapter 6 Vehicle Equipment..... 6-1

1. Scope and Effect of Regulations..... 6-1
2. Brakes..... 6-1
3. Directional and Turn Indicators..... 6-2
4. Emergency Signal Devices..... 6-3
5. Horn..... 6-3
6. Lights..... 6-3
7. Reflectors..... 6-5
8. Backup Lights..... 6-5
9. Mufflers..... 6-5
10. Seatbelts..... 6-6
11. Speedometer..... 6-6
12. Mirrors..... 6-6
13. Windshield and Window Tinting..... 6-7
14. Vehicle Structure..... 6-7
15. Steering Mechanism..... 6-8
16. Tires, Wheels and Rims..... 6-9
17. Fuel System..... 6-9
18. Suspension..... 6-10
19. Air Spoilers..... 6-10
20. Roll Bar..... 6-10
21. Citizens Band Radio and Equipment..... 6-10
22. Bumper Stickers, Decals, or Other Vehicle Markings..... 6-10
23. Radar Detection Devices..... 6-10
24. Noise Originating from Within Vehicles.... 6-10

Chapter 7 **Traffic Court..... 7-1**

1. Appearance at Traffic Court..... 7-1
2. Failure to Appear..... 7-2
3. Traffic Court Schedule..... 7-3
4. Traffic Court Proceedings..... 7-4
5. Suspension by the PMO..... 7-4
6. Traffic Point System..... 7-5
7. Suspension by the TCO..... 7-6
8. Revocation by the TCO..... 7-7
9. Reciprocal Procedures..... 7-9
10. Retrieval of Privately Owned Vehicle (POV)/Government Owned Vehicle (GOV) Operator's Permits..... 7-9
11. Reinstatement of Driving Privileges..... 7-9
12. Restricted Privileges..... 7-10
13. Government Vehicle Operation..... 7-11
14. Drug/Alcohol Program..... 7-11
15. Remedial Driver Training..... 7-11
16. Traffic Citations..... 7-12
17. Traffic Court Results..... 7-13
18. Appeal of Administrative Action(s)..... 7-13
19. Traffic Point System..... 7-14
20. Traffic Court Records..... 7-15

APPENDIX A **SCHEDULE OF ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION/POINT ASSESSMENT FOR TRAFFIC LAW VIOLATIONS..... A-1**

APPENDIX B **BACKGROUND RECORDS CHECK FOR LICENSING..... B-1**

APPENDIX C **JAPANESE TRAFFIC SIGNS AND ROAD MARKINGS... C-1**

APPENDIX D **LETTER OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR LEARNER'S/LIMITED PERMITS..... D-1**

APPENDIX E **GUIDELINE FOR ILLEGAL MODIFICATIONS..... E-1**

Chapter 1

Operator's Permit

1. USFJ Operator's Permit for Civilian Vehicle (USFJ Form 4EJ). In accordance with Article X of reference (a), the Government of Japan (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. The USFJ Operator's Permit for Civilian Vehicles (USFJ Form 4EJ), herein after referred to as the "operator's permit" is the only permit authorized for USFJ personnel operating a Privately Owned Vehicle (POV) in Japan. The following conditions apply:

a. The operator's permit will expire on the applicant's rotation date or upon loss of status under the SOFA.

b. College students visiting parents that have SOFA status within Japan may apply for a USFJ Form 4EJ operator's permit under the following:

(1) Students' name must be on sponsor's original orders, letter of employment, or area clearance to Japan.

(2) Student must have a valid armed forces dependent identification card.

(3) Student must have a valid operator's permit from the United States or approved country per reference (b). If a permit is not valid, a letter from the issuing authority (Department of Motor Vehicles) stating the operator's permit is valid must be presented.

(4) Student must pass a written exam and sponsor must sign the application card.

c. All visiting college students' USFJ Form 4EJ licenses will expire on the day they return to the continental United States (CONUS) or country they attend college. A student will have to reapply for an operator's permit each time, retaking the test and showing supporting documentation.

d. Camp Adventure or other Marine Corps Community Services (MCCS) sponsored programs that support military children during the summer months are not authorized to receive an operator's permit.

e. Operation of motorcycles, buses, and heavy trucks of SOFA status organizations requires additional testing and endorsement of the operator's permit.

2. Requirements for Obtaining USFJ Operator's Permit. All new arriving personnel to Iwakuni must show proof of attending the Welcome Aboard Indoctrination (WAI) Brief in order to apply for and/or be issued a USFJ Form 4EJ operator's permit. This policy applies to all accompanied service members, all unaccompanied E-6 and above, all civilian employees, all contractors, and all family members 15 years old or above assigned to Marine Corps commands and the U.S. Naval Clinic. Personnel who have transferred from another installation within Japan shall attend the above mentioned training, as applicable, to get specific traffic safety education in accordance with reference (b).

a. All applicants shall present the following documents as required:

(1) A valid operator's permit issued by any state or territory of the United States (U.S.) or the District of Columbia; if the applicant has an expired stateside license, it will be the applicant's responsibility to show proof of his/her State's validation requirements.

(2) Command sponsored active-duty members must provide a copy of their travel orders and/or area clearance. Family members must be listed on travel orders and/or area clearance. Non-command sponsored family members are authorized to receive a USFJ Form 4EJ operator's permit per reference (b).

(3) Department of Defense (DoD) civilian employees must provide one of the following documents depending on status (CONUS or local hire) for initial issuance of USFJ Form 4EJ operator's permit:

(a) Letter of Employment with family members listed (CONUS and local hire)

(b) Travel orders with family members' names listed (CONUS hire)

(c) Area clearance with family members' names listed (CONUS hire)

(4) Contractors must provide the following documents:

(a) Letter of Employment (i.e. contract)

(b) SJA SOFA status verification letter

(5) A valid OF-346 Government Operator's Permit for those that do not have a stateside license.

(6) Written proof of required training completion from a certified formal driving course such as that offered by MCCS, MCAS Iwakuni, Japan.

(7) Third country SOFA sponsored personnel who possess a current and valid operator's permit from one of the countries listed below may be issued a USFJ Form 4EJ if consistent with service component guidance and with approval of the Installation Commanding Officer:

(a) Australia

(b) Austria

(c) Belgium

(d) Canada

(e) Czech Republic

(f) Denmark

(g) Finland

(h) France

(i) Germany

(j) Greece

(k) Iceland

(l) Ireland

(m) Italy

(n) Luxembourg

(o) Netherlands

(p) New Zealand

(q) Norway

(r) Portugal

(s) South Korea

(t) Spain

(u) Sweden

(v) Switzerland

(w) Taiwan

(x) United Kingdom

(8) Requests for third country national SOFA sponsored personnel will be submitted to the Installation Commanding Officer via the PMO, and the applicants must pass a written examination on Japanese traffic laws, international road signs, and base traffic regulations.

(9) Instances in which personnel learned to drive at a USFJ installation under previous requirements no longer utilized, and received a USFJ Form 4EJ as their first driver's license, and have never possessed a stateside license and remained continuously in Japan, will be "grandfathered" for reissue of their USFJ operator's permit as long as their driving record while in Japan is acceptable. If transferring from one installation to another within Japan, it is the applicant's responsibility to provide written proof that their driving record while at the former installation where they resided was without major incident and that there are no pending issues.

b. All active duty personnel under the age of 26 must complete an accredited Driver's Improvement Course or show proof of previous completion.

c. Authorization for E-5 and below to obtain a SOFA operator's permit must be based on the individual's need-to-drive and maturity level with possible restrictions applied to the operator's permit. Unit Commanding Officers will, at a minimum:

(1) Closely screen applicants to ensure that applicants have met the minimum time requirements on MCAS Iwakuni before endorsing the request. The minimum time restrictions are:

(a) Unaccompanied E-5 must be on MCAS Iwakuni for at least 45 days.

(b) Unaccompanied E-4 must be on MCAS Iwakuni for at least 90 days.

(c) Unaccompanied E-3 and below on a 1 year tour will not own or drive a POV or rental car in Japan. E-3 and below may request a SOFA operator's permit after 1 year on station, via their Unit Commanding Officer.

(d) Time requirements may be extended or waived at the Unit Commanding Officer's discretion.

(e) There is not a minimum time requirement for accompanied personnel.

(2) Provide a letter of approval to the PMO Pass and Registration Office for the applicants to receive a USFJ operators permit.

(3) Restrict or suspend the driving privileges of those service members whose driving record is substandard or do not possess the maturity to safely operate a motor vehicle in Japan. When suspending or restricting a service member's driving privileges, the Unit Commanding Officer is required to turn the operator's permit into the Pass and Registration Office with a letter of explanation stating the reason for the restriction or suspension.

d. All personnel applying for the USFJ Form 4EJ operator's permit must:

(1) Have attained their 16th birthday by the date of application.

(2) Have no medical disabilities that would impair operation of a motor vehicle in a safe manner. All applicants with physical disabilities will consult with a physician and provide results to the Station Safety Center prior to being issued an operator's permit. Hearing impaired and physically challenged applicants will follow Japanese traffic law regarding vehicle placarding per reference (c). Permits will not be issued to applicants with uncorrectable disabilities that impair safe motor vehicle operation. All restrictions (e.g., corrective lenses required, no night driving, etc.) placed on U.S., or other issued permits used to support issuance of a USFJ Form 4EJ operator's permit will be enforced.

(3) Must attend the installation's SOFA licensing course and achieve a minimum score of 80 percent on a written examination covering Japanese traffic laws, road signs and symbols, and base traffic regulations.

(4) Attend a WAI brief as required under paragraph 2 of this chapter.

(5) All first time drivers that have never possessed a valid stateside or approved foreign country license must pass a visual acuity test and provide proof of completion of a driver's education course. Applicants that have not fully completed a stateside driver's education course/school must complete the training by contacting MCCS Drivers Education Course. Proof of completing an accredited 45-hour driving school curriculum is required. The following apply for first time drivers with a learner's permit:

(a) All personnel that have proof of attending an accredited 45-hour driving school and having an approved "Learner's Permit" from the U.S. or authorized country shall pass a written test and satisfactorily complete the 3-hour driver training refresher course through the MCCS Drivers education course.

(b) Individuals that cannot show proof of attending a 45-hour driving school curriculum must attend the driving school provided by MCCS.

f. All applicants are subject to background and records checks when applying for an operator's permit.

(1) PMO will conduct background record checks through local DoD records management systems.

(2) The Pass and Registration Office will conduct a records check through the National Driver Registry (NDR) system on a case-by-case basis.

(3) Violations discovered as a result of a background record check may result in disciplinary and/or administrative action (license revocation) for both military and civilian personnel. Any negative issues will be forwarded to the MCIPAC Command Inspector General (CIG) and the Installation Safety Officer (ISO) for action.

g. Family members visiting in order to reduce hardship (illness, deployment, or extenuating circumstances) on the command sponsored member may be issued an official memo to operate the sponsor's USFJ registered "Y" or "A" plate private motor vehicle "On-Base Only" providing the following:

(1) Written requests for authorization shall be submitted to the Provost Marshal via the sponsored member's Unit Commander.

(2) Must attend the installation's SOFA licensing course and successfully pass the written exam. This requirement may be waived at the Installation Commanding Officer's discretion.

(3) Must possess a valid stateside or U.S. territory license.

(4) Must have written authorization from the vehicle owner to operate the vehicle.

(5) Family members needing to operate the sponsor's vehicle "Off-Base" must follow the procedures in paragraph 2g above and have a valid International Driving Permit (IDP) from

either the American Automobile Association (AAA) or National Auto Club. These are the only two organizations the United States State Department recognizes for IDP's.

h. The Provost Marshal will make the final determination on all cases not specifically addressed in applicable directives and will forward all adverse responses from the NDR to the Station Inspector.

3. Motorcycle Endorsements. Applicants must have a valid USFJ Form 4EJ operator's permit and successfully complete a Basic Riders Course (BRC) approved by the Motorcycle Safety Foundation (MSF) or equivalent to qualify for a motorcycle endorsement. The ISO provides this training on MCAS Iwakuni, however, completion of the BRC at other military installations or stateside training facilities is authorized. For Marine Corps active duty members, if the BRC completion certificate is more than 120-days old, the applicant shall register for the appropriate refresher training in the form of a Military Sport Bike Riders Course (MSRC) or Advanced Riders Course (ARC) depending on style of motorcycle ridden. If the applicant's training is complete and less than 3 years old, a skills test will be administered. The following restrictions on carrying passengers apply:

a. Only those persons licensed to operate a vehicle off-base are authorized to carry passengers.

b. Operators must have a minimum of 1 year motorcycle experience prior to having their permit designated as authorized to carry passengers. Verification of experience will be validated by applicant's stateside license for motorcycle endorsement, BRC card, or other documents that can show length of riding experience.

c. Operators must be at least 20 years of age and have 3 continuous years of riding experience prior to having their permit designated as authorized to carry passengers on the expressway.

4. Motorcycle Training. Individuals that own, ride, or wish to ride a motorcycle on MCAS Iwakuni must attend one of the following training classes:

a. BRC. This is an introductory course and the first step for all new riders. A new rider is defined as one who does not have proof of riding experience. Proof is defined as having a motorcycle endorsement on a stateside license and/or previous MSF training. This is a licensing course and has a written and skills evaluation. Licensed riders are not required to complete BRC; they are to proceed to the appropriate advanced course (MSRC or ARC) per motorcycle ownership.

b. Basic Rider Course-2 (BRC-2). Designated for licensed riders to reinforce mental and physical skills to safely operate a motorcycle. An experienced rider is defined as having a motorcycle endorsement on a stateside license and/or previous MSF training (BRC or BRC-2/MSRC or ARC). This is a licensing course and has a written and skills evaluation.

c. MSRC and ARC. These courses are designed to enhance mental and skill development in operating a motorcycle. This is NOT a licensing waiver course and does not have a formal written or skills evaluation. Motorcycle riders seeking licensing that have completed all training requirements must conduct a skills test using their motorcycle. Those that do not pass will be required to take the MSRC/ARC as refresher training.

5. Restricted Permits. Restrictions (i.e., "On-Base Only," to and from work, medical, dental, etc.) will be permanently marked on the back of the USFJ operator's permit. Personnel restricted to "On-Base Only" driving privileges will be directed to the Pass and Registration Office to have their POV decals modified. Removal of restrictions imposed as a result of Traffic Court actions may only be approved by the Installation Commanding Officer; the Station Inspector is the only office authorized to grant restricted privileges. Upon written approval by the Installation Commanding Officer, a new operator's permit will be issued by the Pass and Registration Office. Any person found to be in violation of the conditions of their restricted permit shall have their driving privileges revoked.

6. Student/Learner's Permits. Student/learner's permits may be issued to qualified individuals who attend the SOFA licensing course class and successfully pass a written SOFA exam with a minimum score of 80 percent. These permits will be valid for no

more than 90 days. Once an initial learner's permit has expired, renewal will be issued on a case by case basis. Student/learner's permits are only valid aboard U.S. military installations and only when the permit holder is accompanied by a current USFJ 4EJ permitted operator. Driving School Student/learner's permits are issued in accordance with the following procedures:

a. Driving School for Military Personnel

(1) MCCS will provide the Pass and Registration Office with proof of registration in a certified formal driving course.

(2) Learner's permits for individuals registered at a certified formal driving course will be issued by the Pass and Registration Office.

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

(4) After 30 days, the restriction may be lifted by the Pass and Registration Office.

b. Driving School for Family Members 16 Years Old and Older

(1) MCCS will provide the Pass and Registration Office with proof of registration for applicants participating in the current driving school.

(2) Upon passing an eye exam, an "On-Base Only" learner's permit will be issued for 90 days to a parent/spouse/guardian. The purpose of this permit is to assist the applicant with becoming comfortable behind the wheel while attending the certified formal driving course.

(3) Applicants driving with a learner's permit must be accompanied by a parent possessing a current USFJ 4EJ operator's permit.

(4) Applicants who successfully complete the certified formal driving course and have attained their 18th birthday will be issued a restricted 30 day "On-Base Only" learner's permit.

(5) Applicants who have not attained their 18th birthday will be issued an "On-Base Only" restricted operator's permit until they reach their 18th birthday. After reaching their 18th birthday, the "On-Base Only" restriction may be lifted by the Pass and Registration Office with written permission from the sponsor. Upon completion of the 30-day requirement, the applicant can have the "On-Base Only" restriction removed. Applicants that will turn 18 years of age within 30-days of license issuance will not be exempt from the "On-Base Only" requirement.

7. Duplicate Permits. All service personnel, including U.S. civilians and family members, must report lost, stolen, or destroyed permits to PMO. After conducting a background check, the Pass and Registration Office will process the permit for reissue. Family members under 18 years of age must have their sponsor accompany them to the Pass and Registration Office to complete a new application.

8. Renewal for Operator's Permits. All applicants will present the Pass and Registration Office a copy of their extension orders (BIR, OEPS message, IPCOTs, etc. will be acceptable on a case-by-case basis) to show proof of their new rotation date (RTD) and a valid armed forces military ID card. Individuals that have an expired stateside license whose state does not permit an extension while serving overseas or allow renewal by mail, may be granted a renewal by the licensing authority (Pass and Registration Office) for their USFJ Form 4EJ, provided the individual's driving record is clear of major incidents or pending issues. It is the permit holder's responsibility to show proof of their state's requirements when renewing their USFJ Form 4EJ. The following conditions apply:

a. Driving on an expired operator's permit is unauthorized. Violators shall be processed through the proper traffic court administrator.

b. All personnel with an expired operator's permit shall retake the SOFA license test.

c. Individuals on unit or Individual Augmentee deployment in support of wartime or humanitarian efforts that have an expired operator's permit must renew their license immediately upon return from deployment. A copy of deployment orders must

accompany the application. All expired licenses will be deleted from the Pass and Registration Office's database weekly. It is the licensee's responsibility to ensure the license is valid and renewed in a timely manner.

d. Individuals on a unit deployment to support exercises or contingencies (e.g., Cobra Gold, Keen Edge) can renew their licenses up to 60 days before deployment. If a renewal is completed before the license expires, a SOFA test will not be required. However, proof of new RTD must accompany the application.

9. Permit to be Carried and Exhibited on Demand. Every operator shall have their operator's permit in their immediate possession at all times when operating a motor vehicle, and shall provide their operator's permit upon request of law enforcement personnel.

10. Unlawful Use of Operator's Permit. It is unlawful for any person to:

a. Display or have in their possession any canceled, revoked, suspended, expired, fictitious, or fraudulently altered operator's permit.

b. Lend their operator's permit to any other person or knowingly permit the use thereof by another.

c. Fail or refuse to surrender to Military Police upon lawful demand any operator's permit which has been suspended, revoked, expired, or canceled.

d. 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.

e. Knowingly permit any unlawful use of an operator's permit issued to them.

11. Permitting Unlicensed Person to Drive. No person shall authorize or knowingly permit any person, who is not authorized or who does not possess an operator's permit for the type of vehicle, to drive said vehicle.

12. Permitting Person to Drive Under the Influence (DUI)/Drive while Intoxicated (DWI). No owner or passenger may authorize or knowingly permit an individual to operate or be in control of a motor vehicle while that individual is under the influence of alcohol or other intoxicants, as defined in chapter 5, paragraph 1.

13. Operator's Permits for Unit Deployment Program (UDP) Personnel

a. Commanding officers at the Unit level or higher, or a person officially "acting" due to the Unit Commanding Officer's absence, must sign a letter of authorization for each individual officer and staff noncommissioned officer (SNCO) approved to drive on MCAS Iwakuni; group letters and "By Direction" are not authorized. Signature samples of each approved authority, along with the official acting designation letter, must be provided to the Pass and Registration Office prior to processing a license.

b. Letters must be addressed to the Provost Marshal.

c. All UDP applicants must attend the SOFA licensing course and pass the written exam prior to issuance of an operator's permit.

d. E-5 and below on the UDP are not authorized to obtain a USFJ Form 4EJ operator's permit, rent, or lease a vehicle during their UDP tour of duty unless required for "official duty" capacity and must be identified in the appropriate authorization letter from the Unit Commanding Officer.

e. UDP service members are not authorized to operate a vehicle without a USFJ Form 4EJ operator's permit. This specifically prohibits operating a vehicle on an international driver's license.

f. UDP service members who redeploy to Iwakuni within 1 year of their departure, and who possessed an operator's permit during their previous deployment, are not required to attend the SOFA licensing course. However, they must still pass the written exam before being reissued an operator's permit.

14. Temporary Additional Duty (TAD)/Temporary Duty (TDY)/Leave Status. In accordance with reference (b), SOFA status personnel in a TAD/TDY status are authorized to operate only Japanese registered rental vehicles on or off-base in Japan on an international driver's license. Operation of SOFA registered POVs under the stated circumstances is prohibited.

a. Personnel temporarily assigned within Japan less than 30 days will not receive a USFJ Form 4EJ operator's permit.

b. Personnel temporarily assigned duty longer than 30 days may receive a USFJ Form 4EJ operator's permit if the requirements listed in paragraph 2 of this chapter and those of their service branch are met.

c. Personnel on leave visiting Japan will not be authorized to receive a USFJ Form 4EJ operator's permit.

Chapter 2

Driving Privileges

1. Policy. The operation of a POV on MCAS Iwakuni is a conditional privilege extended by the Installation Commanding Officer. Authorized individuals desiring the privilege will:

a. Comply with traffic laws and regulations, both on and off the installation.

b. Comply with both GOJ and military registration requirements.

2. Implied Consent. Any person subject to this Order shall be deemed to have consented to evidentiary tests of their blood, breath and/or urine. The purpose of testing shall be to determine the alcohol or drug content of blood. This consent applies when lawfully stopped, detained, apprehended or cited for any driving offense committed while driving or in physical control of a motor vehicle in Japan, whether on or off a military installation. If a person, suspected of driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol, refuses at any time, whether verbally or in writing, to give a sample of their blood, breath or urine, it will constitute a refusal. No other opportunities will be afforded the suspect after this decision. This includes the refusal to provide a breath sample on any device used by Military Police that is approved by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA). 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.

3. Suspension or Revocation of Driving Privileges

a. Driving a vehicle in Japan is a privilege subject to administrative suspension or revocation for reasons both related and unrelated to traffic violations and safe vehicle operations.

b. Procedures for suspension or revocation of driving privileges shall be in accordance with chapter 7 of this Order.

4. Restrictions on Use and Operation of Motor Vehicles

a. Personnel subject to this Order will not rent, lend, or permit the use or operation of their POVs by persons other than those who possess a valid operator's permit (USFJ Form 4EJ) except for the temporary convenience of the owner or his or her family, such as when the vehicle is in any of the following conditions:

(1) Being driven by the owner's authorized chauffeur to implement instructions received from the employer;

(2) Undergoing maintenance or repair;

(3) Being shipped into or out of Japan;

(4) Stored in a parking lot or garage;

(5) Placed in temporary storage pending authorized disposition to a resident of Japan (See reference (b));

(6) Undergoing inspection and processing at a GOJ Land and Transportation Office (LTO); or

(7) Being driven by a properly licensed or authorized individual while the owner/operator is incapable of driving (e.g., physically incapacitated, too tired, or consumed any amount of alcohol).

b. Personnel will not operate a rented or borrowed motor vehicle, including any Japanese-owned motor vehicle, unless the following requirements are met:

(1) Operators have a valid USFJ Form 4EJ for the type of motor vehicle to be operated.

(2) If the owner is unavailable (e.g., deployed, TAD, leave, etc.), operators have the owner's written permission in their immediate possession while operating the motor vehicle.

(3) The vehicle to be operated is covered by insurance as prescribed in chapter 3 of reference (b).

c. All personnel operating a motor vehicle in Japan must produce, upon request from military or Japanese law enforcement officials, the following:

(1) Proof of vehicle ownership or registration as required by the issuing authority;

(2) A valid USFJ Form 4EJ, operator's permit supported by an official DoD Identification Card or passport; and

(3) Proof of Japanese Compulsory Insurance (JCI) and Property Damage Liability Insurance (PDI) as directed by this Order.

d. Persons subject to this Order shall cooperate with Military Police and GOJ law enforcement personnel when involved in a traffic accident.

Chapter 3

Registration and Deregistration of Motor Vehicles

1. General. All USFJ personnel must register their vehicles with MCAS Iwakuni in accordance with the GOJ and military authorities. The only exception is vehicles which are used solely for off road purposes. These do not need to be registered with the GOJ, but must be registered with the Pass and Registration Office.

2. Registration Requirements. When USFJ personnel register or take possession of a motor vehicle they must validate their living arrangements/quarters with the Pass and Registration Office. Per reference (b), personnel who reside outside of 2 kilometers from the installation must visit the local Japanese police department to validate their residence and acquire the appropriate documentation (parking permit, decal, parking certificate, etc.) prior to registration. The local police department will determine what documentation is needed. The following will be presented to the Pass and Registration Office when purchasing from an individual:

a. Orders/Area Clearance or letter of employment showing assignment to MCAS Iwakuni, Japan. They must be presented at each vehicle registration to validate tour/assignment and whether accompanied.

b. A valid DoD Common Access Card or appropriate form of Uniformed Services ID Card.

c. A valid USFJ Form 4EJ, Operators Permit for Civilian Vehicle.

d. Proof of ownership of the vehicle (original title in owner's name).

e. JCI certificate, must be current at time of registration.

f. Prior to registration of any vehicle the new owner must show proof of secondary insurance. Proof of secondary insurance for bodily injury and property damage in the amount of at least 30,000,000 yen bodily injury and 3,000,000 yen property damage in addition to JCI.

g. Recycling fee receipt, except motorcycles.

h. Validation of living quarters if off base.

3. Local Purchase. Local dealers provide pertinent information (vehicle demographics/copy of title) to the member to take to the Pass and Registration Office to initiate the registration process. The member is responsible for acquiring insurance before assuming control of the vehicle from the dealer.

a. Once the vehicle is in possession of the member it must be registered with the Pass and Registration Office.

b. If the vehicle is in lien it is the member's responsibility to coordinate proof of purchase. Personnel with vehicles in lien will not be out processed until the lien holder has cleared the member of the responsibility of the vehicle.

4. Insurance Requirements. SOFA status personnel who are operating a motor vehicle owned by a Japanese National such as a car dealer or rental agency are required to ensure the insurance requirements are met in accordance with reference (b). Both 2e and 2f in this chapter must be present to operate a motor vehicle aboard the installation.

5. Vehicle Registration Limits. The total number of registered privately owned motor vehicles per accompanied registrant will be limited to two passenger vehicles and two motorcycle(s), whether military, civilian or DoD contractor. The total authorized vehicles for unaccompanied personnel are limited to one passenger vehicle and one motorcycle. The total authorized vehicles per retiree registrant will be limited and based on parking availability off-base at their residence. This guidance is primarily based on parking availability and proper licensure of the family member(s).

a. All vehicle waivers to exceed normal vehicle registration must be done through the individual's chain of command to the Installation Commanding Officer via the PMO Administration Office.

b. A waiver request letter must contain vehicle make, model, and tag number of vehicles currently registered with an explanation for additional vehicle(s) and description of parking

availability. Waivers are obsolete after 3 years; therefore validation of ownership must be made with the Pass and Registration Office prior to the expiration. Any change to the total number of vehicles registered will require the member to confirm registration and resubmit the waiver.

c. Proof of licensing is required by both SOFA members in order for the sponsor to possess two motorcycles. Otherwise request for a waiver must be submitted per paragraphs a and b above.

d. If a SOFA member maintains more than one legal residence in Japan, the member may have vehicles registered in both locations per reference (b). The member must apply through individual's chain of command to the Installation Commanding Officer via the PMO Pass and Registration Office.

e. A service member that marries a Japanese National and is on unaccompanied orders is limited to one passenger vehicle and one motorcycle, unless that service member is converted to an accompanied tour. Exceptions to these restrictions will be requested through the individual's chain of command to the Installation Commanding Officer via the PMO Administration Office.

f. Thirty-day waivers may be granted to an individual to register an additional vehicle while they sell or deregister the vehicle they currently own. Requests must be submitted to the Provost Marshal, ATTN: Pass and Registration Office, via the member's chain of command or director. This is not to be misconstrued as a third vehicle waiver. Before a waiver will be granted, the member must possess secondary insurance, JCI and a recycling fee receipt for the vehicle being registered. The waiver will be granted in 30 day increments and will not exceed 60 days. After 30 days, the member must make contact with the Pass and Registration Office to get a new temporary pass for the vehicle. If the vehicle is not deregistered or sold after the extension period, PMO will suspend the member's license until in compliance.

g. The following prerequisites apply:

(1) The waiver request must state, "I understand I am to

sell or dispose of my vehicle by the end of my waiver, which will not exceed 60 days."

(2) The vehicle that is being waivered must have a minimum of 30 days remaining on the JCI. Waivers issued will only be valid if all registration documents are valid.

(3) The waiver is granted for the vehicle currently owned, not the one being purchased, and the intent is to sell or deregister.

(4) The vehicle being waivered cannot have a lien.

(5) The member must allow up to 3 business days for waiver approval once received by PMO.

(6) The letter and any supporting documents must be originals with original signatures; copies, scans, faxes, and e-mails will not be accepted.

6. Retired Personnel. In addition to the registration requirements contained in paragraph 2 above, retired military members entitled to retirement or retainer pay, and not employed by USFJ or considered under SOFA status, must provide a valid Japanese driver's license and residency certificate.

7. Family Members

a. Officially sponsored family members (spouse) with a valid SOFA license must have a Power of Attorney (POA) to register and deregister privately owned motor vehicles in their sponsor's name.

b. If the sponsor is command sponsored and the dependent spouse is not, proof that the dependent spouse does have SOFA status is the individual's responsibility.

8. Retired Dependent Spouses. If both the sponsor and the dependent spouse are Non-SOFA, then the vehicle registration will be in the sponsor's name. Retired dependent spouses are generally not authorized to register vehicles at the Pass and Registration Office in their name, except under the following conditions:

a. The dependent spouse is an MLC. The vehicle must have secondary insurance and will be registered with an MLC pass.

b. There is a lien on the vehicle in the dependent spouse's name, the vehicle may be registered in the dependent spouse's name for the duration of the lien, and then changed to the sponsor's name once the lien is cleared.

c. The military sponsor is deceased.

d. Dependent spouses may only register one vehicle in their name and must still be in accordance with paragraph 5 above.

9. Decals. The USFJ Road Tax Decals, USFJ Form 15A and 15B, are considered controlled items. Decals must be affixed to the internal center-right of the windshield and to an external front right side component on a motorcycle.

a. Decals will only be issued to the sponsor or command sponsored spouse. Other representatives must present a POA with government issued identification.

b. Decals must be removed and returned to the Pass and Registration Office upon proof of payment of the annual road tax. All documents mentioned in paragraph 2d to 2g above are required to be validated for registration prior to issuance of decal.

c. Decals must be removed when selling or junking a vehicle. The decal should be removed when transferring ownership of the vehicle to another individual, once PMO has validated the registration paperwork. Upon surrendering a vehicle to a dealership, the decal and a receipt from the dealership must be returned to the Pass and Registration Office.

10. Power of Attorney (POA). POA may be utilized for the sale or deregistration of a vehicle. Unit Commanding Officers must grant authorization for a military member E-6 and below to issue a POA in the case of a permanent change of station (PCS). A copy of the letter and POA must be presented to the Pass and Registration Office prior to out-processing. POAs are not to be a convenience for members and should not be misused; personnel should make every attempt to sell their vehicles prior to departure.

a. The POA must contain the following clause stating: "In the event of failure to sell or otherwise dispose of the vehicle covered by the POA within the 120 day period, PMO will begin the procedure to deregister and dispose of the vehicle."

b. PDI and JCI must be valid the entire time the POA is in effect. PDI must be in the name of the authorized holder.

c. When a POA is authorized, the owner issuing the POA and the recipient must report to the Pass and Registration Office to complete an acceptance of responsibility record. It is the person who holds the POA who will be held liable for ensuring all maintenance is maintain and deregistration is conducted prior to the expiration of the POA.

d. The POA cannot be greater than the time left on the liability insurance or JCI, and will not exceed 120 days. In addition, the recipient of the POA must have greater time remaining on station than the duration of the POA.

e. The POA must be issued to an active duty service member or self-sponsored civilian in the MCAS Iwakuni community with a valid Operator's Permit.

f. The vehicle must be deregistered or sold no later than 7 business days prior to expiration of the POA. Federal and Japanese holidays must be taken into consideration.

11. Required Documents When Operating Motor Vehicles. USFJ personnel must have all original documents listed in paragraph 2 d to 2g above in their possession while operating privately owned motor vehicles. If registration documents are lost or misplaced, an application for replacement documents may be obtained from the Pass and Registration Office.

12. Deregistration of Vehicles Imported to Japan for Sale to Non-SOFA Residents of Japan. The United States and the GOJ have established the following conditions for the disposal of vehicles for a resident of Japan:

a. The vehicle must be at least 2 model years old. A 1976 model automobile manufactured in the United States would be

considered to be 2 model years old on 1 January 1978. Vehicles not classified by model years will be considered 2 model years old on 1 January of the second year following the year in which they were manufactured.

b. The motor vehicle concerned must have been registered with the GOJ Land Transportation Office in the name of the transferor for at least 12 months. The date on which the transferor's title to vehicle was first registered with the GOJ Land Transportation Office shall be considered as the date on which the 12 month period began.

c. The transferor, or any family member, cannot have disposed of a motor vehicle in Japan within the 2 years immediately preceding the date on which the planned disposition is to take place, except in disposition between SOFA members.

d. A SOFA member transferring a vehicle title to residents of Japan will assist and cooperate in order to meet applicable requirements of Japanese laws and regulations. These requirements provide that such resident of Japan transferees must appear at the GOJ customs offices with the motor vehicle(s) concerned to make application for approval of the planned transactions before submitting documents related to the changes of the title to a GOJ Land Transportation Office.

e. A SOFA member may not enter into a contract to dispose of a motor vehicle in the future to a non-SOFA member unless, at the time the contract is entered into, the vehicle is eligible for disposition in accordance with the above criteria. A SOFA member may grant an option to purchase a motor vehicle to a non-SOFA member at any time after the motor vehicle has been in the possession in Japan of the person granting the option for at least 6 months (such an option must make provision for transfer of the motor vehicle only in accord with the mutually agreed conditions described above).

13. Disposition of Privately Owned Vehicles to Residents of Japan

a. The Pass and Registration Office will determine whether the disposition is in accordance with regulations and assist the transferor in completing the necessary administrative actions.

b. A SOFA member who decides to transfer a privately owned vehicle to a Japanese National must have the transferee accompany them to the Pass and Registration Office, and the Japanese National must have in their possession a Hanko stamp for transfer.

14. Deregistration of Privately Owned Vehicles Prior to Departing Japan

a. All SOFA members must deregister their vehicles prior to a PCS, separation, or reassignment, or after revocation of driving privileges. All personnel are required to de-register their POVs through the Pass and Registration Office by utilizing either the MCCS Auto Hobby Shop or a Japanese car dealer.

(1) The member must return the road tax decal to the Pass and Registration Office and provide proof that the vehicle was turned over to a deregistering agency in order to receive a deregistration package.

(2) After the member receives the deregistration package from the Pass and Registration Office they must return it to the deregistering agency for processing.

(3) If using an off base agency, the member must return with confirmation of deregistration from the agency in order to complete the deregistration process with the Pass and Registration Office. Failure to complete deregistration may delay personnel from departing Japan.

b. The GOJ may return unused portions of the Japanese tax and JCI when deregistering vehicles. The return of fees may be negotiated with the deregistering agency; however the GOJ may provide unused portions to the owner if a means and time in which to collect the refund exist.

c. In the case of a deceased SOFA member, the GOJ will allow use of a POA or an affidavit and death certificate to deregister the vehicles. If neither is available a letter should be addressed to the Yamaguchi Land Transportation Office from the Provost Marshal acknowledging the loss, and the person acting as executor of the member's property. If the spouse is not a military member and the spouse wishes to have a military

member exercise a POA, it should also be mentioned in the letter. The letter should be translated into Japanese and copies of the letter and required documents for vehicle deregistration must be presented at the time of deregistration or sale to the Pass and Registration Office.

15. Deregistration for Shipping. Personnel should consult with the Distribution Management Office (DMO) 2 to 3 months in advance for information on shipping vehicles. This includes motorcycles originally shipped in household goods and never registered in Japan.

a. If the vehicle is registered in Japan, members must report to the Pass and Registration Office with official orders, the title, JCI Receipt and the Automobile Road Tax Receipt, 3 weeks prior to scheduled shipment.

b. Vehicles must be deregistered with Japanese authorities prior to being shipped outside of Japan. The Pass and Registration Office will prepare a package for deregistration with Japanese authorities.

c. Members must return to the Pass and Registration Office with a copy of the cancelled title from the GOJ. They will in-turn be provided two copies of deregistration forms, one for the member and one for DMO to process with the shipping package.

d. Vehicles are not to be driven once deregistered with the GOJ.

16. Registering Motorcycles. Motorcycles that were shipped in household goods must meet all required GOJ registration requirements prior to being registered on base. All motorcycles must pass an emissions test and have a copy of the Customs Free Import or Export of Cargo or Declaration of Personal Property, United States Forces Japan Form 380EJ, owner's manual, manufacturer's certificate, and stateside title in order to be registered with the GOJ. Personnel should coordinate with DMO for the Form 380EJ and report to the Pass and Registration Office to request registration documents.

17. Road Tax Utilization. Under an intergovernmental agreement, SOFA personnel will make payment for use of roads in

Japan by motor vehicles privately owned, possessed, or in custody of SOFA personnel. Payments are collected at the local Japanese city office beginning in April for all vehicles.

a. SOFA personnel who acquire vehicles or arrive in Japan with vehicles after 1 April each year are required to pay one-twelfth of the annual amount for each month remaining till the close of the Japanese fiscal year (March 31st).

b. Refunds of a portion of the amounts previously paid will be made upon request of personnel who cancel the registration of their vehicles.

c. Personnel who have paid the Japanese road tax will be issued a USFJ form 15A or 15B, whichever is applicable, by the Vehicle Registration Office. Only the current year's decal will be displayed on each vehicle.

d. Adherence to the above will be strictly enforced; all base leadership will be informed of personnel not in compliance and are responsible to ensure compliance. If units have personnel projected for TAD at the beginning of April they should plan accordingly; a Special POA may be utilized in the absence of the registered member.

18. Registration of Vehicles by Non-SOFA Personnel. Non-SOFA personnel employed on MCAS Iwakuni who desire to drive on the installation will request their vehicle pass through the Pass and Registration Office and are required to provide the following documentation:

a. Current proof of employment aboard MCAS Iwakuni (via approved base pass) or a retired identification card. Honored retired MLC's must obtain identification through Civilian Human resources Office (CHRO) upon retirement, and must present this to the Pass and Registration Office. U.S. military retirees must have a DD Form 2 (retired AFID card), along with an alien registration card and Japanese Driver's License.

b. All items listed in paragraph 2d to 2g above. Exception: Secondary insurance is not required for vehicles of Japanese contractors or subcontractors whose entry to the base is for the purpose of making deliveries or is otherwise in connection with the performance of a government contract.

c. Non-SOFA dependents residing in Japan may obtain a renewable temporary pass for their Japanese plated vehicles, not to exceed 30 days, as long as they are accompanied by the sponsor with proper identification and possess all items listed in paragraph 2d to 2g above.

19. Non-Operative Registration. Non-operative registration of vehicles is authorized under the following circumstances:

a. Motorcycles purchased with the intent of being registered in Japan when the registered owner has not yet fulfilled the requirements to obtain a motorcycle license in accordance with this Order. Under these circumstances, non-operative registration may be obtained for the motorcycle pending receipt of a motorcycle license by the registered owner. Current JCI and secondary insurance for the motorcycle must be obtained at the time possession/ownership of the motorcycle is transferred to an owner eligible to register a vehicle aboard this installation, and must be maintained at all times. Non-operative registration is only authorized for that period of time necessary for the registered owner to obtain a motorcycle license, which generally will not exceed 60 days.

b. Vehicles purchased locally for the purpose of transporting the vehicle to the United States, i.e., vehicles purchased from the Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office (DRMO), Exchange new car sales, etc., not intended for use in Japan. Under these circumstances, the registered owner must present either a valid registration certificate issued by a U.S. state or territory, a DRMO/Exchange sales certificate or a de-registered Japanese title at the time the vehicle is non-operationally registered. Since vehicles in this category cannot be operated in Japan, JCI and secondary insurance are not required. The registered owner of the vehicle will sign a statement of understanding certifying that the vehicle will not be operated under any circumstances. Vehicles non-operationally registered will not count towards the eligible number of registered vehicles as defined by this Order. Non-operative registration will be assigned an expiration date commensurate with the rotation date of the registered owner. Any vehicle that was previously registered for use in Japan is not eligible for non-operative registration by the same owner or any family member.

c. Motorcycles shipped into Japan via household goods should be registered with the Pass and Registration Office within 15 days of arriving in shipment. If the motorcycle is not to be ridden or registered in Japan the motorcycle must be maintained in a secure/stored manner and be listed as non-operational until in compliance with GOJ policy or until the member changes duty stations.

d. If there is a violation of the above paragraphs, where a member operates a non-operative registered vehicle on the roadway the vehicle will be impounded until the member complies with GOJ policy on vehicle registration requirements or until the member conducts a PCS.

20. Temporary Vehicle Pass. Temporary vehicle passes will be issued to operators of motor vehicles not bearing permanent station decals or to military personnel and station civilian employees for a 15 day period to allow the registrant time to obtain the necessary documents for permanent registration. Temporary passes will be issued for personnel transferring to other bases within Japan and will not exceed 2 weeks beyond expected delivery or arrival date. Unusual circumstances will be handled on a case by case basis.

a. Applicants for temporary passes shall be required to present: valid vehicle registration, valid operator's license and the minimum vehicle insurance required in accordance with this Order.

b. The issuance of more than one pass for the same vehicle is not authorized unless adequate justification can be presented.

c. The temporary pass will be displayed in the lower right corner of the windshield. Upon expiration of the issued pass, it shall be returned to the Vehicle Registration Office or to the Main Gate sentry.

(1) USFJ registrants may also be issued a temporary vehicle pass, to operate a leased or rented vehicle with non USFJ number plates in conjunction with official orders or to operate a vehicle loaned in lieu of their own motor vehicle which is undergoing maintenance and repair.

(2) Registration information listed in paragraph 2d to 2g must be presented prior to issuance of a pass when applicable. In the case of a rental or borrowed vehicle the operator must have a lease/written agreement and the duration may not exceed 30 days, except for cases when a person is on government orders.

21. Registration of "Official Vehicle" Numbers. Non-appropriated fund and other activities identified in subparagraphs 21a(1) and 21a(2) below, which are present in Japan at the official invitation of, and solely in connection with, the USFJ, may have their motor vehicles placed in a special category when such vehicles are used solely for the business of the activity concerned. Such vehicles will be identified by a license plate which includes the letters "OV." In addition, each "OV" vehicle will display the name of the using organization and installation lettered conspicuously on the vehicle, preferably on the right and left front doors.

a. Unit Commanding Officers may submit a request for "OV" numbers to the Provost Marshal for motor vehicles operated by the following activities:

(1) Non-appropriated Fund Activities

(a) Marine Corps Exchange;

(b) Clubs and organizations that are instrumentalities of USFJ, and;

(c) Pacific Stars and Stripes.

(2) Other Activities

(a) American Red Cross, and;

(b) U.S. official contractors as defined in paragraph 1, Article XIV of reference (a).

(3) Military banking facilities and credit unions.

(4) Universities providing college level off duty education programs.

b. Unit Commanding Officers are authorized to request the approval of the Commander, USFJ for the issuance of "OV" numbers to motor vehicles of an activity not identified above when:

(1) The activity is in Japan solely at the official invitation of the USFJ;

(2) The motor vehicles are to be used only for the regular business of the activity, and;

(3) Compelling and material reasons are present for authorizing the use of the "OV" number.

c. Motor vehicles of the non-appropriated fund activities above must comply with the guidance listed in reference (b).

22. Motor Vehicle Number Plates. Privately owned motor vehicles will not be operated without number plates properly attached to the front and rear of the motor vehicle.

a. Missing plates must be immediately reported to the Japanese Police and Military Police. A report will be initiated as soon as possible to the GOJ Land Transportation Office through the Vehicle Registration Office. Application for new number plates requires the following:

(1) a police report, and

(2) a sworn affidavit affirming the circumstances surrounding the missing number plate(s).

b. New license plates are required within 15 days of permanent changes of assignment.

23. Bicycle Registration. The registration of bicycles is highly encouraged. Upon purchasing, receiving, or taking permanent possession of a bicycle, USFJ personnel desiring to register a bicycle should report to the Pass and Registration Office with a receipt/bill of sale, or shipping document if available.

a. If personnel are not in possession of either document, a signed affidavit can be obtained from the Pass and Registration Office.

b. The bicycle to be registered must be present at the Pass and Registration Office.

c. Family members under the age of 18 must be accompanied by their sponsor or a parent when registering a bicycle.

24. Use of Another's Vehicle. Privately-owned motor vehicles, bearing station decals or a temporary pass, shall not be loaned to another person unless the registered owner has motor vehicle liability insurance to cover the borrower, or the borrower has the liability insurance to cover the vehicle while operating the borrowed privately-owned vehicle. Before any motor vehicle can be loaned by the registered owner to SOFA personnel for a period greater than 24 hours, the registered owner shall ensure that the borrower has a valid operator's permit and a written vehicle authorization for use. The written authorization may be obtained at the Pass and Registration Office or a special POA may be issued for care and operation only during a specific period. Written permission is the minimum requirement, but a POA is preferred when the owner is in a TAD or leave status.

Chapter 4

Police Traffic Supervision

1. Military Police Patrol and Investigative Activities

a. Per reference (d), the maintenance of order and discipline of SOFA personnel, 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 buildings 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 SOFA personnel.

b. Article XVII of reference (a) states that the right to exercise primary jurisdiction may be waived by either USFJ or the GOJ. Accordingly, Military Police personnel must be prepared to assume responsibility to investigate incidents involving USFJ personnel that occur outside USFJ facilities when the Japanese Police decline to investigate.

c. Punitive action taken by Japanese authorities for violations of Japanese Traffic Control Laws or Regulations does not preclude the assessment of traffic points (chapter 7). When offenses violate the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) and the GOJ does not exercise jurisdiction, Unit Commanding Officers are authorized to take appropriate disciplinary action. Whether a traffic offense violates the UCMJ or not, administrative action (traffic point assessment) may be taken.

d. Within their area of responsibility (AOR), Military Police will investigate all traffic accidents that occur off base which involve SOFA personnel. MCAS Iwakuni's AOR: the areas falling under the responsibility of the Chugoku Regional Police Bureau consisting of the Yamaguchi, Hiroshima, Shimane, and Tottori Prefectures; the areas falling under the responsibility of the Shikoku Regional Police Bureau consisting of Tokushima, Kagawa, Ehime and Kochi Prefectures; and the areas falling under the responsibility of the Kinki Regional Police Bureau consisting of the Kyoto, Osaka regions and the Shiga, Hyogo, Nara and Wakayama Prefectures.

2. Alcohol and Drug Countermeasures. Enforcement will include measures for detection, apprehension, and testing of personnel who are suspected of DUI of alcohol or drugs. These measures will include employment of special patrols during periods when DUI violations most frequently occur.

a. Detection and Apprehension. Law enforcement personnel normally detect intoxicated drivers by observing unusual, abnormal, or illegal driving behavior. Drivers exhibiting such behavior will be stopped immediately to determine the cause of the behavior. Any person suspected of DUI will have their SOFA license confiscated by Law Enforcement personnel.

b. Testing. Under the Implied Consent Policy of this Order, any person who operates a motor vehicle is deemed to have given their consent to chemical tests of breath, blood, and/or urine. Such testing will be conducted in accordance with reference (e).

c. Refusal to submit to a chemical analysis of their breath, blood, or urine will result in a mandatory revocation of their driving privileges for 3 years.

3. Vehicle Impound. Impounded vehicles will be stored at the PMO vehicle impound lot. Military Police will impound POVs registered to USFJ personnel found in violation of any of the following:

a. Implied Consent for Vehicle Impoundment. As a condition of registering a POV, personnel give consent to the removal and temporary impoundment of their POV when sufficient cause exists. POV registration forms or policy will contain or have appended to them a certificate with the following implied consent statement: "I am aware that MCASO 5560.8B provides for the removal and temporary impoundment of POVs parked illegally for unreasonable periods, interfering with military operations, creating a safety hazard, disabled by incident, left unattended in a restricted or controlled or off limits area, or abandoned. I agree to reimburse any agency or contractor for the cost of towing, storing and disposing of my motor vehicle if it is lawfully removed and impounded."

b. Basis for Impound. Vehicles will be immediately impounded without notice when any of the following criteria is met:

(1) The vehicle is illegally parked:

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

(b) 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;

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

(2) The vehicle interferes with:

(a) Street cleaning operations and reasonable attempts to contact the owner have failed; or

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

(3) The vehicle has been used in a crime or contains evidence of criminal activity.

(4) The vehicle is mechanically defective or is a hazard to others using public roadways.

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

(6) When it is determined that the registered owner has departed Japan on PCS orders and there is no POA on file at the Pass and Registration Office, or the existing POA is expired.

(7) The vehicle has been used in black marketing activities.

(8) The vehicle does not have or has an expired:

(a) Road Tax;

(b) JCI or PDI insurance; or

(c) GOJ Inspection.

(9) The vehicle has been reported stolen.

(10) The vehicle displays a military or GOJ registration that has been expired in excess of 30 days.

(11) The operator is on an unaccompanied tour and has been charged with:

(a) DUI, Driving While Intoxicated (DWI) or DWI Refusal;

(b) Operating a vehicle while under suspension or revocation;

(c) Fleeing the scene of a traffic accident involving death, major property damage or injuries;

(d) Racing or drifting;

(e) Reckless driving;

(f) Vehicular homicide;

(g) Use of a motor vehicle to flee or elude law enforcement.

c. Seventy-Two Hour Notice. All other vehicles found in violation of military or Japanese registration laws and determined apparently abandoned on MCAS Iwakuni 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. Once notice has been given, the vehicle owner is responsible for providing the Pass and Registration Office with proof that the discrepancy has been corrected. Failure to do so within the initial 72 hours shall result in impoundment of the vehicle.

d. Disabled Vehicles. Owners shall remove disabled vehicles parked on-base as soon as possible.

e. Impounded Vehicles. Vehicles which have been impounded for any of the above reasons will remain in the impound lot until either:

(1) Completion of investigation and/or case adjudication, if applicable; or

(2) The registered owner, or a person appointed by a POA, can retrieve and correct whatever discrepancy caused the vehicle to be impounded.

f. Abandoned Vehicles. Vehicles abandoned by USFJ personnel who have permanently departed Japan without proper deregistration will be immediately impounded and disposed of in accordance with reference (f) and (g).

4. 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 Japanese Police by the most expeditious means.

a. Whenever the driver of a vehicle does not, or is physically unable to report an accident and there was another occupant in the vehicle at the time of the accident, the occupant shall make or cause the report to be given, if capable of doing so.

b. 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 remain at the scene of the accident until they have fulfilled the requirements of paragraph 4c below.

c. The driver of any vehicle involved in an accident shall give his/her name, address, vehicle registration number, name of insurer, insurance policy number, insurance expiration date, and, upon request, show his/her operator's permit to any person injured in such accident or to the driver, occupant, or person attending any vehicle or other property damaged in such accident. The same information shall be provided to any law enforcement personnel at the scene of the accident or later investigating the accident. In the event that none of the persons specified are present or are otherwise incapable of receiving the information, 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 Japanese Police by the most expeditious means.

d. Duty of Witness to Remain at Accident Scene

(1) Witnesses to an accident shall not depart the scene of a traffic accident until their identity has been furnished to law enforcement personnel. SOFA personnel shall not prevent Japanese Nationals from leaving an accident scene.

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

5. Duty to Investigate Traffic Accidents

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

b. Off-Base. PMO shall investigate all traffic accidents involving SOFA personnel or property that occur off-base within their area of responsibility.

(1) PMO will respond to all accidents within driving distance.

(2) For accidents occurring outside of reasonable driving distance but still within their area of responsibility, PMO will coordinate with the local authorities to obtain the information needed for the investigation.

6. Report of Accident to Insurance Company

a. 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.

b. The report shall be made within 72 hours, unless the owner and/or driver are hospitalized or otherwise incapable of doing so.

7. Government Wrecker Service

a. A U.S. Government wrecker will not be used to tow POVs except upon official request from PMO. Most POVs requiring impoundment in accordance with the requirements of this Order

will be towed by MCCS personnel under the direction of PMO. 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 the administration of the Impound Lot, this wrecker service will be provided for vehicles located throughout the area of responsibility in Japan.

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

8. 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:

a. Year, make, and model of vehicle;

b. License number and/or USFJ registration number;

c. Vehicle Identification Number (VIN);

d. Identifying marks;

e. Time, date, and exact location of the vehicle when stolen, or recovered; and

f. Circumstances surrounding the theft or recovery.

Chapter 5

Rules of the Road

1. Alcohol Standards

a. Driving Under the Influence/Driving While Intoxicated (DUI/DWI)

(1) No person subject to this Order may operate or be in physical control of any motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicants, including intoxicating beverages, drugs, or any combination thereof.

(a) If a person's blood alcohol content (BAC) is determined to be less than 0.049 percent by weight of alcohol in the person's blood, the person shall be presumed to not be under the influence of intoxicants.

(b) If a person's BAC is determined to be 0.05 to 0.079 percent by weight of alcohol in the person's blood, the person shall be presumed to be DUI.

(c) If a person's BAC is determined to be 0.08 percent or more by weight of alcohol in the person's blood, or if tests reflect the presence of illegal drugs, the person shall be determined to be DWI.

(2) 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 (e.g., failure to properly perform a Standardized Field Sobriety Test administered by a law enforcement official). Supportive evidence may overcome the presumptive weight of a chemical test.

(3) Percent by weight of alcohol in the breath shall be based upon grams of alcohol per 210 liters of breath. Percent by weight of alcohol in the blood shall be based upon grams of alcohol per 100 milliliters of blood.

(4) Chemical analysis of the person's blood, breath, or other bodily substance is to be considered valid under the provisions of this chapter when performed in accordance with reference (e).

(5) When a person submits to a blood test at the request of law enforcement personnel under the provisions of Implied Consent, only a physician, nurse, or other qualified person may withdraw blood for the purpose of determining the alcohol or drug content therein. This limitation shall not apply to collecting breath or urine specimens.

(6) The person tested may have a doctor, qualified technician, chemist, registered nurse, or other qualified medical person administer a chemical test or tests in addition to any administered at the direction of law enforcement personnel. This separate test will not however, cause delay in the administration of the test requested by law enforcement personnel. Failure or inability to obtain an additional test requested by the suspect shall not preclude the admission of evidence relating to the test or tests requested by law enforcement personnel.

(7) When a person submits to a chemical test or tests at the request of law enforcement personnel, full information concerning the test or tests shall be made available to that person and their Unit Commanding Officer.

(8) 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 physical control of a motor vehicle.

(9) 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 must be based on a valid Command Authorized Search and Seizure and shall be undertaken per paragraph 4-15 of reference (e).

(10) In addition to the provisions listed above, persons under the age of 20 years old are strictly prohibited from operating or being in physical control of a motor vehicle after consuming alcohol. It is unlawful for a person less than 20 years old to drive a motor vehicle on a highway or public vehicular area while consuming alcohol or at any time while he/she has remaining in his/her body any alcohol or controlled substance previously consumed.

(11) The measurement methods authorized are:

(a) Preliminary Breath Test device;

(b) Other instruments that are on the conforming products list of evidential breath measurement devices under the NHTSA.

(12) Refusal

(a) A refusal by the driver of the subject vehicle to submit to any portion of the detection process for impaired driving by the Military Police may result in apprehension for further processing.

(b) With the exception of the provisions of paragraph 1a(9) of this chapter, if a person suspected of DUI refuses the request of law enforcement personnel to submit to a chemical test, none will be given. When requesting consent for a chemical test, law enforcement personnel shall warn the suspect that refusal to submit to a chemical test will result in the revocation of driving privileges for 3 years. All persons may 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, law enforcement personnel will complete a sworn statement that the officer had reasonable cause to believe:

1. That the suspect had been driving or was in physical control of a motor vehicle; and

2. At the time of driving, the suspect was under the influence of alcohol or drugs; and

3. That the suspect refused to submit to or failed to complete a chemical test after being requested to do so.

(c) Sworn Statement. Upon receipt of the sworn statement, the Traffic Court Officer hearing the case shall take action in accordance with chapter 7 of this Order.

b. Japanese Standard

(1) Japanese Police 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 (h), when a reading of 0.15 mg/l (the equivalent of 0.03 percent BAC) 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.

(2) All personnel subject to this Order who are prosecuted by Japanese courts for DUI (0.03 percent BAC) or DWI shall be referred to the MCAS Iwakuni Traffic Court for appropriate administrative action in accordance with chapter 7 of this Order.

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

2. Non-Motorized, Wheeled Transportation

a. Bicycles, Skateboards, Roller Skates, Roller Blades, and Heeleys-type Shoes worn in the Wheeled Mode.

(1) Traffic Laws. As a general rule, a bicycle must travel on the road. However, bicycles may be ridden on the sidewalk under the following conditions:

(a) When specifically designated by a posted sign that permits bicycle traffic;

(b) Where roadway vehicle traffic or construction conditions make it dangerous to ride a bicycle on the road; or

(c) When bicycle riders are under 13 years of age, over 70 years of age, or physically impaired.

(2) Bicyclists will have the same right of way as motor vehicles except where addressed in this chapter.

(3) No bicycle or scooter shall be used to carry more persons at one time than the number for which it was designed

and equipped. Children 4 years of age and younger or children who weigh less than 45 pounds are exempted from this provision, provided that they are adequately secured and protected from moving bicycle parts while riding as passengers on a bicycle operated by an adult.

(4) Scooters (non-motorized), Heeley's, roller skates/blades, and skateboards are not considered legal modes of transportation and are not authorized to be on the roadways. These items may only be used on sidewalks when not interfering with pedestrian traffic or in designated areas, such as MCCS skate parks. The following areas are designated as "off limits" for the recreational operation of skateboards, roller skates, and in-line skates:

(a) The Marine Corps Exchange (MCX) parking lot;

(b) Entrance/Exit areas and parking lot of the Commissary;

(c) Front entrance area and parking lots adjacent to the Sakura Theater;

(d) On DoDEA School grounds at any time;

(e) All public parking lots aboard the Air Station;

(f) All parking areas adjacent to family housing;

(g) All BOQ/BEQ parking lots;

(h) The lobby area of Crossroads Mall;

(i) The entrance/exit areas and parking lot of the Crossroads Mall.

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

(1) Ride on the left side of the roadway as practicable;

(2) Obey all traffic control devices;

(3) Use appropriate hand and arm signals;

(4) Exercise due care when passing a standing vehicle or one proceeding in the same direction;

(5) Not ride two abreast except on parts of roadways set aside for the exclusive use of bicycles; and

(6) Not wear headphones.

c. Riding on Sidewalks. In the unusual circumstance that a person operates a bicycle on a sidewalk, the person shall obey all pedestrian traffic signals and remember that pedestrians always have the right of way on a sidewalk.

d. Clinging to Vehicles. No person riding upon any bicycle, skateboard, roller skates, toy vehicle, roller blades and Heeley's-type shoes worn in the wheeled mode, or other device shall in any way attach the same or themselves to any vehicle upon a roadway.

e. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

(1) A properly fastened helmet approved by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) or Snell Memorial Foundation shall be worn when riding a bicycle. In addition, knee and elbow pads and gloves shall be worn when riding scooters, Heeley's, roller skates/blades, and skateboards.

(2) Per reference (i), bicycles shall have the following:

(a) Red reflector visible from distances between 100 and 600 feet when illuminated by head lamps of a vehicle. A red 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) A white lamp on the front shall be used to emit a white light visible from a distance of at least 500 feet;

(c) Spoke or wheel mounted reflectors visible from the side; and

(d) Proper brakes that will enable the operator to stop abruptly on dry and wet surfaces.

f. 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 otherwise maintaining safe operation of the bicycle.

g. Violations. Violations of paragraphs 2a to 2f will be treated as misconduct and enforced by PMO. Minor Offense Reports will be issued for violations and forwarded to the Unit Commanding Officer of the sponsor. Military Police may temporarily impound recreational equipment (e.g., skateboards, scooters, bicycles, etc.) when they determine such immediate action is necessary to prevent additional misconduct or protect the violator's safety and welfare. Military Police shall secure any impounded equipment and return it to the sponsors as soon as practicable.

3. Convoys

a. 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.

b. Convoy Commanders. Outside of MCAS Iwakuni, a convoy of five or more tactical vehicles shall be accompanied by an officer or SNCO acting as Convoy Commander.

c. Convoy Restrictions - Off-Base. Except in an emergency or while conducting tactical missions:

(1) A convoy outside of MCAS Iwakuni shall not exceed 20 vehicles, shall travel in series of no more than five vehicles, and shall be driven no faster than the posted maximum speed limit or at a lower speed as the Convoy Commander deems necessary.

(2) Convoys moving outside of military installations will only use primary roads or highways between the hours of 2200 and 0600.

(3) The following convoys or single vehicle movements will be coordinated with the S-3 of the convoy's originating unit:

(a) Convoys consisting of five or more vehicles;

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

(c) Movement of vehicles bearing oversized loads;

(d) Movement of double-towed vehicles;

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

(f) Movement of explosives

d. Restrictions of Convoy Movement

(1) Convoys shall use the center lane of multilane highways except when preparing for a turn, or when otherwise directed by a supervisor or escort.

(2) Convoys will obey all traffic regulations, signs, and signals applicable to single vehicles unless specific clearance is granted by appropriate authority.

e. 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, provisions of this Order, and references (b) and (d) when traveling outside of U.S. Military installations. Routine classified military convoys are included in this category.

f. Transporting Explosives. In areas outside of MCAS Iwakuni, explosives shall be transported in strict compliance with requirements set forth in reference (j) governing transportation and handling of munitions and explosives.

4. Emergency Vehicles and Equipment

a. 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:

(1) The driver of an authorized emergency vehicle may:

(a) Park or stand, irrespective of the provisions of this chapter.

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

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

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

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

(3) 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.

b. Operation of Vehicles upon Approach of an Emergency Vehicle. Upon the approach of an emergency vehicle making use of audible and/or visual signals, vehicle drivers shall yield the right of way, drive parallel to and as close as possible to the closest edge or curb of the roadway, and immediately stop unless doing so would be unsafe. Drivers shall stop clear of any intersection and remain in such position until the emergency vehicle has passed, except when otherwise directed by law enforcement personnel.

c. Following Emergency Vehicles Prohibited. No vehicle driver shall follow any emergency vehicle making use of audible and/or visual signals closer than 500 feet or park within 500 feet of where an emergency vehicle has stopped to answer a call.

d. Crossing Fire Hose. No vehicle shall be driven over any unprotected hose of a fire department when laid down on any surface, without the consent of the fire department official in command.

5. General Provisions and Restrictions

a. Obedience to Police Officers and Other Authorities. All persons subject to this Order shall comply with any lawful order or direction of any police officer, fireman, or uniformed adult school crossing guard appointed by competent authority to direct, control, or regulate traffic.

b. Persons Working on Highways Exceptions. Unless specifically made applicable, the provisions of this Order shall apply to persons, teams, motor vehicles and other equipment while actually engaged in work upon the surface of a highway.

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

d. Fleeing or Attempting to Elude Law Enforcement Personnel. It is unlawful for any driver of a motor vehicle to willfully fail to bring their vehicle to a stop, otherwise flee, or attempt to elude a pursuing police vehicle when given a visual or audible signal to bring the vehicle to a stop. The signal given by law enforcement personnel 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.

e. 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.

f. Unattended Children. Children 9 years old or younger will not be left unattended in a vehicle at any time.

g. Limitations on Reverse Direction. The driver of a vehicle shall not:

(1) Drive in a reverse direction unless such movement can be made safely and without interfering with other traffic;

(2) Drive in a reverse direction upon any shoulder or roadway of any controlled access highway; or

(3) When driving a GOV in a reverse direction, 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.

(4) While driving in reverse the driver shall not exceed a maximum speed of 10kph.

(5) The driver shall sound the horn prior to backing any vehicle.

h. Driving on Mountainous Highways. The driver of a motor vehicle traveling through gorges or canyons or on mountainous highways shall hold such motor vehicle under control and as near the left-hand edge of the highway as reasonably possible.

i. Coasting Prohibited. When traveling upon a downgrade, a driver shall not coast with the gears or transmission of such vehicle in neutral or disengaged, or with the clutch disengaged.

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

k. 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 towing vehicles.

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

(1) Giving full time and attention to driving;

(2) Maintaining sufficient clearance from other vehicles, pedestrians, roadside objects, or structures with due regard for the width, grade, and curves of roadways; and

(3) Maintaining proper control of their vehicle with due regard for traffic, weather, and road conditions and all other circumstances.

m. 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, traffic congestion, and the condition of the highway.

n. 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.

6. Lane Usage

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

(1) When overtaking and passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction;

(2) Upon a roadway divided into three marked lanes for traffic under the rules applicable thereon; or

(3) Upon a roadway restricted to one-way traffic.

b. Slow Vehicles to be Driven in the 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, 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, private road, or driveway.

c. 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 at an intersection, private road, or driveway.

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

(1) A vehicle shall be driven only in the designated direction.

(2) 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.

(3) A vehicle proceeding around a rotary traffic island shall be driven only in a clockwise direction.

e. Driving on Roadways with Two or More Lanes. Wherever any roadway has been divided into two or more clearly marked lanes, the following rules shall apply in addition to all others set forth in this Order:

(1) 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 safely.

(2) Drivers shall obey the directions of official traffic control devices erected to direct traffic into a lane ordinarily used by traffic moving in the opposite direction.

(3) Drivers shall obey the directions of official traffic control devices installed to prohibit the changing of lanes or sections of roadway.

f. Driving on Divided Highways. Whenever any highway has been divided into two or more roadways by an intervening space, physical barrier, or clearly indicated dividing section

constructed 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 law enforcement personnel. No vehicle shall be driven over, across, or within any such intervening space, physical barrier, or dividing section, except through an opening in such intervening space, physical barrier, or dividing section, at an established cross-over or intersection, or otherwise authorized by public authority.

g. 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.

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

i. Bus Priority and Exclusive Lanes

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

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

(b) No other vehicle may travel in the priority lane when moving out of the priority lane for an approaching bus or taxi would be difficult.

(2) 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.

7. Motorcycles. A motorcycle shall be defined in this Order as any self-propelled, open, 2-wheel, 3-wheel, or 4-wheel vehicle powered by a motorcycle-type engine, and/or does not contain safety features such as safety belts, safety windshield, or air bags.

a. Riding on Motorcycles

(1) A person operating a motorcycle shall ride only upon

the permanent and regular seat attached. Operators shall not carry any passengers unless that motorcycle is designed to carry more than one person and the operator is properly endorsed to carry passengers.

(2) Operators and passengers shall ride sitting astride the seat, facing forward, with one leg on each side of the motorcycle.

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

b. Operating Motorcycles on Roadways

(1) All motorcycles are entitled to full use of a lane.

(2) The operator of a motorcycle shall not overtake and pass in any lane currently occupied by another vehicle. Driving on the shoulder of the roadway in order to overtake a vehicle is prohibited. This specifically prohibits "white-lining."

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

(4) Motorcycles shall not be operated more than one abreast in a single lane.

c. Equipment for Motorcycle Riders and Passengers. All personnel operating or riding a motorcycle on-base and all SOFA personnel operating or riding a motorcycle off-base shall wear the appropriate PPE consisting of:

(1) 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 material or have a reflective design. Designs or ornaments on helmets will not be offensive in nature.

(2) Impact or shatter resistant goggles or full-face shield 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.

(3) Clothing must cover the upper torso and legs. "T" shirts and shorts are prohibited. Footwear will be boots of leather or leather like material that cover the ankles. Sneakers, "tennis" shoes, or other athletic-type footwear are prohibited. Full-fingered gloves or mittens shall be worn on the hands.

8. Overtaking and Passing

a. Passing Vehicles Proceeding in Opposite Directions. Drivers of vehicles proceeding in opposite directions shall pass each other to the left. On 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.

b. Overtaking a Vehicle on the Right. The following rules shall govern the overtaking and passing of vehicles proceeding in the same direction:

(1) 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.

(2) 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.

c. When Overtaking on the Left is Permitted

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

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

(b) 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.

(2) The driver of a vehicle may overtake and pass another vehicle upon the left only when conditions permit doing so safely. In no event shall such movement be made by driving off the pavement or main-traveled portion of the roadway.

d. Limitations on Overtaking on the Right

(1) 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 safely 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, the overtaking vehicle must return to an authorized lane of travel before coming within 200 feet of any approaching vehicle.

(2) No vehicle shall be driven on the right side of the roadway when:

(a) Approaching or at the crest of a grade or curve in the roadway where the driver's view is obstructed;

(b) Approaching within 100 feet of or traversing any intersection; or

(c) The driver is within 100 feet of any bridge or tunnel.

(3) The foregoing limitations shall not apply upon a one-way roadway, nor under the conditions described in paragraph 16b(1) of this chapter, nor to the driver of a vehicle turning right at an intersection, private road, or driveway.

e. No-Passing Zones

(1) 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.

(2) This paragraph does not apply upon a roadway restricted to one-way traffic, nor to the driver of a vehicle turning right at an intersection, private road, or driveway.

f. Overtaking and Passing Buses

(1) Upon meeting or overtaking from either direction any school bus which has stopped on the roadway all drivers shall:

(a) Stop their vehicle before reaching the school bus when there is a visual signal in operation; and

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

(2) 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." Any bus used to pick up or drop off children on base 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.

(3) 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.

(4) The driver of a vehicle upon a highway with separate roadways need not stop for school bus on a different roadway.

(5) Japanese Yochien Buses. The driver of a vehicle, upon meeting any Japanese Yochien Bus which has stopped on the roadway for the purpose of receiving or discharging passengers, shall stop the vehicle before reaching the bus and shall not proceed until the bus resumes motion or the bus has pulled into a bus loading zone (off the roadway).

g. Overtaking and Passing Base Shuttle Buses

(1) Upon meeting or overtaking from either direction any bus designated as Shuttle Bus, stopped on the roadway of an installation, unless stopped in a designated loading/unloading zone, all drivers shall:

(a) Stop their vehicle before reaching the Shuttle Bus when there is a visual signal in operation; and

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

(2) Every bus used for Shuttle Bus service shall bear a placard in the front and rear with wording "Shuttle Bus" and a placard in the rear with wording "Do not pass".

9. Stopping, Standing, or Parking Prohibited in Specified Places

a. Except when necessary to avoid conflict with other traffic, the law, directions of law enforcement personnel, or official traffic control devices, no person shall:

(1) Stop, stand, or park a vehicle:

(a) Upon the paved or main-traveled part of the highway unless it is impractical to move the vehicle off that part of the highway,

1. Unless the vehicle can be clearly seen from 200 feet in each direction of the highway,

2. Unless there is sufficient space on the highway for the unobstructed passage of other vehicles;

(b) On the roadway side of any vehicle or row of vehicles already stopped or parked next to the curb (i.e., "double parking");

(c) On a sidewalk;

(d) Within an intersection;

(e) On a crosswalk;

(f) Between a safety zone and the adjacent curb, or within 30 feet of the ends of a safety zone, unless a different length is indicated by signs or markings;

(g) Upon any bridge, other elevated highway structure, or within a highway tunnel;

(h) At any place where signs prohibit stopping, standing, or parking;

(i) In a handicap parking space unless the driver or passenger is disabled and the vehicle displays appropriate stickers or placards;

(j) In a fire lane; or

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

(2) Stand or park a vehicle, whether occupied or not, except momentarily to load or unload passengers or merchandise:

(a) In a loading zone;

(b) In front of a public or private driveway;

(c) Within 16-1/2 feet (5 meters) of a fire hydrant;

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

(e) Within 33 feet (10 meters) of any flashing signal, stop sign, slow sign, or traffic control signal;

(f) Fire station entrance:

1. On the fire station side of the roadway: Within 16-1/2 feet (5 meters) of the driveway; and

2. On the opposite side of the roadway: Within 75 feet of the driveway entrance

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

(h) At any place where signs prohibit standing or parking

(3) Move a vehicle not lawfully under their control into any such prohibited area, or away from a curb an unlawful distance

b. Military Police Authorized to Remove Vehicles. Law enforcement personnel are hereby authorized to remove or cause to be removed to a place of safety any unattended vehicle when:

(1) The vehicle is illegally left standing upon any highway, bridge, causeway, or in any tunnel, 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; or

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

c. Additional Parking Regulations

(1) Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, every vehicle stopped or parked upon a two-way roadway shall have the left-hand wheels parallel to and within 12 inches of the left-hand curb or edge of the roadway.

(2) Except when otherwise provided, every vehicle stopped or parked upon a one-way roadway shall be 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.

(3) The Installation Commanding Officer, with respect to roadways under his jurisdiction, may place signs prohibiting or restricting the stopping, standing or parking of vehicles on any roadway where, in the Installation Commanding Officer's opinion, such stopping, standing or parking is dangerous to those using the roadway, or where the stopping, standing or parking of vehicles would unduly interfere with the free movement of traffic thereon. Such signs shall be official signs and no person shall stop, stand or park any vehicle in violation of the restrictions stated on such signs.

(4) No person shall park in an officially marked handicap parking space unless they are disabled and display appropriate stickers or placards.

(a) All handicapped drivers must register with the Pass and Registration Office.

(b) A decal shall be issued to all applicants who have a disability which is verified by a medical doctor.

(c) The decal shall only be affixed to a vehicle legally registered to the applicant or the applicants sponsor and shall be placed inside on the lower right side (driver side) of the back window.

(5) No person shall park in an officially marked fire lane. All such vehicles are subject to immediate impound.

(6) No person shall park in any area other than designated parking spaces, except where approved for special events by the Installation Commanding Officer.

(7) Two wheeled motor vehicles shall park in designated parking areas. If designated parking is not available, operators may park their vehicles adjacent appropriate bicycle parking areas as long as the vehicle does not impede normal pedestrian traffic flow.

(8) No person shall park any vehicle in the parking lots of the Commissary, Exchange, and Crossroads Mall, and leave such a vehicle unattended for an extended period of time, or overnight. This is to include but not limited to vehicles which are being privately sold, or left in place due to deployment or an ITT sponsored trip.

10. Passengers

a. Passenger Restrictions. No passenger will be carried in a vehicle, which does not have an adequate seat belt for that passenger.

(1) Seatbelts must be installed and properly worn by all occupants whenever a vehicle is being operated on and off the installation; this applies to all vehicles, including taxis.

(2) Children under the age of 8 years old shall use a serviceable child safety seat appropriate for the age and weight of the child.

(a) Children 5 years of age or under or not exceeding 45 pounds in weight must be in an infant/child restraint device, properly affixed to the seat where it is located.

(b) Infant/child restraint devices will not be placed in the front seat of any vehicle unless:

1. There is no rear seat or the rear seats are either side-facing jump seats or rear-facing seats.

2. The child passenger restraint system cannot be installed properly in the rear seat.

3. All rear seats are already occupied by children under the age of 5 years old.

(c) If vehicles are equipped with an airbag-off switch, the airbag must be disabled if the car seat is placed in the front seat.

(3) Fire Department or similar vehicles equipped with standing stations and handrails, or as otherwise provided by pertinent military directives are exempt.

b. Driver to Ensure Passenger Safety and Lawful Conduct

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

(2) No operator of a vehicle shall drive or move the vehicle in any manner until all personnel are properly fastened with a seatbelt.

(3) The driver of a vehicle is responsible for all passengers and actions that take place within the operated vehicle.

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

11. Pedestrians

a. 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 law enforcement personnel.

b. Pedestrian's Use of Crosswalks

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

(2) 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.

(3) No vehicle shall overtake or pass any other vehicle stopped at a marked crosswalk or at any other location to permit a pedestrian to cross the roadway.

c. Crossing Roadways at Points Other than Crosswalks

(1) 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.

(2) Pedestrians shall not cross the roadway between intersections where traffic control signals are in operation. Pedestrians shall only cross at either intersection in an appropriate crosswalk, whether marked or unmarked.

(3) No pedestrian shall cross a roadway intersection diagonally unless authorized by traffic control devices or law enforcement officer.

d. Pedestrians on Roadway

(1) All pedestrians shall use the sidewalk when provided and practicable. It is unlawful for any pedestrian to move

along or upon an adjacent roadway when a sidewalk is provided and its use is practicable.

(2) Where a sidewalk is not available, pedestrians shall walk only on the shoulder, as far as practicable from the edge of the roadway.

(3) Where neither a sidewalk nor a shoulder is available, pedestrians shall walk as near as practicable to the outside edge of the roadway, and if on a two-way roadway, shall walk only on the extreme right side of the roadway (i.e. facing oncoming traffic).

(4) Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, any pedestrian upon a roadway shall yield the right of way to all vehicles upon the roadway.

(5) No person shall allow a child under the age of 10 to play along or on a roadway or allow the child to walk along or on a roadway without being attended.

(6) No person shall lie down or sit on a roadway. No person shall stand on a roadway in such a way as to impede traffic.

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

f. Pedestrians Right of Way on Sidewalks/Crosswalks. The driver of a vehicle crossing a sidewalk or a crosswalk, shall yield the right of way to any pedestrian and all other traffic on the sidewalk or crosswalk.

g. Running and Jogging

(1) Organized unit physical training conducted in formation will:

(a) Not exceed three abreast.

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

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

(d) Not enter any family housing areas.

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

(a) Run or jog facing oncoming traffic and obey traffic rules and regulations.

(b) Carry DoD identification card for security and medical reasons.

(c) Not wear headphones while running on-base except when running on approved track locations as required by reference (k).

(d) The recommended primary location for running and jogging is the sea wall.

(e) All persons jogging or running along any roadway will run on the sidewalk or at least 18 inches from the roadway's edge facing traffic where the construction of the roadway allows.

12. Right of Way

a. Right of Way at Intersections. Except when directed otherwise by a traffic control device or law enforcement personnel, drivers shall yield the right of way to:

(1) Any vehicle on a priority road;

(2) Any vehicle traveling on a wider road;

(3) Any vehicle approaching the intersection from the left; and

(4) Any vehicle on a roadway with a centerline or vehicle traffic lanes provided through the intersection.

b. Vehicles Entering Intersections with Stop or Slow (Yield) Signs

(1) Preferential right of way may be indicated by stop signs or yield signs as authorized in this chapter.

(2) Except when directed to proceed by law enforcement personnel, every driver of a vehicle approaching a stop sign shall stop before the stop line or crosswalk. When there is no stop line or crosswalk, the driver must stop before entering the intersection. After stopping, the driver shall yield the right of way to any vehicle in the intersection or approaching so closely as to constitute an immediate hazard.

(3) The driver of a vehicle approaching a yield sign shall slow down to a speed reasonable for the existing conditions and, if required for safety, stop before entering the crosswalk. When there is no crosswalk, a driver required to stop for safety must do so before entering the intersection. After slowing or stopping, the driver shall yield the right of way to any vehicle in the intersection or approaching so closely as to constitute an immediate hazard.

c. Vehicles Prohibited From Blocking Intersections. No driver shall enter an intersection unless his/her vehicle will be capable of clearing the intersection.

d. Entering Roadway from Alley, Private Road, Driveway, or Building. When entering a roadway, drivers shall stop immediately prior to driving onto a sidewalk or sidewalk area. In the event there is no sidewalk area, the driver shall stop at the point nearest the roadway to be entered where the driver has a view of approaching traffic. The driver shall then yield the right of way to all approaching vehicles on the roadway.

e. 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 unsafely.

13. Safety Standards

a. Use of Headphones, Earphones, or Cellular Phones

(1) Wearing portable headphones, earphones, or other listening devices while operating a motor vehicle, with the exception of hands free devices limited to one ear, is prohibited.

(2) Using a cellular phone while operating a motor vehicle is prohibited unless the vehicle is safely parked or unless the operator is using a hands-free device. A hands free device is defined as a device that does not require the use of either hand, does not take away from the safe operation of the vehicle, and does not cause the attention of the driver to be diverted. Holding a cellular phone in one's hand, even if on speakerphone, is prohibited and includes texting per reference (1). When using a cellular phone to report emergencies, drivers must pull off to the side of the roadway and stop their vehicle prior to making such a call.

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

c. Obstruction to Driver's View or Driving Mechanism

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

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

(3) No person shall drive a vehicle with a pet in such a manner as to interfere with the driver's view or control of the vehicle.

d. Opening and Closing Vehicle Doors. No person shall open the door of a motor vehicle on the side nearest to moving traffic unless and until it is reasonably safe to do so and can be done without interfering with the movement of other traffic, nor shall any person leave a door open on the side of a vehicle nearest to moving traffic for a period of time longer than necessary to load or unload passengers.

e. Safeguarding of Construction Areas

(1) Materials, equipment, vehicles, excavators, dirt, and other hazards left on the roadway, or shoulder of the road, must be guarded by construction signs, barricades, lights, and signalmen as appropriate.

(2) 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.

(3) 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.

(4) 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.

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

(6) 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.

(7) 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.

(8) Engineer earth-moving equipment shall not operate on a military maintained road except when moving from one construction site to another. In such cases, the equipment shall move no faster than 15 kilometers per hour, be empty, and be escorted by a vehicle displaying warning signs and/or lights.

f. Glass and Debris on Roadway

(1) No person shall throw or deposit upon any roadway any glass bottles, glass, nails, tacks, wire, cans or any other substance likely to injure any person or animal, or damage a vehicle.

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

(3) Any person removing a wrecked or damaged vehicle from a roadway shall remove any glass or other injurious substance dropped upon the roadway from such vehicle.

g. Vehicle Lights

(1) When any vehicle is on a roadway, its headlights, running lights and tail lights shall be turned on during the hours of darkness and when:

(a) Passing through a tunnel;

(b) Passing through a densely fogged area and any other area where vision is limited; or

(c) During inclement weather that requires the use of windshield wipers.

(2) The above restrictions apply even in the daytime and when stopped or parked.

(3) High beams will be dimmed within 500 feet when approaching an oncoming vehicle, within 100 feet when following another vehicle, or when approaching a gate, police or guard checkpoint.

h. Use of Horn. The driver of a vehicle will not sound their horn except when required by a posted sign, when backing a vehicle on base, as required by enforcement personnel or when necessary to avert potential danger.

i. Driving of Defective Vehicles Prohibited. The driver or owner of a vehicle shall not drive, 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 (b).

14. Speed Restrictions

a. Basic Rule. No person shall drive a vehicle at a speed greater is reasonable and prudent under the conditions (e.g., weather, visibility, traffic, road surface, and road width), having regard for 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, other traffic, weather, or other highway conditions.

b. 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 14a of this chapter, the limits hereinafter specified shall be maximum lawful speeds:

(1) When driving off the installation:

(a) All trucks under 5 tons and all passenger vehicles (including buses and motorcycles with 251cc engine displacement and higher):

1. 60 kilometers per hour (kph) (37 miles per hour (mph)),

2. 80 kph on the expressway (50 mph).

(b) All trucks over 5 tons, all special vehicles (e.g., wreckers), and motor scooters and motorcycles under 251cc: 50 kph (31 mph).

(2) The maximum lawful speed when driving aboard the installation is 40 kph (25 mph). In addition, the following maximum speeds are in effect:

(a) All vehicles in housing areas and in troop areas: 30 kph (19 mph).

(b) All vehicles in a posted school zone during normal school (pick up and drop off) hours: 30 kph (19 mph).

(c) When passing foot troops (in formation) on roadways: 15 kph (9 mph)

(d) When driving in parking lots: 15 kph (9 mph).

(e) When moving in reverse: 10 kph (6 mph).

c. Establishment of Base Speed Zones

(1) Upon completion of an engineering and/or traffic survey which can be utilized by the Installation Transportation Management Committee (Base Civil Engineer, Safety, Traffic Management and Accident Investigator at a minimum), the Provost Marshal may make a recommendation to the Installation Commanding Officer to declare the speed limit to be any speed which is reasonably safe under the existing conditions of that location. The declared speed limit is effective when appropriate signs giving notice are erected.

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

d. 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.

e. Special Speed Limitations. No person shall drive a vehicle over any bridge, or other elevated highway structure, at a speed which is greater than the maximum speed that can be safely maintained.

f. Racing on Highways

(1) Except at a place specifically designated by the GOJ for that purpose, no person shall drive any vehicle in any race,

speed competition, speed contest, drag race, acceleration contest, drifting competition, exhibition of speed, exhibition of acceleration, or for the purpose of making a speed record.

(2) Drag racing is defined as:

(a) The operation of two or more vehicles starting from a point side by side and accelerating speeds in a competitive attempt to out-distance each other; or

(b) 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 acceleration power of such vehicle or vehicles.

(3) Racing is defined as the use of one or more vehicles in an attempt to:

(a) Out-gain, out-distance, or prevent another vehicle from passing.

(b) To arrive at a given destination ahead of another vehicle or vehicles; or

(c) To test the physical stamina of drivers over long distance driving routes.

g. Reckless Driving

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

(2) 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.

15. Traffic Signals and Signs

a. Obedience to and Required Traffic Control Devices

(1) Drivers shall obey the instructions of any traffic

control device, unless otherwise directed by law enforcement personnel.

(2) Design and placement of traffic control devices will conform to the laws of Japan and international standards.

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

(1) Steady Green Indication

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

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

(c) Yield the right of way to pedestrians lawfully within a crosswalk and to other traffic lawfully using the intersection.

(2) Green Arrow

(a) Proceed in the direction indicated at a safe speed.

(b) Yield the right of way to pedestrians lawfully within a crosswalk and to other traffic lawfully using the intersection.

(3) Steady Yellow Indication. Stop before entering the intersection, if such stop can be made safely.

(4) Steady Red Indication. Stop before entering the intersection and remain stopped until an indication to proceed is shown.

(5) Left Turn on Red Light

(a) Not permitted on MCAS Iwakuni unless otherwise indicated.

(b) Prohibited off-base or at installation exits.

c. Flashing Signals. Flashing red or yellow signals have the following meaning:

(1) 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.

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

d. Lane Direction Control Signals. When lane direction control signals are placed over the individual lanes of a street or roadway, 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.

e. Display of Unauthorized Signals, Signs or Markings

(1) No person shall place, maintain, or display upon or in view of any roadway an unauthorized sign, signal, marking, or device which:

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

(b) Attempts to direct the movement of traffic; or

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

(2) Every such prohibited sign, signal, or marking shall be removed without notice.

f. Interference with Official Traffic Control Devices. No person shall alter, twist, deface, knock down or remove any official traffic control device.

16. Turning

a. Vehicle Turning Right. The driver of a vehicle intending to turn to the right at an intersection, 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 as to constitute an immediate hazard.

b. Required Position and Method for Turning at an Intersection. The driver of a vehicle making a turn shall do so as follows:

(1) 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, other vehicles, and pedestrians traveling along the left-hand shoulder of the roadway.

(2) Right Turns. The driver shall approach the intersection in the extreme right-hand lane lawfully available to traffic moving in such direction. Drivers must be observant for and yield the right of way to all bicycles, mopeds, motorcycles, other vehicles, and pedestrians traveling in the oncoming lanes and along the right-hand shoulder of the roadway.

(3) Exception. Larger vehicles (i.e. trucks, passenger busses, etc.) may require a wider radius in order to safely complete a turn. Drivers of these types of vehicles will ensure they utilize their turn signals, are alert of their surroundings, and exercise extreme caution during such maneuvers.

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

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

(2) No vehicle shall be turned 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.

(3) For tactical vehicle movement, "U" turns are prohibited at the tollgates on the expressway. In the event a motor vehicle must proceed in the opposite direction on the expressway, drivers will execute a safe turn after exiting the tollgate and ensuring visibility of 500 feet of an approaching vehicle in either direction. For tactical vehicle movement, the "A" Driver will assist in the motor vehicle movement.

d. Turning Movements, Lane Changes, and Required Signals. No person shall turn a vehicle or move right or left upon a roadway unless such movement can be made with reasonable safety. Such movements shall only be made after giving an appropriate signal in the following manner:

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

(2) A signal of intention to change lanes shall be given for 100 feet continuously before changing lanes.

(3) 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. Operable brake lights will satisfy this requirement.

(4) The signals provided in this section shall be used to indicate an intention to turn, change lanes, or start from a parked position. Such signals shall not be flashed on only one side of a parked or disabled vehicle, nor flashed as a courtesy ("do pass") signal to operators of other vehicles.

e. 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.

f. 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:

(1) Right turn. Hand and arm extended horizontally.

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

(3) Stop or decrease speed. Hand and arm extended downward.

17. Unauthorized Vehicles

a. Powered child/youth model scooters, skateboard, pocket

bikes, go-carts, and other similar equipment not meeting DOT motor vehicles standards for public roadways will not be used on MCAS Iwakuni roadways.

b. Low speed vehicles such as golf carts, LUVs and Segway's may be authorized at the Installation Commanding Officer's discretion. All such vehicles must be equipped with headlights, turn signals, horns and appropriate marking, and operators must be trained in accordance with reference (k).

Chapter 6

Vehicle Equipment

1. Scope and Effect of Regulations

a. It is unlawful for any person to drive or move or for the owner to cause or knowingly permit to be driven or moved, on any roadway, any vehicle or combination of vehicles which is in such unsafe condition as to endanger any person, or which does not contain those parts, or is not at all times equipped with such lamps, and other equipment in proper condition, and adjustment, or which is equipped in any manner in violation of this chapter, or for any person to do any act forbidden, or fail to perform any act required under this chapter.

b. Two Wheeled Vehicle. No person shall operate a two wheeled vehicle upon any road, on or off base, unless such vehicle is equipped as set forth in this chapter.

c. Illegal Vehicle Modifications/Alterations. SOFA personnel are prohibited from physically modifying or altering their vehicle in any way that changes the original manufacturer's design (i.e., serial number, tires, rims, suspension, steering wheel, timing of signal flashers, etc.) after completing the GOJ vehicle inspection. The parts or sections of vehicles specified in this chapter and as illustrated in Appendix E are modifications/alterations not permitted.

2. Brakes

a. Vehicles shall be equipped with brakes adequate to control movement and stop and hold the vehicle. Except on two wheeled vehicles, two separate means of applying the brakes are required, one of which can be mechanically set to prevent vehicle movement. If the two means of application are connected in any way, they should be constructed so that failure of one means will not leave the vehicle without brake control of at least two wheels. Brakes shall be adjusted so that wheels on opposite sides of the vehicle are braked equally. Application of the brakes must not interfere with the control of the vehicle.

b. Two wheeled vehicles will be equipped with at least one hand or foot operated brake. Motorcycles with both hand and foot operated brakes installed by the manufacturer will not be altered in any manner that eliminates one of the brakes.

c. Commercial trailers or semi-trailers of a gross vehicle weight of 3,000 pounds or more will be equipped with brakes that can be applied by the driver from the cab of the vehicle towing the trailer. Brakes should be constructed so as to become engaged automatically in the event of accidental breakaway of the trailer. Trailers will be equipped with a metal tow bar and tow safety chains.

d. Every vehicle shall be equipped with brakes capable of bringing it to a complete stop from a speed of 32 KPH on a dry, level, hard-surfaced road within the following distances:

(1) Passenger vehicles, including motor driven cycles and scooters - 25 feet.

(2) Single unit vehicles weighing less than 10,000 pounds - 30 feet.

(3) Single unit two axle vehicles weighing 10,000 pounds or more - 40 feet.

(4) All other vehicles or combinations weighing over 10,000 pounds - 50 feet.

e. The brake system will be free from worn, missing or defective pins, cables, rods, clevises, or couplings; misaligned anchor pins; frozen, rusted, or inoperative connections; missing spring clips; improper wheel bearing adjustment; or defective grease containers.

f. Operating levers and pedals on motorcycles will be properly positioned and aligned.

3. Directional and Turn Indicators

a. Every vehicle will be equipped with at least one set of directional turn indicators on each side of the vehicle visible at a distance of 100 feet from the front and rear of the vehicle during daylight.

b. Indicators will be operated by the vehicle operator to signal his intended turn.

c. The addition or alteration of turn or brake signals in either their color or the timing of flashes is prohibited.

4. Emergency Signal Devices

a. The GOJ requires that emergency signal devices be carried in all passenger cars.

b. The device must emit a self-generated red light visible from 200 meters at night.

5. Horn

a. All vehicles will be equipped with a horn in good working condition capable of emitting an audible sound under normal roadway conditions for a distance of not less than 200 feet. Vehicles will be considered unsafe for traffic point assessment purposes if knowingly operated with a horn not capable of giving warning at this distance.

b. An operator of a vehicle will not sound their horn except when required by a posted sign, when backing a vehicle, as required by enforcement personnel or when necessary to avert potential danger.

c. The addition or alteration of the sound of the horn to music, siren or patrol like horns is prohibited.

6. Lights. Operators will use headlights, taillights, and rear license plate lights during the hours of darkness (sunset to sunrise), through insufficiently illuminated tunnels, when covered by dense fog, or in any other dark area where visibility is less than 500 meters (165 feet).

a. Front Lights

(1) Vehicles other than two wheeled vehicles will be considered unsafe for traffic point assessment purposes and will not be operated if not equipped with at least one operational white beam headlight adjustable to high and low intensity on each side of the front of the vehicle.

(2) Headlights will be aimed so that the high intensity portion of the beams does not project higher than the level of the center of the headlights at their focal point of eight feet.

(3) Headlights will display a white light visible from a distance of not less than 1,000 feet from the front of the vehicle. High intensity beams will be so aimed and of such intensity as to reveal persons and vehicles at a distance of at least 450 feet ahead; low intensity beams, a distance of 150 feet.

(4) No other colored light, reflector or tape will be displayed on the front of any vehicle except as authorized by the GOJ.

b. Rear Lights

(1) All vehicles of three or more wheels will be equipped with two red stop lights and two red/amber taillights on the rear of the vehicle, except a single taillight mounted on the left rear will be acceptable when such is the original manufacturer's design.

(2) Motorcycles will display a red or amber brake light visible from a distance of not less than 100 feet to the rear in normal sunlight which shall be activated upon application of the brake. The brake lights may be combined with the taillights.

(3) Taillights will be of sufficient intensity to be visible from a distance of not less than 1,000 feet to the rear of the vehicle.

(4) All vehicles will be equipped with a white, non-glaring light to illuminate the rear mounted registration plate and make it legible at a distance of at least 66 feet during darkness. The light will be activated by the same switch controlling the headlights.

(5) Trailers will be equipped with tail and brake lights and twin turn signal indicators.

(6) Lights of all types will be mounted securely to prevent excessive vibrations and will not have defective wiring, improper ground, or defective switches. The power source must maintain lights at the required brightness for all conditions of operation.

7. Reflectors

a. Rear reflectors will be red in color and not more than 1.5 meters from the ground. The extreme outer edge of the reflecting surface of the rear reflectors shall be within 400 millimeters of the extreme outer side of the vehicle.

b. Motor vehicles manufactured on or before 30 November 1973 shall have reflectors on the rear which cover a circular area 25 millimeters in diameter.

c. Motor vehicles manufactured after 1 December 1973 shall have reflectors on the rear which cover a circular area 30 millimeters in diameter.

d. Motor vehicles with a gross minimum weight of eight tons, motor vehicles with a minimum loaded weight of five tons, and motor vehicles with a minimum personnel capacity of 30 shall have reflectors on the rear which cover a circular area 60 millimeters in diameter.

8. Backup Lights

a. Every motor vehicle shall be equipped with at least one backup light (except motorcycles).

b. Backup lights shall be either white or light yellow in color.

c. Vehicles manufactured prior to April 1969 are not required to have backup lights. However, if such lights have been installed, they must be in working order.

9. Muffler

a. Every vehicle will be equipped with a muffler or mufflers in good working order, capable of preventing excessive noise and smoke. Muffler cutouts and similar devices shall not be used on motor vehicles operated on roads and roadways anywhere in Japan.

b. Vehicles will be so maintained that the amount of carbon monoxide gas that is emitted in the exhaust of a gasoline or liquid petroleum gas engine will not exceed the legal limitation as prescribed by Japanese law. For ordinary motor vehicles, the

percentage of carbon monoxide gas exhausted into the air when the engine is in idle operation shall not at any time exceed 5.5 percent. However, this percentage shall be under 4.5 percent at the time of the initial and annual vehicle inspections, which also requires the vehicle to satisfactorily complete the Japanese four-mode system inspection (under 2.5 percent for motor vehicles using gasoline and 1.5 percent for vehicles using liquid petroleum gas).

c. Exhaust systems will meet the following requirements:

(1) No exhaust pipe shall discharge the exhaust emission left, right or downward.

(2) The exhaust pipe must extend to the rear and at no more than 30 degree angle from a perpendicular line. For this purpose, the perpendicular line shall be a line drawn across the rear fender.

d. Motor vehicles manufactured before 1971, having the exhaust pipe protruding on the left, are exempted from the above. Cars shipped to Japan for 19 months to 3 years and returning back to the U.S. are required to comply with the contents of paragraph 9a above. Flex pipe will be acceptable in meeting this requirement if both the fore and aft ends are of solid metal. Further, tail pipe extensions will be authorized only if they are securely clamped or welded in place.

10. Seat Belts. All persons operating or riding as a passenger in either Government owned, Government leased, privately owned or privately rented motor vehicles (except motorcycles and tactical Government motor vehicles) manufactured in 1964 and thereafter, regardless of place of manufacture, shall wear safety belts and safety harnesses as intended. Individuals shall not operate or ride in seats from which occupant restraints have been removed or rendered inoperative.

11. Speedometer. Every vehicle will be equipped with a speedometer in operating condition.

12. Mirrors. Every motor vehicle shall be equipped with one interior (except motorcycle) and two exterior mirrors by means of which the driver in the driver's seat can clearly recognize the traffic conditions backwards up to 200 feet or 50 meters.

Mirrors may extend 25 centimeters or 9¾ inches beyond the widest point of the body of the vehicle.

13. Windshield and Window Tinting

a. Vehicle windshields and windows shall be of "safety glass", free of defects, signs, posters, stickers, or other non-transparent material which obstructs, obscures, or impairs the driver's clear view of the roadway or any intersecting roadway. Stickers required by this command and the GOJ are authorized. Light tinting material applied to either of the front side windows must be in compliance with Japanese vehicle regulations, allowing a transparency level of not less than 70 percent, except when under the following exclusions:

(1) 20 percent area of an open windshield on the vertical plane from its upper edge as well as parallel to the centerline of the vehicle. However, the crossover portion of its windshield with the weather strip, molding, and masking and so on must be eliminated from the definition of its open windshield.

(2) Side windows, which are installed upward and separated from each side door.

(3) Side windows, which are installed at the lower portion of each side door.

(4) Side windows, which are lower than horizontal position, including the driver's seating surface, in addition to paragraph 13a(3) above, in case of vehicles whose seating capacity is over 11 persons or any other similar shape of vehicles.

b. Vehicles (except two wheeled vehicles) will be equipped with windshield wipers in good working condition, capable of keeping the windshield clear at all times.

14. Vehicle Structure

a. Every vehicle shall have all the structural components, such as bumpers, doors, hood, roof, fenders, trunk lids, and front grills, if they were part of the original manufacturer's design.

b. POVs will not be painted or marked in any way to resemble publicly owned motor vehicles. No military or similar markings, to include commercial slogans, camouflage schemes, polka dots, stripes, graffiti, and/or drawings will be placed on privately owned motor vehicles.

c. The structure of a vehicle will not be worn or rusted and so defective as to be a clear safety hazard.

d. Vehicles will not have dents, holes, torn, or protruding pieces of metal regardless of shape or size that are obvious safety hazards.

e. Doors, hoods, and trunks will be equipped with proper handles or latches and will be in operating condition.

f. Convertible tops must not be torn or present an unsightly appearance due to slipshod patching (masking tape will not be accepted). Rear windows will present a neat appearance and allow for clear visibility.

g. Interior floors will be capable of supporting an average adult and be free of holes and cracks.

h. For two-wheeled vehicles, the engine mounting frame brackets will not be cracked or broken. Fenders and mud guards will not be broken, missing, or of inadequate design or modification. Footrests will be securely mounted and properly located. The seat will be properly and securely attached and its springs will not be broken or otherwise defective. The clutch will be properly aligned and not binding; the cable or linkage will not be worn, twisted, corroded, broken, or missing. The drive chain will be undamaged, properly adjusted and lubricated, and equipped with a properly installed chain guard. The center or side stand will be in proper working order. The rear view mirrors will be free from cracks and discoloration and shall be mounted to provide the operator with a clear, undistorted, and unobstructed view of at least 200 feet to the rear of the vehicle on both sides.

15. Steering Mechanism

a. A steering mechanism is considered faulty if more than one inch of free travel occurs in the steering wheel hub before the vehicle wheels turn.

b. The frame and fork will not be bent or damaged.

c. Wheels will not be out of alignment.

d. Components will not be broken, loose, missing, or show excessive wear.

e. Handlebars will not be loose, bent, broken, damaged, and no portion of the bars may extend more than 15 inches above the seat depressed by the weight of the operator.

f. Alteration of the vehicle's original steering wheel is prohibited.

16. Tires, Wheels, and Rims

a. Tires without cornering tread are prohibited. Tires must have a minimum tread depth of 1.6 millimeters for passenger cars and 2.4 millimeters for vans.

b. Casing, beads, and tread shall be free of breaks, bulges, cracks, or any other unsafe condition.

c. Bent, loose, cracked or damaged wheels, defective rims or wheel flanges, missing, broken, bent, and loose or damaged spokes are not allowed.

d. Tires may not be mixed either by ply rating or using both radial and non-radial tires together.

e. The wheels will be free from missing rivets, studs, nuts, and broken or out of adjustment bearings.

17. Fuel System

a. The fuel tank and lining will be securely installed and the fuel line will be free from leaks at any point in the fuel system. The fuel tank will be vented.

b. The throttle will be aligned and not binding; linkage (including cables) will not be worn, bent, broken, corroded, or missing.

c. On motorcycles with quick release throttles, the throttle will return to "off" or "idle" position when released.

18. Suspension. The alteration, cutting, or removing of springs or shocks which results in a raised or lowered car body is prohibited.

19. Air Spoilers. The addition or use of front or rear air spoilers is prohibited unless installed as original equipment.

20. Roll Bar. The addition of a roll bar is prohibited unless otherwise approved by GOJ inspection authorities.

21. Citizens Band Radio and Equipment. SOFA personnel are prohibited from using and/or possessing citizens band radio equipment or any form of two way communication equipment unless authorized by the GOJ and/or military authorities. The unlawful use of possession of this equipment will be subject to immediate confiscation by Military Police.

22. Bumper Stickers, Decals, or Other Vehicle Markings. Any bumper sticker, decal, or other vehicle marking with discriminatory, obscene, or sexually suggestive designs, insignia, or slogans is considered to be prejudicial to good order and discipline and is prohibited. Also prohibited are bumper stickers, decals, or other vehicle markings that may be interpreted as derogatory to any ethnic, racial or religious group; to any military service, the United States, other nations, their flags, logos or symbols; derogatory or supportive of political causes or groups; or oriented toward the use of illegal drugs and/or substances.

23. Radar Detection Devices. SOFA personnel are prohibited from possessing/using radar detection devices to indicate the presence of speed recording instruments or to transmit erroneous speeds while driving on military installations.

24. Noise Originating From Within Vehicles. The driver will ensure that noise (whether from a car stereo or other source) does not exceed the following limits:

a. Noise shall not be heard above engine noise from any point outside the vehicle when all windows are closed.

b. Noise shall not be heard above engine noise from a distance greater than 10 meters from the vehicle when one or more windows are open.

c. The noise from within the vehicle shall not be such as to interfere with the vehicle operator's ability to hear emergency vehicles approaching using sirens.

Chapter 7

Traffic Court

1. Appearance at Traffic Court

a. Violations. When a Military Police Officer issues a citation for a moving or non-moving violation, the alleged offender generally has the option of appearing in traffic court or waiving the right to appear. However, based on the offense and driving record as a whole, alleged offenders may be required to appear even when the right to appear is waived. Alleged offenders who elect to appear or who are mandated to appear in traffic court shall be notified by the PMO traffic court section of their assigned time and date of appearance.

b. Entry of Pleas. An alleged offender shall report to the Pass and Registration Office and enter a plea of guilty or not guilty to the traffic court clerk/non-commissioned officer within 72 hours of receipt of a traffic citation.

(1) A plea of guilty will be entered into record and further reviewed by traffic court clerk to determine if it warrants attendance in traffic court.

(2) When a plea of not guilty is entered, a court date will be assigned.

(3) Traffic citations should be acknowledged by signing and acknowledging plea on the back of the citation.

c. Waiving Right to Appear. An alleged offender may waive the right to appear when the member can't attend due to mission requirements. If adjudicated by the TCO, the member thereafter also waives his right to appeal. A member automatically waives their right to appeal if they fail to notify the traffic court clerk of their intended absence. Any member who waives the right to appear before a hearing official shall have a plea of guilty entered and shall have action taken in accordance with this Order. In such cases, the member also waives his/her right to appeal.

d. Mandatory Appearance. Members shall be assigned a mandatory court date when a review of a driver's record indicates a suspension or revocation may be warranted as a result of previous traffic offenses or points accumulated.

e. Traffic Violation Report (TVR). Members cited via the TVR system shall be notified by the traffic court section of their assigned time, date, and location of court appearance. The TVR complainant shall also be required to attend on the same traffic court date in order to bear witness to the alleged violation. Should the TVR complainant fail to appear, the reported violation may be dismissed.

f. Military Police Presence. The Military Police Officer that issued the traffic citation will appear at the hearing regarding incidents they cited. (Note: Due to mission requirements, the issuing MP may not always be able to appear. In such cases, the TCO may adjudicate the case without the MP's presence.)

g. Appropriate Attire. All active duty members shall appear in the appropriate uniform of the day. Civilian members shall dress in appropriate business casual attire for their court appearance. Failure to comply may be considered a "failure to appear" and action may be taken in accordance with paragraph 2 below.

2. Failure to Appear

a. Members unable to appear on their scheduled court date must notify the traffic court clerk at least 3 working days prior to the scheduled appearance to arrange for a new hearing date.

b. Alleged offenders are responsible for alternate transportation in cases where driving privileges have been suspended or revoked.

c. Failure to appear at a scheduled traffic court without properly notifying the traffic court section or other reasonable cause will result in a finding of "guilty" being

entered and action being taken in accordance with Appendix A. Violators will be notified of action via their chain of command or supervisor. Violators will be notified by the traffic court clerk via the TCO to report to the Pass and Registration Office to acknowledge the findings.

3. Traffic Court Schedule

a. The adjudicating authority for all ranks, military, civilian and family members, MLC and IHA employees, and Japanese National vehicle operators who have a formal association with MCAS Iwakuni (e.g., contractors, taxi drivers, etc.) shall be the TCO appointed by the Installation Commanding Officer.

b. Traffic court shall convene once per month at the Air Station Legal Center; dates and times will be provided by the traffic court clerk in advance. Additionally, notification will be forwarded to applicable Unit Commanding Officers.

c. Members shall report to traffic court no later than 15 minutes prior to their scheduled appointment. Failure to report to an assigned traffic court within 15 minutes of the scheduled start time may be considered failure to appear.

d. Members shall acknowledge their presence to the traffic court clerk and must stay in the immediate area until completion of proceedings by the TCO. Leaving the waiting area prior to appropriate release shall be considered failure to appear.

e. The traffic court section will normally assign members to traffic court the following month in which the infraction occurred. However, the traffic court section may allow exceptions to this rule in order to minimize the impact on unit operations and/or pending further information in a reported incident.

f. Convening times are subject to change. The traffic court clerk will normally make telephonic notification for acknowledgement of attendance, especially if there is a change in the scheduled location.

4. Traffic Court Proceedings

a. The TCO shall determine the validity of traffic citations and must adhere to the point system as prescribed in Appendix A. In all cases, unless otherwise mandated, suspensions/revocations may be imposed in addition to point assessments.

b. Adjudication results are final unless an appeal is approved. Adjustments to adjudicated cases will only be considered through the appeal process and the deciding official shall be the MCAS Iwakuni Station Inspector's Office (SIO) or designated official (see paragraph 18 in this chapter for appeal procedures).

5. Suspension by the PMO

a. The PMO is authorized to temporarily suspend motor vehicle driving privileges without a preliminary hearing pending resolution by traffic court or the Japanese authorities (whichever is applicable). Temporary suspension is authorized upon a showing by record or other sufficient evidence that, while in control of a motor vehicle, the operator:

(1) Committed an offense for which revocation of permit/privilege is mandatory in accordance with Appendix A.

(2) Has been identified as a suspect, whether on base or off base, of DUI, DWI, or for refusing to submit to an alcohol test.

(3) Had an open alcoholic beverage container within the vehicle.

(4) Is incompetent to operate a motor vehicle due to mental or physical impairment.

(5) Has been identified by appropriate law enforcement as a suspect for manslaughter.

(6) Fled the scene of a traffic accident involving personal injury or death.

(7) Has allowed an unlawful or fraudulent use of the USFJ Form 4-EJ driving permit.

(8) Failed to comply with vehicle registration requirements as outlined in chapter 3.

(9) Used a motor vehicle for the purpose of illicit trade in goods and commodities (i.e., black market activities, purchase, possession, and distribution of prohibited substances), human trafficking, or commission of a felony or serious crime.

(10) Was racing or "drifting." Drifting is defined as intentionally driving in a manner as to cause the tires to break traction and the vehicle to engage in a controlled slide or spin. There are no exceptions.

(11) Was driving in a reckless manner.

(12) Fled or attempted to elude a police officer.

(13) Fled the scene of a traffic accident without notifying the proper authorities or leaving identifying information at the scene of the accident.

(14) Is the owner of the vehicle or was a passenger in the vehicle and allowed another person to operate the vehicle while under the influence of drugs or alcohol.

b. Suspensions initiated by the PMO under the provisions of this Order shall remain in effect until the alleged offender has been properly adjudicated by the TCO. Any time served in a non-driving status awaiting adjudication may be applied to suspensions/revocations imposed by the TCO and counted as "time served" in accordance with paragraph 7d in this chapter.

6. Traffic Point System. The point system provides an impartial and uniform administrative device for evaluating a driver's overall driving performance. Through the point system, individuals demonstrating a pattern of traffic violations may have their driving privileges suspended or revoked. Paragraph 19 of this chapter addresses administration of the Traffic Point System in detail. Points on the offender, the TCO may consider such warnings in the adjudication of future traffic violations.

7. Suspension by the TCO

a. Driving privileges may be suspended for periods up to, but not exceeding 6 months. In accordance with reference (e), a suspension of driving privileges will apply to any military installation in the world and remain in effect upon reassignment.

b. The TCO may suspend driving privileges when driving records indicate accumulation 6 points or more in a 6-month period, 12 points or more within a 12-month period, or 18 points or more within a 24-month period, or when any of the following occur:

(1) Four or more parking violations within a 12-month period.

(2) Failure to attend and complete remedial driver training as directed.

(3) Failure to comply with an order to repair a vehicle defect within 15 days.

(4) Allowing an individual to drive without an operator's permit or in violation of a restricted permit.

(5) Allowing an unauthorized person to operate a rental vehicle.

(6) Is incompetent to drive a motor vehicle by reason of a mental or physical impairment (including alcohol or other drug use) to the degree which renders the operator incapable of safe vehicle operation.

(7) Willfully uses or authorizes the use of any Government-owned motor vehicle for other than official purposes.

(8) Allowing a person to operate a vehicle while physically or mentally impaired.

(9) As indicated in Appendix A.

(10) When directed by the Installation Commanding Officer.

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

d. Suspensions initiated by Unit Commanding Officers or the PMO under the provisions of this Order may be applied to suspensions imposed by the TCO and counted as "time served." Such suspensions must be documented, stating the times and dates that the offender served in a full non-driving status.

e. In cases where the TCO imposes suspensions for more than one offense, the suspensions may run concurrently or consecutively.

8. Revocation by the TCO

a. Revocation of driving privileges shall be for a specific period greater than 6 months. In accordance with reference (e), a revocation of driving privileges will apply to all military installations and remain in effect upon reassignment.

b. Based on the provisions of reference (b), driving privileges shall be revoked for 1 year as a result of the following offenses:

(1) DUI. Driving with a BAC of 0.05 percent-0.079 percent on base, or driving off base with 0.03 percent-0.079 percent (0.15mg-0.39mg) of alcohol per expired breath under the Kitagawa-Shiki Balloon test conducted by the Japanese National Police (JNP) constitutes DUI.

(2) Use of a motor vehicle in the commission of a felony or serious offense.

(3) Perjury or making a false official statement to responsible officials relating to the ownership or operation of a motor vehicle.

(4) Unauthorized use of a motor vehicle belonging to another where the offense does not amount to a serious offense.

(5) Racing or drifting.

(6) Using a motor vehicle to flee/elude a police officer.

(7) Allowing a person to operate a vehicle while under the influence of drugs or alcohol.

(8) Accumulating 12 traffic points or more on their driving record within a 12-month period.

(9) Use of a motor vehicle to perpetrate the illicit trade of goods and commodities (i.e., black market activities, purchase, possession, and distribution of prohibited substances) or human trafficking.

(10) Reckless driving.

(11) As indicated in Appendix A.

c. Driving privileges shall be revoked for 3 years as a result of any of the following offenses:

(1) DWI on or off a military installation. Driving with a BAC of 0.08 percent and higher on or off-base or with 40mg or greater alcohol per expired breath under the Kitagawa-Shiki Balloon test conducted by the JNP constitutes DWI.

(2) Refusal to submit to an alcohol or chemical test on or off a military installation.

(3) Fleeing the scene of a traffic accident involving death.

(4) Manslaughter or homicide by vehicle.

(5) Open alcoholic beverage container(s) in a vehicle.

(6) When a driver's overall record reveals the absence of the requisite good judgment required of vehicle operators, even after corrective action.

d. In cases where the TCO revokes driving privileges for more than one offense, the revocations will run concurrently.

e. In those cases where driving privileges are revoked under implied consent and the member is subsequently convicted for an intoxicated driving incident, the revocations will run concurrently.

f. Personnel whose driving privileges have been revoked and have not driven for more than 6 months must retake and pass the SOFA driving test prior to reinstatement of privileges.

g. Members who operate a motor vehicle while a suspension or revocation is in effect shall have privileges revoked for an additional 2 years.

9. Reciprocal Procedures. The Installation Commanding Officer will honor suspensions and revocations issued by appropriate civilian authorities and 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 or the stated period expires and all requirements have been met.

10. Retrieval of Privately Owned Vehicle (POV)/Government Owned Vehicle (GOV) Operator's Permits

a. Personnel who appear in traffic court, and are subsequently placed on suspension or revocation, must surrender their SOFA license and/or GOV operator's permit to traffic court personnel. Upon receipt of an appropriate request, GOV licenses will be returned to the individual's Unit Commanding Officer for disposition.

b. The traffic court section will notify Unit Commanding Officers, via traffic court docket, of members and any family members the results of traffic court to include suspensions and revocations.

11. Reinstatement of Driving Privileges

a. After the expiration of a 6 month or longer suspension or revocation, members must submit a reinstatement of driving privileges request to the Installation Commanding Officer (Attn: Station Inspector) via the member's Unit Commanding Officer and the Provost Marshal.

(1) Members must provide proof of attendance of remedial drivers training and court document.

(2) The member must attend the Station Safety Office's remedial driving course and retake the SOFA test with a passing score.

(3) When requirements are met and the request is approved, they may proceed to the Pass and Registration Office for reinstatement.

b. Any appeal/request for reinstatement of driving privileges submitted by members who have had their driving privileges suspended/revoked as a result of the offenses of this Order must be endorsed by the member's Unit Commanding Officer.

c. Appeals must be submitted within 10 business days of the findings. All findings handed down by the TCO are final until a portion or all are rescinded.

d. Successful completion of remedial driving is a prerequisite to the reinstatement of driving privileges after a suspension or revocation.

12. Restricted Privileges

a. Members whose driving privileges have been suspended or revoked may appeal to the Installation Commanding Officer, via the SIO, for restricted driving privileges (see paragraph 18 for appeal procedures). Such an appeal may be predicated upon unusual hardship or mission requirement.

b. Endorsements must include corrective action taken to preclude a reoccurrence of the infraction. Endorsements which are vague and fail to document adverse impact to the command should the member remain in a non-driving status will not be favorably considered.

c. The MCAS Iwakuni SIO generally will not favorably consider appeals for the reinstatement of full or restricted driving privileges subsequent to alcohol related offenses until the driver has served a minimum of 6 months of the revocation period.

d. Any appeal or request for driving privileges based on unusual personal or family hardship subsequent to an alcohol related offense must demonstrate that no reasonable alternate means of transportation exists (e.g., carpools, public transportation, bicycling, walking).

e. Within the parameters of the references, the Installation Commanding Officer, or a designated official, is authorized to grant restricted driving privileges. Authorization and specific restrictions shall be determined by the MCAS Iwakuni SIO on a case-by-case basis.

f. Members determined to be in violation of authorized restrictions are subject to additional administrative and disciplinary action.

13. Government Vehicle Operation. Any action taken by the TCO or Installation Commanding Officer with regard to suspension/revocation of a member's POV driving privileges shall also apply to the operation of GOVs. Unit Commanding Officers, at their discretion, may issue a U.S. Government Motor Vehicle Operator's Identification Card (OF-346) allowing the individual with suspended or revoked driving privileges to drive a GOV "On Base Only" during the period covered by the suspension/revocation.

14. Drug/Alcohol Program. The TCO or the Installation Commanding Officer may refer members subject to this Order for participation in the Command Drug/Alcohol Treatment and Rehabilitation Program. Successful completion of the program is a prerequisite for reinstatement of driving privileges when a suspension/revocation was based on the use of intoxicants.

15. Remedial Driver Training. Members subject to this Order may be referred to an appropriate remedial driver training program by the TCO.

a. Assignment of personnel to the program shall be at the TCO's discretion.

b. Referrals are at the discretion of the referring officer, except in the case of drivers who have accumulated 6 points or more within a 6-month period, 12 points or more within a 12-month

period, or 18 points or more within a 24-month period; were involved in a traffic accident where their actions were found to have contributed thereto; or have had their driving privileges suspended/revoked. In these cases, successful completion of remedial driver training is mandatory.

c. Course curriculum shall provide 8 hours of classroom instruction. Instruction shall include open discussions with students focusing on the reasons for their presence in the class, attitudes, fatigue, driver impairment due to the use of alcohol or other drugs, consequences of improper/poor driving habits and other appropriate topics.

d. Completion of the remedial driver training does not necessarily entitle the member to reinstatement of driving privileges. Failure to complete the remedial class as assigned may result in a suspension of driving privileges until the class is completed.

e. The traffic court section will notify Station Safety of all suspensions, revocations, and assignments to remedial driver training to facilitate scheduling.

16. Traffic Citations

a. DD Form 1408. Only Military Police shall use the DD Form 1408 (Armed Forces Traffic Ticket) to record all traffic/parking violations. The violator shall be provided one copy and the original shall be forwarded to the PMO traffic court section for processing. Other personnel that are granted authority to enforce parking violations (i.e., camp services personnel, tower seniors, barracks managers, etc.) shall use the TVR system in paragraph 16c.

b. Japanese Traffic Ticket. JNP use a standard Japanese traffic ticket. All JNP citations are forwarded to the PMO Law Enforcement Coordination Section who in-turn will forward the citations to the PMO Operations section for appropriate administrative action.

(1) The citation(s) will be processed by the PMO traffic court section. Those members may be required to appear before the TCO for disposition of the traffic offense. Notification to appear in court will be made by the PMO traffic court section.

(2) Members cited for a traffic offense by JNP authorities shall be subject to administrative action by the traffic court. Notification to appear in court will be made by the traffic court section.

c. TVR. Any person may make an official complaint, via the TVR system, 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 PMO and fill out the TVR complaint form. The form will then be forwarded to the PMO traffic court section and adjudicated in the same manner as a traffic citation written by Military Police. Failure to include all necessary information on the TVR may result in the complaint not being processed. The TVR complainant must attend the assigned traffic court date in order to bear witness to the observed violation to the TCO.

17. Traffic Court Results

a. Following each traffic court session, the traffic court clerk(s) shall forward the results of that court session to the appropriate Unit Commanding Officers, PMO, and Station Inspector (both restricted and unrestricted). Station Safety, 253-6330, and Motor Transportation Licensing Section, 253-4945, will be notified on cases involving suspensions/revocations.

b. The traffic court result docket shall indicate the violator's name, rank, unit, violation, plea and the action(s) taken by the court.

c. Traffic court results, to include suspension or revocation action, shall be effective immediately. In cases where the member is not present at traffic court, a suspension or revocation will begin upon appropriate notification.

18. Appeal of Administrative Action(s). Any person subjected to administrative sanctions has the right to appeal the action. Such appeals shall be addressed in writing, via the individual's chain of command, to the Installation Commanding Officer (Attn: Station Inspector) within 10 calendar days of the date of the action. Such appeals shall be routed via the Provost Marshal. PMO shall forward as requested, documents pertinent to the case to the SIO for consideration of the appeal. The Station Inspector or designated official will decide all appeals of

cases heard by the TCO. The action of the TCO will remain in effect until a final decision on the appeal is rendered.

19. Traffic Point System. This system is neither disciplinary nor a substitute for punitive action; it is not intended to interfere in any way with the Unit Commanding Officer's prerogative to suspend operating privileges. Appendix A provides guidance in determining points to be assessed for traffic violations.

a. Application

(1) The point system applies to all personnel subject to the provisions of this Order.

(2) Administrative action will be imposed for violations of this Order for infractions both on and off military installations.

(3) If applicable, suspension or revocation of driving privileges may be imposed in addition to points at the discretion of the hearing official.

b. Procedures

(1) Administrative processing and disposition of violations will normally be accomplished the following month of the violation occurred. The period may be extended upon request of a SNCO/Officer in the chain of command or legal office to temporarily postpone appearance.

(2) On receipt of a traffic citation or other report of a moving violation, the TCO will refer to available reports or MP and take appropriate administrative action.

(3) For those cases involving judicial or non-judicial actions, the Traffic Court Docket will be forwarded to the active duty member's Unit Commanding Officer for action.

(4) When the TCO assesses penalty, the traffic court section will enter the number of points assessed or indicate suspension or revocation of the driving privileges on the member's driving record.

(5) Members who have accumulated 6 points or more within a 6-month period or 12 points within a 12-month period or 18 points within a 24-month period will be notified by the traffic court section to appear at a mandatory traffic hearing.

(6) Members whose driving privileges are suspended or revoked will be notified in writing of the action. The length of suspensions and revocations will be based on flagrancy, frequency, and severity of violations and response to previous driver improvement measures. In any case, the member shall be required to successfully complete remedial driver training in accordance with paragraph 15 of this chapter before any privileges are reinstated.

(7) 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 reemployment as a civilian, or change of last name) or final termination of employment, whichever is sooner. The date of adjudication begins the 24-month period.

(8) Removal of points does not constitute authority to remove driver record entries for moving violations, chargeable accidents, suspensions, or revocations of driving privileges.

20. Traffic Court Records

a. PMO shall maintain a file copy of all traffic court records, individual records, and traffic citations for each case for the time period listed below:

(1) Traffic accidents/moving violations and all other offenses - 3 years.

(2) Non-mandatory suspensions/revocation - 5 years.

(3) Fatalities and mandatory revocations - 7 years.

b. All adjudicated traffic offenses are entered into the law enforcement database and maintained as a part of the individual's permanent record.

APPENDIX A

SCHEDULE OF ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION/POINT ASSESSMENT FOR TRAFFIC LAW VIOLATIONS

MCO 5110.1D establishes mandatory traffic point system policy for all military services. Pursuant to paragraph 1-1.b. of MCO 5110.1D, Commanders in overseas areas are authorized to modify this policy when dictated by host nation relationships, treaties and agreements, or when traffic operations under military supervision necessitate measures to safeguard and protect the morale, discipline, and good order. Accordingly, the sanctions and points listed below are predicated upon the Commanding General, Marine Corps Installations Pacific, finding that unsafe United States military and civilian motor vehicle operations in Japan: (1) increase the likelihood of claims against the United States and adversely impact relations between the United States and Japan; (2) adversely impact morale, discipline, and good order in Japan; and (3) detract from further developing peaceful and friendly international relations and conditions of stability in furtherance of the Treaty of Mutual cooperation and Security Between the United States of America and Japan.

The table below identifies the maximum sanctions and points that may be assessed for traffic violations. With the exception of Mandatory Sanctions, the TCO has the discretion to administer anything ranging from a Warning to the full sanction/points listed for the offense. For Mandatory Sanctions, the TCO shall award the maximum sanction/points listed in the table.

LEGEND:
W - Warning
MOR - Minor Offense Report
S - Suspension
R - Revocation
* - Mandatory Sanction
** - 1 additional point *is* added when the violation results in a traffic accident

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

		ACTION TAKEN ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF OFFENSES					MAXIMUM POINT
PARAGRAPH	OFFENSE DESCRIPTION	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	ASSESSMENT
OPERATOR'S PERMIT VIOLATIONS							
1.1	Driving w/out a valid operators permit.	*S6mo	*R1yr	*R1yr	*R1yr	*R1yr	0
1.5	Restricted driver's permit violation.	*S6mo	*R1yr	*R1yr	*R1yr	*R1yr	0
1.6	Student/learner's permit violation.	*S6mo	*R1yr	*R1yr	*R1yr	*R1yr	0
1.9	Driving w/out operator's permit in possession.	W	*S30days	*S60days	*S90days	*S6mo	0
1.10	Unlawful and/or fraudulent use of operator's permit.	*R1yr	*R1yr	*R1yr	*R1yr	*R1yr	0
1.11	Allowing unlicensed person to operate vehicle.	*S90days	*S6mo	*R1yr	*R1yr	*R1yr	0

PARAGRAPH	OFFENSE DESCRIPTION	ACTION TAKEN ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF OFFENSES 1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	MAXIMUM POINT ASSESSMENT
1.12	Allowing a person to operate a vehicle while under the influence of intoxicants.	*R1yr	*R1yr	*R1yr	*R1yr	*R1yr	0
REGISTRATION VIOLATIONS							
3.2	Failure to abide by MCAS and/or GOJ registration requirements.	S until compliance	S6mo	R1yr	R1yr	R1yr	0
3.2	Invalid GOJ registration (seal missing).	S until compliance	-	-	-	-	0
3.9	Fraudulent use and/or stolen USFJ Form 15.	R1yr	R1yr	R1yr	R1yr	R1yr	0
3.11	No vehicle registration in possession.	W	S30days	S60days	S90days	S6mo	0
3.10	Powers of Attorney.	S30days	S60days	S90days	S6mo	R1yr	3
3.14	Failure to deregister upon revocation of driving privileges.	S30dyas	S60days	S90days	S6mo	R1yr	3
3.16	Road Tax.	S30days	S60days	S90days	S6mo	R1yr	3
3.19	Temporary vehicle pass.	S30days	S60days	S90days	S6mo	R1yr	3
ACCIDENT REPORTING VIOLATIONS							
4.6	Failure to report an accident to Military Police and/or JNP.	*S90days	*S6mo	*R1yr	*R1yr	*R1yr	0
4.6	Fleeing the scene of a traffic accident (Hit and run, no injury)	*S6mo	*R1yr	*R1yr	*R1yr	*R1yr	0
4.6.b	Fleeing the scene of a traffic accident involving death or personal injury (Hit and run).	*R3yr	*R3yr	*R3yr	*R3yr	*R3yr	0
4.8	Failure to report an accident to insurance company.	S30days	S60days	S90days	-	-	2
RULES OF THE ROAD/ALCOHOL STANDARDS AND IMPLIED CONSENT VIOLATIONS							
5.1	Refusal to submit to a chemical test (Implied Consent).	*R3yr	*R3yr	*R3yr	*R3yr	*R3yr	0

PARAGRAPH	OFFENSE DESCRIPTION	ACTION TAKEN ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF OFFENSES 1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	MAXIMUM POINT ASSESSMENT
5.1	DUI (0.05 - .079 BAC) (0.03 - 0.079 BAC off base)	*R1yr	*R3yr	*R3yr	*R3yr	*R3yr	0
5.1	DWI (0.08 BAC and above).	*R3yr	*R3yr	*R3yr	*R3yr	*R3yr	0
RULES OF THE ROAD/BICYCLE VIOLATIONS							
5.2	Violation of regulation or provision while operating on roadway	MOR	MOR	MOR	MOR	MOR	0
5.2	Riding, usage or safety equipment violation.	MOR	MOR	MOR	MOR	MOR	0
5.2.e	Bicycle equipment.	MOR	MOR	MOR	MOR	MOR	0
5.2.f	Carry article(s) that prevent safe operation.	MOR	MOR	MOR	MOR	MOR	0
RULES OF THE ROAD/NON-MOTORIZED VEHICLE VIOLATIONS							
5.2	Illegal operation of bicycle, non-motorized scooter, or skateboard.	MOR	MOR	MOR	MOR	MOR	0
5.2	Safety equipment violation.	MOR	MOR	MOR	MOR	MOR	0
5.2	Clinging to vehicles.	MOR	MOR	MOR	MOR	MOR	0
RULES OF THE ROAD/GENERAL PROVISIONS							
5.1.b	Open container in vehicle.	*R3yr	*R3yr	*R3yr	*R3yr	*R3yr	0
5.5.c	Failure to exercise due care to avoid collision with a pedestrian.	S30days	S90days	S6mo	R1yr	R1yr	4**
5.5.d	Fleeing or attempting to elude a police officer.	*R3yr	*R3yr	*R3yr	*R3yr	8R3yr	0
5.5.g	Unsafe backing.	W	S30days	S60days	S90days	S6mo	3**
5.5.g	Failure to use available ground guide while backing (GOV).	MOR	MOR	MOR	MOR	MOR	0
5.5.i	Unlawful coasting.	W	S30days	S60days	S90days	S6mo	3
5.5.j	Littering.	S30days	S60days	S90days	S6mo	S6mo	3
5.5.k	Improper towing of a vehicle.	S30days	S60days	S90days	S6mo	S6mo	3**

PARAGRAPH	OFFENSE DESCRIPTION	ACTION TAKEN ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF OFFENSES 1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	MAXIMUM POINT ASSESSMENT
5.5.l	Careless driving.	S30days	S90days	S6mo	R1yr	R1yr	3**
5.5.m	Following too closely.	S30days	S60days	S90days	S6mo	R1yr	4**
5.5.n	Professional negligence	*S6mo	*R1yr	*R1yr	*R1yr	*R1yr	0
5.17.a	Motorized scooter.	MOR	MOR	MOR	MOR	MOR	0
RULES OF THE ROAD/LANE USAGE VIOLATIONS							
5.6.c	Driving right of center.	S30days	S60days	S90days	S6mo	R1yr	4**
5.6.d	Driving wrong way on posted one-way street.	S30days	S60days	S90days	S6mo	R1yr	4**
5.6.h	Driving upon a sidewalk.	S30days	S60days	S90days	S6mo	R1yr	3**
5.6.i	Bus priority/exclusive lane violation	S30days	S60days	S90days	S6mo	R1yr	3**
5.16.d	Unsafe lane change.	S30days	S60days	S90days	S6mo	R1yr	3**
RULES OF THE ROAD/MOTORCYCLE VIOLATIONS							
5.7.c	Improper lane usage while passing.	S30days	S60days	S90days	S6mo	R1yr	4**
5.7.c	Improper lane usage (driving between rows or lines of traffic).	S30days	S60days	S90days	S6mo	R1yr	3**
5.7.c	Improper lane usage (riding abreast in same traffic lane).	S30days	S60days	S90days	S6mo	R1yr	3**
5.7.d	Improper safety equipment and/or non use of safety equipment.	S90days	S6mo	R1yr	R1yr	R1yr	3
5.8	Failure to yield ½ of roadway.	S30days	S60days	S90days	S6mo	R1yr	3**
5.8	Improper passing	S30days	S60days	S90days	S6mo	R1yr	4**
5.8	Improper/Illegal over taking	S30days	S60days	S90days	S6mo	R1yr	3**
5.8	Violation of no-passing zone.	S30days	S60days	S90days	S6mo	R1yr	3**

PARAGRAPH	OFFENSE DESCRIPTION	ACTION TAKEN ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF OFFENSES 1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	MAXIMUM POINT ASSESSMENT
RULES OF THE ROAD/OVERTAKING AND PASSING VIOLATIONS							
5.8	Overtaking/passing stopped school bus, Yochien bus, or shuttle bus loading/unloading passengers.	S90days	S6mo	R1yr	R1yr	R1yr	4**
RULES OF THE ROAD/PARKING VIOLATIONS							
5	Unsafe starting of a stopped, standing or parked vehicle	S30days	S60days	S90days	S6mo	S6mo	3**
5.5.e	Failure to properly secure an unattended motor vehicle.	W	S30days	S60days	S90days	S6mo	3**
5.9	Illegal parking, stopping or standing in specific places.	W	3pts	5pts	S30days	S90days	0
5.9	Parking in handicap space/fire lane.	3pts	S30days	S90days	S6mo	R1yr	3
5.9	Illegal parking, stopping or standing where prohibited by signs or markings.	W	3pts	5pts	S30days	S90days	0
5.9	Additional parking regulations.	W	3pts	5pts	S30days	S90days	0
RULES OF THE ROAD/PEDESTRIAN VIOLATIONS							
5.11.a	Disobeyed traffic control device or signal.	MOR	MOR	MOR	MOR	MOR	0
5.11.b	Failure to yield right of way to vehicular traffic (at crosswalk).	MOR	MOR	MOR	MOR	MOR	0
5.11.c	Failure to yield right of way to vehicular traffic (not at crosswalk).	MOR	MOR	MOR	MOR	MOR	0
5.11.c	Improper crossing of a roadway by pedestrian.	MOR	MOR	MOR	MOR	MOR	0
5.11.d	Failure to use available sidewalk (traffic hazard).	MOR	MOR	MOR	MOR	MOR	0

PARAGRAPH	OFFENSE DESCRIPTION	ACTION TAKEN ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF OFFENSES 1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	MAXIMUM POINT ASSESSMENT
5.11.d	Pedestrian lying, sitting, standing or playing in roadway as to impede traffic.	MOR	MOR	MOR	MOR	MOR	0
5.11.e	Pedestrian soliciting ride.	MOR	MOR	MOR	MOR	MOR	0
5.11.g	Running/jogging or safety equipment violation.	MOR	MOR	MOR	MOR	MOR	0
RULES OF THE ROAD/RIGHT OF WAY VIOLATIONS							
5.4.b	Failure to yield right of way to emergency vehicle.	S30days	S90days	S6mo	R1yr	R1yr	4**
5.11.b	Failure to yield right of way to a pedestrian within a crosswalk.	S30days	S90days	S6mo	R1yr	R1yr	4**
5.11.f	Failure to yield right of way to a pedestrian on a sidewalk.	S30days	S90days	S6mo	R1yr	R1yr	4**
5.12.b	Failure to yield right of way at stop/yield sign.	S30days	S60days	S90days	S6mo	R1yr	4**
5.12.c	Blocking intersection.	S30days	S60days	S90days	S6mo	R1yr	3**
5.12.d	Failure to yield right of way to traffic on road when entering or crossing from an alley private road or street.	S30days	S60days	S90days	S6mo	R1yr	4**
5.12.e	Failure to yield right of way to bus leaving a bus stop.	S30days	S60days	S90days	S6mo	R1yr	4**
5.16.a	Failure to yield right of way to vehicle approaching from opposite direction (unsafe right turn).	S30days	S60days	S90days	S6mo	R1yr	4**
RULES OF THE ROAD/SAFETY STANDARD VIOLATIONS							
5.2/5.11	Prohibited use of headphones or earphones while jogging, walking or bicycling.	MOR	MOR	MOR	MOR	MOR	0

PARAGRAPH	OFFENSE DESCRIPTION	ACTION TAKEN ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF OFFENSES 1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	MAXIMUM POINT ASSESSMENT
5.13.a	Prohibited use of head-phones, or earphones while driving.	S15days	S60days	S6mo	R1yr	R1yr	3**
5.13.a	Prohibited use of cellular phones while driving.	S15days	S60days	S6mo	R1yr	R1yr	3**
5.13.b	Violated safety zone.	W	S30days	S60days	S90days	S6mo	3**
5.13.c	Overloaded vehicle or driving vehicle with obscured vision.	W	S30days	S60days	S90days	S6mo	3**
5.13.d	Opening and closing vehicle doors.	S30days	S60days	S90days	S6mo	R1yr	3**
5.13.g	Failure to utilize lights when required.	S30days	S60days	S90days	S6mo	R1yr	3**
5.13.g	Failure to dim headlights.	W	S30days	S60days	S90days	S6mo	3**
5.13.i	Knowingly operating an unsafe vehicle.	S30days	S90days	S6mo	R1yr	R1yr	2**
RULES OF THE ROAD/SPEEDING AND HAZARDOUS MOVING VIOLATIONS							
5.14.a	Speed too fast for Conditions	S30days	S90days	S6mo	R1yr	R1yr	2**
5.14.b	Speeding in excess of maximum limit						
	01 - 17 KPH over limit.	W	S30days	S60days	S90days	S6mo	3**
	18 - 24 KPH over limit.	S30days	S60days	S90days	S6mo	R1yr	4**
	25 - 32 KPH over limit.	S30days	S90days	S6mo	R1yr	R1yr	5**
	Excess of 33 KPH over limit.	S90days	R1yr	R1yr	R1yr	R1yr	6**
	When speed doubles the maximum allowed.	R1yr	R1yr	R1yr	R1yr	R1yr	0
5.14.d	Speed too slow for conditions	S30days	S60days	S6mo	R1yr	R1yr	2**
5.14.f	Racing on roadways.	*R1yr	R3yr	R3yr	R3yr	R3yr	0
5.14.g	Reckless driving.	*S6mo	R1yr	R3yr	R3yr	R3yr	6
5.15.a	Failure to obey stop sign.	S15days	S30days	S90days	S6mo	R1yr	4**

PARAGRAPH	OFFENSE DESCRIPTION	ACTION TAKEN ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF OFFENSES 1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	MAXIMUM POINT ASSESSMENT
5.15.a	Failure to obey yield sign.	S15days	S30days	S90days	S6mo	R1yr	4**
5.15.a	Failure to obey traffic signals.	S90days	S6mo	R1yr	4**		3**
RULES OF THE ROAD/TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICE VIOLATIONS							
5.15.f	Interference with traffic control devices.	MOR	MOR	MOR	MOR	MOR	0
RULES OF THE ROAD/TURNING VIOLATIONS							
5.16.b	Unsafe left turn (failure to yield the right of way to a vehicle approaching from the rear).	S30days	S60days	S90days	S6mo	R1yr	3**
5.16.c	Unsafe "U" Turn.	S30days	S60days	S90days	S6mo	R1yr	4**
5.16.d	Improper turning movement.	S30days	S60days	S90days	S6mo	R1yr	3**
5.16.d	Failure to signal turn	W	S30days	S60days	S90days	S6mo	3**
EQUIPMENT VIOLATIONS							
5.10.a	Failure of operator and/or passengers to use available restraint devices (seat belts) while moving.	*S30days	S60days	S90days	S6mo	R1yr	2
		IAW MCO 5100.19F, 30-day susp and remedial driving class for 1st offense					
6.1	Vehicle defects (specify).	W	S30days	S60days	S90days	S6mo	2**
6.1	Motorcycle defects (specify).	W	S30days	S60days	S90days	S6mo	2**
6.1.c	Illegal vehicle modifications.	W	S90days	S6mo	R1yr	R2yrs	0
6.15	Improper handlebar adjustment (motorcycle).	S30days	S60days	S90days	S6mo	R1yr	2
6.21	Use of Citizens Band radio and equipment.	W	S30days	S60days	S90days	S6mo	2
6.22	Offensive stickers, decals or markings.	MOR	MOR	MOR	MOR	MOR	0
6.23	Use of radar detection devices.	S30days	S60days	S90days	S6mo	R1yr	3

PARAGRAPH	OFFENSE DESCRIPTION	ACTION TAKEN ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF OFFENSES 1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	MAXIMUM POINT ASSESSMENT
6.24	Noise originating from within vehicle.	W	S30days	S60days	S90days	S6mo	3
MISCELLANEOUS VIOLATIONS							
5	Other violations not separately listed.	S30days	S60days	S90days	S6mo	R1yr	3**
7.7	Mental or physical impairment (not including alcohol or other drug use) to the degree rendered incapable of safe vehicle operation.	*S6mo	*R1yr	*R1yr	*R1yr	*R1yr	0
7.7	Accumulation of ≥ 6 points in 6 months ≥ 18 points in 24 months	S6mo	-	-	-	-	0
7.7	Accumulation of ≥ 12 points in 12 months	*R1yr	-	-	-	-	0
7.7.b	Failure to attend and complete remedial driver training.	*S until compliance	*S6mo	*R1yr	*R1yr	*R1yr	0
7.8.b	Use of a motor vehicle in the commission of a felony.	*R1yr	*R1yr	*R1yr	*R1yr	*R1yr	0
7.8.b	Unauthorized use of a motor vehicle belonging to another, when the act does not amount to a felony.	*R1yr	*R1yr	*R1yr	*R1yr	*R1yr	0
7.8.b	A black marketer where a motor vehicle was used to perpetrate act.	*R1yr	*R1yr	*R1yr	*R1yr	*R1yr	0
7.8.c	Homicide by vehicle.	*R3yr	*R3yr	*R3yr	*R3yr	8R3yr	0
7.8.g	Operating vehicle while under suspension or revocation of driving privileges.	*R2yrs (Note: Additive to current revocation/suspension)	*R2yrs	*R2yrs	*R2yrs	*R2yrs	0

PARAGRAPH	OFFENSE DESCRIPTION	ACTION TAKEN ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF OFFENSES 1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	MAXIMUM POINT ASSESSMENT
Title 31 United States Code, Section 1349b "Adverse Personnel Actions"							
(b)	Willful use of a government owned vehicle for other than official purpose.	S30days**					
(b)	Authorizing the use of a government owned vehicle for other than an official purpose.	S30days**					

APPENDIX B

BACKGROUND RECORDS CHECK FOR LICENSING

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

BACKGROUND RECORDS CHECK FOR LICENSING

PRIVACY ACT STATEMENT

PRIVACY ACT STATEMENT: This document falls under the purview of the Privacy Act of 1974. This requirement is to prevent an unwarranted disclosure to any person other than the one to whom the records or personal records or personal information pertains. Under the Privacy Act of 1974, reasonable care must be taken to ensure that personal information is not subject to unauthorized disclosure during records dissemination and disposal. Authority to request the following information is derived from 4 U.S.C. 301, 10 U.S.C. 5031, Executive Order 9397, and DoD Instruction 1402.5 Implementing Public Law 101-847, Section 231, and Public Law 102-190, Section 1094.
PRINCIPLE PURPOSE: This form will be used by officials of the Department of Defense to obtain a background records check for licensing.
RIGHT TO CHALLENGE: You have the right to challenge the accuracy of records under the provisions of DoD Directive 5400.11.
DISCLOSURE: Completion of this form is voluntary, and I hereby authorize the use of my name and social security number to be used for a background records check for the purpose of:

_____
REQUESTING LOCAL RECORDS CHECK

_____
NAME (LAST, FIRST, MI) Last 4 SSN GRADE

_____
DATE OF BIRTH PLACE OF BIRTH CITIZENSHIP

_____
SIGNATURE DATE

RECORDS CHECK REVEALED:(check the appropriate box)

USMC PMO: Camp Foster Bldg 496 Rm 121 (0730-1630).Ph# 645-3885
☐ CLEAR ☐ FOLLOWING RECORDS:

_____
_____

USAF Security Forces: Kadena Air Base Bldg 705 Rm 214 (0800-1600). Ph# 634-1134
☐ CLEAR ☐ FOLLOWING RECORDS:

_____
_____

USA PMO: Torii Station Bldg 228 (0730-1630). Ph# 644-4715
☐ CLEAR ☐ FOLLOWING RECORDS:

_____
_____

USMC PMO SEAL	18 SFS SEAL	USA PMO SEAL
Printed Name:_____ Signature:_____ Date:_____	Printed Name:_____ Signature:_____ Date:_____	Printed Name:_____ Signature:_____ Date:_____

DOCUMENT ONLY VALID WITH ALL THREE STAMPS

NOTE: IF A LOCAL RECORDS CHECK IS MORE THAN TWO DAYS OLD, YOU MUST OBTAIN A NEW ONE. NO EXCEPTIONS!

APPENDIX C

JAPANESE TRAFFIC SIGNS AND ROAD MARKINGS

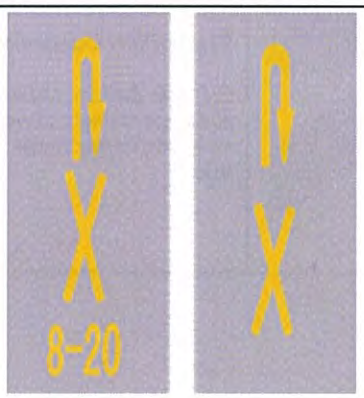
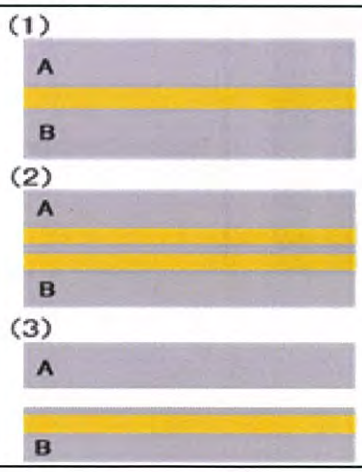
1. The road signs shown in this appendix are currently used in Japan and what driver's will mostly see when behind the wheel. These signs are not all inclusive.

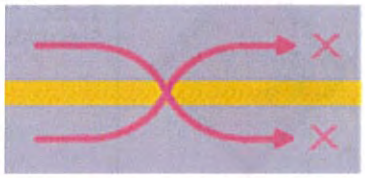
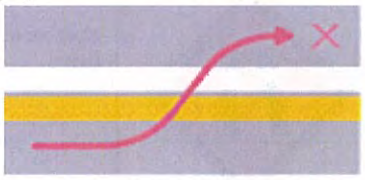
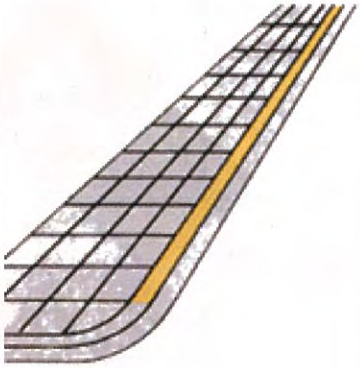
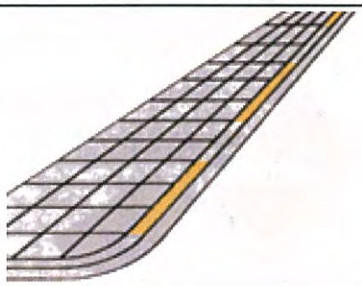
	Road Closed		Road Closed for Vehicles		Motor Vehicles Prohibited to Enter
	Road Close for Motor Vehicles Except Motorcycles		Road Closed for Large Sized Trucks and Special Duty Vehicles		Road Closed for Large Sized Passenger Vehicles
	Road Closed for Motorcycle and Motorbikes		Road Closed for Motor Vehicles		Road Closed for Bicycles
	Left Turn Only		Left or Through Traffic Only		Right & Left Turns Only
	Proceed Only in Designated Direction		Proceed on the Left		Through Traffic Only
	No "U" Turn		No Right Turn		No Parking or Stopping (Restriction applies from 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.)

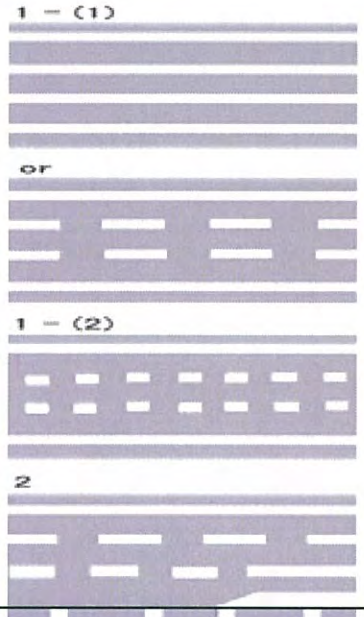
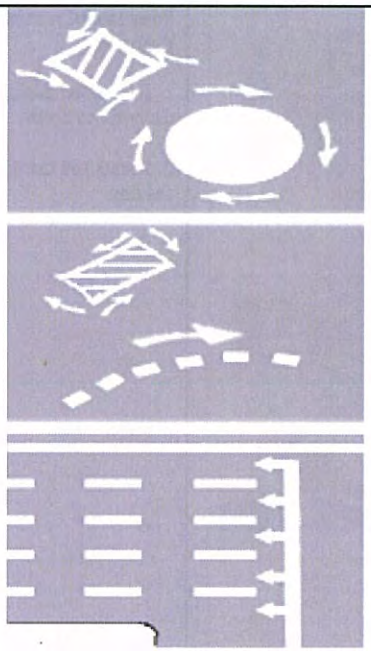
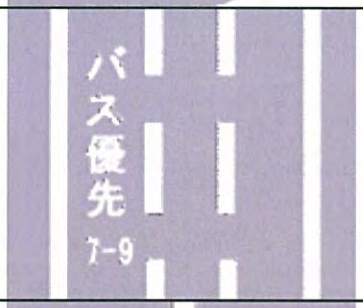
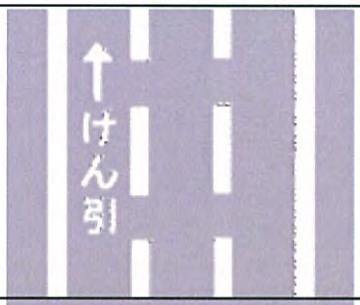
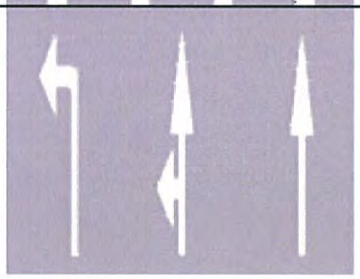
	No Passing		No Parking (Restriction applies from 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.)		Exclusive Road for Bicyclist
	Exclusive Road for Bicyclist & Pedestrians		Width Limit (2.2 meters		Parking Limited to 60 minutes Only (Restriction applies from 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.)
	Exclusive Road for Pedestrians		Weight Limit (5.5 tons)		Height Limit (3.3 meters)
	) Motor Vehicles Only		Maximum Speed Limit 50 KPH		Maximum Speed Limit for the Type of Vehicles Designated on the Sign
	Bus Exclusive Lane		One Way		Bus Priority Lane
	Direction Designated Lane		Two-Step Right Turn for Mopeds		Direction Designated Lane
	Direction Designated Lane		Sound Horn		Direction Designated Lane

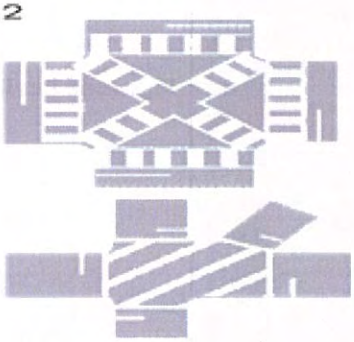
	No Pedestrian Crossing		Direction Designated Lane		Direction Designated Lane
	Parking Area or May Park		Stop		Proceed Slowly Main Road Has Right of Way
	Proceed Slowly		Stop Main Road Has Right of Way		Cross Walk (a)
	Cross Walk (b)		Direction (refers to the route, facility or place indicated by the sign)		Winding Road
	Cross Intersection		"T" Intersection		Forked Road
	Right Turn Followed by a Left Turn		Sharp Right Curve		Right Turn

	Slippery		School Zone		Traffic Signal Ahead
	Caution, Side Wind		Merging Traffic		Number of Lanes Reduced
	Width of Road Reduced		Two – Way Traffic		Upgrade 10%
	Downgrade 10%		Under Construction		

	**No U-turn**		No Entry on the Right-Hand Part of the Road for Overtaking (1) and (2) indicate vehicles passing the lanes A and B must not enter the right-hand part of the road for overtaking. (3) Indicates vehicles passing the lane B must not enter the right-hand part of the road for overtaking.

(1)  (2) 	**Lane Change Prohibited**		No Parking or Stopping
	**No Parking**		Maximum Speed Limit
	No Entry Zone		No Stopping Zone
	Exclusive Vehicular Lane		Right of Way Designation Indicates the through lane ahead has the right of way when two through lanes merge.

	**Vehicular Lane** 1. Vehicular lane established at a section of road other than main through lane of national expressway (1) Indication by painted pavement markings. or (2) Indication by raised markings. 2. Vehicular lanes established on the main through lane of national expressway.		Right (Left) Turn Route
	**Route Bus Priority Lane**		Designated Lane for Tow Trucks on Motorways
	Pedestrian Crossing		Lane Direction

1 2 	**Diagonal Crossing Permitted** 1. Permitted during designated hours. 2. Permitted throughout the day.	

APPENDIX D

LETTER OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR LEARNER'S LIMITED PERMITS

From: Parent, Guardian and/or Sponsor
To: Provost Marshal's Office (ATTN: Pass and Registration Office), Marine Corps Air Station Iwakuni

Subj: ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES FOR STUDENTS AND UNDERAGE DRIVERS

Ref: (a) MCASO 5560.8B

1. Per the reference, I acknowledge that limited driving privileges will be granted to family members under the age of 18 provided written consent is provided by the parent or guardian. Additionally, only limited privileges will be extended to all first time drivers for at least 30 days, regardless of age.

2. Driving with Learner's/Limited permit is restricted to driving aboard military installations only.

3. The parent, guardian, and/or sponsor signing this form must always accompany the driver with the learner's permit.

4. Driving a POV off-base with a learner's/limited permit will result in the revocation of driving privileges for up to 1 year or longer.

5. Driving is a privilege and can be suspended or revoked by the CG MCIPAC, Command Inspector General, Provost Marshal's Office, or sponsor's Unit Commanding Officer in the event of misuse or abuse.

6. Under the provisions of MCASO 5560.8B, I request that my son/daughter/spouse _____, SSN_____ be issued a Learner's/Limited permit. I understand that I am responsible for his/her training and will instruct him/her of all responsibilities pertinent to driving aboard MCAS Iwakuni.

_____
Parent/Guardian/Sponsor's Signature

_____
Printed name, date, relationship

7. I have been briefed and understand my limits and responsibilities while operating a vehicle under a Learner's/Limited permit.

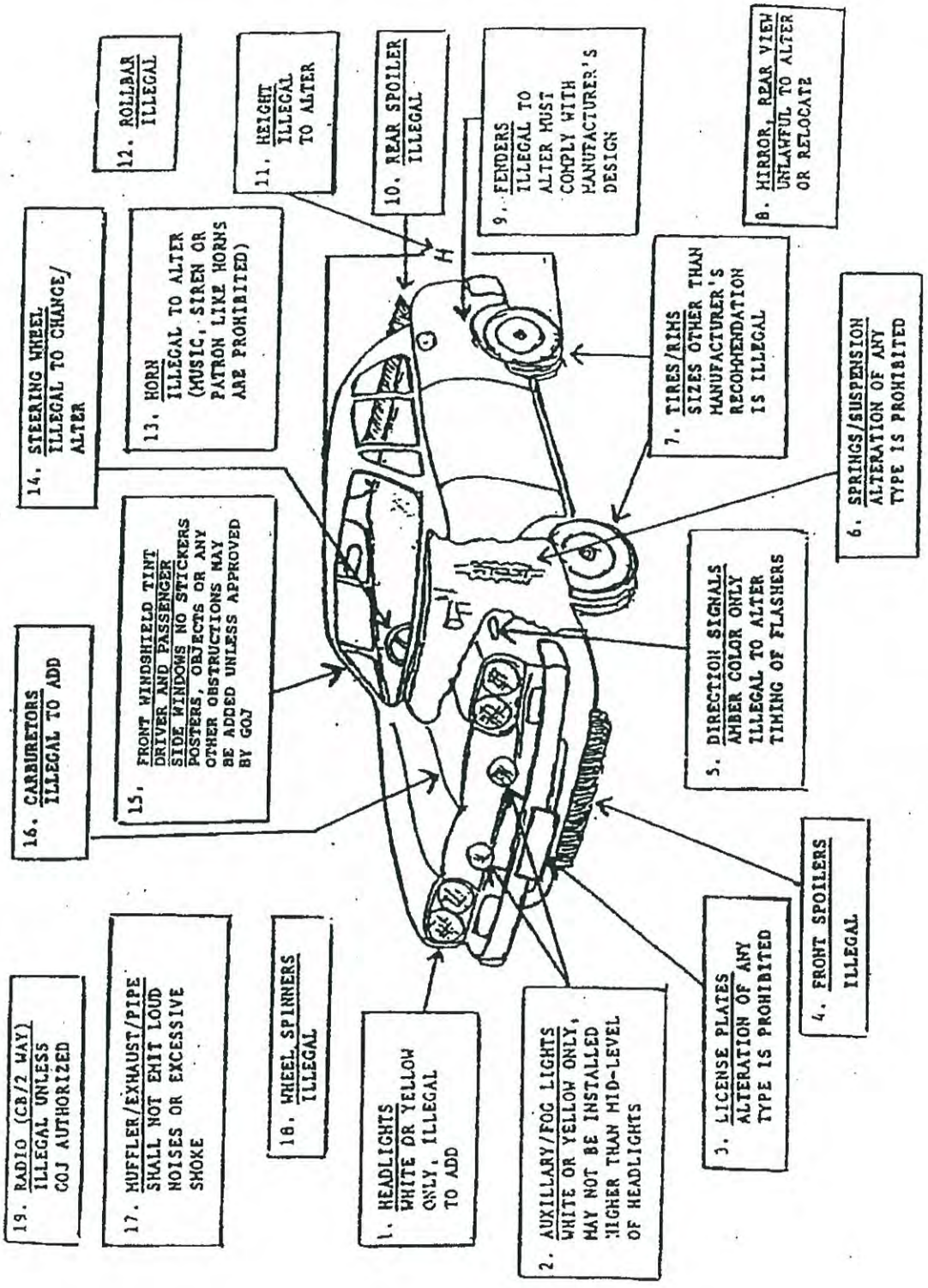
_____
Applicant's Signature

_____
Applicant's printed name & date

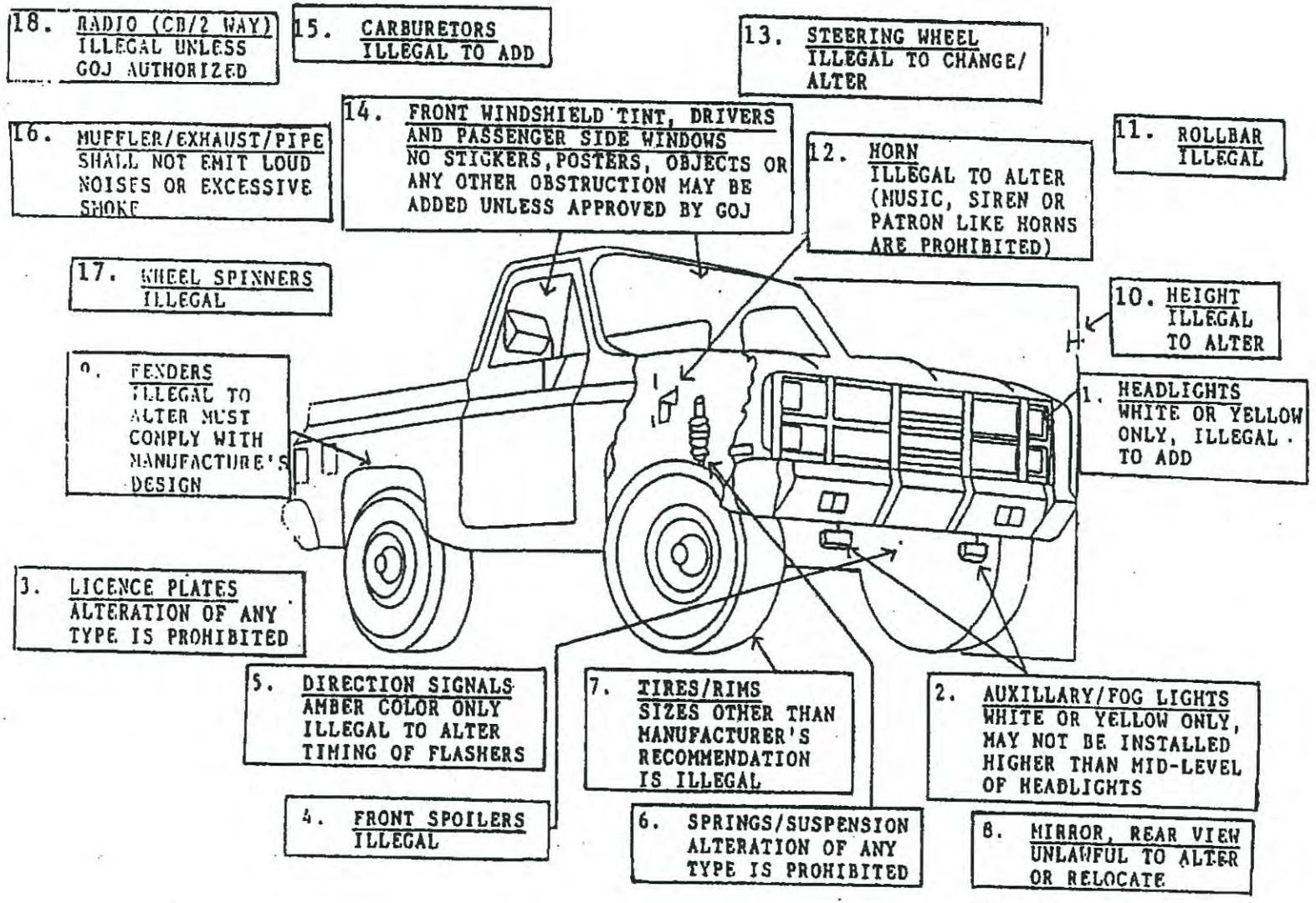
APPENDIX E

GUIDELINE FOR ILLEGAL MODIFICATIONS

GUIDELINE FOR ILLEGAL MODIFICATIONS
"OF CARS"



GUIDELINE FOR ILLEGAL MODIFICATIONS
"OF TRUCKS"



MCASO 5560.8B
07 JAN 2016