COMMANDER FLEET ACTIVITIES
YOKOSUKA, JAPAN

DRIVING INSTRUCTION MANUAL

CFAY SAFETY CODE 004
DRIVERS LICENSE OFFICE
BUILDING C-9
243-5647

CONTENTS:

IMPORTANT FEATURES OF JAPANESE ROAD TRAFFIC LAWS

INTERNATIONAL AND JAPANESE ROAD SIGNS

IMPORTANT EXCERPTS FROM COMFLEACTINST 5800.2E

PROPERTY OF CFAY DRIVERS LICENSE OFFICE
RETURN THIS BOOKLET AT YOUR APPOINTMENT TIME

Revision Date: January 2008

CONVERSION	
MILES	KILOMETERS
1	1.6
10	16
15	24
20	32
25	40
30	48
35	56
40	64
45	72
50	80
55	88
60	96
65	104
70	112
75	120

1 METER = 3.3 FEET
10 METERS = APROX 30 FT

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NOTE: ***CFAY SAFETY OFFICE INPUT WORDING IN BOLD ITALICISED FONT***

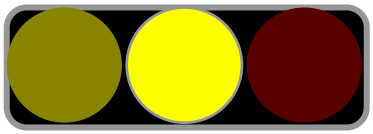
B. IMPORTANT EXCERPTS FROM COMFLEACTINST 5800.2E (CH-1)
(REGISTRATION AND INSPECTION OF PRIVATELY OWNED/COMMERCIAL VEHICLES

C. NEW INTERNATIONAL AND JAPANESE ROAD SIGNS USED IN JAPAN

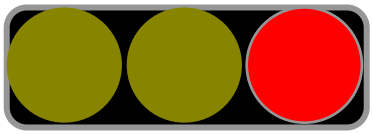
1. <u>SIGNIFICATION OF TRAFFIC SIGNAL LIGHTS</u> (Art. 4, 5)

a. Green (Proceed): (1) Allows vehicles to proceed straight, turn right or turn left. (2) Allows light vehicles to proceed straight or turn left. (In turning right, they have to proceed straight to the right-turning point and wait there for the green light in the direction of proceeding.)

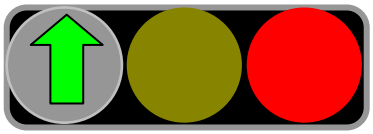
b. Yellow (Caution): (1) Requires vehicles to stop just on this side of the intersection. (2) Requires vehicles in the intersection to clear the intersection for other traffic.



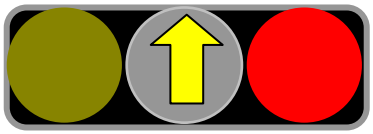
c. Red (Stop): (1) Requires vehicles to stop on this side of the intersection, crosswalk or railroad crossing. (2) Allows vehicles already turning right or left in the intersection to proceed without stopping.



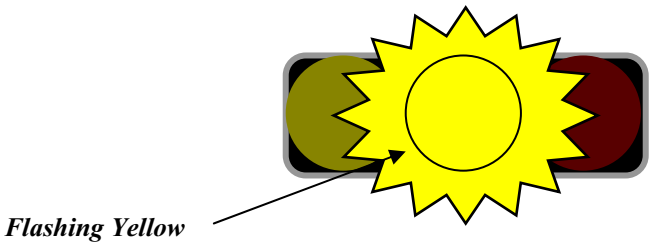
d. Green Arrow (Vehicles Proceed): (1) Allows vehicles to proceed in the direction indicated by the arrow **regardless of a stop or caution signal.**



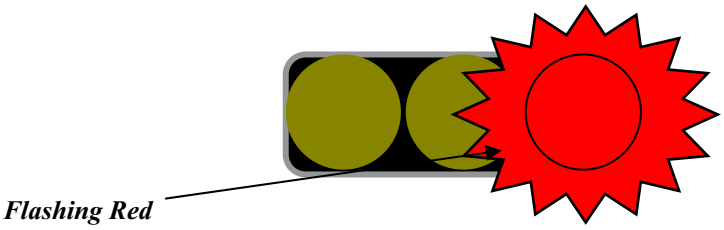
e. Yellow Arrow (Streetcar Proceed): (1) Allows streetcars to proceed in the direction indicated by the arrow regardless of a stop or caution.



f. Flashing Yellow (Proceed Cautiously): (1) Allows vehicles to proceed cautiously being attentive to other traffic.

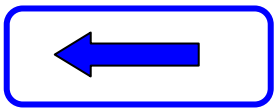


g. Flashing Red (Stop Temporarily): (1) Requires vehicles to make a temporary stop on this side of the intersection or crosswalk to confirm safety and to resume operation only after confirmation.



h. Marking Allowing Left Turn; (1) A traffic sign allowing a left turn installed at an intersection always permits vehicles to turn left there even when the traffic signal of a traffic signal mechanism is indicating "STOP" or "CAUTION".

Left Turn Allowed on Red Light

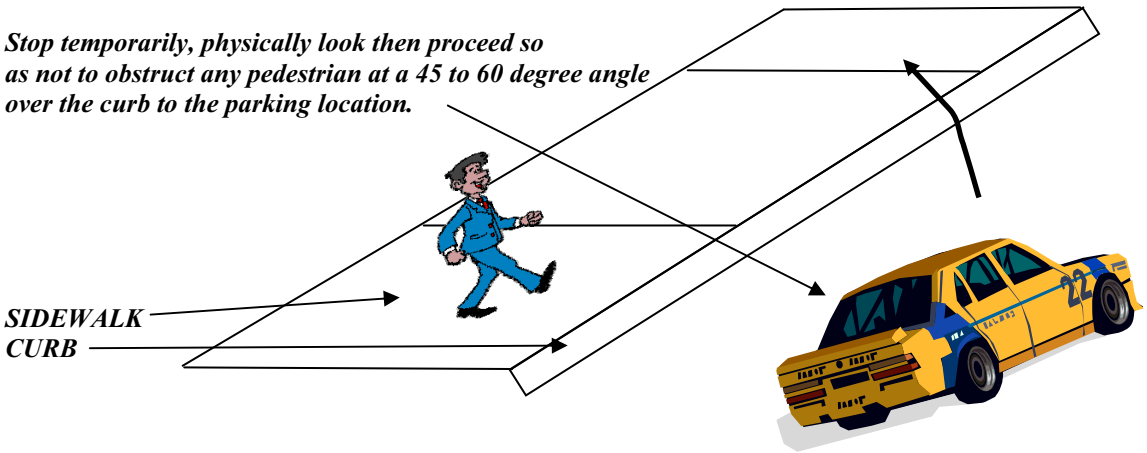


2. <u>TRAFFIC LANE</u> (Art. 17, 18, 20)

a. <u>Proceed on Roadway</u>: Whenever the sidewalk is separated from the roadway, all vehicles must travel on the roadway.

b. <u>Keep to Left</u>: A vehicle shall keep to the left of the center line of the road.

c. <u>In Crossing Sidewalk</u>: Whenever it is unavoidable due to necessity to enter or egress from a facility or locale apart from the road, a vehicle may cross a sidewalk. In such a case, the vehicle must stop temporarily before proceeding onto the sidewalk, then move so as not to obstruct any pedestrian traffic.



d. In Crossing Over Center Line: A vehicle may travel by partially crossing or entirely crossing over to the right half of a road in such cases as described. In such cases, the vehicle shall be operated so as to minimize the occurrence of crossing over the center line.

(1) When the road concerned is open to one-way traffic only.

(2) When the width of the left half of the road concerned is insufficient for the vehicle to proceed.

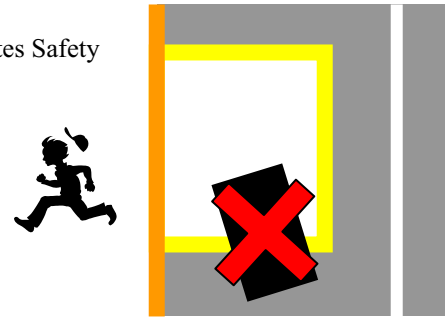
(3) When the vehicle is unable to proceed on the left half of the road due to damaged roads, road construction work or other impediments.

(4) When attempting to pass another vehicle on a road with the left half which is less than 6 meters in width.

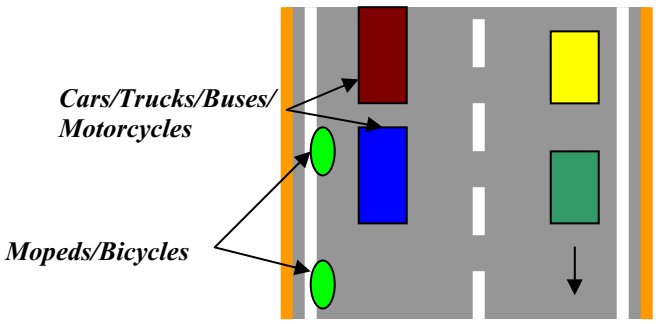
(5) When the place is in the vicinity of a curve on a steeply sloped road and is so designated by Public Safety Commission.

e. Do Not Enter Safety Zone: Vehicles must not be driven into safety zones. ***This area is for pedestrians waiting for Street Cars.***

White area surrounded by yellow line indicates Safety Zone

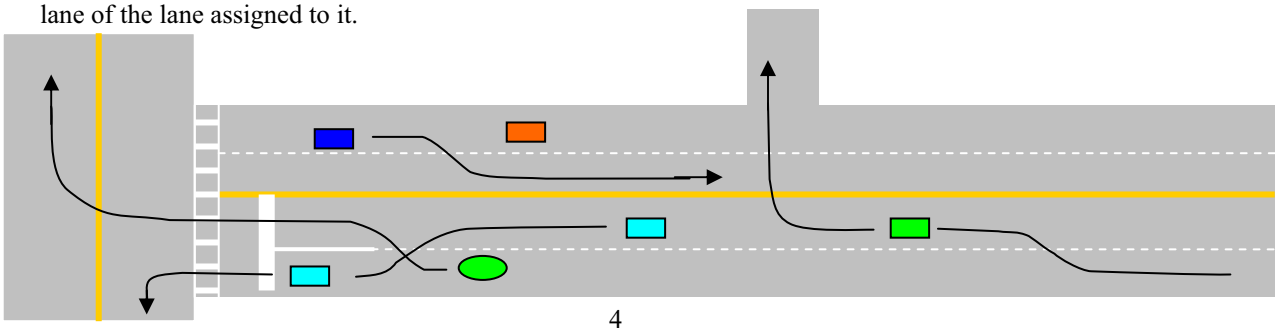


f. Keep to the Left: Except when traveling on a road with specific traffic lanes installed, motor vehicles and motorcycles shall proceed along the left side and light vehicles (***mopeds & bicycles***) shall proceed along the extreme left edge of the left half of the road concerned. While traveling on a road where the sidewalk is not separated from the roadway in accordance with the above rule, vehicles must not obstruct pedestrian traffic.

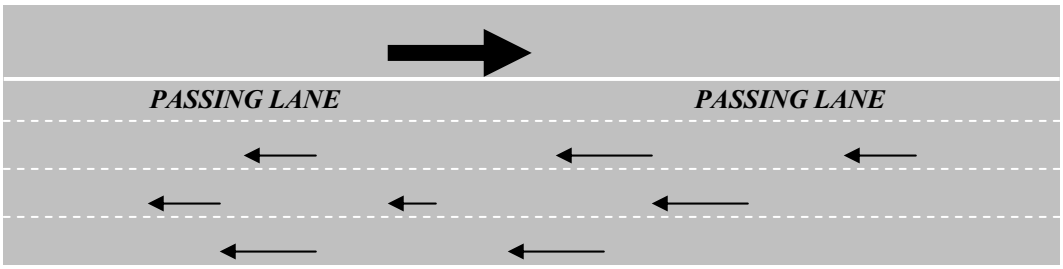


g. Vehicle Traffic Lane: On a road with vehicle traffic lanes installed, vehicles must proceed on the first lane from the left edge of the road.

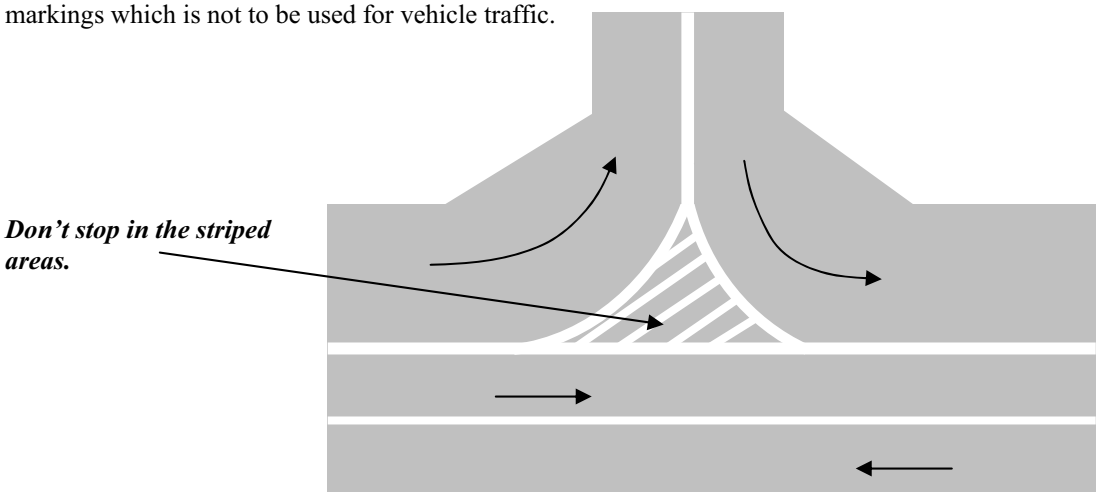
h. When Allowed not to Observe Traffic Lane Rules: A vehicle needs not comply with the provisions of vehicle traffic lanes on a road designated by Public Safety Commission whenever it is attempting to pass another vehicle, cross the road concerned, turn right or left, turn right on a one-way road, or whenever it is being approached by an emergency vehicle, or whenever it is due to road conditions or other unavoidable circumstance. When passing another vehicle in this case, the vehicle must proceed on the adjacent right lane of the lane assigned to it.



i. Multi-Lane Road: When vehicle traffic lanes of more than three are provided in one half side of a road, the extreme right lane adjacent to the center line shall be used as the passing lane, and motor vehicles may use other lanes in accordance with their speeds.



j. Place Not Allowed to Enter: No vehicle is allowed to enter a road portion designated by road markings which is not to be used for vehicle traffic.



k. Assurance of Safety of Pedestrians' Traffic:

(1) Pedestrians' Road: On pedestrians' roads where vehicle traffic is prohibited for assuring a safe and orderly movement of pedestrians:

(a) Pedestrians may freely pass through the middle or any other sections of the road.

(b) Vehicles which are allowed to go along the side road by permission of the chief of the police station concerned or by a prior exclusion from the list of vehicles to be banned must proceed at a reduced speed paying particular attention to pedestrians. (The chief of a police station, when he deems it inevitable, may permit vehicles to pass through a pedestrians' road or other roads where vehicle traffic is prohibited.

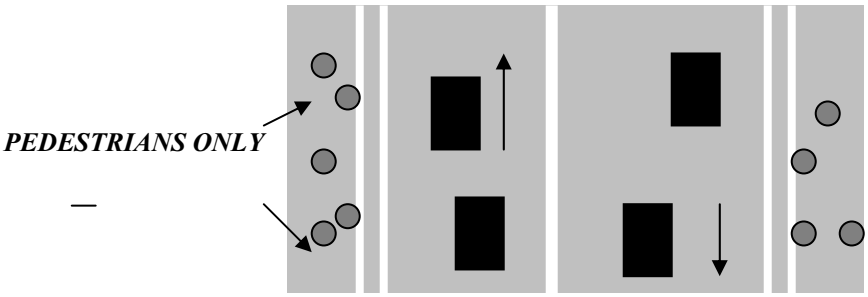
(2) Marked Roadside Zone: On a road which has no sidewalk but is provided with roadside zones marked by road marking (one or double line) to separate them from vehicle lanes:

(a) Pedestrians shall walk within the marked roadside zones.

(b) Vehicles shall not proceed within the marked roadside zone. However, when parking or stopping is required, vehicles may enter the side zone so as not to obstruct other vehicle traffic provided that the side zone is marked by one line.

(c) Light vehicles (bicycle, motor bicycles, hand cart, etc.) may proceed in the roadside zone marked by one line at such a speed and in such a manner as not to obstruct the passing of pedestrians.

(d) Proceeding, parking or stopping of motor vehicles and passing of light vehicles within the roadside zone are prohibited when the side zone is marked by a double line.



(3) Slowing Down or Temporary Stop for Pedestrians:

(a) When passing by pedestrians, vehicles shall proceed by reducing speed or by keeping a safe clearance from them.

(b) When approaching a crosswalk a vehicle shall proceed at such a reduced speed as to be able to stop without entering the crosswalk unless it is ascertained that there is no pedestrian intending to cross the road.

(c) When a person having difficulty in walking due to old age is observed walking with a yellow stick on a road, the driver of a vehicle shall make a temporary stop or slow down so as not to obstruct the movement of the elderly person.

(4) Other Rules for Pedestrians:

(a) A person who walks by pushing a motorcycle, motorbike or bicycle is regarded as a pedestrian except when such a vehicle is one having a side or rear cart.

(b) Pedestrians my walk along the extreme left edge of a road when it is dangerous to go along the extreme right edge because of a cliff, etc. or when circumstances compel it.

(c) At an intersection where a scramble system (a system which turns all lights into red to stop vehicles from all directions to allow pedestrians to freely pass thru the intersection) is employed, pedestrians may cross the road diagonally guided by traffic signs and road markings.

l. On a High Speed Motor Vehicle National Highway or a Road Exclusive use of Motor Vehicles: On these roads, the following traffic rules are applicable:

(1) A motor vehicle intending to enter a vehicle lane on the main line shall use an accelerating lane if it is provided. A motor vehicle intending to get out of a main line vehicle lane shall, in advance, move onto a vehicle lane close to the exit, and use a decelerating lane if it is provided.

(2) A vehicle driver shall use a seat belt. Also he shall try to encourage his passenger(s) to wear seat belts. ***Note: Japanese law on seat belt use is less strict, however, SOFA sponsored personnel must use seat belts at all times while driving or if a passenger in a vehicle***.

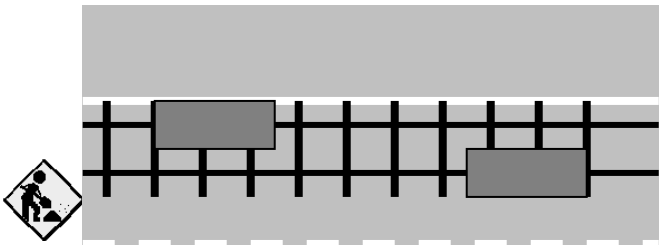
(3) A motor vehicle intending to enter a main line vehicle lane of a road for exclusive use of motor vehicles shall not obstruct vehicle traffic currently on it. The driver of a motor vehicle which has been disabled on a main vehicle lane shall warn approaching vehicles and to take necessary measures to move the disabled vehicle out of the main line.

3. <u>PROCEEDING ON STREETCAR TRACKS</u> (Art. 21)

a. <u>Proceeding on Streetcar Tracks Prohibited</u>: A vehicle, except for a trolley bus, shall not proceed on or within the streetcar tracks except when making a right turn, a left turn, a crossing or a U-turn, or whenever it is unavoidable in order to avoid a danger.

b. <u>When Allowed to Proceed on Streetcar Tracks</u>: A vehicle may proceed on or within the streetcar tracks in the following cases. In such cases, the vehicle must not obstruct any streetcar traffic.

(1) Whenever the width of the left half of the road is insufficient for the vehicle to proceed because of track placement.



(2) Whenever a vehicle cannot proceed on the left half of the road because of road damage, road construction work or other impediments thereof, and then must proceed on the tracks.

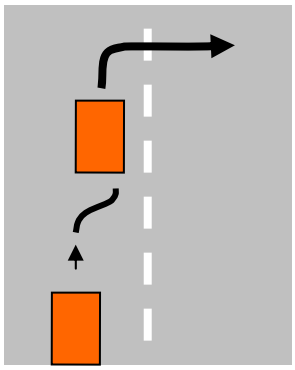
(3) Whenever an ordinary passenger carrying motor vehicle proceeds in accordance with a specific direction of Public Safety Commission that designates the time and/or method of traffic.

c. <u>When Approached by Streetcar</u>: Any vehicle proceeding on or within the streetcar tracks shall clear the tracks immediately or maintain the necessary distance away from a streetcar by such methods as not to obstruct the normal operation of a streetcar whenever it approaches from behind.

4. <u>CROSSING</u> (Art. 25)

a. <u>Method of Crossing</u>:

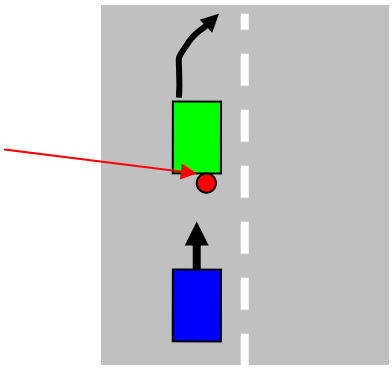
(1) Whenever a motor vehicle (except a light vehicle and a trolley bus) is to make a crossing to the right, it shall in advance, move over as much as possible to the centerline of the road, and shall proceed at reduced speed.



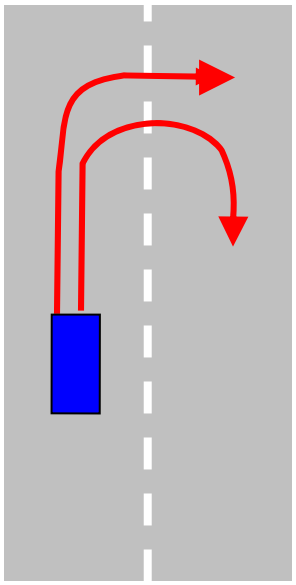
PULL OVER TO RIGHT AND SLOW DOWN FOR CROSSING TO RIGHT

(2) Whenever a motor vehicle (except a light vehicle and a trolley bus) intending to make a crossing to the right gives a warning by means of a hand signal or directional indicator for moving to the centerline of the road, all vehicles coming from behind shall not obstruct the movement of the motor vehicle that gave said warning signals.

DON'T OBSTRUCT THE FRONT VEHICLE IF SIGNALING



b. <u>Prohibition on Crossing, etc.</u>: No vehicle shall make a crossing, a backing or a U turn on a road if there is a possibility that it would obstruct the normal pedestrian traffic or other vehicle traffic, etc.



NO U-TURN SIGN

NO RIGHT TURN SIGN

5. <u>SPEED OF MOTOR VEHICLES, ETC.</u> (Art. 22, 75)

a. <u>Maximum Speed Limit on Ordinary Road</u>: The maximum speed limits for motor vehicles, motor bicycles, etc., traveling on a road other than a super-highway or expressway are as follows:

60 KPH

Large-sized passenger Carrying Motor Vehicle

Ordinary Motor Vehicle Except Tractor

Two-Wheel Motor Vehicle Over 250cc

Light Motor Vehicle

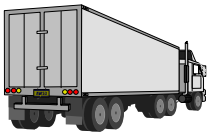
50 KPH

Large-sized Truck

Large-sized Special Motor Vehicle

Two-Wheeled Motor Vehicle Under 250cc

Ordinary Motor Vehicle as Tractor



15 KPH

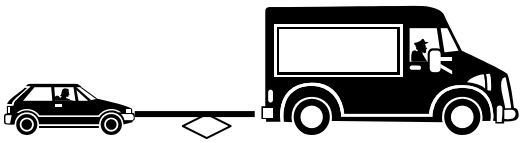
Small Sized Special Motor Vehicle ***(FARM EQUIPMENT, MOTORIZED)***

30 KPH

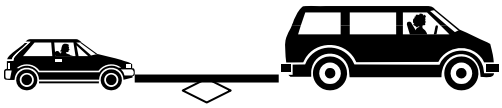
Motor Bicycle (MO-PED)

b. Maximum Speed in Special Case: The maximum speed limit for a motor vehicle (except a tractor) towing another vehicle or for an emergency motor vehicle traveling on a road other than an expressway is as follows:

When towing a vehicle which has a total vehicle weight under 2,000 kilograms by a motor vehicle which has a total vehicle weight more than three times that of the vehicle towed.

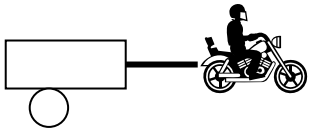


40 KPH



30 KPH

Any case other than the above.



25 KPH

When a two-wheeled motor vehicle or motor bicycle is traveling on a road by towing another vehicle.

80 KPH

When an emergency motor vehicle is proceeding on a road other than a super-highway.

c. Maximum Speed on a Super-highway: The maximum speed limit of a motor vehicle traveling on a super-highway is as follows. The minimum speed limit on a super-highway is prescribed at 50 KPH.

100 KPH

Large-sized Passenger Carrying Motor Vehicle

Ordinary Motor Vehicle excluding Three wheeler and Tractor

Emergency Vehicle

80 KPH

Large-sized truck	Three-wheeled Ordinary Motor Vehicle	Large-sized special Motor Vehicle
Two wheel Motor Vehicle	Light Motor Vehicle	Ordinary Motor Vehicle As Tractor

d. Speed Limits Established by Public Safety Commission:

(1) Drivers are required to know that the Public Safety Commission may establish maximum or minimum speed limits different from the ones described above due to traffic and/or road conditions.

TRAFFIC SIGN INDICATING MAXIMUM SPEED

TRAFFIC SIGN INDICATING MINIMUM SPEED

(2) Also drivers must know the significance of a traffic sign showing the maximum speed limit of a high, medium or low speed vehicle.

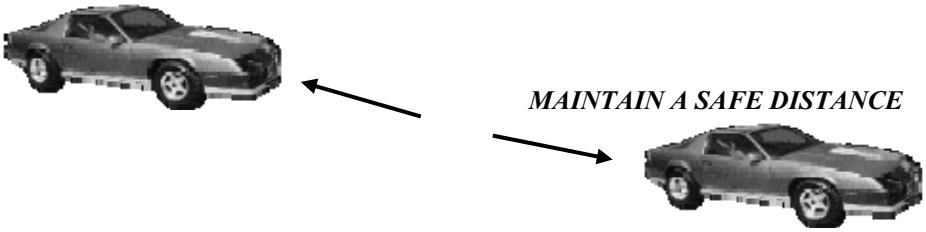
Maximum speed limit for high speed motor vehicle-50KPH	Maximum speed limit for medium speed motor vehicle- 40KPH	Maximum speed limit for low speed motor vehicle-30 KPH
５０ 高	４０ 中	３０ 低

(a) High Speed Motor Vehicle means a motor vehicle for which the maximum speed limit on an ordinary road is prescribed to 60KPH.

(b) Medium Speed Motor Vehicle means a motor vehicle for which the maximum speed limit on an ordinary road is prescribed to 50KPH.

(c) Low Speed Motor Vehicle means a motor vehicle for which the maximum speed limit on an ordinary road is prescribed to 30KPH.

6. PASSING (Art. 26, 27, 28, 29, 30)



a-1. Maintain Safe Following Distance: Whenever a vehicle is following another vehicle etc. which is traveling in the same direction, it must maintain such distance as is necessary to prevent colliding into the vehicle, etc. immediately in front, if it should suddenly come to a halt. In a case that a vehicle, after changing it's course and making a sudden stop, it will become difficult for the vehicle to maintain enough distance so as to prevent a rear-end collision caused by another vehicle approaching from behind in the changed course, the vehicle must not change course.

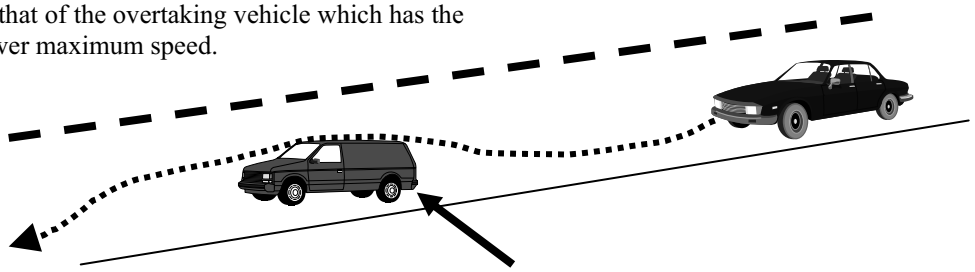
a-2. Consideration to following vehicles

(1) A motor vehicle shall not brake suddenly except to avoid danger.

(2) A motor vehicle shall not change its lane without a justifiable reason.

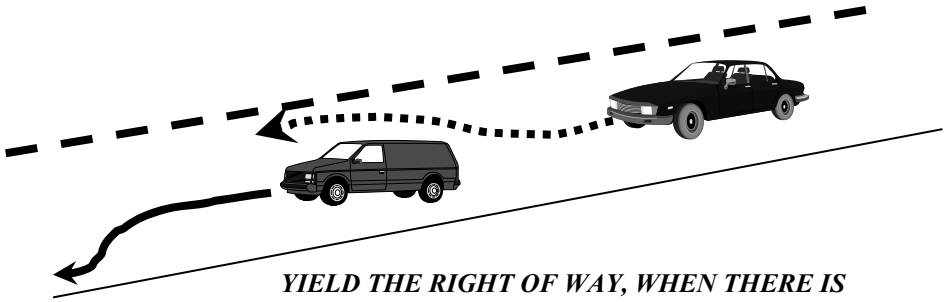
(Note: In case of an accident, the front vehicle may also be blamed)

b. Duty of Vehicle Overtaken by Another Vehicle:
Whenever a vehicle (excluding a general passenger bus and trolley bus) is overtaken and passed by another vehicle with a higher maximum speed, it shall not increase its speed until the overtaking vehicle completes the pass. The same shall also apply to any case where the vehicle intends to continue proceeding at a lower speed than that of the overtaking vehicle which has the same or lower maximum speed.



DO NOT INCREASE SPEED

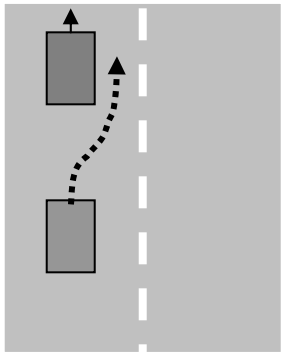
c. Duty to Yield Right of Way: Whenever a vehicle traveling on a road with no specific traffic lanes is overtaken by another vehicle with a higher maximum speed limit, it shall yield the right of way by moving to the left side of the road, providing that sufficient room is lacking for the overtaking vehicle to pass between the center line of the road and the overtaken vehicle. The same shall also apply to any case where a vehicle overtaken by another vehicle with the same or lower maximum speed limit intends to continue proceeding at a lower speed than that of the overtaking vehicle.

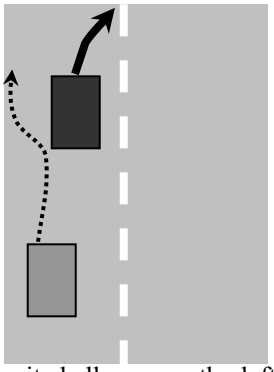


YIELD THE RIGHT OF WAY, WHEN THERE IS NOT SUFFICIENT ROOM FOR A PASS

d. Passing Procedures:

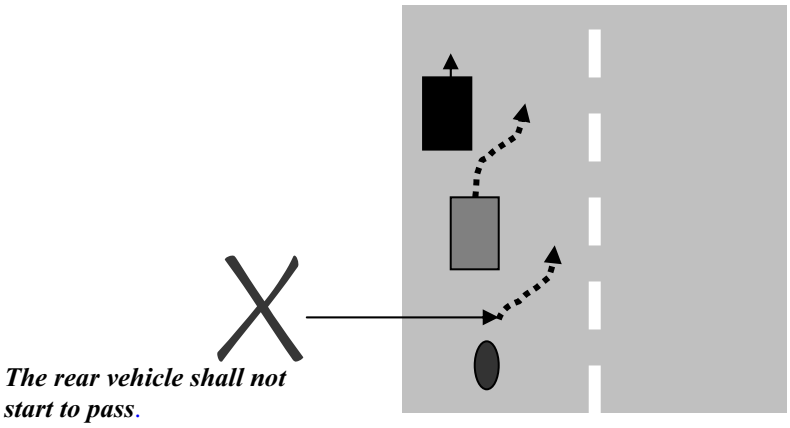
(1) Whenever a vehicle attempts to overtake and pass another vehicle, it shall pass on the right side of the vehicle to be overtaken. I.e., the front vehicle. When the front vehicle is proceeding on a portion close to the centerline of the road in order to make a right crossing or a right turn, it is allowed to pass on the left side of the front vehicle.





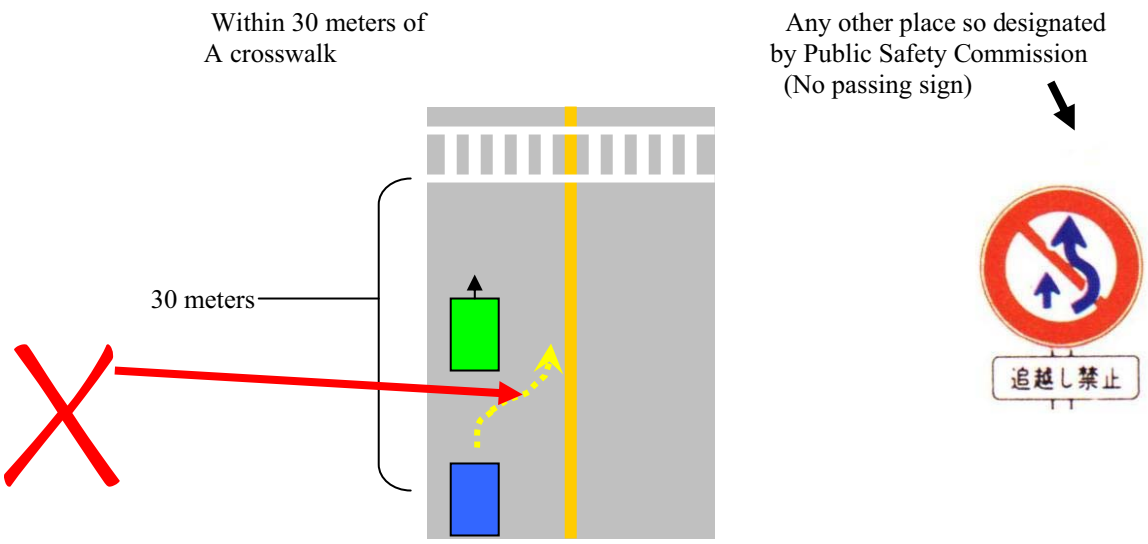
(2) Whenever a vehicle intends to overtake and pass a streetcar, it shall pass on the left side of the streetcar. However, when the streetcar tracks are installed near the left side edge of the road, it is permitted for the overtaking vehicle to pass on the right side of the streetcar.

e. Prohibition on Double Passing: Whenever the front vehicle is attempting to overtake and pass another motor vehicle or a trolley bus, the rear vehicle shall not overtake and pass it.



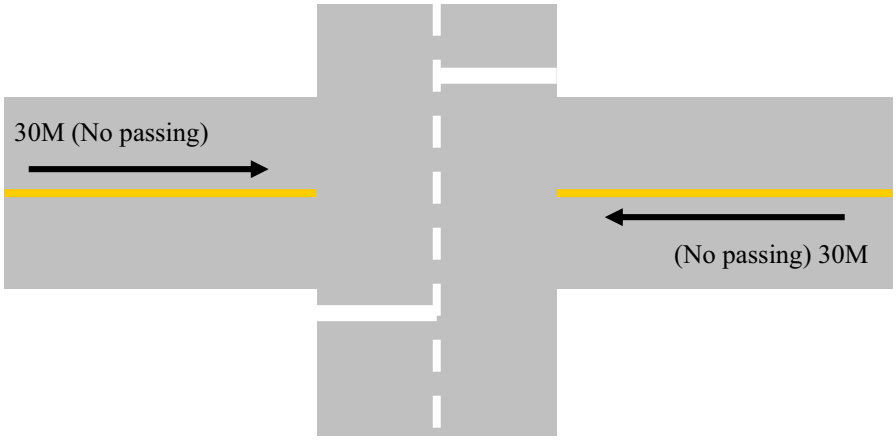
f-1. Places Where Passing Is Prohibited: A vehicle shall not overtake and pass other vehicles (excluding light vehicles) at the following places.

Within 30 meters of an Intersection	Steep down-slope
Railroad crossing	In a tunnel with no specific traffic lanes
Vicinity of street Corner	Vicinity of the top of an ascending slope



a. At a place where passing is prohibited, changing lane or passing by the front vehicle (for passing) is regarded as a violation.

b. Places where passing is prohibited: Within 30 meters on this side of an intersection or a railroad crossing.



f-2. Yellow Centerline: On a road where a special road marking (which will be a yellow centerline) is installed, passing by entering on to the right half side of the road is prohibited.

7. STREETCAR STOPPED FOR LOADING OR UNLOADING PASSENGERS (Art. 31)

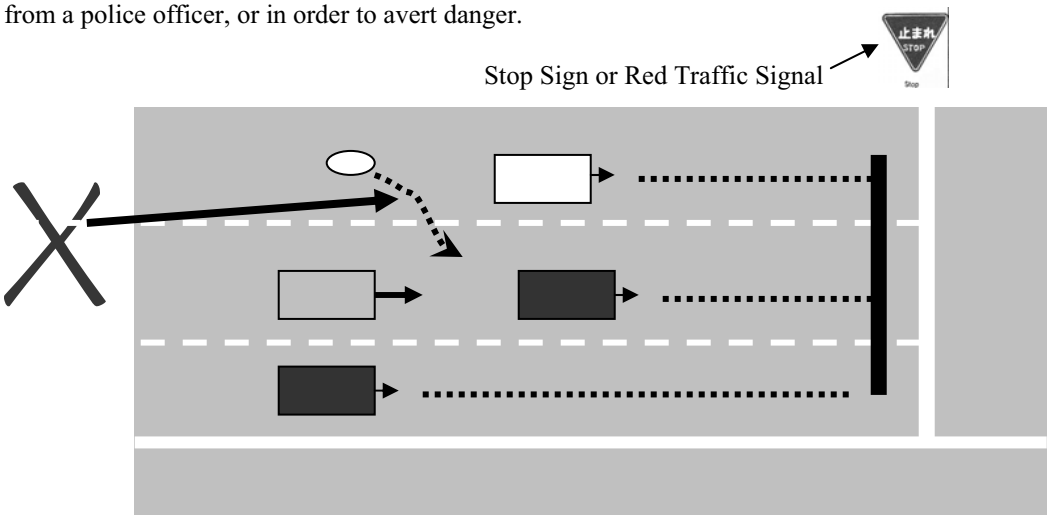
a. Stopping or Slowing Down for a Stopped Streetcar:

(1) A vehicle, when it overtakes a stopped streetcar loading or unloading passengers, shall come to a stop at the rear of such streetcar until the loading or unloading is completed and/or until there remains no passengers alighting from said streetcar who are crossing or attempting to cross in front of the vehicle concerned.

(2) However, where a safety island is installed for the safety of streetcar passengers , or where there is no passenger alighting from or entering the streetcar and a clearance of 1.5 meters or more can be maintained between the vehicle and the left side of the streetcar , the vehicle may proceed at reduced speed on the left side of the streetcar.

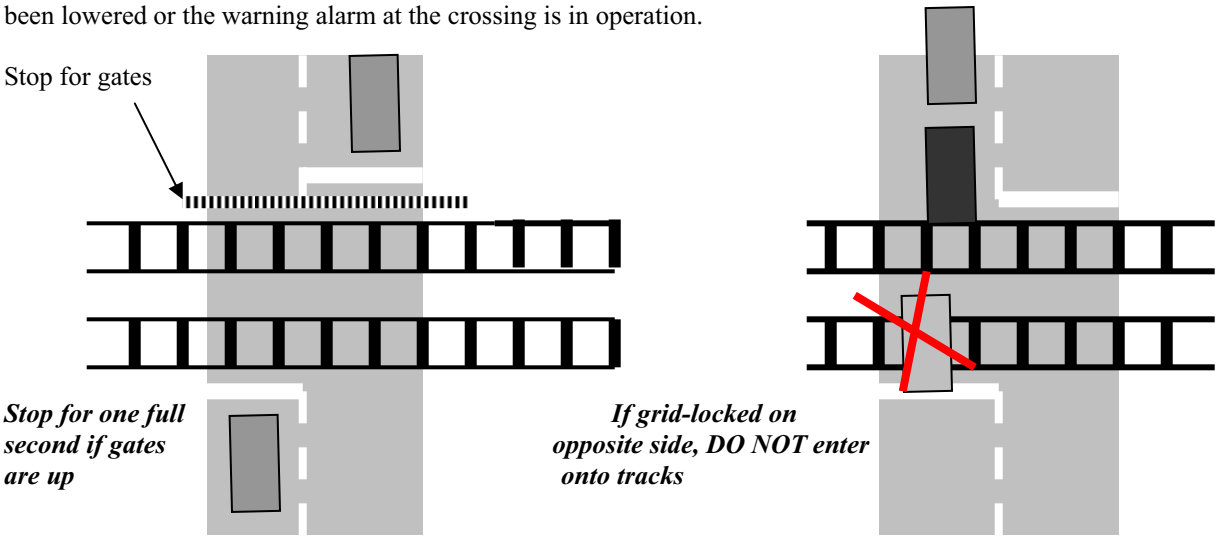
8. CUTTING IN, ETC. PROHIBITED (Art. 32)

A vehicle shall not pass by and cut into or in front of, or proceed across the path of line(s) of vehicle traffic which are stopped or intending to stop in accordance with the provisions of a law or order, or upon an order from a police officer, or in order to avert danger.

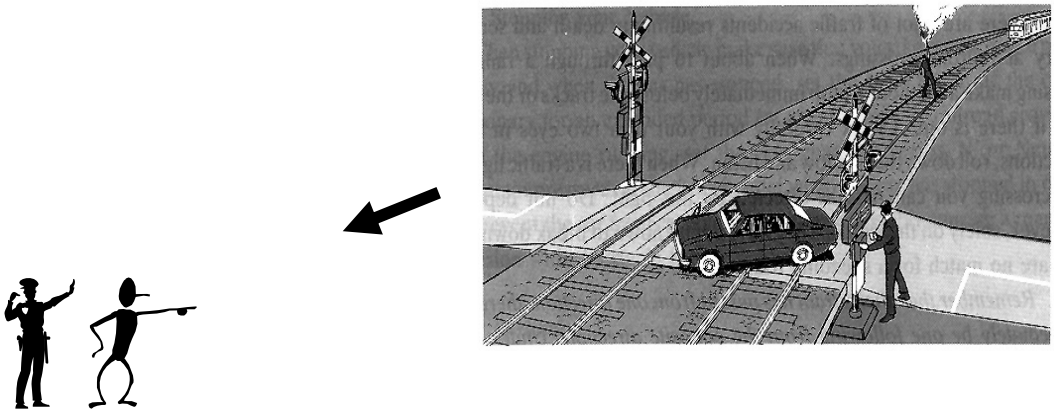


9. PASSING OVER RAILROAD CROSSING (Art. 33)

a. Passing Across Railroad Crossing: A vehicle, as a rule, must make a complete stop for one full second before entering a railroad crossing and proceed across the tracks only after confirming that the way is safe. However, if guided by installed traffic signals in operation, it may proceed across the tracks without stopping. It shall not enter the tracks during the time the crossing gates are being lowered or have been lowered or the warning alarm at the crossing is in operation.



b. When a Vehicle is Stalled on a Railroad Crossing: The driver of a vehicle that stalled on a railroad crossing must take the following actions.



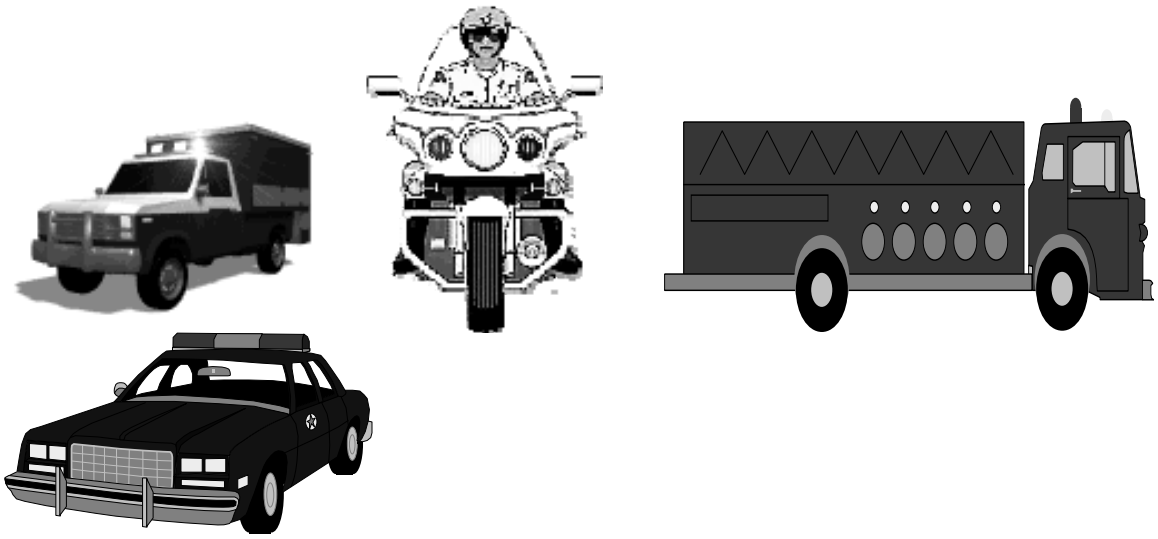
(1) If possible, report the stalled vehicle on the crossing to a police officer or railroad personnel concerned, then

(2) Take action to move the stalled vehicle out of the crossing.

NOTE: Pressing the "emergency alarm button" warns the train operator of danger ahead…….
Also, if using a flare as a warning, DO NOT walk up the center of tracks, get off to the side.
However, the best action is to get help, place the vehicle in "NEUTRAL", and push it off the tracks.

10-1. <u>PRIORITY OF EMERGENCY VEHICLES</u> (Art. 39, 40, 41)

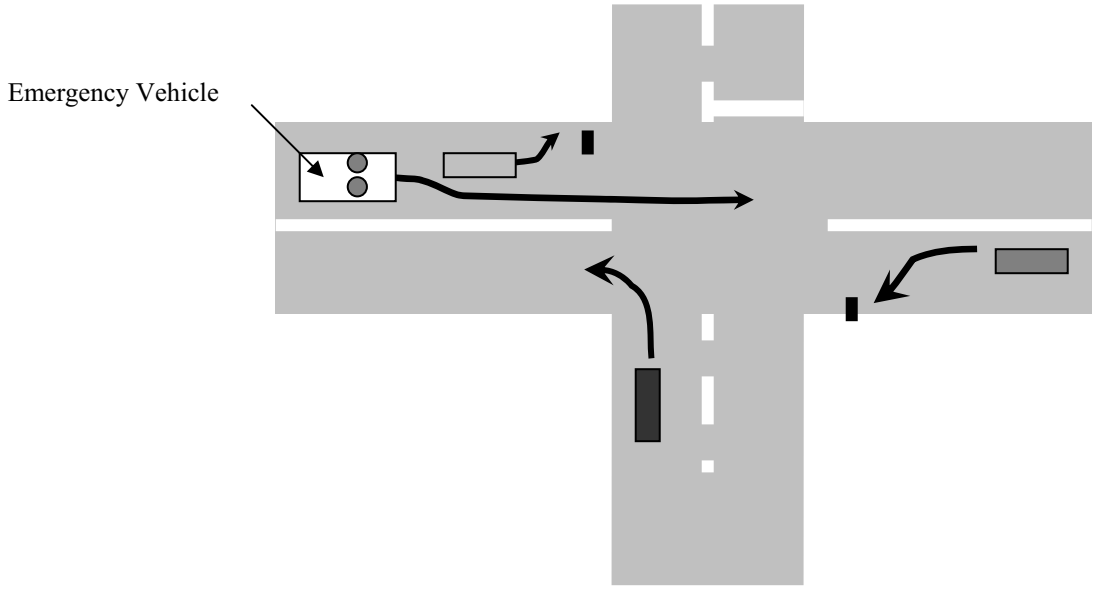
a. <u>Emergency Vehicles</u>: When any of the vehicles in the following pictures is in operation by sounding its siren and lighting its red warning light, it is regarded as an emergency vehicle.



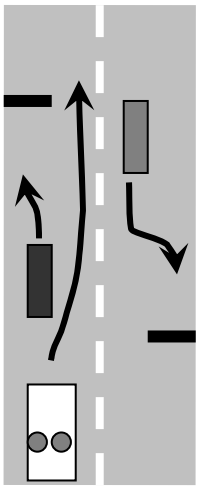
However, an emergency vehicle engaged in traffic control may control vehicles violating the provisions of maximum speed limit without sounding its siren when this is deemed particularly necessary.

b. <u>Priority to Emergency Vehicles</u>:

(1) When approached by an emergency vehicle in or in the vicinity of an intersection, a vehicle or a streetcar must make a temporary stop, the streetcar avoiding the intersection and the vehicle avoiding the intersection and pulling over to the left side of the road.



(2) When approached by an emergency vehicle in places other than an intersection or the vicinity thereof, a vehicle must move over to the left side of the road and yield the right of way to the emergency vehicle.



c. Priority of Fire-Fighting Vehicles:

(1) When approached by a fire-fighting vehicle in or in the vicinity of an intersection, a vehicle and/or a streetcar must make a temporary stop avoiding the intersection.

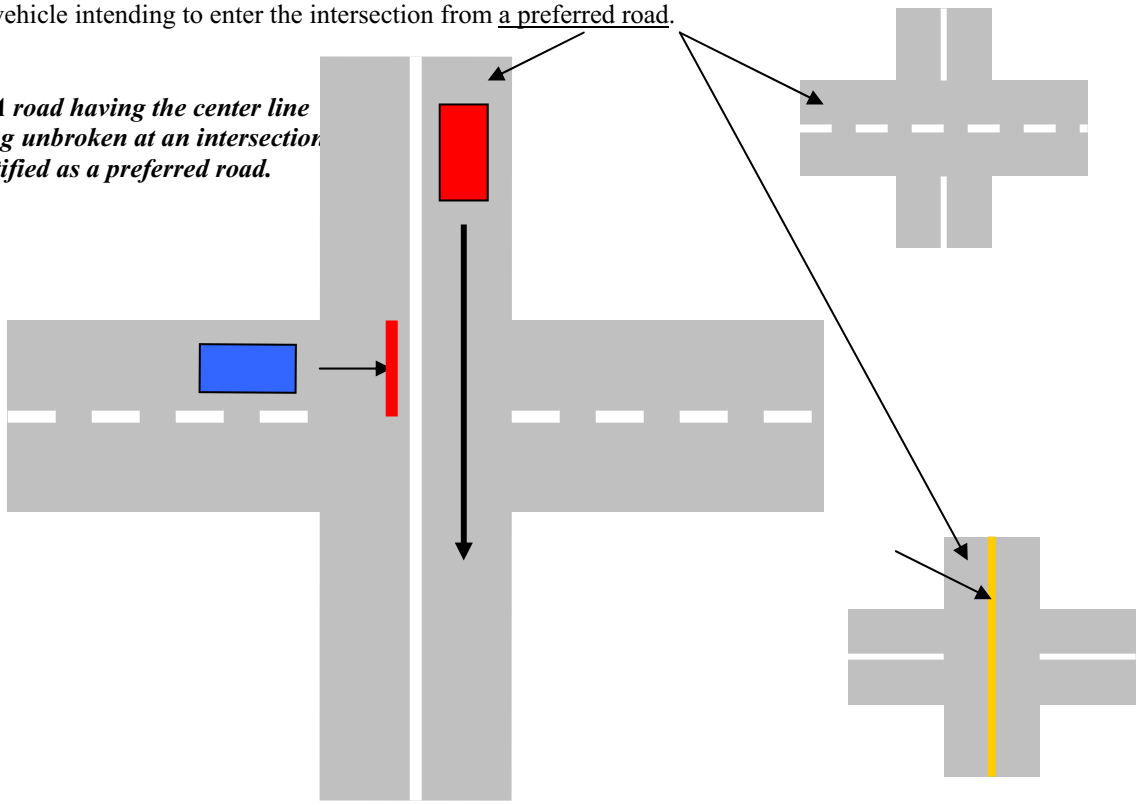
(2) When approached by a fire-fighting vehicle in places other than an intersection or the vicinity thereof, a vehicle must not obstruct the proceeding of the fire-fighting vehicle.

10-2. **TRAVELING PROCEDURES AT INTERSECTIONS**

a. A priority order given to vehicles at or in an intersection where traffic is not controlled: Priority is as follows:

(1) A vehicle intending to enter the intersection from a preferred road.

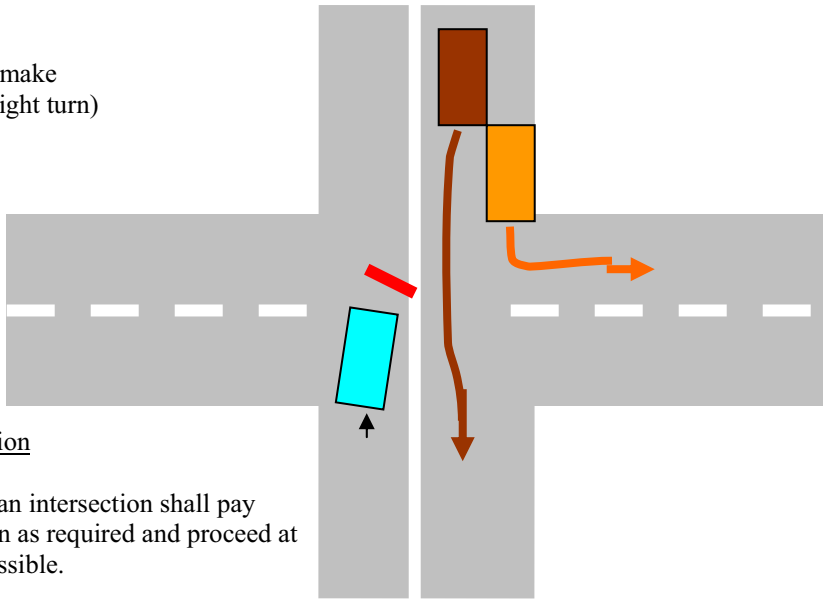
Note: A road having the center line marking unbroken at an intersection is identified as a preferred road.



(2) A vehicle intending to enter the intersection from the road on the left simultaneously.

IN OTHER WORDS, AT INTERSECTIONS THE "LEFT OF WAY" RULE PREVAILS, CAR ON THE LEFT GOES FIRST

(3) A vehicle intending to go straight or make a left turn (against a vehicle intending to make a right turn)

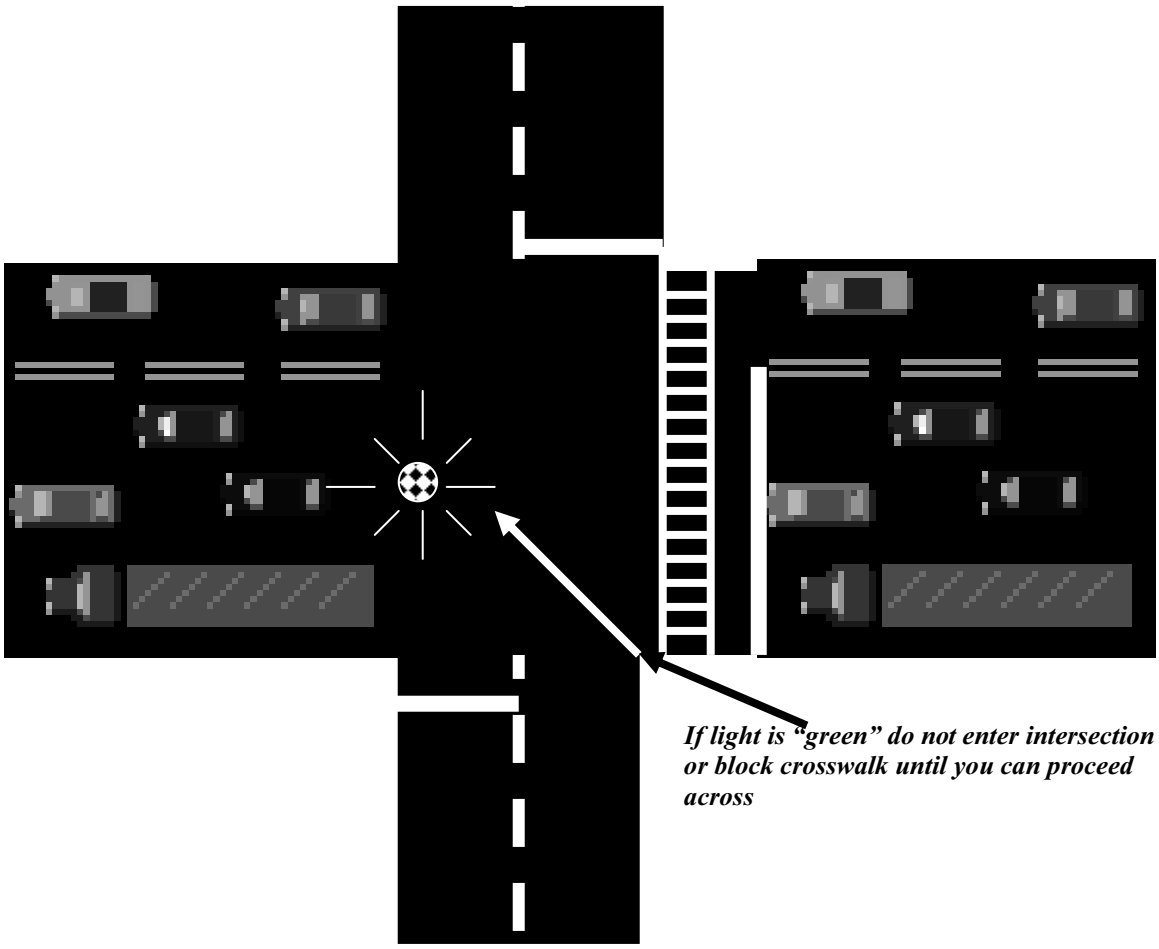


b. Traveling Speed and Manner at Intersection

(1) A vehicle, etc. intending to pass thru an intersection shall pay proper attention to the condition of the intersection as required and proceed at such a safe speed and in such a safe manner as possible.

(2) When there is the possibility that a vehicle, after entering an intersection where traffic is controlled, is stopped there due to a traffic jam ahead, and comes to obstruct traffic on cross-roads, the vehicle shall not enter the intersection even if the facing traffic light is green. Also, when it is anticipated

to be stopped on a crosswalk, railroad crossing, or other road sections marked by road markings due to similar traffic condition, it shall not proceed onto these sections.

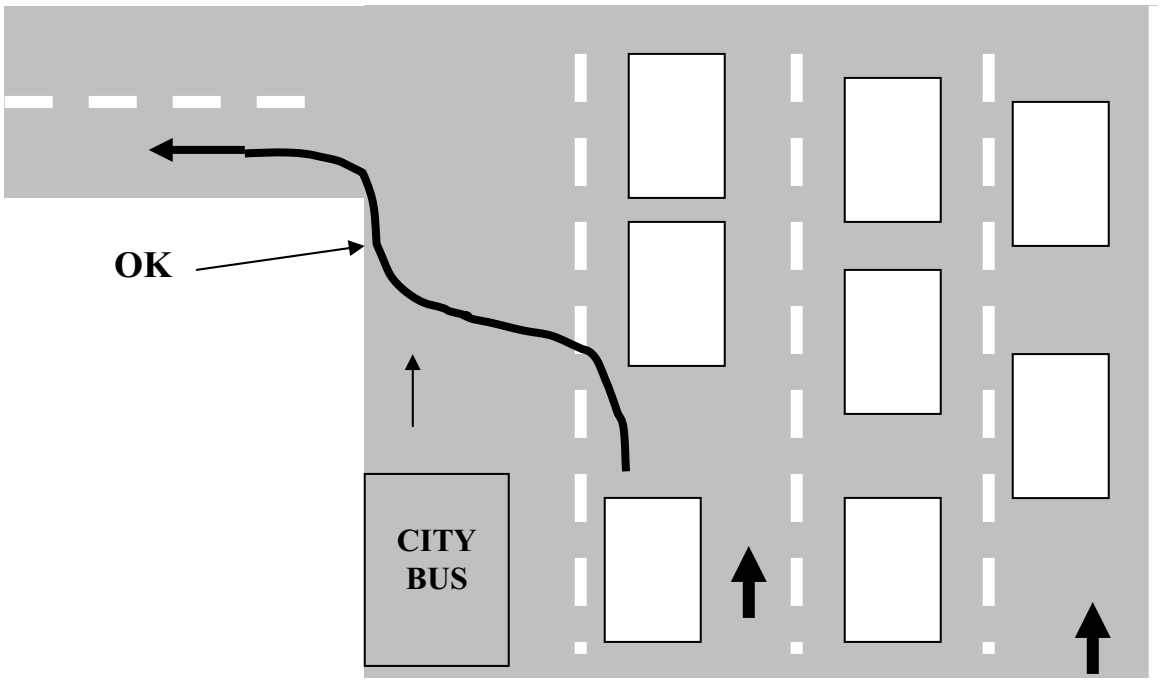


10-3. **ASSURANCE OF PRIORITY OF PUBLIC TRANPORTATION EQUIPMENT**

a. Preferred bus lane: On a road where preferred bus lanes (for assuring preferential passage used for regular public transportation service) are installed, other motor vehicles shall:

(1) Not obstruct the passage of such a bus in the side bus lane except when making a left turn.

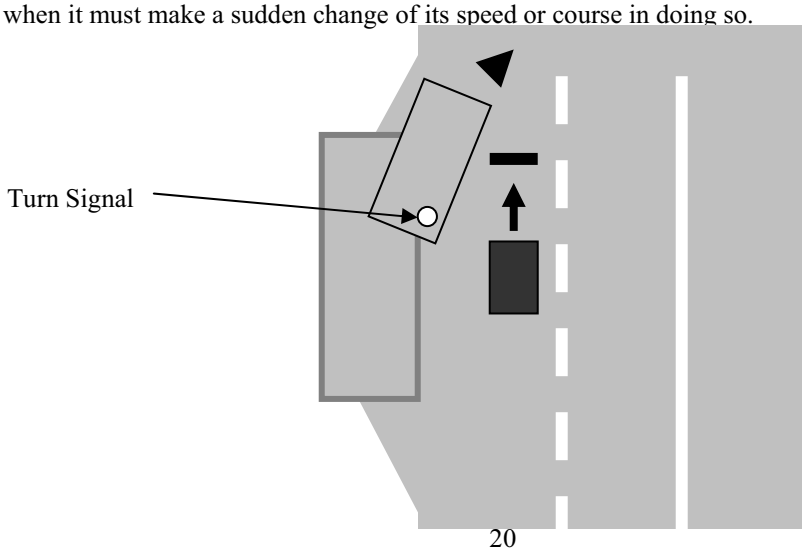
Lane Exclusive for buses (unless making a left turn)



(2) Get out of the bus lanes when approached by a bus from behind.

(3) Not enter the said bus lane when there is a possibility that it may become impossible for them to get from the bus lane due to other vehicle lanes jammed.

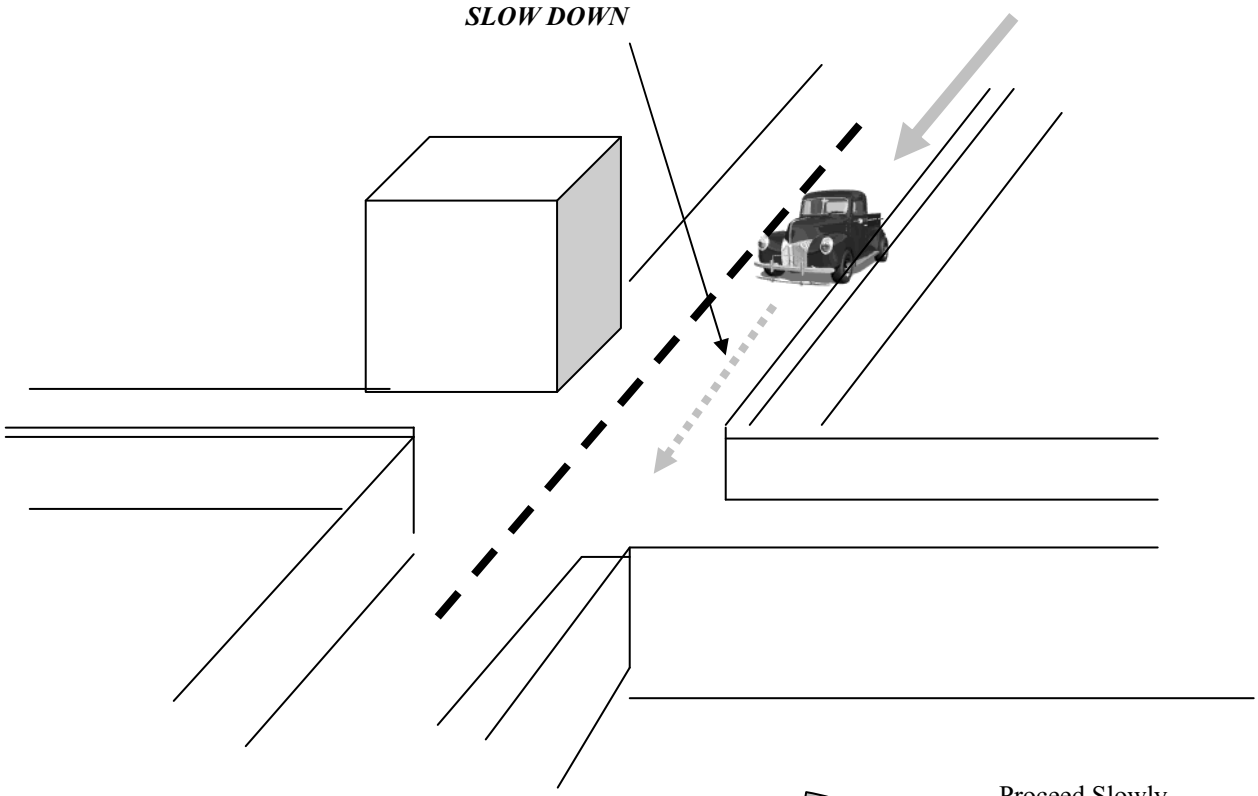
b. Bus Starting From a Bus Stop: When a bus intending to start from a bus stop gives a signal for changing direction, a vehicle approaching from behind shall not obstruct the direction change of the bus except when it must make a sudden change of its speed or course in doing so.



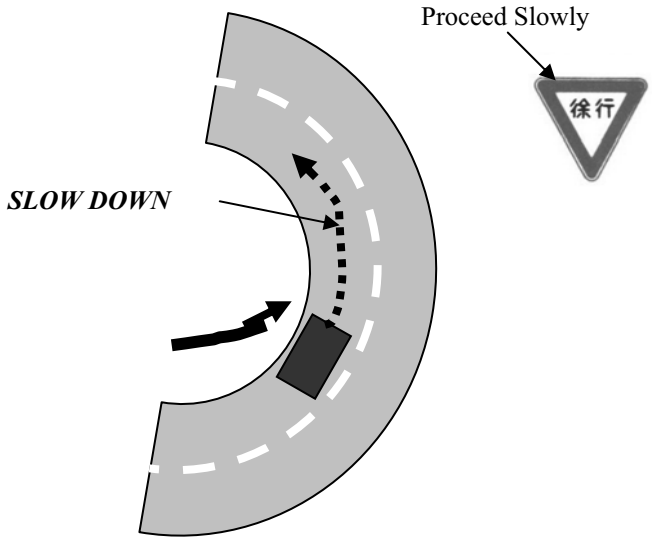
11. PROCEEDING AT REDUCED SPEED AND TEMPORARY STOP (Art. 42, 43)

a. Where Slowing is Required: A vehicle, etc. shall proceed at reduced speed in the following places:

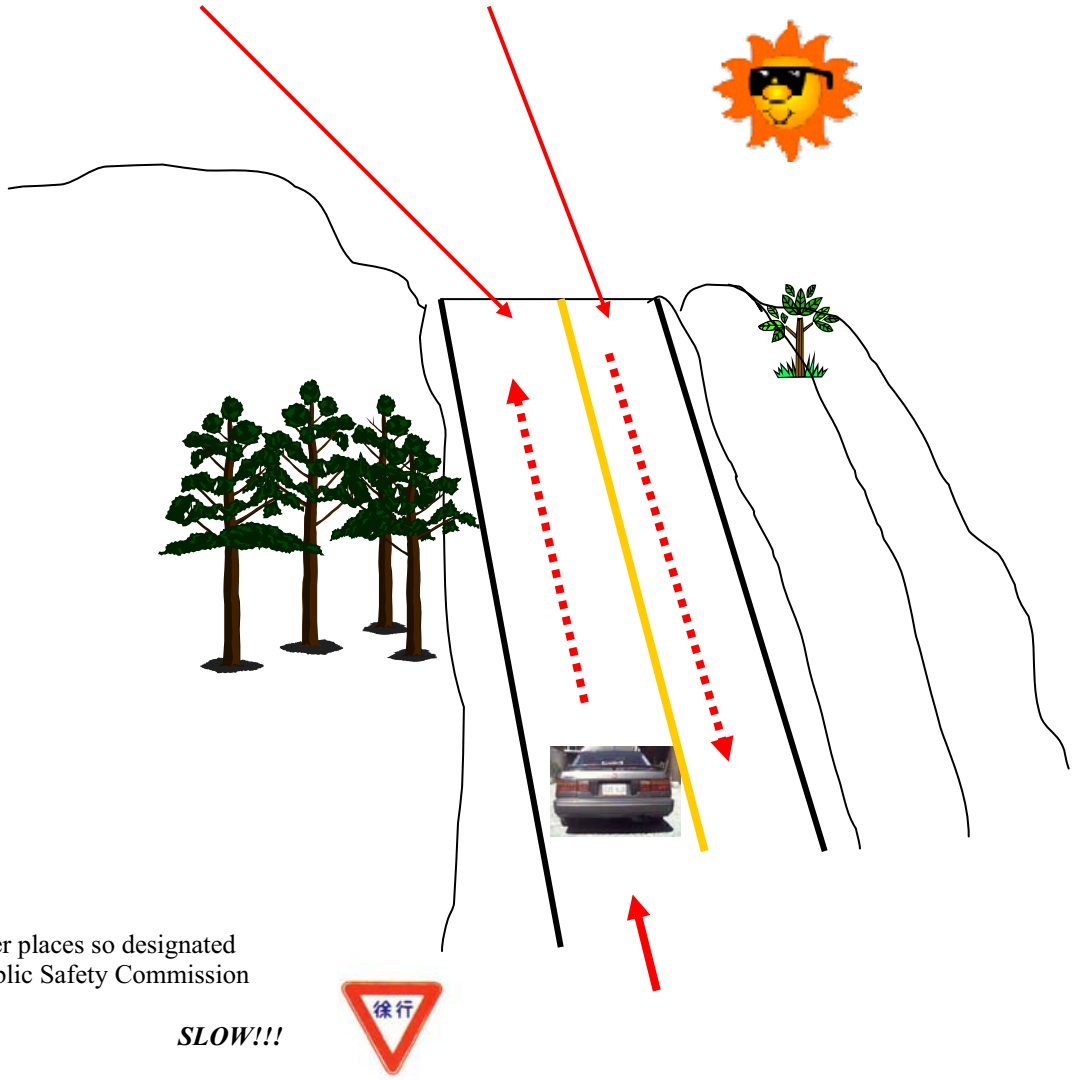
At an intersection with obstructed view to both sides and traffic uncontrolled



Near a corner of a road



Near the top of an ascending slope and on a steep down slope



At any other places so designated
by Public Safety Commission

SLOW!!!

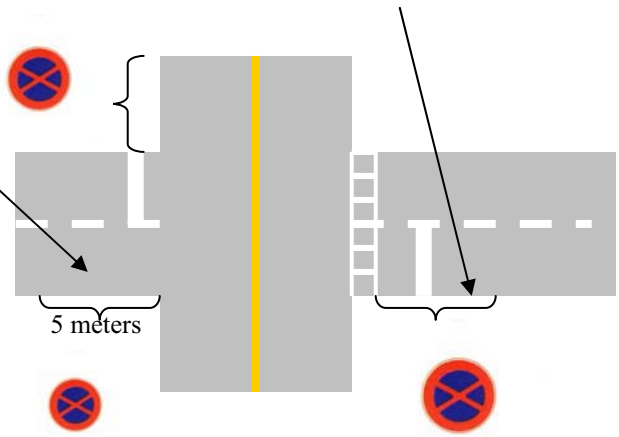
b. Temporary Stop at a Designated Place: A vehicle, etc. intending to enter an intersection must make a temporary stop at a place so designated by Public Safety Commission from necessity recognized due to the road and/or traffic conditions. However, this does not apply when traffic is controlled at the intersection.

12-1. <u>STOPPING AND PARKING</u> (Art. 44, 45, 47, 48, 51)

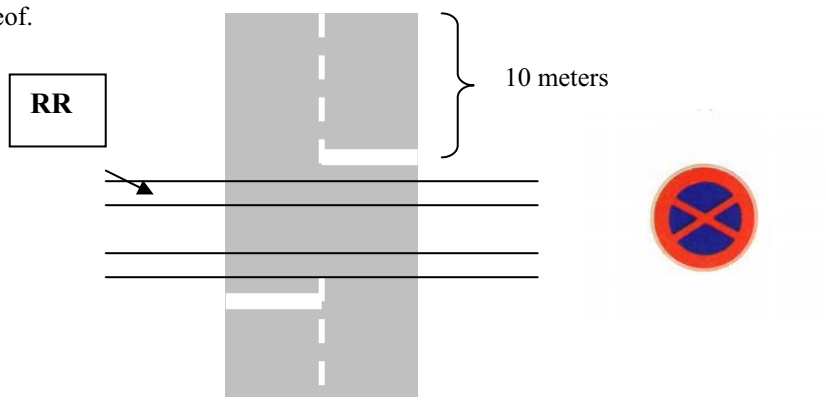
a. <u>Where Stopping or Parking Is Prohibited</u>: A vehicle must not stop or park at such places as indicated below, except when coming to a temporary stop in accordance with laws and ordinances or an order of a police officer or for the purpose of averting a danger.

In an intersection and within 5 meters thereof.

Where parking and stopping is prohibited: within 5 meter on the other side (in addition to this side) of a crosswalk.



On a railroad crossing and within 10 meters thereof.



Within the streetcar tracks

In a tunnel

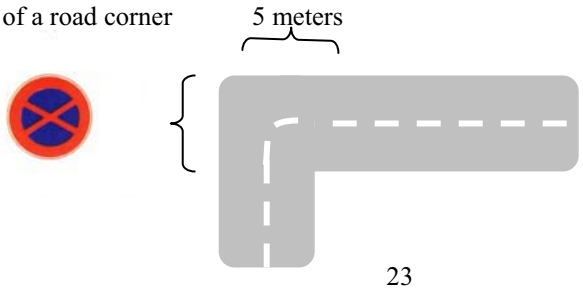
Near the top of a hill and on a steep slope.

On the left side of a safety island or zone and within 10 meters of each End of the zone

Within 10 meters of a bus stop during bus operating hours.

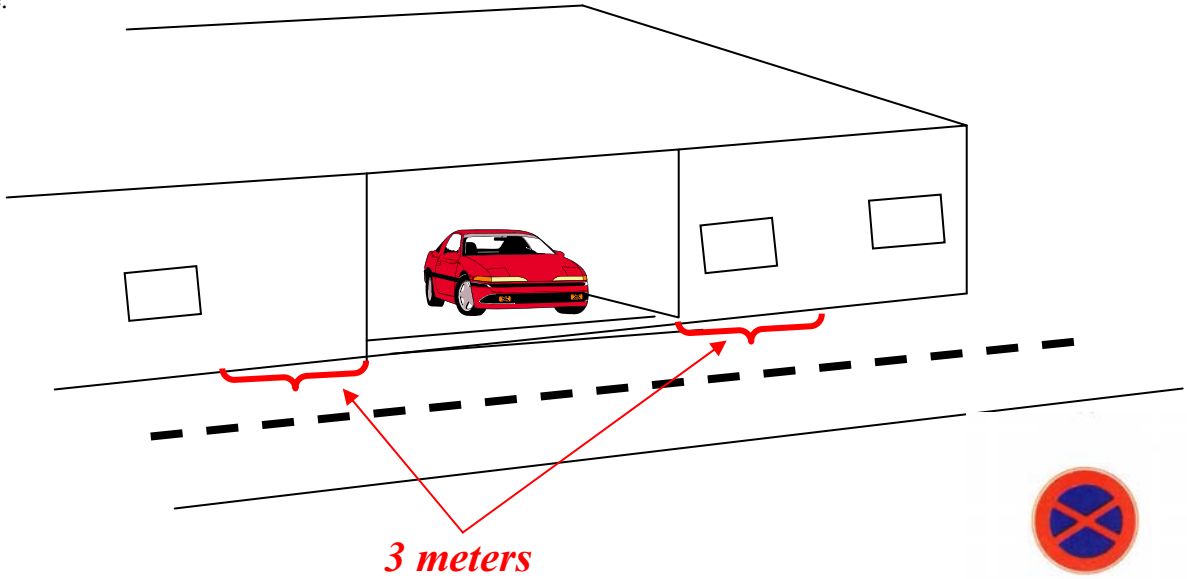
At any other places so designated by Public Safety Commission.

Within 5 meters of a road corner



b. <u>Where Parking Is Prohibited</u>: A vehicle shall not park in any section of the road listed below.

Within 3 meters of a motor vehicle entrance or exit way adjoining a road and leading to a facility or place located off the road for loading or unloading people and/or cargo, parking, or storing or repairing motor vehicle.

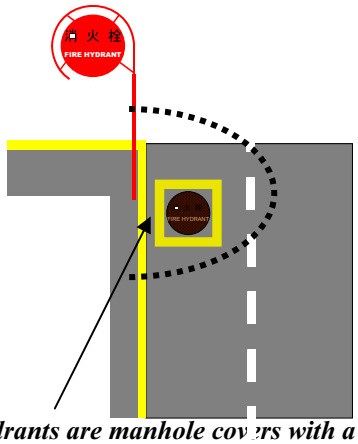


Within 5 meters from either end or side of a construction Project.

Within 5 meters of a storage place for fire-fighting apparatus and equipment, or of the side of a water reservoir used for fire fighting. Also within 5 meters of the entrance or exit way of these storage places when they enter a road.

Within 5 meters from a fire hydrant, or from a suction valve cock or a cock to insert a suction pipe of a water reservoir for fire-fighting purpose.

***Note: These are usually painted* RED**

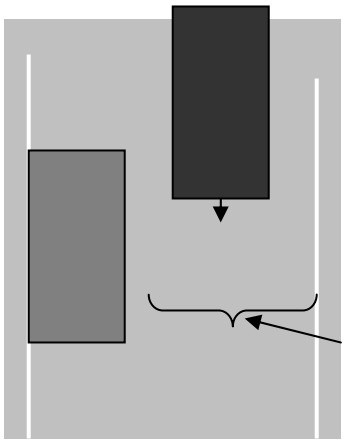


Note: These type fire hydrants are manhole covers with a yellow line painted around them

Within a distance of 1 meter or less from a fire alarm.

At any other place so designated by Public Safety Commission. However, a vehicle may park in such a place when special permission of the Chief of a Police Station is obtained.

c. Where a Vehicle is Allowed to Park Without Space of 3.5 Meters or More: A vehicle, as a rule, shall not park where there is not 3.5 meters or more of space remaining on the road on the right side of the vehicle concerned. However, this shall not apply to the following cases.



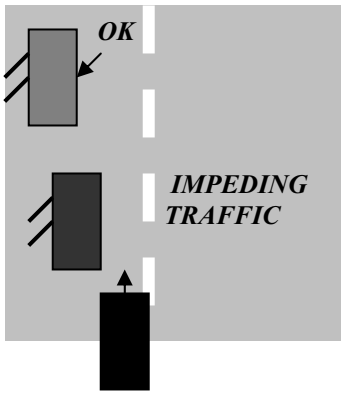
Must be 3.5 meters of space remaining

(1) When the drives does not leave the vehicle which is loading or unloading cargo.

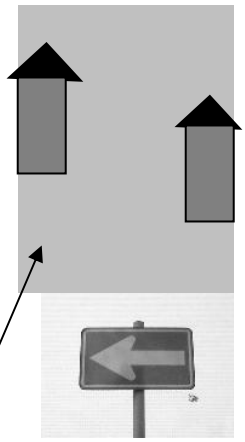
(2) When the driver leaves the vehicle which is loading or unloading cargo, but remains in the immediate area is able to move the vehicle if necessary.

(3) When it is unavoidable for the rescue of sick or wounded persons.

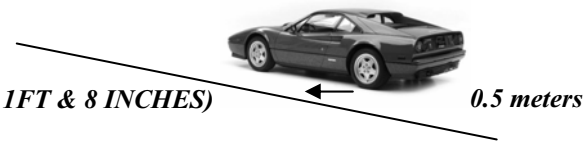
d. How to Stop: A vehicle shall be stopped as close as possible to the left edge of a road and in such a manner so as not to impede other traffic whenever it stops to take on or discharge people, or to load or unload cargo. However, on a one-way street, and if so designated by Public Safety Commission, it may stop along the right edge of the road.



e. How to Park: Vehicle must be parked along the left edge of the road and in such a manner so as not to impede other traffic. However, on a road where the sidewalk and the roadway are not separated and when designated by Public Safety Commission, vehicles shall be parked 0.5 meters from and along the left edge of the road towards the centerline of the road.



ONE WAY STREET CAN STOP EITHER SIDE



f. Measures Against Illegal Parking:

(1) Whenever there is apprehension that a vehicle illegally parked will cause a traffic hazard or seriously obstruct other traffic, a police officer may order the driver of the illegally parked vehicle to move his vehicle or to park it in a different manner.

(2) When the driver is not in or near the vehicle, the police officer may take action necessary to have the vehicle moved 50 meters from where it was parked.

(3) When there is no place within 50 meters (from the parked position) for the vehicle to be moved, the vehicle may be moved to a place more than 50 meters from the parked position by an order of the Chief of Police Station (which has jurisdiction over the area in which the vehicle is parked).

g. Using a Road as a Vehicle Storage Place is Prohibited: No one is allowed to use any portion of a road as a storage place for motor vehicles excluding two-wheeled ones.

h. Allowable Parking Hours at the Same Place:

(1) A motor vehicle (excluding two-wheel motor vehicle and motor bicycle) **shall not** be parked continuously at the same place on a road for more than 12 hours.

(2) A motor vehicle (excluding a two-wheeled motor vehicle and motor bicycle) **shall not** be parked continuously at the same place on a road for more than 8 hours during the night (from sunset till sunrise).

12 HOURS CONTINUOUSLY PARKED IS ILLEGAL

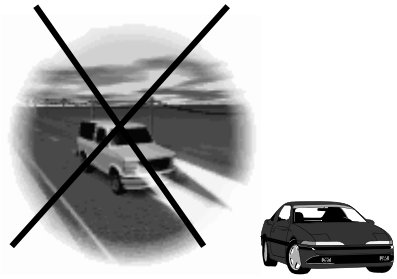
8 HOURS CONTINUOUSLY PARKED FROM SUNSET TO SUNRISE

i. Where stopping and parking on a sidewalk is allowed: At the same place designated so by a road sign, etc.

j. Parking at a place where a parking meter is installed: Parking shall be made only after operating the parking meter, which is to restrict the parking hours.

12-2. LIGHTS AND SIGNALS

a. A vehicle proceeding behind another vehicle at night shall manipulate the lights to dimming mode.



Low Beams if following another car at night

b. The driver of a vehicle shall not leave on his turn signal longer than required nor give any unnecessary signal.

13-1. <u>IMPROPERLY SERVICED VEHICLES, ETC,</u> (Art. 62, 63)

a. <u>Prohibition of Operating an Improperly Serviced Vehicle</u>: A user or an operator of a vehicle shall not operate or allow any other person to operate a vehicle which could cause traffic danger because it lacks prescribed equipment or improper adjustment thereof.

Examples: Turn signals not working, brake lights out, exhaust system too noisy, no emergency equipment
Such as flare and/or reflective device, worn tires.

b. <u>Prohibition of Operating an Improperly Equipped Vehicle</u>: A user or an operator of a motor vehicle or motor bicycle shall not operate or allow any other person to operate a motor vehicle which t may cause a serious nuisance to others because the lack of a muffler, noise-arresting device or device preventing dispersion of exhaust, etc. or improper adjustment thereof.

c. <u>Inspection of Vehicles</u>: A police officer may request an operator who is operating such an improperly serviced or improperly equipped vehicle as above to show the motor vehicle inspection certificate, inspect the equipment of the vehicle concerned, and order the operator to take emergency measures.

d. <u>Action Taken When Regarded as "Disabled Vehicle"</u>: When it is deemed that maintenance necessary for the vehicle as above cannot be carried out by emergency measures, the police officer may regard the vehicle as "disabled vehicle", and order the operator to discontinue the operation of the disabled vehicle. In this case, the police officer may issue a permit for allowing to operate the disabled vehicle by attaching conditions necessary to avert danger on the road and by designating the section and route of travel to the extent necessary to repair said vehicle, whenever he deems that it does not become an impediment, judging from the degree of the defective condition of the disabled vehicle and the road and/or traffic conditions.

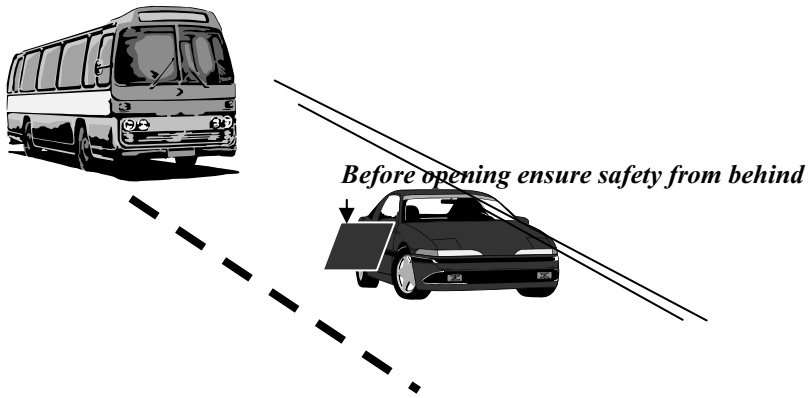
e. <u>Itemized List of Required Repair and Sticker</u>: Whenever a police officer takes such measures as described above, he shall deliver to the operator of the disabled vehicle an itemized list of repair needed to make the vehicle safe for the roads, and shall affix to the front of the disabled vehicle a sticker clearly visible to all. No person shall destroy or mutilate the sticker affixed. It may be removed only after receiving confirmation from the nearest Chief of a Police Station or the Administrative Agency exercising the authority concerning the vehicles maintenance that necessary maintenance for the disabled vehicle has been completed.

f. A vehicle equipped with an anti-noise device or device to prevent diffusion of soot and smoke which is not conform to the safety standards is directly regards as a vehicle improperly serviced or maintained, and penalized.

13-2. **MATTERS TO BE OBESERVED BY VEHICLE OPERATORS**

a. The driver of a vehicle shall take necessary measure to prevent items or materials from falling, scattering or splashing off the vehicle

b. The driver of a vehicle, before getting off or opening the doors of his vehicle, shall confirm safety around. Also he shall take necessary measures to have his passenger(s) take similar precaution before taking similar actions.



c. When leaving a motor vehicle or motorbike unattended the driver or rider shall take necessary measures to prevent unauthorized use of the vehicle. (LOCK THE VEHICLE).

14. ACTION TO BE TAKEN IN CASE OF A TRAFFIC ACCIDENT: (Art. 72)

a. Aid to the Injured: In the event of a traffic accident involving personal injury or death or property damage, the operator of the vehicle concerned or any crew member thereof shall stop his vehicle immediately and take necessary action in order to give aid to the injured if any, and to prevent danger on the road.

Note: Actions that can be taken……..get assistance from Japanese people and have them call an ambulance.
If possible & necessary, move the victim to a safe place
Provide comfort & concern (use coat as a blanket, direct traffic)

b. Reporting the Accident: The driver of a vehicle involved in a traffic accident shall report to a police officer if present at the scene of the accident, and if not present, to a police officer of the nearest police station or police-box the date, time, place, number of injured or deceased if any, degree of injury of the injured if any, property damage and whatever actions he took in respect to the traffic accident.

Note: Have Japanese onlookers call police if necessary. NEVER leave the scene if the KOBAN (Police Box) is not nearby.

JAPANESE KOBAN (POLICE BOX)

c. Exception to the Above Rule:

Notwithstanding the above provisions the operator of an emergency vehicle, any vehicle carrying a sick or wounded person, motor vehicle transporting mail carriers, or a bus, trolley bus or streetcar in operation on business may continue the operation of his vehicle by having his fellow crew member(s) take measures such as aids to the injured, etc. when it is necessary for him to do so for business purpose.

15. EXCEPTIONAL MEASURE ON MINOR OFFENSE (PENALTY NOTIFICATION SYSTEM) EFFECTIVE 1 JULY 1968

a. This system, under which a relatively minor violation of Road Traffic Law may be concluded by an administrative measure of the police only, not through the present legal procedure, simplifies the procedure of disposing a traffic violation case and does not treat the offender concerned as an ex-convict.

b. With this system, an offending driver is given at the scene of the violation a ticket (a notice)by a policeman, which states the date and place of appearance to receive notification, etc. Upon receiving the ticket, the driver will pay a penalty (provisional payment) as indicated in the following table into a bank or post office within seven days from the day following the violation. The Chief of Police receiving a report from the policeman reviews the report, and when there is no error, publishes the notification to close the case.

PENALTIES FOR MINOR TRAFFIC LAW VIOLATIONS

OFFENSES	VEHICLE TYPES	PENALTIES
Offenses in ART. 118 (Speeding less than 25 KPH over maximum speed limits)	Large sized Normal sized Small, special sized	25,000 Yen 18,000 Yen 15,000 Yen
Offenses in ART. 119 (Violating the provisions on traffic signals, passing, railroad crossings, temporary stops, etc.)	Large sized Normal sized Small, special sized	12,000 Yen 9,000 Yen 7,000 Yen
Offenses in ART. 120 (Violating the provisions on parking, stopping, signaling, loading and riding, vehicle traffic lane, lighting, etc.)	Large sized Normal sized Small, special sized	12,000 Yen 9,000 Yen 7,000 Yen
Offenses in ART. 121 (Violating the provisions on right or left turns, crossing, limited use of horn, not carrying a license, etc.)	Large sized Normal sized Small, special sized	9,000 Yen 7,000 Yen 6,000 Yen

16. ARTICLE 70 OF JN ROAD TRAFFIC LAW

The Japanese Road Traffic Law has a catch-all article, i.e. Article 70 - Duty to drive safely, which prescribes "An operator of a vehicle, etc. shall manipulate the steering wheel, brakes, and any other devices on the vehicle in a reliable manner, and shall operate a vehicle in such a manner and at such a rate of speed so as not to inflict any harm onto other persons by judging the road and/or traffic conditions as well as the condition of the subject vehicle, etc."

17. ARTICLE 211 OF JN CRIMINAL CODE

This is not a part of the Road Traffic Law, but it has a close connection with the Road Traffic Law. Injury or death resulting from negligence in a traffic accident will be adjudged under this article.

(1) Art. 211 - Death or Bodily injury through Professional Negligence: A person who fails to use such care as is required in the conduct of his profession or occupation and thereby kills or injures another shall be punished with imprisonment for not more than 3 years or fined more than 100,000 Yen. The same applies to a person who by gross negligence injures or cause the death of another.

(Note: If a person who possesses an operator's permit kills or injures another through negligence, he will be adjudged under the first part (professional negligence) of this article. If a person who does not possess an operator's permit kills or injures another, he will be adjudged under the provisions of the second part (gross negligence) of this article.

IMPORTANT EXCERPTS FROM COMFLEACTINST 5800.2F

Motor Vehicle Operation and Control

Motor Vehicle Registration Procedures

Eligibility and Requirements for Licensing

Required Vehicle Inspections

Traffic Regulations

Traffic Accident Requirements

For details and further information review the most current revision of this instruction in the Safety site at http://www.cfay.navy.mil

1. Purpose. To promulgate the Traffic Code for Fleet Activities (FLEACT), Yokosuka in compliance with references (a) through (k) and utilizing enclosures (2) through (11) provide guidance for Traffic and Vehicle related subjects.

2. Background

a. Accidents and injury reports indicate motor vehicle accidents are a common cause of serious injuries or death to personnel. These accidents in turn result in a considerable loss of man-hours and U.S. government assets.

b. Accident analysis continues to show that operator error, violations and personal driving attitudes are the principle contributors to accidents. Comprehensive motor vehicle safety programs achieve the best results in reducing these accidents.

c. USFJ Instruction 31-205 Motor Vehicle Operations and Traffic Supervision states, "Driving a government owned vehicle (GOV) or a privately owned vehicle (POV) in Japan is a privilege granted by the installation commander. If personnel accept that privilege, they must comply with the laws governing motor vehicle operations, registration on the installation and this instruction."

3. Scope

a. This instruction applies to all individuals who derive their status from the administrative agreement under Article I of the Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA). This includes members of U.S. Forces, Japan (USFJ); Japanese Maritime Self Defense Force (JMSDF) personnel and their family members; civilian components; contractual personnel; and the family members of those military and civilian personnel living in Japan. Hereafter, these personnel will be referred to as "USFJ personnel."

b. Traffic regulations noted are applicable to operators of government and/or private vehicles within this military installation.

c. Military jurisdiction is not geographically limited, but enforcement of traffic regulations off-station shall not be undertaken without prior approval of the local area coordinator concerned. Law enforcement activities off-base shall be limited to citation of violations observed and apprehension of individuals driving while under the influence of alcohol or drugs.

d. Areas of Responsibility. Commander, U.S. Naval Forces, Japan general areas of responsibility are as follows: areas in Japan, except Okinawa-Ken, which lie south or west of

U.S. Army and U.S. Air Force areas of responsibility within the Kanto Plain district. Specific areas of responsibility are as follows: Yokosuka area: northern boundary of Nojima on Tokyo Bay, west along the highway until it meets the Yokohama-Kamakura borderline, then across this borderline to the Ofuna Station. Western boundary from Ofuna, south along the Tokaido Railroad Line until it meets the Fujisawa-Kamakura borderline, then along this borderline to Kishigoe on the sea coast. (These areas comprise the entire Miura Peninsula bordering Yokohama in the north and Fujisawa to the west, excluding that portion of the area extending west of the Tokaido Railroad Line, but including Ofuna.)

e. Vehicles. This instruction applies to a machine including all accessories which moves by traction on land by means of an engine or motor without using rails or aerial wiring.

4. Action

a. Commanding Officers and Officers-in-Charge shall ensure USFJ personnel under their jurisdiction are informed that they may not operate any type of motor vehicle until they have complied with the provisions of this instruction.

b. The Navy Exchange (NEX) Garage in Yokosuka and Yokohama will conduct annual motor vehicle inspections using enclosure (3) as a check-list. These forms are available from the NEX Garage.

5. Motor Vehicle Operation and Control

a. General. All USFJ personnel desiring to operate any motor vehicle are required to attend and satisfactorily complete the established operator's training qualification and certification requirements outlined in this instruction.

b. Administrative control.

(1) The FLEACT Yokosuka Security Officer will, in conjunction with the Traffic Safety Officer, provide administrative control to ensure compliance with current motor vehicle laws, regulations and instructions.

(2) Ownership. In order to provide for effective control over the possession of a motor vehicle, no person shall be allowed to operate a motor vehicle unless he/she is a licensed vehicle operator in Japan. In the event a motor vehicle is to be solely operated by a family member, the sponsor need not be licensed.

c. **Eligibility to obtain a Driver's License** (USFJ 4EJ or OF346)

(1) U.S. Government military and civilian employees (including dependents) permanently attached to FLEACT, Yokosuka, its shore tenant activities, and forward deployed operational commands may be licensed in accordance with this instruction, provided they (or their sponsor) are registering a motor vehicle on-base.

(2) Individuals not registering a motor vehicle on-base, but desiring a POV driver's permit, must present written authorization from their CO (or supervisor with by direction authority) before a POV driver's permit may be issued.

(3) U.S. Government military and civilian employees visiting FLEACT, Yokosuka in an official temporary duty status (cost orders) may be licensed for an on-base only OF-346 driving permit valid for non-tactical vehicles up to 8,000 pounds GVW. Permits will be issued for a sufficient time to cover the visiting period. The licensing process described in attachment 21-3 will be followed to obtain the OF-346. Unless it is essential to accomplishment of their mission, off-base licenses will not be issued to this category of personnel.

(4) Personnel visiting FLEACT, Yokosuka, in an unofficial capacity (not under official orders), may not be licensed with either a GOV or POV driving permit.

(5) Military personnel of ships and operational units visiting FLEACT, Yokosuka may be licensed for an on-base only OF-346 driving permit valid for non-tactical vehicles up to 8,000 pounds GVW. Permits will be issued for a sufficient time to cover the visiting period. The licensing process described in attachment 21-3 will be followed to obtain the OF-346.

(6) To receive a USFJ Form 4 or OF 346, eligible members desiring a license to operate a vehicle must attend the FLEACT Yokosuka Traffic Safety Lecture and pass a written and practical driving examination (with some specific exceptions). This lecture is part of the Area Orientation Brief/Intercultural Relations Brief and given on Fridays.

(7) Age Restrictions. USFJ personnel age 16-18 may only be issued "On-Base Only" POV driver's licenses. Military personnel 17 years of age and over requiring issuance of an initial driver's permit and not possessing a valid (current) operator's permit issued by any state

or territory of the United States or by the District of Columbia; international driver's permit, a valid GOJ operator's permit; or written proof that he or she has successfully completed a certified formal driving course as defined in reference (a), may apply for an "On-Base Only" OF346 GOV driver's permit per their CO's recommendation. Military personnel, who are 18 years old, and possess a license as described in reference (a) will be restricted to on-base driving for a minimum of 30 days before they may be licensed to operate a GOV off-base. In accordance with reference (k), personnel must be at least 21 years old to be eligible for issuance of an OF-346 permit to operate an ambulance vehicle. Dependents 21 to 23 years of age may obtain a POV license provided they are a registered full-time student and meet the other requirements of this instruction. Students must have valid SOFA stamp in their passport and proof that they are a full-time student in an accredited college.

6. Motor Vehicle Registration.

a. Registration of all POVs is mandatory. Vehicle registration is required with both GOJ and military authorities. Exception: vehicles used solely for off-road purposes need not be registered with GOJ authorities. Off-road/ competition motorcycles are the only type of off-road vehicle SOFA personnel stationed onboard FLEACT, Yokosuka are authorized to own. Personnel who obtain these type motorcycles will immediately report this fact to FLEACT, Yokosuka VRO.

b. Administrative Control.

(1) The FLEACT, Yokosuka, Security Officer will, in conjunction with the FLEACT, Yokosuka Traffic Safety Officer, provide administrative control to ensure compliance with current motor vehicle laws, regulations and instructions.

(2) USFJ personnel who import or otherwise obtain possession of, have title to or Power of Attorney (POA) for a motor driven vehicle, including bicycles and trailers for boats, Recreation Vehicle (RV) or personnel cargo, will register it with the FLEACT, Yokosuka VRO. FLEACT, Yokosuka VRO will supply the member with the necessary documents to properly register the vehicle with GOJ.

c. **Eligibility to Register a Vehicle**.

(1) Only members of USFJ and members of the civilian component, not to include family members, permanently assigned to FLEACT, Yokosuka, any of its tenant commands or any units or ships forward deployed to FLEACT, Yokosuka are eligible to own and register a motor vehicle provided eligibility requirements are met.

(2) Single enlisted E-4 and below and/or civilian equivalent personnel attached to FLEACT, Yokosuka or tenant commands are not authorized to purchase a vehicle in Japan or register a vehicle.

(3) Enlisted E-4 and below to include dual military and/or civilian equivalent with family members may register only one vehicle, regardless of the number of licensed drivers in the family. Prior to the purchase of a privately owned motor vehicle, these personnel must submit a Vehicle Registration Request Form for E-4 and Below/or Civilian Equivalent with Family Members (attachment 16-1), along with a command request chit, approved by their respective CO or OIC, to FLEACT, Yokosuka VRO for each vehicle for the final approval from COMFLEACT, Yokosuka. Prior to the approval COs or OIC should ascertain and verify the following:

(a) The need for a vehicle (i.e., transportation to and from home and/or work, family needs, etc.).

(b) Individual's driving record, conduct record and evaluation of the individual's general reliability and sense of responsibility.

(c) Financial ability to purchase, insure and maintain a vehicle.

(d) The applicant's attitude and ability to pay condolence money if an accident involving injury of a Japanese national should occur.

(e) The applicant has at least one family member. The number of dependents shall be included on the command request chit.

(4) Single military and/or civilian personnel E-5 and above including civilian equivalent personnel are authorized to own and register a single motor vehicle.

(5) Married personnel E-5 and above and/or civilian equivalent are authorized one vehicle per licensed driver up to a maximum of two vehicles per family. "On-Base Only" licensed family members cannot be counted as an additional driver for the purpose of registering an additional vehicle.

(6) Persons must have a valid license for the type of vehicle being registered. Licensed drivers under 18 years old are not authorized to register/own a motor vehicle.

(7) In the event a motor vehicle is to be operated solely by a family member, the sponsor need not be licensed. All vehicles will be registered under the sponsor's name.

(8) Anyone other than the sponsor, including family members, must have an original power of attorney signed by the sponsor to register, de-register, or perform any other transactions with the exception of a family member maintaining proper registration on the sponsor's vehicle.

d. **Documents Required for Vehicle Registration**. (Upon successful completion of registration process with VRO and GOJ authorities, a USFJ Form 15 -vehicle decal- may be

issued by FLEACT, Yokosuka VRO.) Personnel must present the following documents for each vehicle being registered:

(1) Proof of USFJ status

(2) Valid USFJ Form 4EJ. The driver's license presented must be applicable for the type of vehicle to be registered. In order to register a second vehicle, to include receiving a USFJ Form 15 for road tax, the driver's license of the second driver must be presented at the time of registration.

(3) GOJ vehicle title and registration (for a used car this will normally be the vehicle title and registration with the previous owner's name still on it)

(4) Proof of ownership of the vehicle, i.e. a Bill of Sale and/or "Jyoto Shomei-sho" (leased vehicles may not be registered)

(5) Proof of insurance (both JCI <u>and</u> a minimum of six months of additional liability insurance in the following amounts):

(a) $30,000.00 or 3,000,000 yen property damage and

(b) $300,000.00 or 30,000,000 yen bodily injury

(JCI and liability insurance must remain current during the period of registration.)

(6) Current Vehicle Safety Inspection Sheet

(7) Parking Certificate

(a) Current Parking Certificate Residence Verification (attachment 16-2) for on-base residents and personnel residing off-base within 2KM of FLEACT, Yokosuka, Ikego and Negishi housing areas, showing current residence.

(b) A Parking Certificate from the Japanese Police Station (attachment 16-3) is required if your residence is outside of 2KM from FLEACT, Yokosuka, Ikego or Negishi housing areas. Note: Vehicle owners residing at an off-base residence must maintain a legal parking space at, or associated with, their residence for each vehicle they own. Failure in maintaining a legal parking space will result in disposition of the vehicle. Personnel must show proof of having a designated parking space and Parking Certificate from Japanese Police Station (if applicable) prior to purchase of a privately owned motor vehicle.

(c) Afloat Command Parking Verification (attachment 16-4), for personnel residing on board ship.

(8) Current Road Tax Receipt (normally applies to purchase of used car)

(9) Temporary License Plates (normally applies if vehicle was not currently registered/plated); temporary license plates will be required for vehicles with expired Japanese inspections and vehicles without plates. Temporary license plates must be returned prior to the issuance of a USFJ Form 15.

(10) Original power of attorney (if applicable)

(11) Signed Vehicle Ownership Responsibility Administrative Remarks (attach. 16-5)

(12) For civilian employees only: Signed Civilian Employee Voluntary Repayment Agreement (attachment 16-6)

(13) For motorcycle operators: Completion of Motorcycle Safety Course provided by FLEACT, Yokosuka Safety Office.

e. The USFJ Motor Vehicle Decal, USFJ Form 15. The USFJ Form 15 (attachment 16-7) serves as proof of motor vehicle registration and payment of GOJ road tax for U.S. forces personnel. The form also serves to identify U.S. forces vehicles authorized to use NEX and other service related facilities.

7. Licensing.

a. Licenses are currently issued as “ON-BASE ONLY” or “ON/OFF-BASE.” All USFJ licenses will be issued by the FLEACT Yokosuka License Office.

(1) "ON-BASE ONLY". Licenses may be issued to those operators between the ages of 16 to 18 years who meet all registration and testing requirements contained herein and have their sponsor’s permission (Japanese law prohibits unrestricted driving under the age of 18)

(2) ”ON/OFF-BASE". Licenses may be issued to operators who meet all applicable registration and testing requirements.

b. **License Expiration and Renewal**. At no time may any person operate a motor vehicle with an expired license.

(1) POV licenses will be issued for a period not to exceed four years duration, and GOV licenses for a period not to exceed three years. The licensing staff, based on each individual’s need and eligibility for a license, will determine expiration dates assigned to licenses (as a general rule, licenses will be issued to cover a person’s tour of duty).

(2) Licenses for dependents under 21 years old will expire on their 21st birthday. Dependents enrolled as full-time students may be licensed until they are 23 years old provided they have a current SOFA stamp in their passport. Students must present proof that they are enrolled as full time students in an accredited college when making application for a license.

(3) It is the licensee's responsibility to initiate renewal action on their license. Applicants may initiate renewal action up to 90 days before the license's expiration date. A license that has expired may not be renewed. Applicants allowing their license to expire shall be required to take and pass the written and practical driving exams before being issued a new license. Exceptions to the renewal requirements may be granted by the FLEACT Yokosuka Safety Officer on a case-by-case basis for personnel that have been absent due to official business including deployments and periods of temporary duty.

c. Driver's License Examinations

(1). Written Test. Personnel must successfully pass a written driver's license examination with a minimum score of 80% prior to the issuance of any driving permit. The written examination for FLEACT, Yokosuka shall contain questions covering Japanese traffic regulations, left-side driving rules, and selected material contained in references (a), (d), (h), COMFLEACTINST 1740.3A and Road Traffic Law of Japan (Article 91). Applicants may test only one time on any one day. Any applicant failing the written examination the first time must wait three working days before they can retake written examination. Upon two consecutive failures applicants shall be required to attend the local area Traffic Safety Training again before retaking the written examination.

(2) Driving Proficiency Road Test. In addition to the written test, a driving proficiency road test, administered by FLEACT, Yokosuka Licensing Office shall also be successfully passed with a minimum score of 80% by an applicant before issuance of any driving permit. Applicants may test only one time on any one day. Any applicant failing the driving examination two consecutive times shall be issued an on-base only license valid for a minimum of 30 days to allow practice driving with a licensed driver. After the 30 day practice period, the applicant shall be allowed to retake the driving test.

(3) Local Area Traffic Safety Briefing. In accordance with COMFLEACTINST 1740.3A and to ensure personnel arriving from outside the local area receive a local traffic safety orientation briefing as required by reference (h), all applicants for a driver's license shall attend the Area Orientation Brief and Inter-Cultural Relations (AOB/ICR) Training. Personnel that have not obtained a driver's permit after six months of attending the AOB/ICR Training shall be required to attend the Driver Indoctrination and Local Traffic Safety Briefing portion of the AOB/ICR Training again before being tested for a driver's permit.

8. Road Tax

a. Road tax will be paid annually prior to 31 May of each year. Every vehicle owner (regardless of nationality) in Japan pays road tax annually. Failure to pay road tax is considered improper registration and is grounds for suspension of driving privileges and/or impoundment of the motor vehicle.

b. In accordance with reference (a), payment of road tax must be accomplished prior to issuance of a valid USFJ Form 15.

c. Personnel owning more than one vehicle must present the valid registration paperwork in accordance with paragraph 6b above for every vehicle registered prior to being issued a USFJ Form 15.

9. Safety Inspections.

a. In accordance with references (c) and (d), all motor vehicles are required to pass a safety inspection, which conforms to USFJ requirements, at least every two years (normally referred to as the ”JCI inspection”). All safety inspections shall be conducted within 30 days prior to the anniversary of the vehicle’s Japanese registration (the last JCI inspection). Upon completion of the Japanese inspection, the owner shall present the results of the inspection to FLEACT, Yokosuka VRO.

b. Motor vehicles that fail to pass the safety inspection will not be operated until the deficiency is corrected and the vehicle is re-inspected and passes.

c. Vehicles that fail the safety inspection may be driven only from the NEX Garage to other repair facilities for corrective action. If the Japanese Inspection (JCI) is already expired, Temporary License plates will then be required to operate the vehicle.

d. Failure to comply with above articles will result in the FLEACT, Yokosuka Security impounding the vehicle and/or suspending the owner's driving privileges.

10. Markings. In accordance with reference (a), privately owned motor vehicles will not be painted or marked in any way to resemble military vehicles. No military or similar marking, to include commercial slogans and/or drawings, will be placed on the privately owned vehicles, with the exception of the approved identification stickers or decals.

11. Reporting Changes. Registrants will notify the appropriate VRO when their vehicle is to be sold or is lost, stolen, destroyed, abandoned or when the registrant has had a change of duty station.

12. De-registration

a. Commanding officers will require all members of their command to present written clearance, bearing the VRO's seal prior to transfer of USFJ personnel on permanent change of station orders from Japan.

b. All personnel who register motor vehicles at any time during their tour of duty are required to clear through the VRO prior to their departure from Japan or change of assignment under permanent change of station orders. Such personnel will not be authorized to depart from Japan until proper disposition of their motor vehicle is completed.

c. Proper disposition is:

(1) Transfer title of vehicle to a USFJ or Japanese person;

(2) Dispose of as scrap (junk);

(3) Cancel registration for shipping. A request for cancellation of registration (in duplicate) and a certificate of inspection are to be delivered to the Yokohama Land Transportation Office. A copy of the request, upon which Japanese authorities will have indicated registration has been canceled, will be delivered to port authorities with the vehicle; or

d. Power of Attorney: Sponsors granting a power of attorney to an individual for proper disposition must submit a limited 45-day power of attorney. The limited 45-day power of attorney grants authority for disposition to the FLEACT Yokosuka Security Officer 45 days after the date of the power of attorney; where upon immediate de-registration and disposal through established procedures will begin. Any reasonable expenses incurred by COMFLEACT Yokosuka in disposing a vehicle will be charged to the registered owner of the vehicle and/or person holding the power of attorney if the owner has transferred on permanent change of station orders. Individuals granted a limited 45-day power of attorney must be eligible to register a vehicle in accordance with paragraph 6c(4). These individuals may have a maximum of two vehicles granted to them by power of attorney in addition to vehicles registered in their name. Additionally, these individuals will be required to remove the USFJ Form 15 from the vehicle they have been granted a limited 45-day power of attorney for. They will be given a “parking only” temporary pass for the duration of the 45-day power of attorney.

13. Eligibility to Operate a POV

a. USFJ personnel are not authorized to operate any vehicle without written authorization from the vehicle’s registered owner. Such personnel must also possess a valid driver’s license, be covered under the terms of the vehicle’s liability insurance and be eligible to register a vehicle as set forth in paragraph 6a. USFJ personnel are required to report family members and their driver’s license(s) to FLEACT, Yokosuka VRO as additional drivers at the time of the registration.

b. USFJ personnel will not rent, lend, or permit the use or operation of their POV(s) by persons other than those who possess a valid USFJ Form 4EJ, (Drivers License applicable for the vehicle). They also will not lend, rent, or authorize the use under a POA or otherwise give custody of their POV(s) to person other than USFJ personnel, except for the temporary convenience of the owner or his/her family, such as when the vehicle is in any of the following conditions:

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

(b) Undergoing maintenance or repair.

(c) Being shipped into or out of Japan.

(d) Stored in a parking lot or garage.

(e) Undergoing inspection and processing with GOJ authorities.

(f) Being driven by a properly licensed individual while the owner/operator is incapable of driving himself i.e. physically incapacitated, too tired, or has consumed some amount of alcohol.

c. Personnel driving another individual's vehicle for business purposes are required to be covered under the terms of their own liability insurance.

d. SOFA personnel are not authorized to operate a vehicle registered to a Japanese national without written authorization from the vehicles registered owner. Additionally, the authorized operator is required to possess a valid USFJ Form 4 applicable to the vehicle being operated, provide proof of insurance as outlined in paragraph 6b(5) and be eligible to register a vehicle as set forth in paragraph 6a.

14. Vehicles of Quasi-Official Agencies

a. Vehicles operated by the activities listed below, but not privately owned by persons assigned to such activities, are considered to be official:

(1) American Red Cross;

(2) Japan Regional Exchange;

(3) Non-appropriated funded clubs or organizations;

(4) Far East Army and Air Force Motion Picture Service;

(5) Certified U.S. Contractors as defined in paragraph 1, Article XIV of the Administrative Agreement;

6. Military banking facilities; and

7. Such other activities of USFJ and civilian components that are approved by the Commander, U.S. Naval Forces, Japan.

b. Official vehicles operated by activities above will be registered with the appropriate VRO. A registration number prefixed by the letters "OV" will be stenciled in three inch letters and numbers on the front bumper and in a prominent place on the rear of the vehicle. In the case of 1/2 ton trucks, the rear bumper will be used for this purpose.

14. Privately Owned Motor-Driven Vehicles of Local Nationals

a. Due to crowded traffic and extremely limited parking conditions onboard FLEACT Yokosuka, not all Japanese employees may be authorized to register and operate their privately owned motor vehicle on-base. Registration shall be limited to those employees where it is clearly in the best interest of the U.S. Government to do so, and not merely for the convenience of the employee concerned.

b. Requests for the registration of Japanese national employees' privately owned motor-driven vehicles shall be submitted in writing, using the format of enclosure (8), to the FLEACT, Yokosuka Security Officer. Requests must be signed by the cognizant CO or OIC. The approval, if granted, is authorization to use the POV to and from their initial parking place when reporting for work and the Base Gate. It is neither authorization to use the vehicle in the performance of their duties while onboard FLEACT, Yokosuka nor to use the vehicle for other unofficial errands such as going to lunch.

c. If approved, the employee will be required to register his/her motor vehicle with the FLEACT, Yokosuka VRO. To successfully register, all applicants must produce evidence of proper vehicle registration, insurance documents, and a Japanese driver license.

d. Upon completion of registration with FLEACT, Yokosuka VRO, the JNE sticker will be affixed to the center of the front windshield of their vehicle. These stickers may not be removed except to repair damage to the windshield or when the vehicle is sold or otherwise disposed, at which time the owner of the vehicle shall be held responsible for scraping the stickers and returning residue to FLEACT, Yokosuka VRO. No further decals will be issued to any individual failing to return the sticker residue.

15. Vehicles of Visitors/Guests

a. A one-day vehicle pass for visitors of authorized personnel will be issued by FLEACT, Yokosuka ISO at Carney Gate from 0700-0100 daily if the following criteria are met:

(1) The authorized driver (i.e., registered owner or other insured driver) of the vehicle is present with a valid driver's license.

(2) The vehicle meets all Japanese registration requirements to possess the current valid JCI and Liability

(3) The authorized driver must be the sole operator of the vehicle. Violation of this policy statement is a basis for loss of driving and/or guest privileges. For civilian personnel, it is basis for referral to the CAF for appropriate administrative actions.

b. The one day pass, enclosure (10), must be displayed on the driver's side window during the entire time on-base and must be returned to the Gate Sentry when departing the base.

c. Temporary Passes. The VRO may issue a temporary pass for up to two weeks for vehicle registering/de-registering or transfer of registration. Reservists on active duty may be issued a temporary pass for the period of active service under orders.

d. Japanese Government Officials, Japanese Military Officers in Grade 0-6 and above, Mayors, Governors and/or their Equivalents or Higher are authorized entry and exit from all bases under FLEACT Yokosuka's AOR in official or private vehicles with a VIP pass issued by FLEACT, Yokosuka VRO without an escort after proper identification/notification.

16. Commercial Vehicles

a. Long Term Passes. Commercial vehicles of companies authorized to conduct business on-base will be permitted this kind of pass after they have been properly registered with the base's Vehicle Registration Office (VRO). Only commercial companies that are registered contractors may be authorized to register vehicles. Evidence of proper insurance will be verified by VRO upon submission of registration requests. Requests for registration shall be submitted to FLEACT, Yokosuka ISO and VRO using enclosure (8). If FLEACT, Yokosuka VRO and ISO approve the request, then a Vehicle Pass, enclosure (9), may be obtained at FLEACT, Yokosuka VRO upon presentation of the approved request. The commercial vehicle shall visibly display enclosure (9) in the driver's side of the windshield at all times when operating the vehicle on-base.

b. One-Day Passes. Commercial Vehicles may be granted an enclosure (10) by the ISO provided the company or owner of the vehicle can provide presentation of proof that access to the base is required. These passes require the continuous escort of the vehicle and occupant(s) by an active duty U.S. military, contractor with escort privileges or Japanese employee (MLC)

for as long as they are on-base. Enclosure (10) will be issued after the escort reports to ISO for escort duties. Enclosure (10) must be returned to ISO by the escort when the vehicle and its occupants depart the base.

TRAFFIC REGULATIONS APPLICABLE TO U.S. FORCES, JAPAN PERSONNEL

1. Traffic Regulations. These regulations apply to all USFJ personnel, as defined in paragraph 4a of this instruction, on or off-base, as appropriate.

a. Vehicles shall travel on the left side of the center of the highways and streets at all times, except to pass base shuttle buses and military formations.

b. Vehicles being used as personnel carriers must be equipped with seats, either temporary or permanent. Standing personnel will not be transported unless overhead straps or handrails are provided and used. Individuals shall not ride in seating positions when safety belts have not been installed, have been removed or rendered inoperative.

c. Riding on fenders, running boards, hoods, in the back of pick-up trucks or riding with dangling legs or arms over the sides or from the rear of a vehicle is prohibited.

2. Base Speed Limits. The following maximum speeds will be observed within the confines of FLEACT Yokosuka and Yokohama Detachment unless otherwise posted:

a. Main thoroughfares - Nimitz, King, Howard - 40 KPH.

b. Family housing - 25 KPH.

c. Industrial areas – 20 KPH or as posted.

d. Passing a station bus loading or unloading passengers - 8 KPH.

e. School zone - 15 KPH.

f. When passing a troop or prisoner formation, proceed with caution. Normally, personnel in charge will wave traffic past when conditions permit - 8 KPH.

g. School buses. While loading and unloading, both directions of traffic shall stop until the bus is set back into motion.

h. Off-Base Speed Limits. All drivers shall obey the posted or designated speed limits off-base. Personnel cited for speeding by the Japanese Police will also be assessed points against their USFJ Form 4EJ (Driver's License).

i. Max Speed Limits if not otherwise directed: On-Base 40 KPH, Off-Base 60 KPH

3. Traffic Signals

a. Traffic lights, stop signs and the signals of both military and Japanese police will be obeyed by operators of motor vehicles, bicyclists and pedestrians.

b. The driver of a vehicle approaching a highway or intersection posted with a stop sign shall stop at the limit line or immediately prior to entering the highway or intersection (if no limit line is displayed).

c. Vehicles will not stop suddenly, decrease speed or change directions without giving the appropriate signal.

d. Parked vehicles will not be set in motion without due regard for traffic conditions in the immediate vicinity. When two vehicles traveling on intersecting roads approach an intersection at approximately the same time, the vehicle on the left will have the right-of-way, except when governed by traffic lights or signs. In case of doubt, the right-of-way will not be assumed.

4. Traffic Accidents

a. Accident Assistance Information. All SOFA personnel, their family members and members of the civilian component who are licensed vehicles operators in accordance with this instruction are required to be acquainted with the Japanese Road Traffic laws. When an accident occurs, often a certain amount of confusion and excitement exists which may cause pertinent abstracts of the law to be forgotten. All parties to an accident should ensure that military police and/or medical personnel are contacted immediately to assist motorists involved in traffic accidents. Licensed vehicles operators are encouraged to:

(1) Keep a bilingual listing of emergency telephone numbers along with a list of general assistance numbers in their vehicles at all times. For information, the form USFJ Form 4EJ issued by FLEACT, Yokosuka Driver Licensing Office is annotated on the back with emergency telephone numbers and bilingual “request for assistance” messages.

(2) Get directions to places they desire to travel to before setting out on their trips and to have a road map of the area in which they are traveling.

b. USFJ operators of motor vehicles involved in traffic accidents, **REGARDLESS OF THE SEVERITY**, **SHALL**:

(1) Immediately notify FLEACT, Yokosuka Security Department and the Japanese Police, if the accident happened off-base. FLEACT, Yokosuka Security Department will assist with the Japanese Police notification, so it is important that they be notified of the accident immediately after it occurs.

(2) Immediately notify FLEACT, Yokosuka Security Department if the accident happened on-base.

(3) Exchange names and addresses with the other driver.

(4) Exhibit a proper and valid USFJ Form 4EJ driver's license to the other driver and in turn take note of their license.

(5) Cooperate with traffic division officials (Japanese and Military) investigating the accident.

(6) NOT LEAVE THE SCENE OF THE ACCIDENT until the appropriate actions listed above have been completed or after having been released by the FLEACT, Yokosuka investigating officer.

c. Operators involved in any accident which might result in claims for or against the U.S. Government shall neither admit responsibility, orally or in writing, nor offer to settle any claim made by any interested persons at the scene of the accident.

d. If involved in a traffic accident with a government vehicle, an SF-91 shall be completed by a driver making an accident report in addition to the steps listed above (Navy Exchange (NEX) Japan District rental vehicles are exempt from this requirement).

e. Any individual who operates a motor vehicle with expired registration requirements and/or insurance and becomes involved in a traffic accident shall have all driving privileges revoked for a period of one year.

5. Seat Belts.

a. All personnel operating or riding in motor vehicles (with the exception of motorcycles) shall wear seat belts. Vehicle drivers shall ensure that seat belts in the vehicle they are operating are in proper working condition, and that all passengers are buckled up. All occupants in taxicabs are required to wear seat belts while onboard FLEACT, Yokosuka. Citations will be issued to the driver of any vehicle for any violation(s) occurring within the privately owned vehicles they are operating.

b. Children aged four years or younger or weighing 40 pounds or less, shall be placed in an approved Department of Transportation child restraint device. Buses and taxis are exempt from this requirement. Parents are encouraged to purchase and use their own child restraint seats on public transportation.

6. Parking. Reserved parking on FLEACTS Yokosuka Bases is a privilege, not a right. Parking shall be unassigned and available for use on a "first come – first served" basis to the maximum extent possible. The issuance of base decals to non-SOFA employees shall be limited to a number that will not exceed 50% of all such employees. At no time will parking be designated in any area on any of FLEACTS Yokosuka bases by category of employee, e.g., "military only", "MLC only", etc. The intent of this policy is to ensure that all employees and residents authorized access to the base have the same opportunity to park as close to their place of employment and/or visitation as possible. The painting of curbs, posting of signs, or any other method of designating reserved parking will not be completed by any command or person until it is specifically approved by COMFLEACT, Yokosuka.

a.. Categories of parking – definitions and regulations

(1) Open Parking. Up to 24 hours. All parking not defined in paragraph 4.b. through 4.e., below. Personnel may park vehicles in open parking spots for up to 24 hours. Vehicles shall not be left unattended for more than 24 hours in any area except in those parking areas designated for long-term parking, assigned residential parking, and government vehicle parking.

(2) Long Term Parking. Five days or longer. The designated long-term parking lot is the third, fourth and fifth decks of the parking garage adjacent to the Sullivan's Elementary school off of First Avenue. Long term parking for the purpose of displaying a vehicle for sale is authorized only in FLEACT, Yokosuka Morale, Welfare and Recreation (MWR) Department used car lot next to the Commissary and the designated spots adjacent to FLEACT, Yokosuka MWR used car lot. Permits to park and advertise your car for sale in the MWR lot must be obtained through the FLEACT, Yokosuka MWR Auto Hobby Shop. Permits to park and advertise your car for sale in the community lot adjacent to the MWR lot must be obtained through the Security Department.

(3) Disabled Parking. Disabled parking is a reasonable accommodation made for persons with certain disabilities. It is not intended to guarantee an employee reserved parking at their place of employment or while visiting other places to receive a service. A motor vehicle properly displaying a disabled parking hangtag from the front windshield's rearview mirror will be extended the following parking privileges when the person with the disability is present:

(a) Parking in places reserved for people with a disability.

(b) Exemption from time limitations in parking places with a four hour limit of up to five days.

NOTE: Companions transporting disabled persons in any vehicle may use designated handicapped parking spaces only when picking up and/or dropping off disabled persons at such designated handicap parking spaces. They may not drop off a disabled person and then proceed to a different destination and park in handicapped parking. Companions transporting disabled persons must display the physically challenged individual's personal hangtag on the rearview mirror of the vehicle being driven when they are parked in designated handicap parking spaces.

7. U-Turns. U-turns are not permitted on base.

8. Emergency Vehicles. The right of way will be given to emergency vehicles when using red lights and/or a siren. Emergency vehicles which are displaying lights only (Code 2) are not permitted to violate traffic laws or exceed speed limits. If displaying lights and sirens (Code 3), emergency vehicles are permitted to exceed the speed limit only when absolutely necessary and will not exceed it by more than 10 KPH. Emergency vehicles include fire-fighting vehicles, ambulances, military police vehicles and Marine Barracks Reaction Force vehicles.

9. General.

a. No person may operate a vehicle when overly-fatigued, distracted/inattentive or under the influence of intoxicating beverages, drugs or medication. Use of cell phones is prohibited at all times except when the vehicle is safely parked. This prohibition includes all cell phones, including those that are completely hands-free and/or voice activated because use of these devices may divert the attention of vehicle operators away from the act of driving. Exception: This policy does not apply to the use of hearing aides by hearing impaired persons, to security personnel and other emergency responders while engaged in the performance of their regular duties, nor does it negate the requirement to wear hearing protection where conditions so require.

b. Vehicles stopped along highways and expressways for repairs or any other purpose will pull as far to the left as possible and will be left unattended only as necessary to

summon aid. Reflective triangles will be set on the roadway as an early warning to oncoming motorists. During the hours of darkness, the vehicle's four-way emergency flashers and parking lights will be on.

c. Government vehicles will not be left unattended outside the confines of FLEACT Yokosuka, except when locked or left in a guarded motor pool.

d. Drivers at night will use low beam lights when approaching vehicles going in the opposite direction.

10. Implied Consent

a. US Forces, Japan is the legal issuing authority for US forces personnel to operate a SOFA registered vehicle both on and off USFJ installations. Implied consent is therefore a pre-condition for anyone operating a USFJ registered vehicle, GOV or POV, in Japan regardless of location. Drivers give consent to evidential tests for alcohol or other drug content of their blood, breath and/or urine as a condition of accepting driving privileges. 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.

b. As a condition of accepting driving privileges, drivers must give their consent for the removal and temporary impoundment of their POV if their POV: 1) is illegally parked for unreasonable periods; 2) Interferes with traffic operations; 3) Creates a safety hazard; 4) Disabled by accident or incident; 5) Left unattended in, or adjacent to, a restricted, controlled, or off-limits area; or 6) Abandoned. Drivers also agree to reimburse an authorized agency or contractor for the cost of towing, storage and disposal should a need arise to remove or impound their motor vehicle because of a situation described above.

c. Installation commanders define in local procedures or supplements to this instruction, the definitions for "unreasonable periods," "abandoned," and other terms relevant to enforcement action. Incorporate those instructions, procedures and definitions into the local installation traffic code and make them known to the general public.

11. Pedestrians

a. Pedestrians shall utilize crosswalks to cross streets and roadways where provided.

b. Crossing diagonally is prohibited unless designated by a crosswalk.

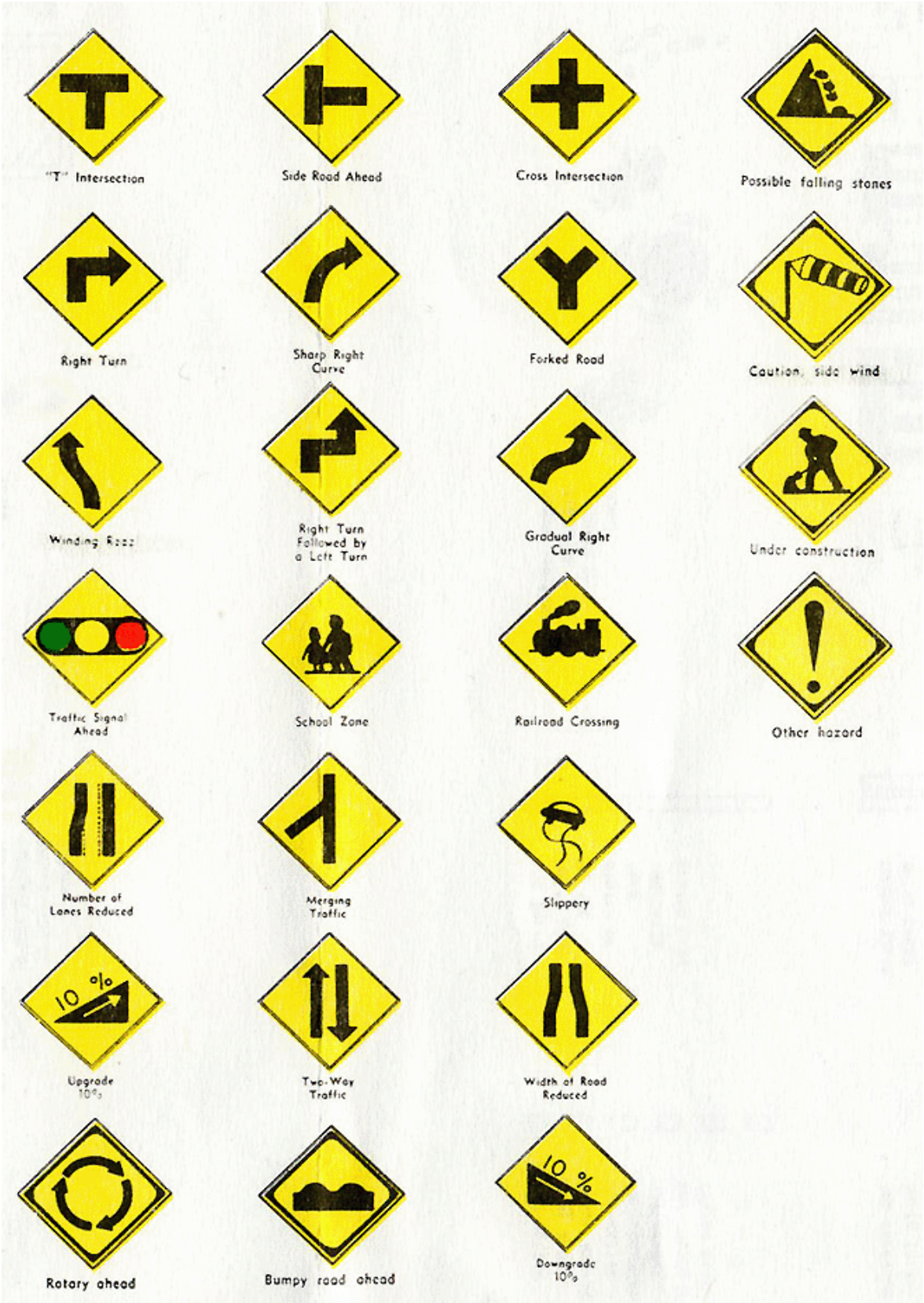
c. Pedestrians will not cross at the front or rear of vehicles, except when using crosswalks, crossing with traffic control lights or crossing on hand-signals from a policeman or other traffic control personnel.

d. Pedestrians shall not enter a crosswalk without first ascertaining that an approaching vehicle can stop safely.

e. Pedestrians in crosswalks have the right-of-way.

f. Under Japanese law, pedestrians have the right-of-way **under all circumstances.**

NEW INTERNATIONAL AND JAPANESE ROAD SIGNS USED IN JAPAN


"T" Intersection
Side Road Ahead
Cross Intersection
Possible falling stones
Right Turn
Sharp Right Curve
Forked Road
Caution, side wind
Winding Road
Right Turn Followed by a Left Turn
Gradual Right Curve
Under construction
Traffic Signal Ahead
School Zone
Railroad Crossing
Other hazard
Number of Lanes Reduced
Merging Traffic
Slippery
10 %
Upgrade 10%
Two-Way Traffic
Width of Road Reduced
Rotary ahead
Bumpy road ahead
10 %
Downgrade 10%

May Drive on Tram Way

Double File Bicycle Riding Allowed

Beginning of Restricted Zone

Exclusive road for pedestrian

May Stop

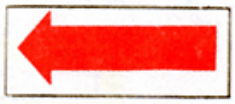
Parking Area or May Park

In Restricted Zone

Exclusive road for bicyclist & pedestrian

Designated Center Line

Primary Road



End of Restricted Zone (a)

Exclusive road for bicyclist

Cross Walk (a)

Cross Walk (b)

End of Restricted Zone (b)

Bus priority lane

Safety Zone

Pull Over Area

Emergency Telephone Available

Detour

Detour

Railroad Crossing

Bus exclusive lane

Direction designated lane

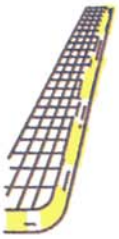
Direction designated lane

Direction designated lane

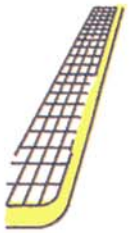
Direction designated lane

JAPANESE ROAD TRAFFIC MARKINGS

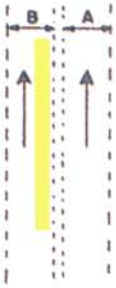
THE FOLLOWING ROAD TRAFFIC MARKINGS ARE CURRENTLY AUTHORIZED BY JAPANESE LAWS:



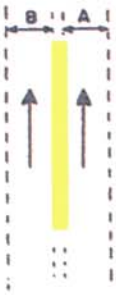
BROKEN YELLOW LINE ON THE EDGE OF SIDEWALK INDICATES VEHICLES ARE PROHIBITED FROM PARKING.



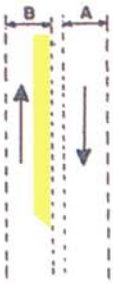
SOLID YELLOW LINE ON THE EDGE OF SIDEWALK INDICATES VEHICLES ARE PROHIBITED FROM STOPPING OR PARKING.



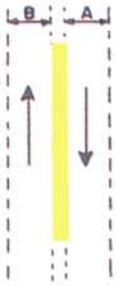
WHEN MORE THAN TWO (2) LANES ARE PROVIDED ON THE LEFT OF CENTER LINE, SOLID YELLOW LINE AT THE RIGHT EDGE OF LANE B INDICATES THAT CHANGING FROM LANE B TO LANE A IS PROHIBITED. CHANGING FROM LANE A TO LANE B IS PERMITTED.



WHEN MORE THAN TWO (2) LANES ARE PROVIDED ON THE LEFT OF THE CENTER LINE, SOLID YELLOW LINE BETWEEN LANES INDICATES LANE CHANGING IS PROHIBITED FROM EITHER LANE.

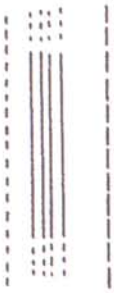


SOLID YELLOW LINE AT THE LEFT OF THE CENTERLINE PROHIBITS VEHICLES TRAVELLING ON LANE B FROM CROSSING OVER TO LANE A WHEN PASSING OTHER VEHICLES.

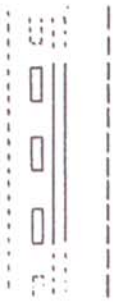


SOLID YELLOW LINE ON THE CENTER LINE PROHIBITS VEHICLES TRAVELLING EITHER DIRECTION FROM CROSSING OVER TO THE OTHER LANE WHEN PASSING OTHER VEHICLES.

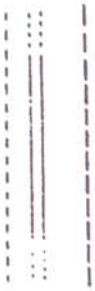
YELLOW MARKS INDICATE U TURN IS NOT AUTHORIZED. 8-20 MEANS NO U TURN FROM 0800-2000 HOURS; IF NO TIME IS GIVEN, IT MEANS NO U TURN AT ANY TIME.



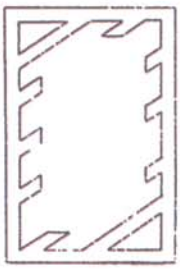
LANE AT THE LEFT OF TWO SOLID WHITE LINES IS SIDELANE FOR EXCLUSIVE USE OF PEDESTRIANS. A BROKEN LINE AT THE LEFT IS LEFT EDGE OF ROAD.



A SOLID WHITE LINE AND BROKEN WHITE LINE INDICATE SIDELANE. VEHICLES ARE PROHIBITED FROM STOPPING OR PARKING BUT LIGHT VEHICLES (NON-MOTORIZED) MAY USE THIS LANE. A BROKEN LINE AT THE LEFT INDICATES LEFT EDGE OF ROAD.



ONE SOLID WHITE LINE INDICATES REGULAR SIDELANE. STOPPING OR PARKING OF VEHICLES AND PASSING OF LIGHT VEHICLES ARE AUTHORIZED. A BROKEN LINE AT THE LEFT INDICATES LEFT EDGE OF ROAD.



VEHICLES ARE NOT AUTHORIZED TO STOP IN AREA MARKED BY WHITE.

AREA MARKED WITH YELLOW BORDER AND GRAY STRIPES INDICATES THAT VEHICLES ARE NOT AUTHORIZED TO ENTER.

LANE MARKED WITH YELLOW NUMBER AND LETTER INDICATES SPEED LIMIT FOR LOW SPEED VEHICLE LANE.

LANE MARKED WITH YELLOW NUMBER AND LETTER INDICATES SPEED LIMIT FOR MEDIUM SPEED VEHICLE LANE.

LANE MARKED WITH YELLOW NUMBER AND LETTER INDICATES SPEED LIMIT FOR HIGH SPEED VEHICLE LANE.

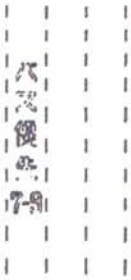
YELLOW NUMBER INDICATES MAXIMUM SPEED LIMIT.

WHITE SOLID LINES INDICATE LANE DIVIDERS.

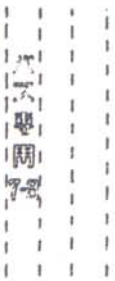
ONE SOLID WHITE LINE COMBINED WITH WHITE BROKEN LINES, ALSO INDICATES LANE DIVIDERS.

LARGE WHITE DOTTED LINE IS USED FOR MOST OUTER LINE NEAR THE ENTRANCE OF THE NATIONAL MOTOR VEHICLE EXPRESSWAYS.

ONE SOLID WHITE LINE FOR MOST OUTER LINE, COMBINED WITH DOTTED LINES USING METAL AND/OR REFLECTIVE "BUTTONS" ALSO INDICATES LANE DIVIDERS.



LETTERS MARKED ON LANE INDICATES PRIORITY LANE FOR BUSES DURING THE PERIOD INDICATED. OTHER VEHICLES MAY USE BUT MUST NOT INTERFERE WITH THE BUS TRAFFIC.



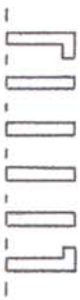
LETTERS MARKED ON LANE INDICATES EXCLUSIVE USE OF BUSES DURING THE HOURS INDICATED. OTHER VEHICLES MAY NOT USE AT ALL DURING THIS PERIOD.

LETTERS MARKED ON LANES INDICATE ORDER OF TRAVEL. LETTERS AT THE LEFT INDICATE EXCLUSIVE USE OF TWO-WHEEL VEHICLES AND LIGHT VEHICLES AND LETTERS AT THE RIGHT INDICATE EXCLUSIVE USE OF MOTOR VEHICLES EXCEPT TWO-WHEEL VEHICLES.

MAIN LANE AT THE LEFT OF DOTTED WHITE LINE INDICATES PRIORITY MAIN LANE. TRAFFIC WHICH MUST CROSS THIS LINE MUST YIELD TO THE TRAFFIC IN THE PRIORITY LANE.

WHITE MARK AND YELLOW NUMBER ON THE LEFT INDICATE END OF SPEED LIMIT INDICATED, AND WHITE MARK AND YELLOW MARK ON THE RIGHT INDICATE END OF PROHIBITION OF U TURN.

AREA MARKED WITH DIAGONAL WHITE LINES INDICATES DIAGONAL PARKING OF VEHICLES IS AUTHORIZED.



AREA MARKED WITH RIGHT ANGLE INDICATES RIGHT ANGLE PARKING OF VEHICLES IS AUTHORIZED.

AREA MARKED WITH WHITE LINES INDICATES PARALLEL PARKING IS AUTHORIZED.