

# FLEET ACTIVITIES YOKOSUKA, JAPAN



## DRIVING INSTRUCTION MANUAL

CFAY SAFETY DEPARTMENT N35

DRIVER'S LICENSE OFFICE

BLDG J196

[license@us.navy.mil](mailto:license@us.navy.mil)

**DO NOT WRITE IN THIS HANDBOOK**

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IMPORTANT FEATURES OF JAPANESE ROAD TRAFFIC LAWS

INTERNATIONAL AND JAPANESE ROAD SIGNS

IMPORTANT EXCERPTS FROM COMFLEACTINST 5800.2J

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

Revision Date: August 2025

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***

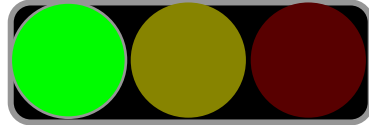
### **B. IMPORTANT EXCERPTS FROM COMFLEACTINST 5800.2J**

(REGISTRATION AND INSPECTION OF PRIVATELY OWNED/COMMERCIAL VEHICLES)

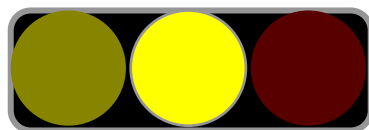
### **C. NEW INTERNATIONAL AND JAPANESE ROAD SIGNS USED IN JAPAN**

## 1. SIGNIFICATION OF TRAFFIC SIGNAL LIGHTS (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.)



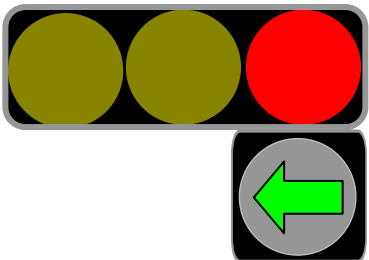
b. Yellow (Caution): (1) Requires vehicles to stop just on this side of the intersection. (2) Requires vehicles in the intersection to clear the intersection for other traffic.



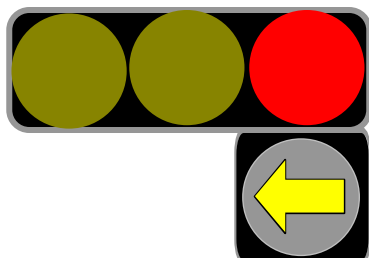
c. Red (Stop): (1) Requires vehicles to stop on this side of the intersection, crosswalk or railroad crossing. (2) Allows vehicles already turning right or left in the intersection to proceed without stopping.



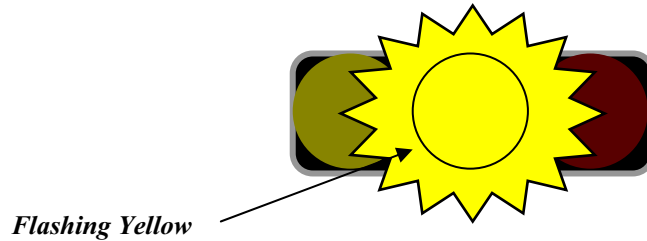
d. Green Arrow (Vehicles Proceed): (1) Allows vehicles to proceed in the direction indicated by the arrow **regardless of a stop or caution signal.**



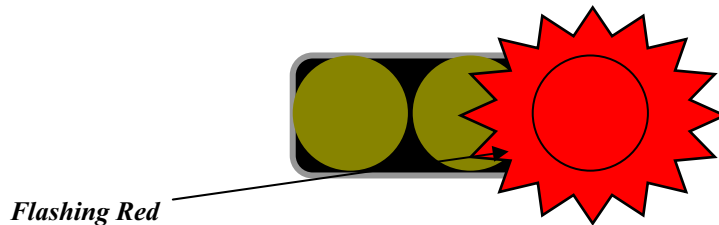
e. Yellow Arrow (Streetcar Proceed): (1) Allows streetcars to proceed in the direction indicated by the arrow regardless of a stop or caution.



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

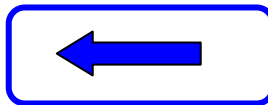


g. Flashing Red (Stop Temporarily): (1) Requires vehicles to make a temporary stop on this side of the intersection or crosswalk to confirm safety and to resume operation only after confirmation.



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***



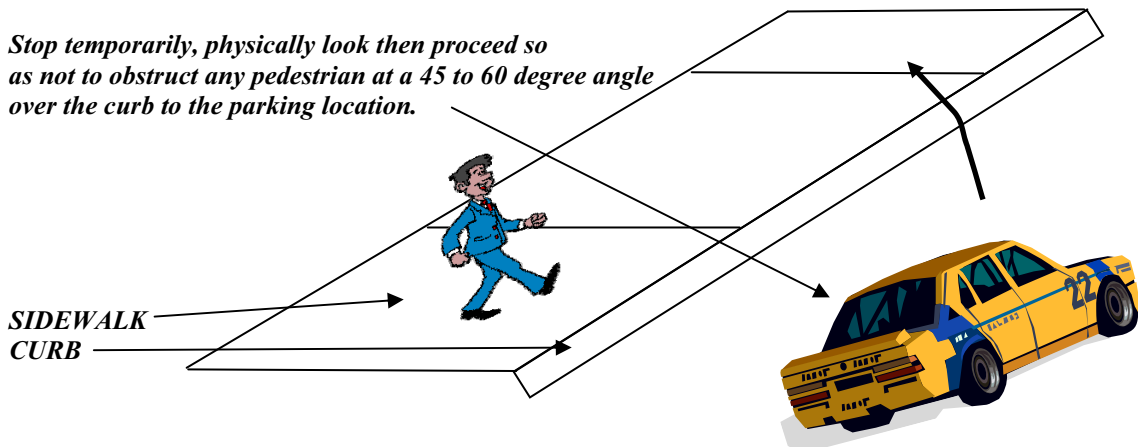
## 2. TRAFFIC LANE (Art. 17, 18, 20)

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

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

c. In Crossing Sidewalk: 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.

***Stop temporarily, physically look then proceed so as not to obstruct any pedestrian at a 45 to 60 degree angle over the curb to the parking location.***



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.

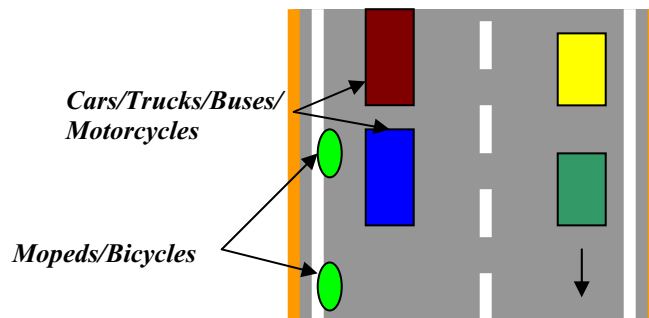
- (1) When the road concerned is open to one-way traffic only.
- (2) When the width of the left half of the road concerned is insufficient for the vehicle to proceed.
- (3) When the vehicle is unable to proceed on the left half of the road due to damaged roads, road construction work or other impediments.
- (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

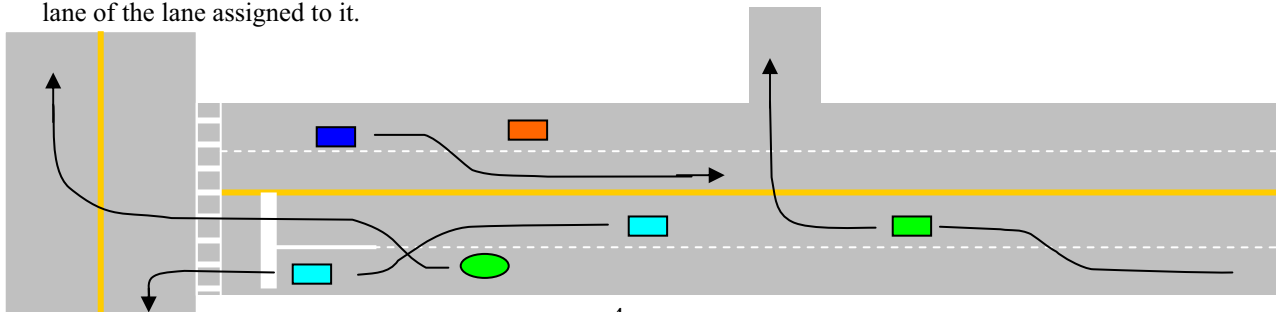


f. Keep to the Left: Except when traveling on a road with specific traffic lanes installed, motor vehicles and motorcycles shall proceed along the left side and light vehicles (***mopeds & bicycles***) shall proceed along the extreme left edge of the left half of the road concerned. While traveling on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

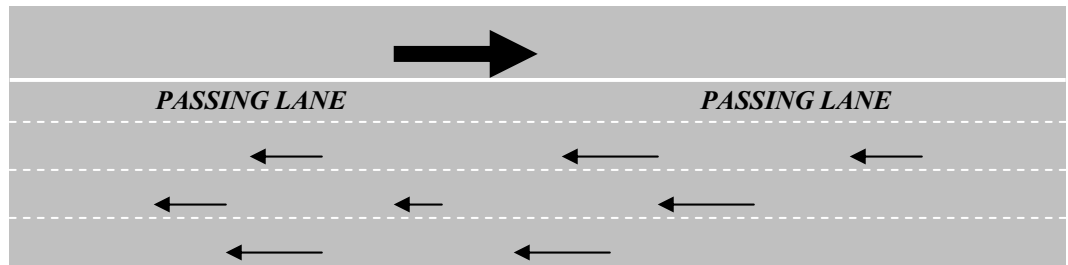


g. Vehicle Traffic Lane: On a road with vehicle traffic lanes installed, vehicles must proceed on the first lane from the left edge of the road.

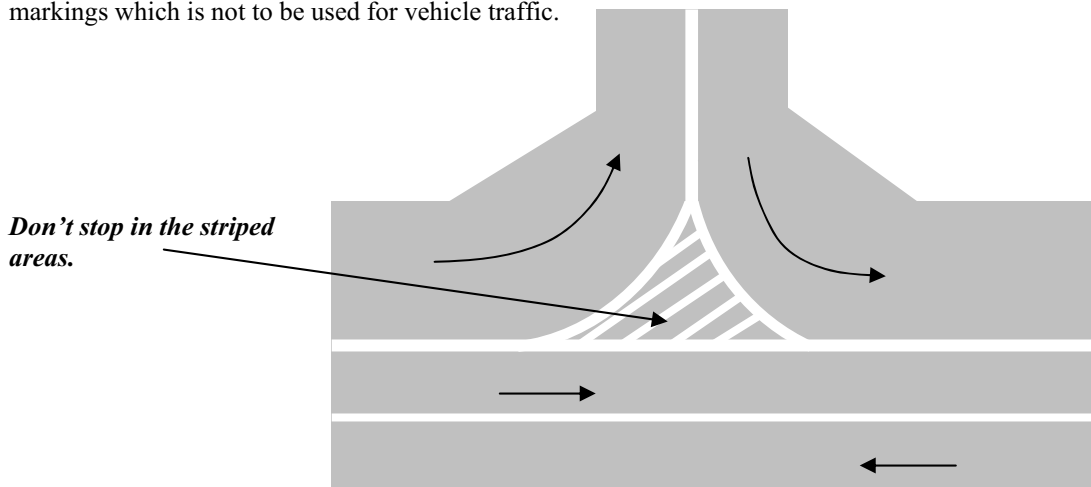
h. When Allowed not to Observe Traffic Lane Rules: A vehicle needs not comply with the provisions of vehicle traffic lanes on a road designated by Public Safety Commission whenever it is attempting to pass another vehicle, cross the road concerned, turn right or left, turn right on a one-way road, or 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:

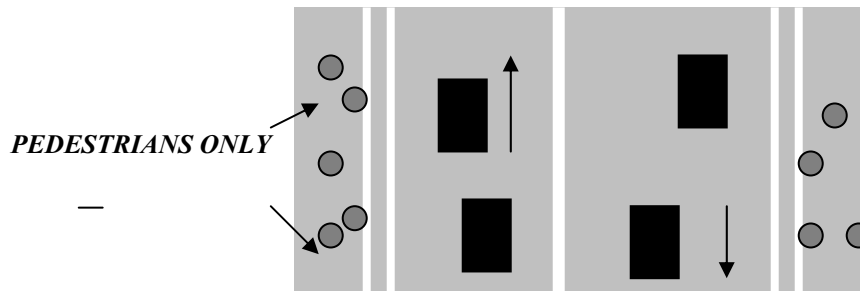
- (a) Pedestrians may freely pass through the middle or any other sections of the road.
- (b) Vehicles which are allowed to go along the side road by permission of the chief of the police station concerned or by a prior exclusion from the list of vehicles to be banned must proceed at a reduced speed 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 may 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.

1. 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.*



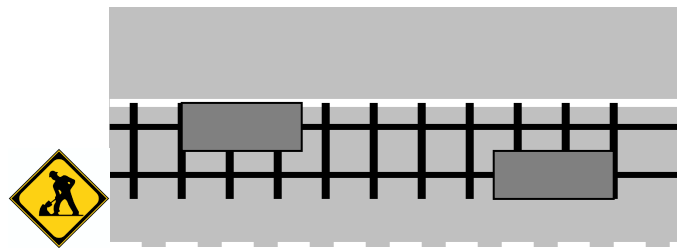
(3) A motor vehicle intending to enter a main line vehicle lane of a road for exclusive use of motor vehicles shall not obstruct vehicle traffic currently on it. The driver of a motor vehicle which has been disabled on a main vehicle lane shall warn approaching vehicles and to take necessary measures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

### 3. PROCEEDING ON STREETCAR TRACKS (Art. 21)

a. Proceeding on Streetcar Tracks Prohibited: 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. When Allowed to Proceed on Streetcar Tracks: 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.



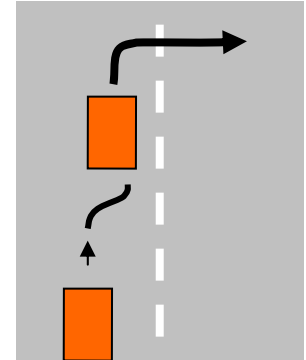
c. When Approached by Streetcar: Any vehicle proceeding on or within the streetcar tracks shall clear the tracks immediately or maintain the necessary distance away from a streetcar by such methods as not to obstruct the normal operation of a streetcar whenever it approaches from behind.

#### 4. CROSSING (Art. 25)

##### a. Method of Crossing:

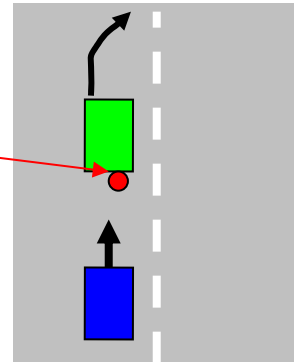
(1) Whenever a motor vehicle (except a light vehicle and a trolley bus) is to make a crossing to the right, it shall in advance, move over as much as possible to the centerline of the road, and shall proceed at reduced speed.

***PULL OVER TO RIGHT AND SLOW DOWN FOR CROSSING TO RIGHT***

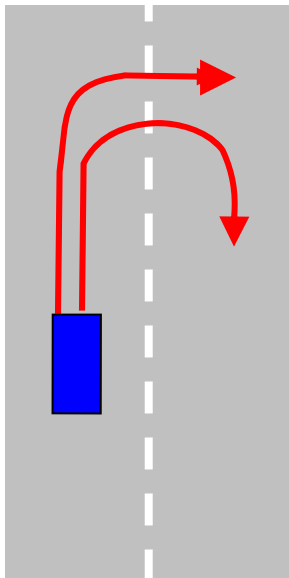


(2) Whenever a motor vehicle (except a light vehicle and a trolley bus) intending to make a crossing to the right gives a warning by means of a hand signal or directional indicator for moving to the centerline of the road, all vehicles coming from behind shall not obstruct the movement of the motor vehicle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

***DON'T OBSTRUCT THE FRONT VEHICLE IF SIGNALING***



b. Prohibition on Crossing, etc.: 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.



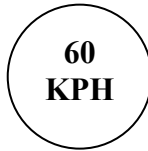
***NO U-TURN SIGN***



***NO VEHICLE CROSSING***

**5. SPEED OF MOTOR VEHICLES, ETC. (Art. 22, 75)**

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



Large-sized passenger  
Carrying Motor Vehicle



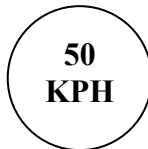
Ordinary Motor Vehicle  
Except Tractor



Two-Wheel Motor Vehicle  
Over 250cc



Light Motor Vehicle



Large-sized Truck



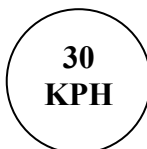
Large-sized Special Motor Vehicle



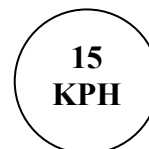
Two-Wheeled Motor Vehicle  
Under 250cc



Ordinary Motor Vehicle as Tractor



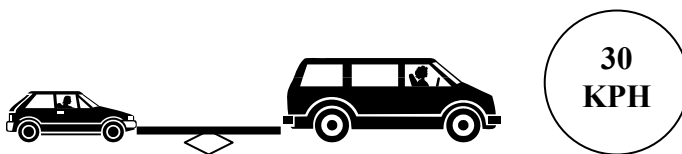
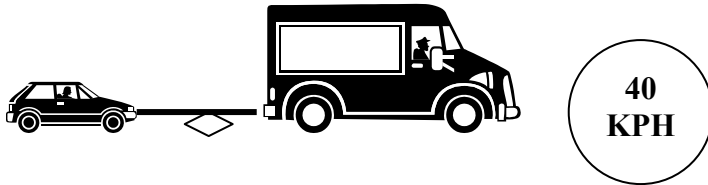
Motor Bicycle (MO-PED)



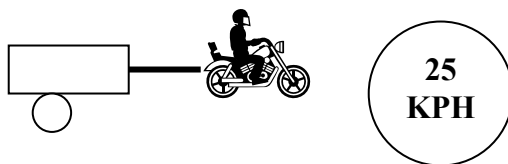
Small Sized Special Motor Vehicle  
(*FARM EQUIPMENT, MOTORIZED*)

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.



Any case other than the above.

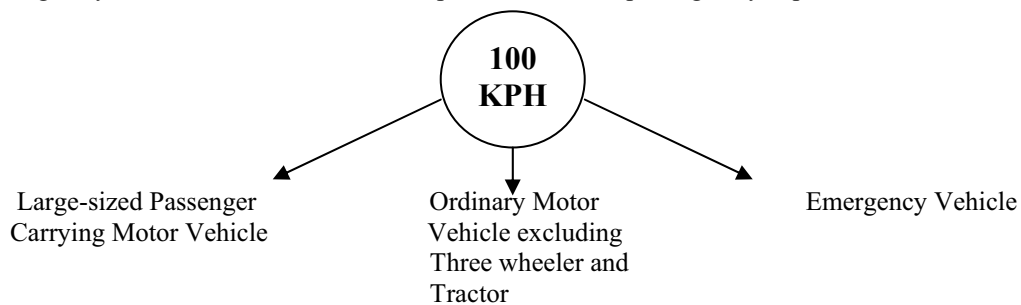


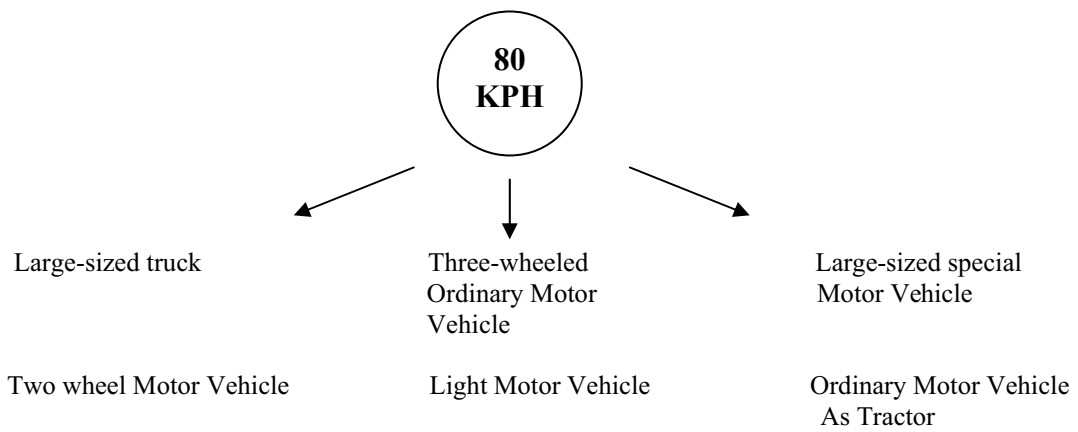
When a two-wheeled motor vehicle or motor bicycle is traveling on a road by towing another vehicle.



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.



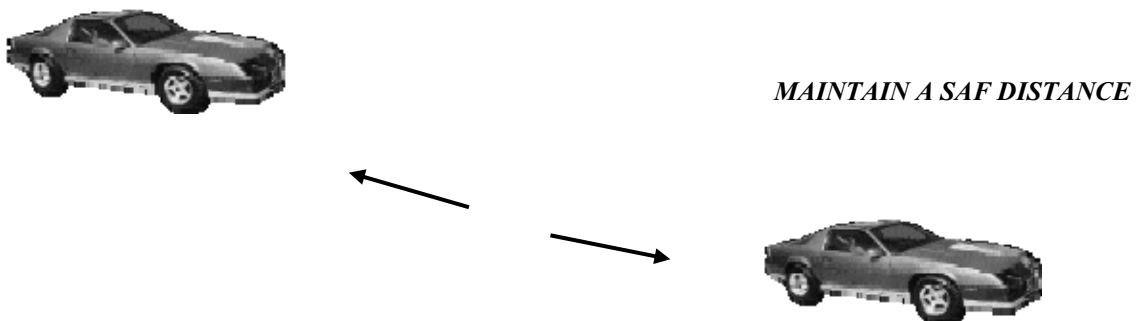


d. Speed Limits Established by Public Safety Commission:

(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.



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

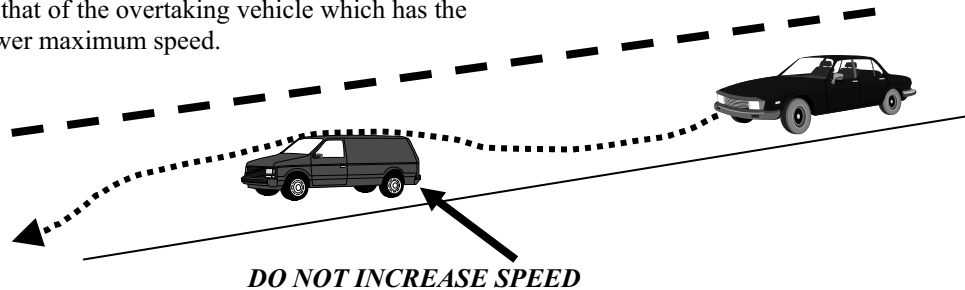
(1) A motor vehicle shall not brake suddenly except to avoid danger.

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

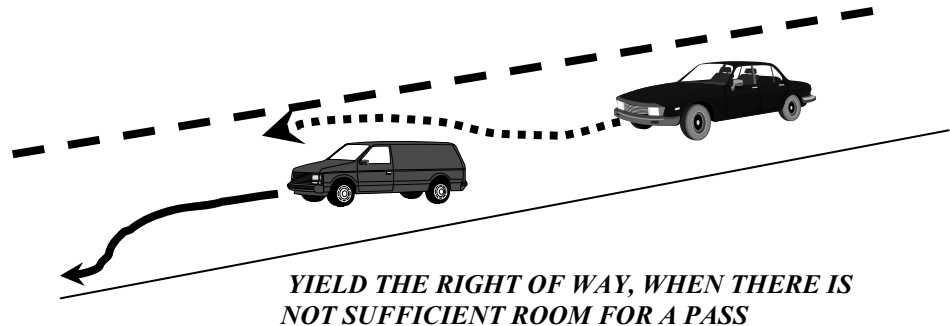
(Note: In case of an accident, the front vehicle may also be blamed)

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.

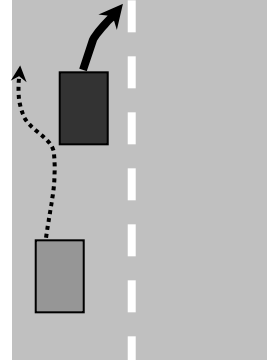
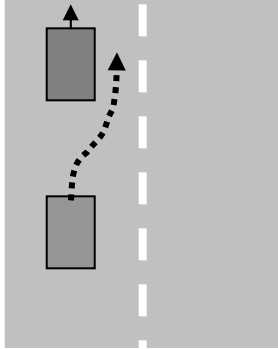


c. Duty to Yield Right of Way: Whenever a vehicle traveling on a road with no specific traffic lanes is overtaken by another vehicle with a higher maximum speed limit, it shall yield the right of way by moving to the left side of the road, providing that sufficient room is lacking for the overtaking 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.



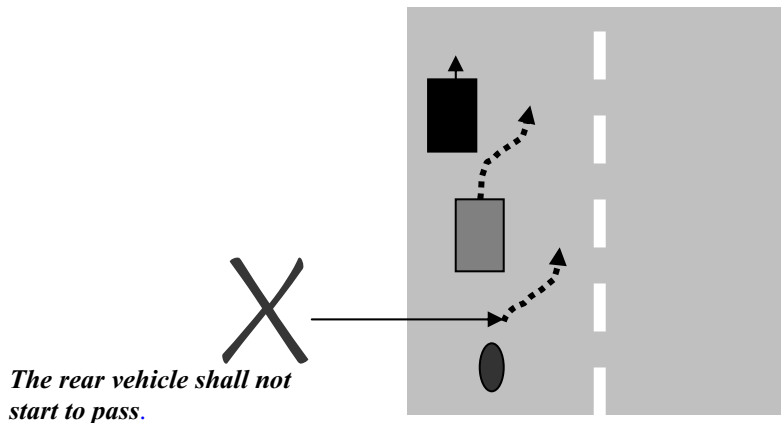
d. Passing Procedures:

(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

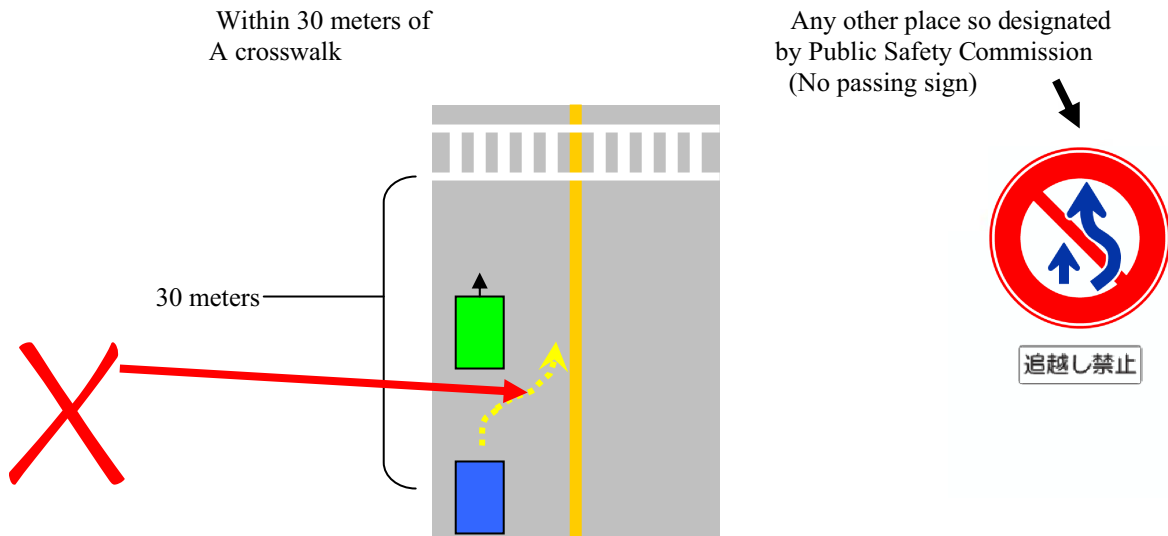
Steep down-slope

Railroad crossing

In a tunnel with no specific traffic lanes

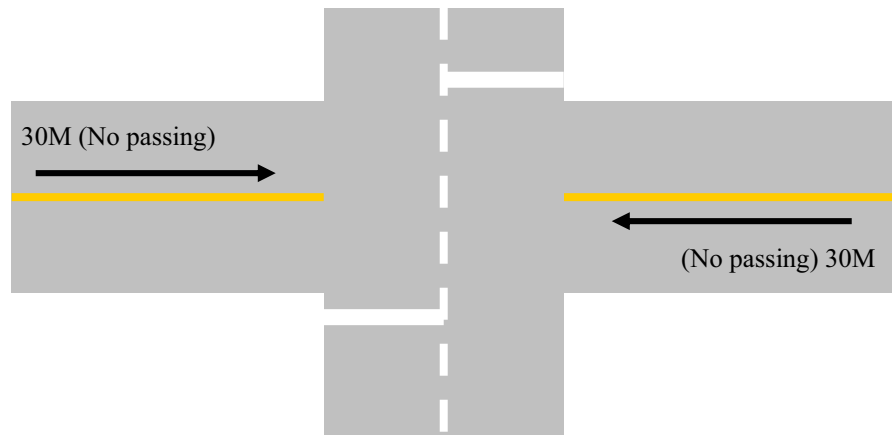
Vicinity of street Corner

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:

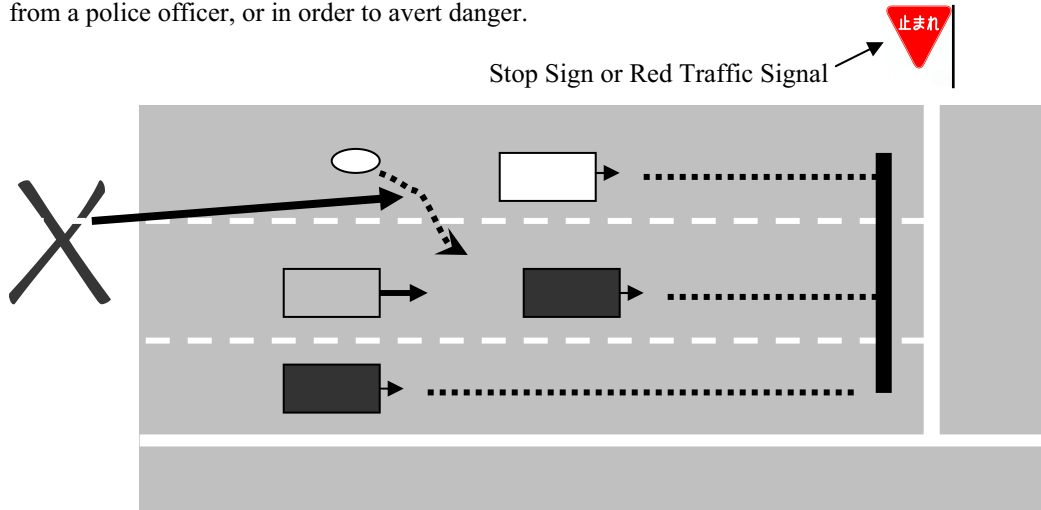
(1) A vehicle, when it overtakes a stopped streetcar loading or unloading passengers, shall come to a stop at the rear of such streetcar until the loading or unloading is completed and/or until there remains no passengers alighting from said streetcar who are crossing or attempting to cross in front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



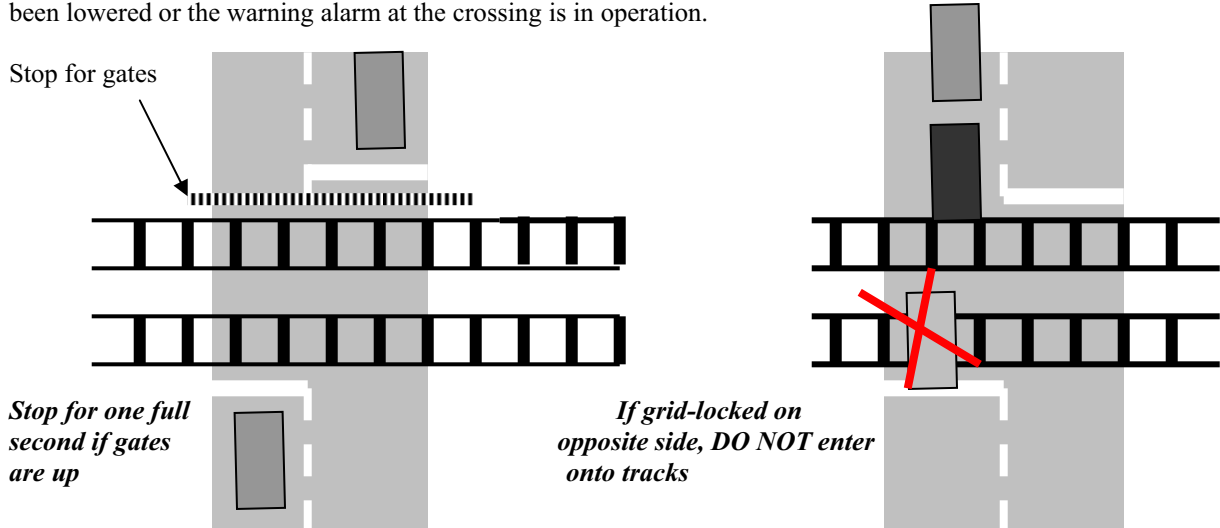
## 8. CUTTING IN, ETC. PROHIBITED (Art. 32)

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.

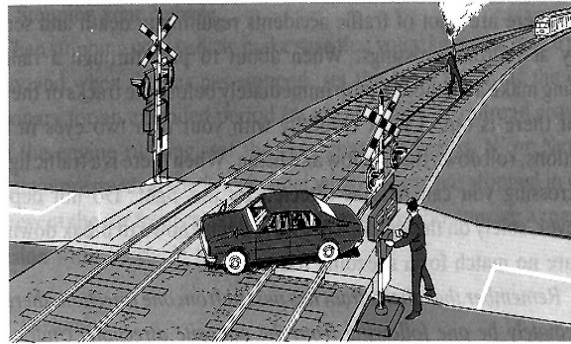


## 9. PASSING OVER RAILROAD CROSSING (Art. 33)

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.

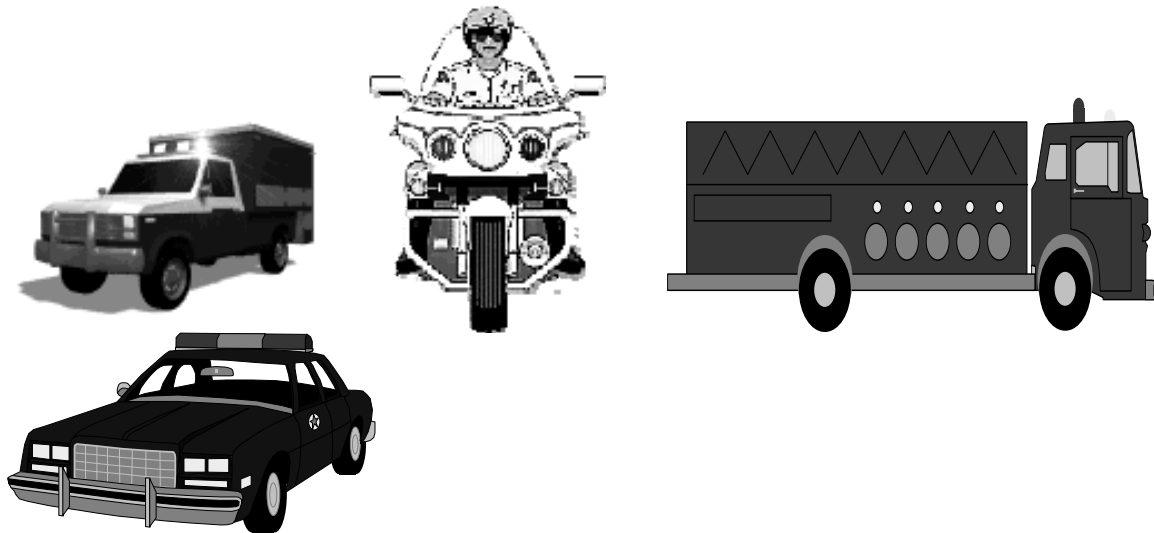


- (1) If possible, report the stalled vehicle on the crossing to a police officer or railroad personnel concerned, then
- (2) Take action to move the stalled vehicle out of the crossing.

**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. PRIORITY OF EMERGENCY VEHICLES (Art. 39, 40, 41)**

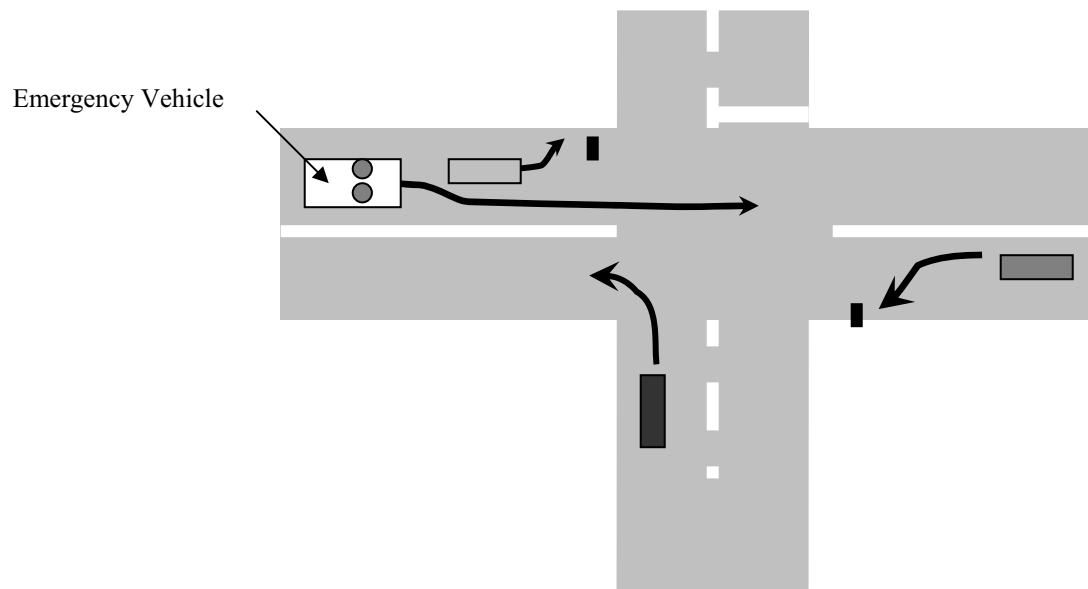
- a. Emergency Vehicles: When any of the vehicles in the following pictures is in operation by sounding its siren and lighting its red warning light, it is regarded as an emergency vehicle.



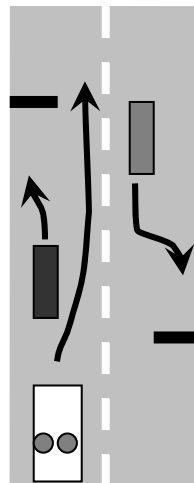
However, an emergency vehicle engaged in traffic control may control vehicles violating the provisions of maximum speed limit without sounding its siren when this is deemed particularly necessary.

- b. Priority to Emergency Vehicles:

- (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.

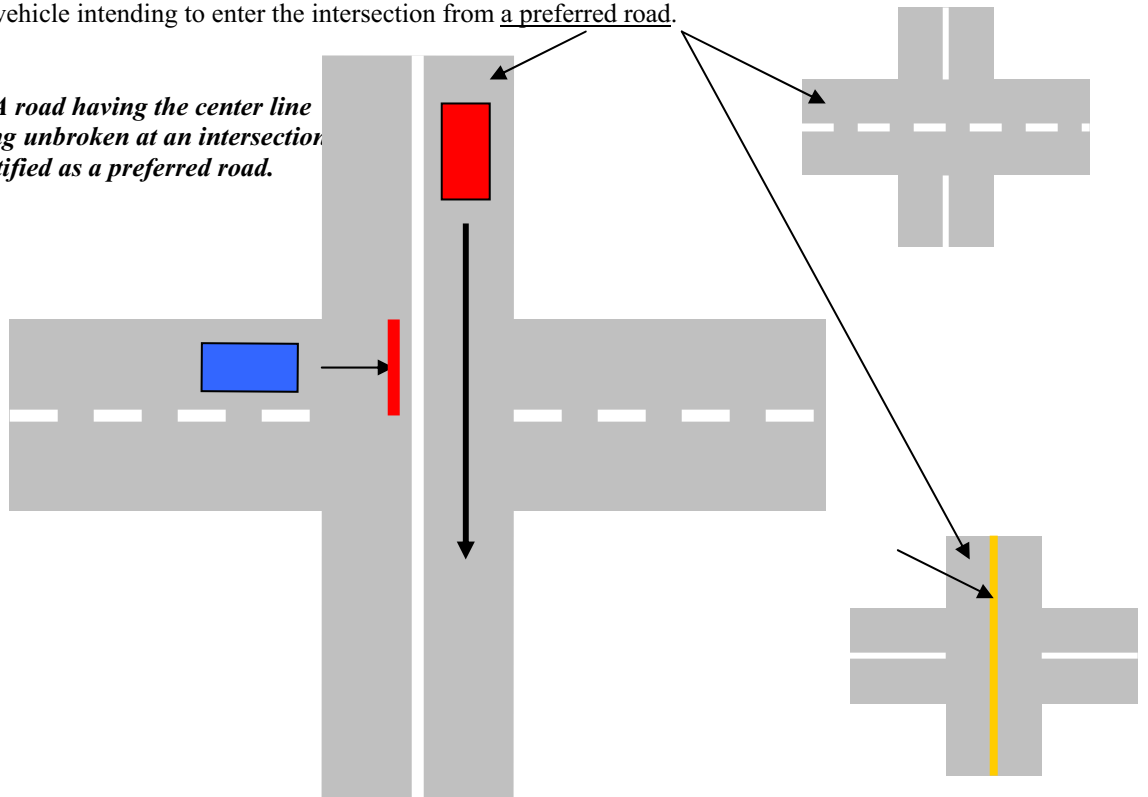
(2) When approached by a fire-fighting vehicle in places other than an intersection or the vicinity thereof, a vehicle must not obstruct the proceeding of the fire-fighting vehicle.

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.

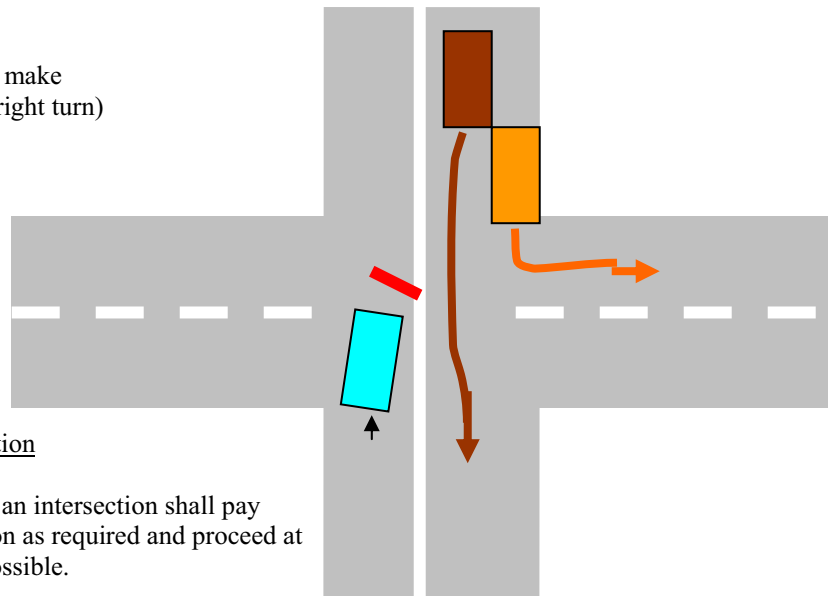
*Note: A road having the center line marking unbroken at an intersection is identified as a preferred road.*



(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)

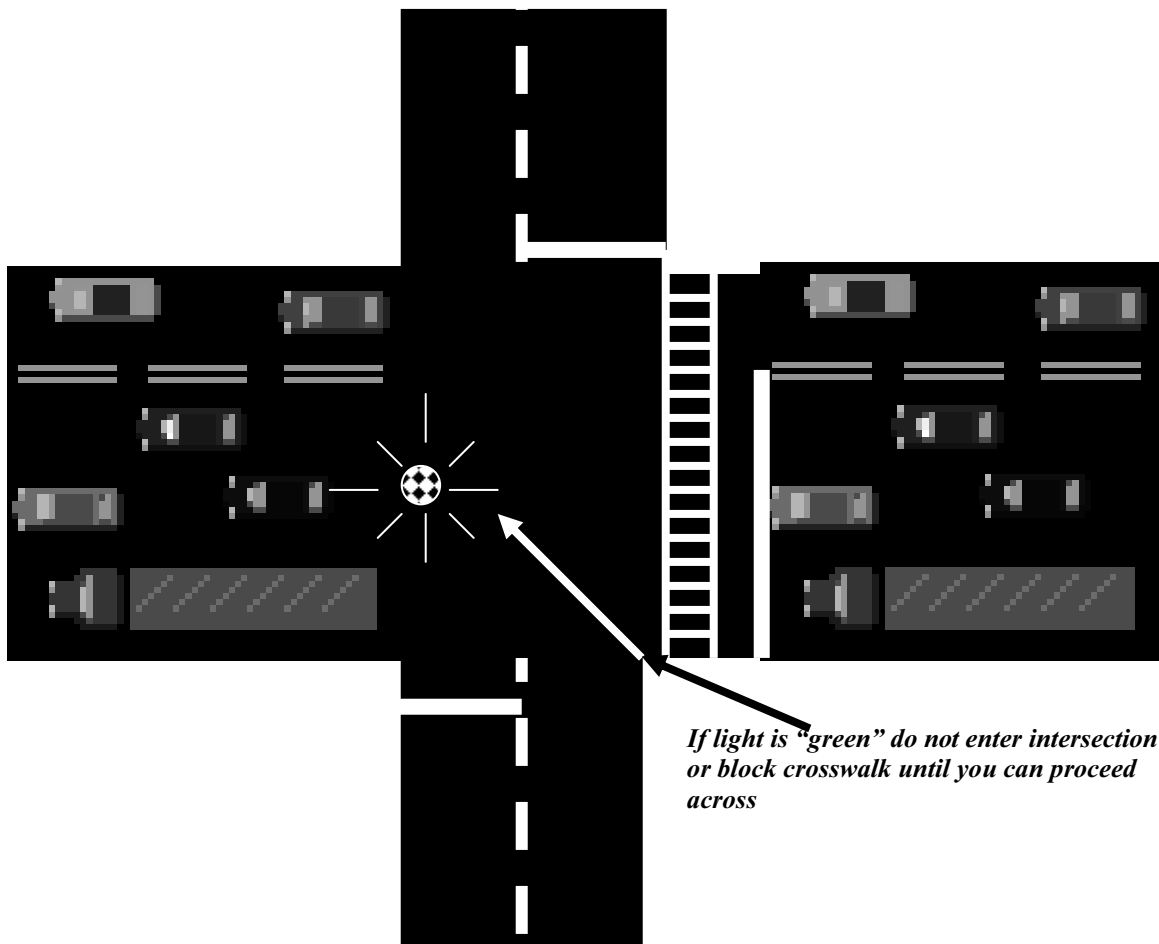


#### b. Traveling Speed and Manner at Intersection

(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.

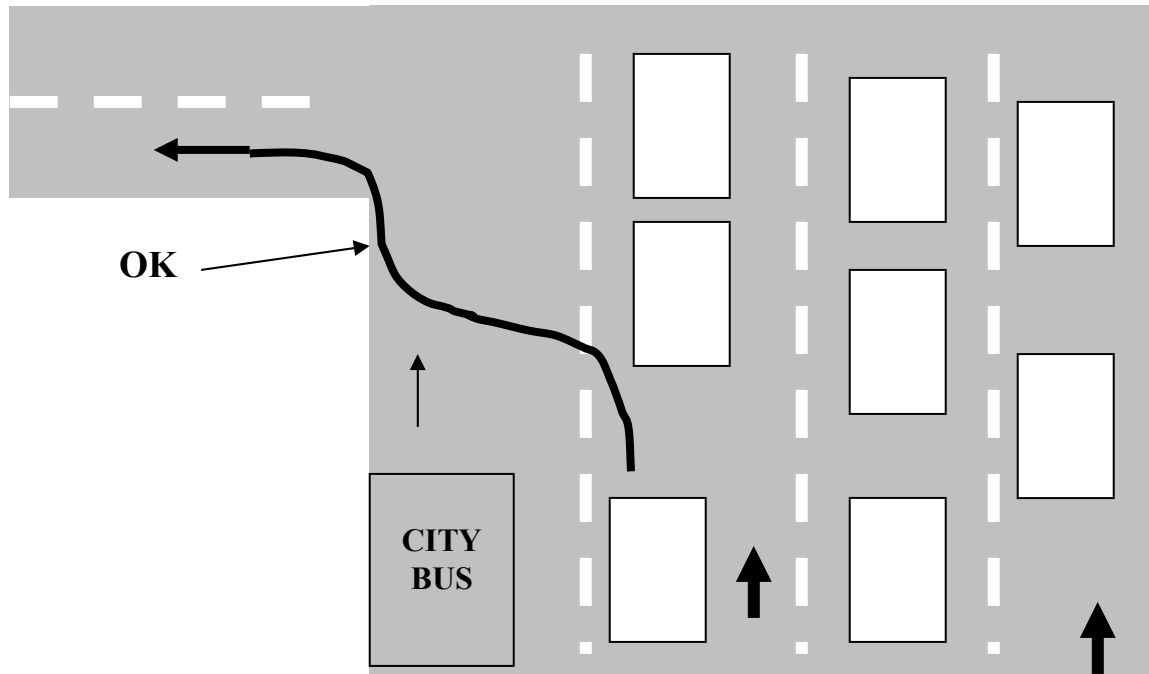


### 10-3. ASSURANCE OF PRIORITY OF PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT

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.

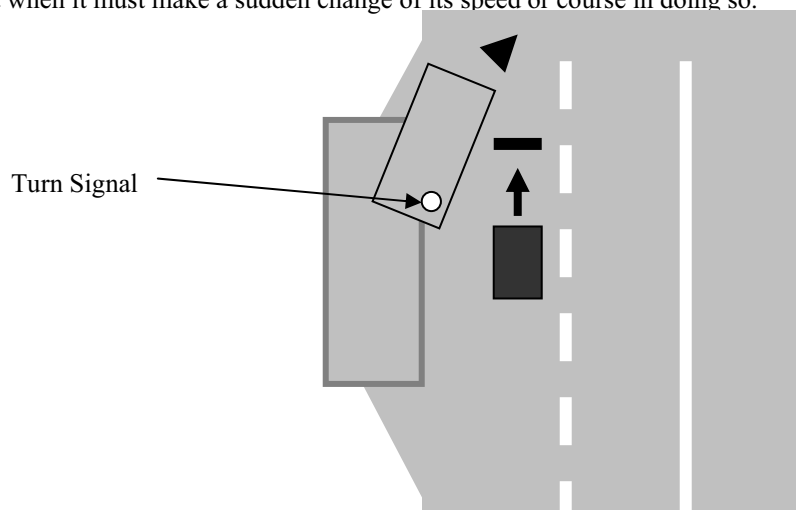
*Lane Exclusive for buses  
(unless making a left turn)*



- (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.

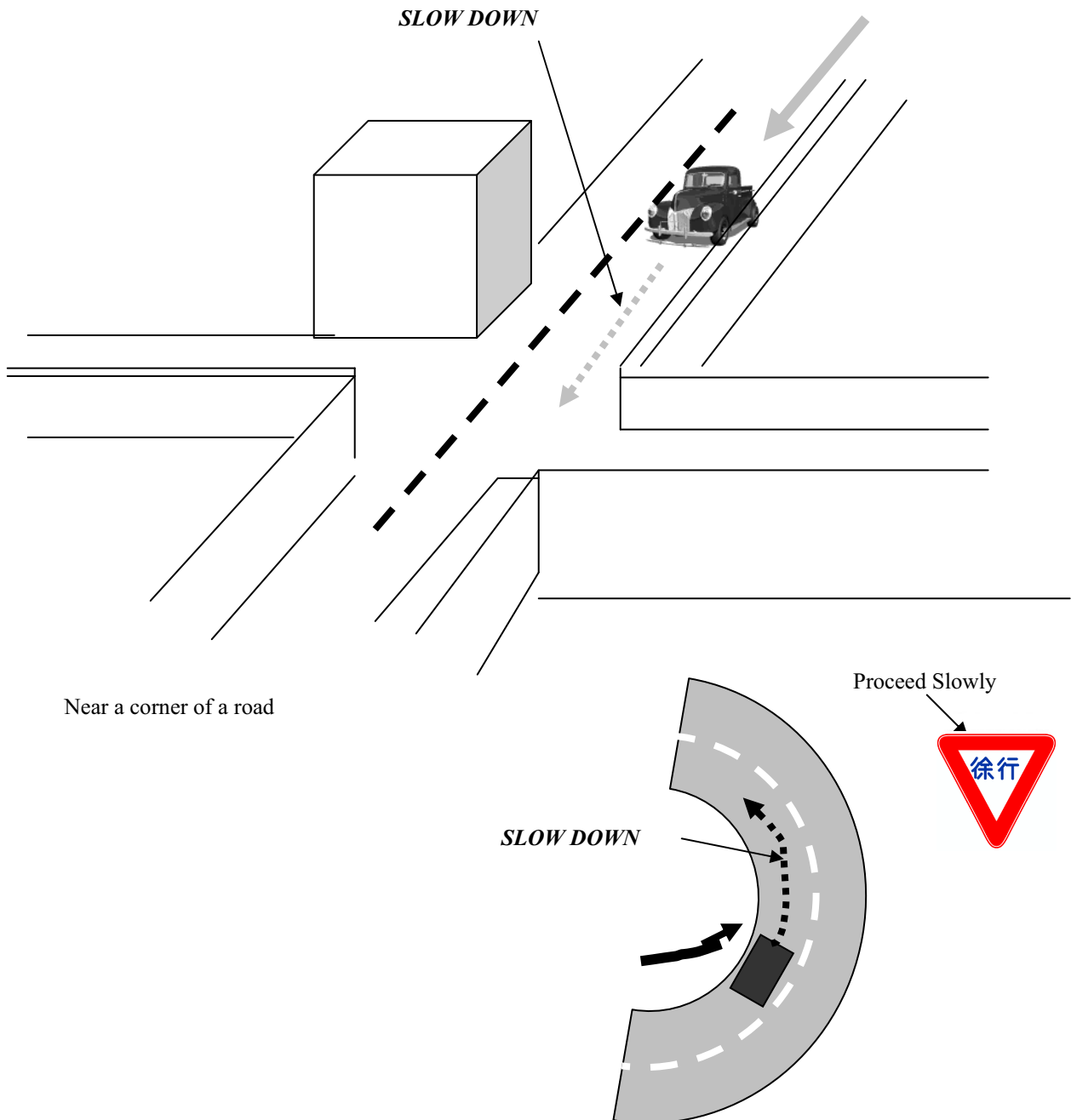
b. Bus Starting From a Bus Stop: When a bus intending to start from a bus stop gives a signal for changing direction, a vehicle approaching from behind shall not obstruct the direction change of the bus except when it must make a sudden change of its speed or course in doing so.



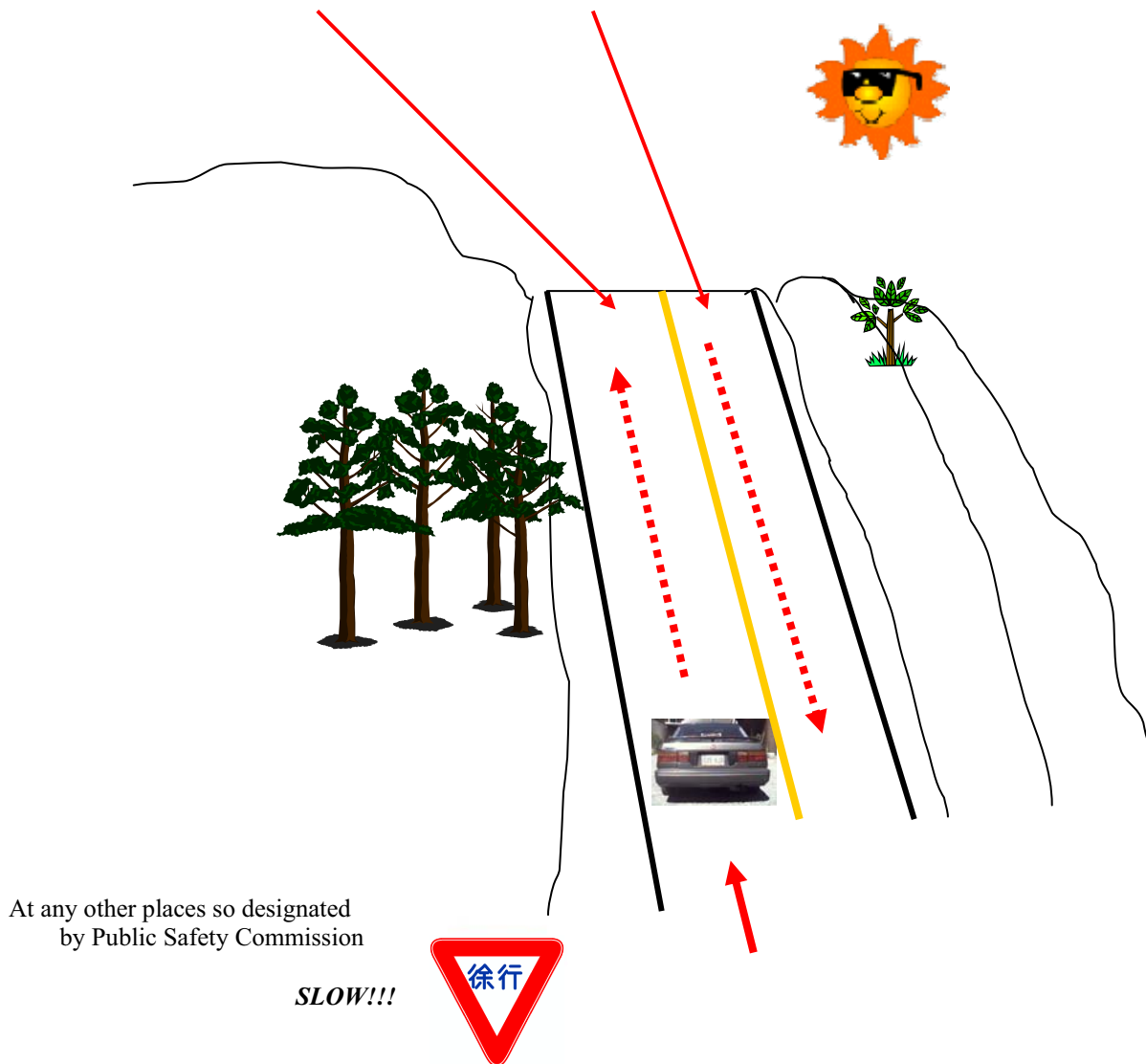
**11. PROCEEDING AT REDUCED SPEED AND TEMPORARY STOP (Art. 42, 43)**

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



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.



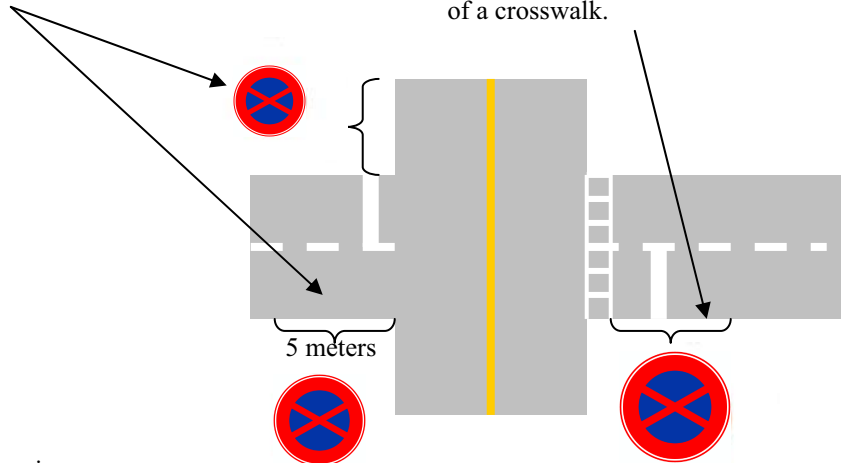


## 12-1. STOPPING AND PARKING (Art. 44, 45, 47, 48, 51)

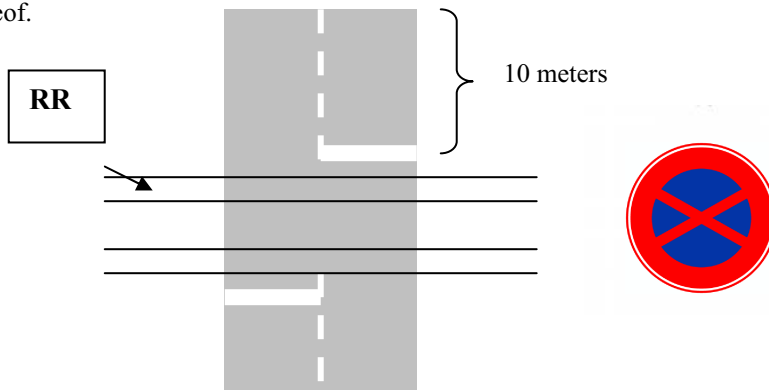
a. Where Stopping or Parking Is Prohibited: A vehicle must not stop or park at such places as indicated below, except when coming to a temporary stop in accordance with laws and ordinances or an order of a police officer or for the purpose of averting a danger.

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

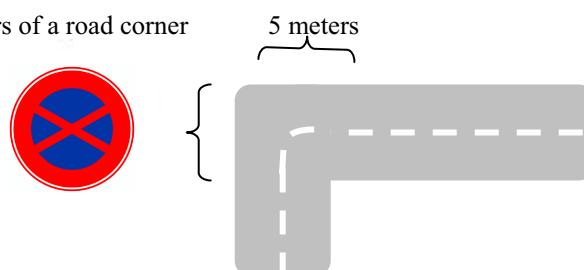
Near the top of a hill and on a steep slope.

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.

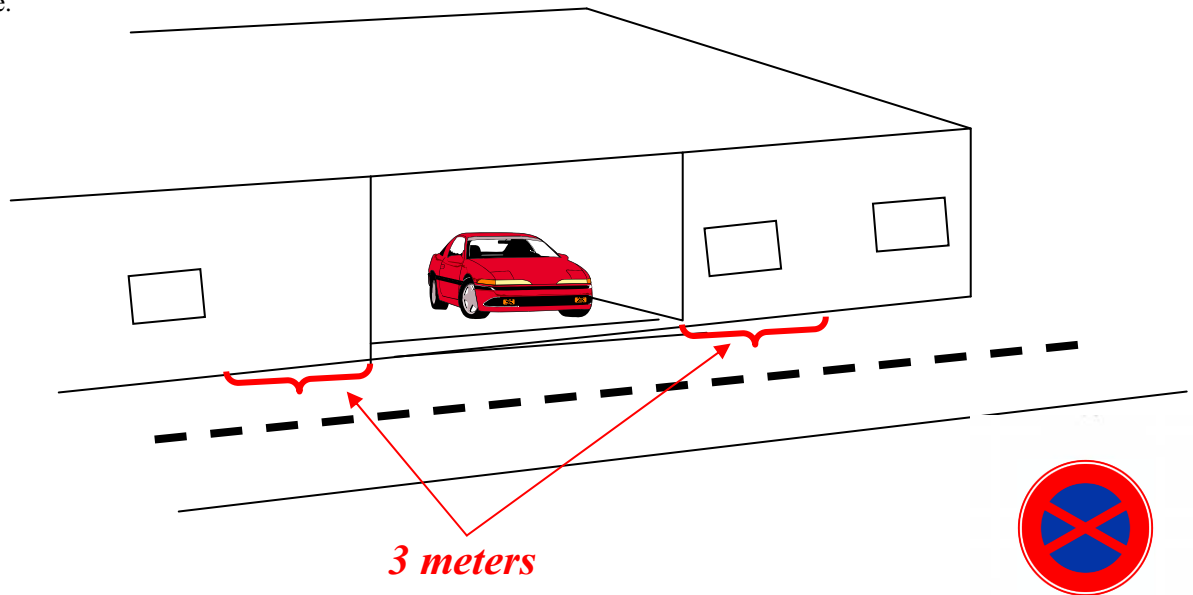
At any other places so designated by Public Safety Commission.

Within 5 meters of a road corner



b. Where Parking Is Prohibited: 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.



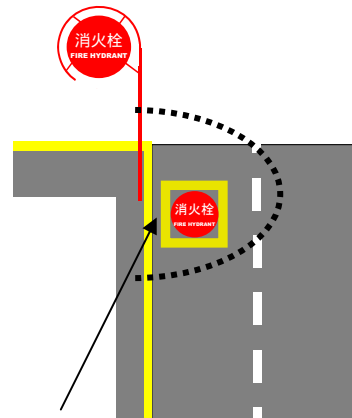
Within 5 meters from either end or side of a construction Project.

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*

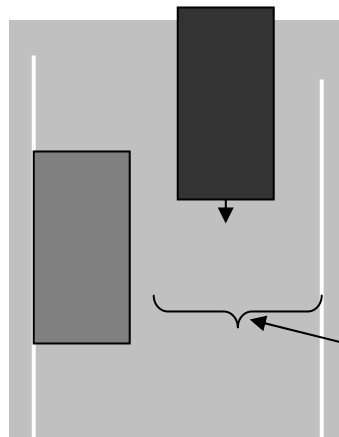
Within a distance of 1 meter or less from a fire alarm.



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.



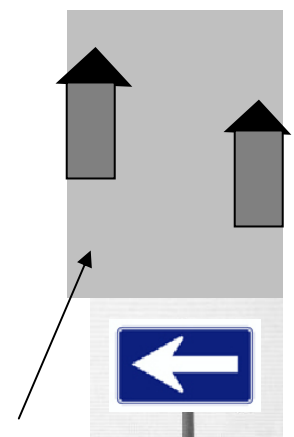
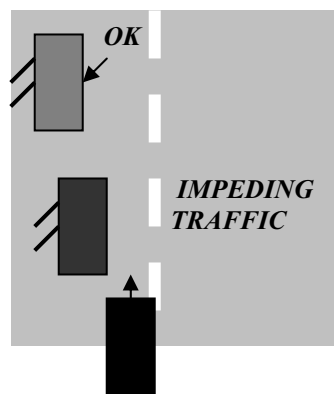
c. Where a Vehicle is Allowed to Park Without Space of 3.5 Meters or More: A vehicle, as a rule, shall not park where there is not 3.5 meters or more of space remaining on the road on the right side of the vehicle concerned. However, this shall not apply to the following cases.



*Must be 3.5 meters of space remaining*

- (1) When the driver 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.



**ONE WAY STREET  
CAN STOP EITHER  
SIDE**

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.

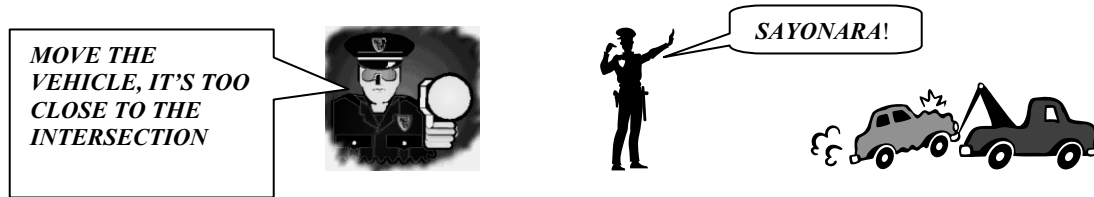


f. Measures Against Illegal Parking:

(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).

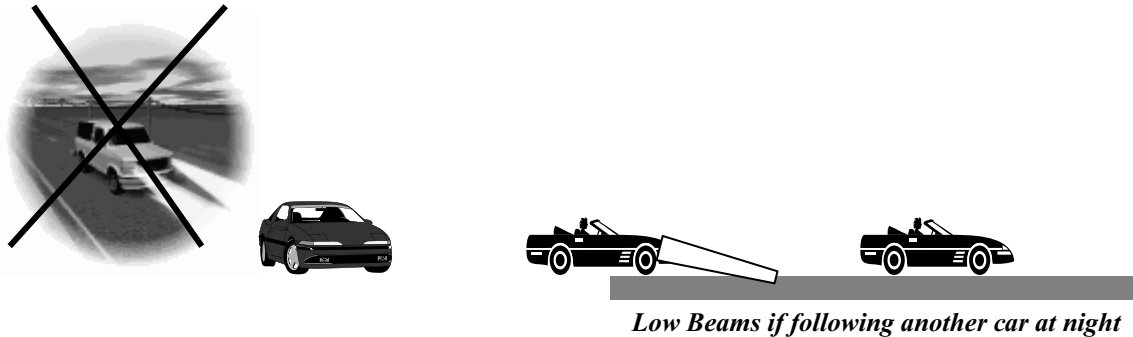


i. Where stopping and parking on a sidewalk is allowed: At the same place designated so by a road sign, etc.

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.



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

### **13-1. IMPROPERLY SERVICED VEHICLES, ETC. (Art. 62, 63)**

a. Prohibition of Operating an Improperly Serviced Vehicle: 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. Prohibition of Operating an Improperly Equipped Vehicle: 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. Inspection of Vehicles: 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.

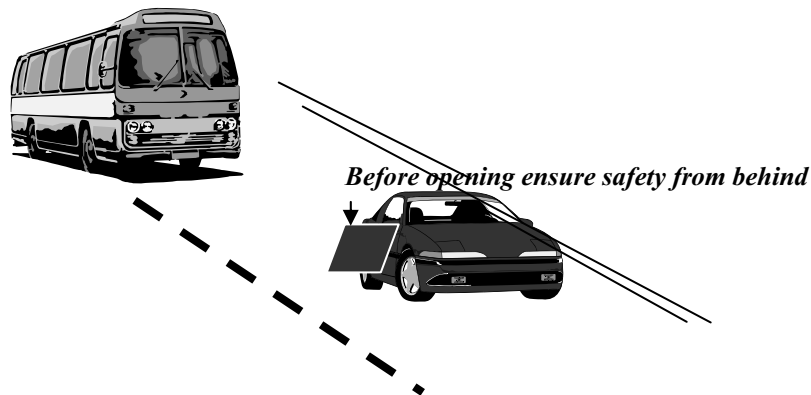
d. Action Taken When Regarded as "Disabled Vehicle": When it is deemed that maintenance necessary for the vehicle as above cannot be carried out by emergency measures, the police officer may regard the vehicle as "disabled vehicle", and order the operator to discontinue the operation of the disabled 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. Itemized List of Required Repair and Sticker: 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.



*Red revolving light*

*Gold Symbol*

*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**

<b>OFFENSES</b>	<b>VEHICLE T. PES</b>	<b>PENALTIES</b>
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 5800.2J**

## **Eligibilities and Requirements for Licensing Motor Vehicle Operators**

For details and further information review the most current  
revision of this instruction in the Safety site at [https://  
cnrj.cnmc.navy.mil/Installations/CFA-Yokosuka/Operations-and-  
Management/Safety/Traffic-Safety/](https://cnrj.cnmc.navy.mil/Installations/CFA-Yokosuka/Operations-and-Management/Safety/Traffic-Safety/)

1. Scope

a. All issuances of motor vehicle operator's permits (USFJ Form 4EJ and OF-346) and related learner's permits at FLEACT Yokosuka will be accomplished per the requirements of this Article.

b. Driving a vehicle in Japan for personnel under SOFA is a privilege granted by the Installation Commander. If personnel accepts this privilege, they must comply with the laws governing motor vehicle operations, registration and licensing requirements on the installation. Failure to do so may result in the revocation of this privilege.

c. This article applies to all areas under FLEACT Yokosuka authority personnel under SOFA operating GOVs and POVs in Japan, and all other personnel operating a motor vehicle on board FLEACT Yokosuka activities, including:

(1) USFJ personnel (including active duty, reserve, cadets, midshipmen, civilian personnel and DoD contractors) and their dependents in Japan under Article I, SOFA.

(2) U.S. Official Contractors and their employees under Article XIV, SOFA.

(3) MLC, IHA, Japan Self-Defense Force (JSDF), retirees and United Nations Command employees.

(4) To both appropriated and non-appropriated fund activities and employees of U.S. forces and such other activities located in Japan at the invitation of USFJ.

d. This Article does not apply to licensing of Material Handling Equipment or Weight Handling Equipment.

2. Administrative Control. Per reference (d), Commander, FLEACT Yokosuka is authorized to issue, suspend and revoke driver's licenses. FLEACT Yokosuka Safety Department is the delegated authority to administer driver's licensing program. Per reference (j), FLEACT Yokosuka designated license examiners must possess a driver's license for the type of motor vehicle to license which is valid in Japan.

3. Eligibility. The following categories of personnel are eligible for an operator's permit if all requirements of this article are satisfied:

a. USFJ Operator's Permit (USFJ Form 4EJ)

(1) E5 and above Military Personnel and all DoD civilian employees under Permanent Change of Station (PCS) orders per Article, SOFA.

(a) Military personnel must provide PCS orders.

(b) DoD Civilian employees must provide travel orders and/or Letter of Employment.

(2) E4 and below Military Personnel under PCS orders who are accompanied by their command sponsored dependents. Personnel in this category must provide proof of approved command sponsorship/Dependent Entry Approval for their current tour and an updated NAVPERS 1070/602 (Dependency Application), or Service equivalent documents.

(3) Single pregnant E4 and below Military Personnel under PCS orders to FLEACT Yokosuka are considered to have a family member with verification of pregnancy endorsed by competent military medical authority.

(4) Command Sponsored Dependents 18 years and older.

(a) Military Dependents must provide sponsor's PCS orders, approved command sponsorship/Dependent Entry Approval and an updated NAVPERS 1070/602 (Dependency Application) or Service equivalent documents.

(b) Dependents of DoD Civilian Employees must provide travel orders and/or Letter of Employment with the dependent listed.

(5) DoD Contractors. Must provide letter of employment (i.e. contract) and SOFA status verification letter from sponsoring command.

(6) TAD/TDY Personnel. Per reference (a), personnel who are not permanently attached to a unit at FLEACT Yokosuka will not be issued USFJ Form 4EJ.

b. U.S. Government Motor Vehicle Operator's Identification Card (OF-346). All requests for a OF-346 may be made per paragraph 8 of this article.

(1) All Military personnel, and DoD Civilian Employees who are under PCS orders per Article I of the SOFA Agreement who are required to use a GOV in the performance of their duties. Must provide PCS orders/travel orders in addition to command request.

(2) Military and DoD Civilian employees under temporary duty orders or reserve annual training/Active duty for training orders. Must provide travel orders/temporary duty orders in addition to command request.

(3) Military and DoD Civilian employees who are stationed aboard a visiting operational unit. Must provide command requests that also describes the period that a permit is required.

4. Requirements. Eligible personnel described in paragraph 3 above must present proof of completion of the following requirements to the driver's license examiners:

a. One of the following valid driver's licenses:

(1) Driver's license issued by any state or territory of the United States or by the District of Columbia. An applicant with an expired state driver's license must present written proof that the issuing state permits licenses to remain valid until return from overseas as an exemption to overseas stationed armed forces personnel to be considered as a valid license holder. Licenses with restrictions, i.e. learner's permit, restricted license or intermediate license, are not acceptable.

- (2) International Driving Permit recognized by GOJ.
  - (3) GOJ issued driver's license.
  - (4) Certificate of completion of a formal driver training course recognized by reference (a).
  - (5) Third country SOFA sponsored personnel who possess a current, valid operator's permit from one of the following countries: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, and the United Kingdom.
- b. Military Identification Card. A valid Common Access Card (CAC) for sponsors or a Uniformed Services Identification (USID) Card for dependents.
  - c. Area Orientation Brief (AOB). All permanent duty adult aged applicants must provide proof of completion of AOB. Temporary duty personnel applying for an OF-346 are exempt from this requirement.
  - d. Local Area Traffic Safety Briefing/Local Hazards Course (LHC). All applicants, whether permanent or temporary duty will be required to provide proof of completion of LHC within the last six months of application for either a USFJ Form 4EJ or OF-346.
  - e. Driver's License Exam. Proof of completion is required for all applicants, accomplished per paragraph 6 below.
6. Driver's License Examinations
- a. Written Test. All Personnel must successfully pass a written driver's license examination with a minimum score of 80% prior to the issuance of any operator's permit. The written examination for FLEACT Yokosuka will contain questions covering Japanese traffic regulations, left-side driving rules, and selected material contained in references (a), (d), (h), LHC, and Road Traffic Law of Japan (Article 91). Applicants may only test once per day. Any applicant failing the written examination the first time must wait three working days before being permitted to retake the written examination. Upon two consecutive failures, applicants will be required to attend the local area Traffic Safety Training again before retaking the written examination.
  - b. Driving Proficiency Road Test. In addition to the written test, a driving proficiency road test may be administered at the request of experienced applicants who intend to obtain an USFJ Form 4EJ, or for units requiring specific categories of OF-346. This test is administered by FLEACT Yokosuka Licensing Office and must be passed with a minimum score of 80% by an applicant before issuance of any driving permit. Applicants may only test once per day. Any applicant failing the driving examination two consecutive times will be issued an on-base only license valid for 30 days to allow practice driving with a licensed driver. After the 30-day practice period, the applicant will be allowed to retake the driving test.

(1) Automatic and Standard Transmission Vehicles. Road Traffic Law of Japan (Article 91) requires that driver's operating standard transmission vehicles be specifically licensed to operate such vehicles.

(a) An ordinary sized GOV with automatic transmission (A/T) is available for driving proficiency road test of A/T limited license at FLEACT Yokosuka Driver's License Office.

(b) Applicants desiring a driver's permit for a standard transmission vehicle must successfully pass a road test administered by the FLEACT Yokosuka Driver's License Office using a standard transmission vehicle. Applicants are responsible for making their own arrangements to provide standard transmission vehicles in which to be tested.

(2) Size and Category of Vehicles. Activities requesting an OF-346 for large-sized or a special category of motor vehicles are responsible for making their own arrangements to provide an applicable vehicle in which to be tested.

7. Lost/Stolen Permits. FLEACT Yokosuka Driver's License Office may duplicate lost or stolen permits that were issued by their office upon presentation of a special request approved by their current command and a lost driver's license statement from FLEACT Yokosuka Security. Forms for the approval process are available at the Driver's License Office. Permits issued by a base other than FLEACT Yokosuka will not be duplicated by FLEACT Yokosuka Driver's License Office.

8. Licensing for Government Owned Vehicles (OF-346). Personnel eligible in paragraph 3b above, as well as MLC and IHA personnel may be issued or renewed an OF-346 by a request from the command to operate required size and category of GOVs on and off installation within the scope of their valid state or GOJ driver's license for the type and size of vehicle to be operated.

a. Size and Category

(1) GOVs up to 3,500kg GVW and ten passengers (except towing vehicles). For the OF-346 form to be valid in Japan, the card must bear the Japanese over stamp "OPERATOR'S PERMIT." If they are licensed with a valid USFJ Operator's Permit for a Civilian Vehicle (USFJ Form 4EJ), or a valid Japanese Driver's License, an OF-346 is not required.

(2) Vehicles over 3,500kg GVW and 11 passengers or towing. All military and civilian employees operating a vehicle of this category must be specifically licensed using an OF-346 for the size and category of motor vehicle to be operated.

b. Age Restrictions

(1) Applicants will be at least 18 years of age.

(2) Applicants will be at least 21 years of age to be eligible for issuance of an OF-346 permit to operate an ambulance.

(3) Applicants will be 18 years of age to be eligible for issuance of an OF-346 to operate vehicles transporting ammunitions and explosives on-base, and will be 21 years of age or older for off-installation.

## **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 - 30 KPH.

c. Industrial areas – 20 KPH or as posted.

d. Passing a station bus loading or unloading passengers - 10 KPH.

e. School zone - 20 KPH.

f. When passing a troop or prisoner formation, proceed with caution. Normally, personnel in charge will wave traffic past when conditions permit - 10 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 six years or younger or weighing 40 pounds or less, shall be placed in an approved Department of Transportation child restraint device. 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 tag on the dashboard 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.**



Bus exclusive lane



Bus priority lane



Designated center line



Direction designated lane



Direction designated lane



Direction designated lane



Direction designated lane



Primary road



Safety zone



Parking area or may park



May stop



May drive on tram way



Double file bicycle riding allowed



Left or through traffic only



Through traffic only



Proceed on the left



Right and left turns only



Left turn only



Motor vehicles only



Exclusive road for bicyclist



Exclusive road for bicyclist and pedestrian



Exclusive road for pedestrian



Cross walk



Cross walk



Sound horn



Parking limited to 60 minutes only



One way



Left turn allowed on red light



Pull over area



Emergency telephone available



Detour



Detour



Traffic lanes  
Left-Trolley buses  
Center-Ordinary vehicles  
Right-Large sized vehicles



Road closed  
for vehicles  
carrying  
Hazardous  
cargo



Road closed  
for motor  
vehicles except  
motorcycles



No double  
riding on two  
wheeled motor  
vehicles



Road closed  
for motorcycles  
motorbikes



Road closed  
for large sized  
trucks and special  
duty vehicles



Road closed  
for motor  
vehicles



Road closed  
for light vehicles  
except bicycles



Road closed  
for bicycles



Road closed  
for large sized  
passenger vehicles



No U turn



No passing



No Vehicle  
Crossing



No parking or  
Stopping



No parking



No parking  
with-in 6m of  
the sign in both  
direction



Motor vehicles  
prohibited to  
enter



Road closed  
for vehicles



Road closed



Height limit  
(3.3 meters )



Maximum width  
(2.2 meters )



Weight limit  
5.5 tons



Minimum  
speed limit  
30 kph-19mph



Maximum  
speed limit  
50 kph-31mph



Proceed slowly



Road closed for  
Pedestrians



No pedestrian  
crossing



Stop



前方優先道路  
Stop main road  
has right of way



Beginning of  
restricted zone



In restricted  
zone



End of  
restricted  
zone



End of  
restricted  
zone



**Traffic signal ahead**



**School zone**



**Other hazard**



**Bump road ahead**



**Possible falling stones**



**Slippery**



**Under Construction**



**Caution side wind**



**Upgrade 10%**



**Downgrade 10%**



**Two way traffic**



**Right turn followed by a left turn**



**Right turn**



**Sharp right curve**



**Gradual right curve**



**Winding road**



**Cross intersection**



**T intersection**



**Merging traffic**



**Side road ahead**



**Forked road**



**Numbers of lanes reduced**



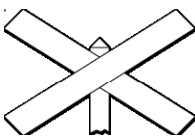
**Width of road reduced**



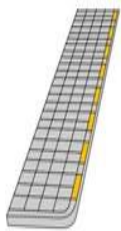
**Rotary ahead**



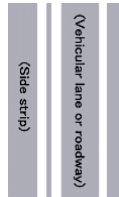
**Railroad crossing**



**Railroad crossing**



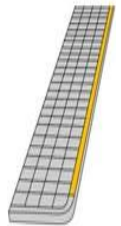
Broken yellow line on the edge of sidewalk indicates vehicles are prohibited from parking



Lane at the left of 2 solid white lines are sidlane for exclusive use of pedestrians.



One solid white line for most outer line, combined with dotted lines using metal and/or reflective "buttons" also indicates lane dividers.



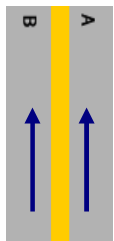
Solid yellow line on the the edge of sidewalk indicates vehicles are prohibited from parking and stopping.



One solid white line indicates regular side-lane. Stopping or parking of vehicles and passing of right vehicles are authorized.



Main lane at the right of dotted white line indicates priority main lane. Traffic which must cross this line must yield to the traffic in the priority lane.



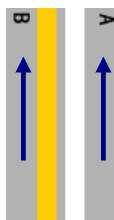
When more than 2 lanes are provided on the left of the center line, solid yellow line between lanes indicates lane changing is prohibited from either lane.



A solid white lane and broken white lane indicate sidlane. Vehicles are prohibited from stopping or parking but light vehicles (non motorized) may use this lane.



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.



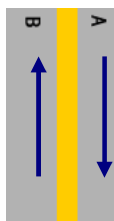
When more than 2 lanes are provided on the left of centerline, solid yellow line at the right edge of lane B indicates that changing from lane B to A is prohibited. Changing from lane A to lane B is permitted



White solid lines indicate lane dividers.



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.



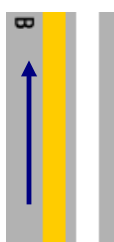
Solid yellow line on the center line prohibits vehicles travelling either direction from crossing over to the other lane when passing other vehicles.



One solid white line combined with white broken lines, also indicates lane dividers.



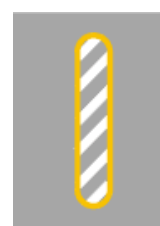
Letters marked on lane indicate exclusive use of buses during the hours indicated. Other vehicles may not use at all during this period.



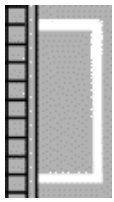
Solid yellow line at the left of the centerline prohibits vehicles travelling on lane B from crossing over to lane A when passing other vehicles.



Large white dotted line is used for most outer line near the entrance of the national motor vehicle expressways.



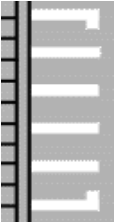
Area marked with yellow border and gray stripes indicates that vehicles are not authorized to enter.



Area marked with white lines indicates parallel parking is authorized



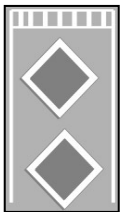
Area marked with diagonal white lines indicates diagonal parking of vehicles is authorized



Area marked with right angle indicates right angle parking of vehicles is authorized.



Vehicles are not authorized to stop in area marked by white



Two white diamonds in your traffic lane indicate the presence of a pedestrian crossing ahead



Yellow number indicates maximum speed limit



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 other traffic. prohibition of U turn



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.



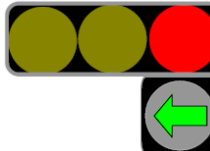
Green (proceed) : Allows vehicles to proceed straight, turn right or turn left. (In turning right, they have to proceed straight to the right-turning point and wait there for the green light in the direction of proceeding)



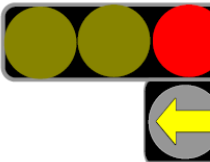
Yellow (caution): requires vehicle to stop just on this side on the intersection. Requires vehicles in the intersection for



Red (stop) : Requires vehicle to stop just on this side on the intersection. Requires vehicles in the direction for other traffic.



Green arrow (vehicle proceed) : Allows vehicles to proceed in the direction indicated by the arrow regardless of a stop or caution.



Yellow arrow (vehicle proceed) : Allows streetcars to proceed in the direction indicated by the arrows regardless of a stop or caution



Flashing yellow (proceed cautiously) : Allows vehicles to proceed cautiously being attentive to other traffic.



Flashing red (stop temporarily) : Requires vehicles to make a temporary on this side of the intersection or crosswalk to confirm safely and to resume operation only after confirmation.



**NEW DRIVER**

The driver as a NEW DRIVER or someone with 1 year or less driving experience.



**ELDERLY DRIVER**

The driver as an ELDERLY DRIVER 70 Years of Age or older.



**HEARING IMPAIRED**

The driver as hearing impaired. The driver must install an oversize rear view mirror to reduce the size of blind spots.



**HANDICAPPED**

Handicapped Driver or Passenger



# Don't drive if you drink!

# Don't drink if you drive!

Driving under the influence(DUI) of alcohol or driving while intoxicated(DWI) with alcohol is a serious offence resulting in a revocation of your driver's license, a fine or an imprisonment if convicted.

Drunk driving is just asking for trouble! You will lose much more!

**DUI**

Driving under the influence of 0.15mg of alcohol per liter of your expired breath or Higher 0.26 gallon of expirations in driver's body

- \* Imprisonment with labor not exceeding 3 years.
- \* Fine not exceeding 500,000 yen.
- \* Suspension or revocation of drivers license.

Driving while intoxicated conditions with your speech Impaired, footsteps staggered, etc. regardless of the amount of alcohol you drunk

**DWI**

- \* Imprisonment with labor not exceeding 5 years.
- \* Fine not exceeding 1,000,000 yen.
- \* **Revocation** of drivers license.

DUI & DWI are considered reckless driving on purpose. If you reckless driving results in a person's death or injury, you will be charged with "Dangerous Driving Resulting in the Death or Injury."

- \* Imprisonment with labor not exceeding 15 years for the resulting injury
- \* Imprisonment with forced labor not less than one year for the resulting death

License  
revoked



**CAN THE PUNISHMENTS,  
FINE WHATEVER COMPENSATE  
A VICTIM AND HIS FAMILY FOR ANY LOSS?**

**DUI** = Driving Under Influence of alcohol

**DWI** = Driving while intoxicated



# ***YOU WILL BE STRICTLY PUNISHED IF YOU CONDONE, APPROVE OR LET OTHERS DRINK AND DRIVE!***

OFFENSE	PUNISHMENT	
	IMPRISONMENT	FINE
OFFER ALCOHOL	$\geq$ 3 years	500,000 yen
OFFER VEHICLE	$\geq$ 5 years	1,000,000 yen
RIDE WITH ANYONE WHO IS DRUNK (CONSCIOUSLY)	$\geq$ 3 years	500,000 yen
REFUSE TO TAKE A BREATH TEST	$\geq$ 3 months	500,000 yen
HIT AND RUN	$\geq$ 10 years	1,000,000 yen

Each of following contains the same amount of alcohol :

12-oz.  
can of beer  
at 5% alcohol

5-oz.  
glass of wine  
at 12% alcohol

1.5-oz. of  
80-proof liquor  
at 40% alcohol

12-oz.  
wine cooler  
at 5% alcohol

Number of drinks per hour	Observable effects (＊)
1-2	Relaxation, slight body warmth
3	Sedation, tranquility, slowed reaction time
6	Slurred speech, poor coordination, slowed thinking
12	Difficulty walking, double vision, nausea, vomiting
18	May pass out, tremors, memory loss, cool body temperature
24	Difficulty breathing, coma, possible death
30	DEATH

＊ Widely varies depending on body weight, food intake, mental state, male/female, etc.

## **Change the way you think. Don't drive if you drink!**