

**18 WING
SAFETY
OFFICE**

***TRAFFIC SAFETY &
DRIVING IN
JAPAN***

4 May 2017

BASE TRAFFIC SAFETY PROGRAM

Do you know the requirements for bicycling, roller-blading, roller-skating and skateboarding?

- Bicycle riders on the roadways are subject to the same traffic laws as motorized vehicles.
- Bicycle riders must not operate a bicycle when under the influence of alcohol or drugs.
- Bicycle riders will not carry any article that prevents them from keeping at least one hand on the handlebars.
- Sidewalks are not an authorized path of travel for bicycles, except for children in family housing, and when it does not interfere with pedestrian traffic.
- Bicycle riders will wear an approved safety helmet while riding. Riders must ensure the helmet chinstrap is properly fastened under the chin while wearing the helmet.
- When operating a bicycle during hours of darkness riders will wear retro-reflective vest/jacket or outer garment containing retro-reflective material. In addition, bicycles will be equipped with a white front light (not a reflector) visible for 500 feet and red rear reflector or light clearly visible from the rear of the bicycle from a distance of 300 feet.
- All personnel (including dependents, family members, retirees, contractors, visitors, and etc.) who roller-skate, in-line skate, or skateboard must wear an approved helmet. Elbow pads, kneepads, and wrist guards are highly recommended.
- Non-Motorized Transportation Devices. Operators of these devices, including but not limited to skateboards, kick-scooters, roller-blades and roller-skates, are prohibited on installation roadways except for incidental road access associated with pedestrians and will comply with all pedestrian related traffic laws.
- The use of portable headphones, earphones, cellular phones, iPods, or other listening and entertainment devices (other than hearing aids) while walking, jogging, running, bicycling, skating or skateboarding on roadways is prohibited. Use of listening devices impairs recognition of emergency signals, alarms, announcements, approaching vehicles, human speech, and outside noise in general.

Information provided is not meant to be all-inclusive. Personnel are ultimately responsible for ensuring they comply with all safety requirements IAW AFI 91-207.

DRIVING IN JAPAN

This pamphlet covers several important details of U.S. and Japanese traffic laws as they apply to U.S. Armed Forces and SOFA personnel driving a vehicle in Japan. This pamphlet is not all-inclusive, but its intent is to provide you with an appropriate understanding of the traffic safety related rules and regulations to safely operate on Okinawa. The primary sources used to develop this pamphlet include USFJI 31-205, AFI 31-218, KABI 31-218 and AFI 91-207. This pamphlet applies to all 18th Wing personnel and associate units licensed by a U.S. Air Force Agency and serves as a guide to obtain your USFJ Form 4EJ, Operator's Permit.

1. Converting to the Left Side of the Road:

Driving on Kadena Air Base and Okinawa is not as difficult as you may have been told or think as long as you follow the rules of the road. It is certainly different than driving stateside; therefore, extra care must be used in order to drive safely. It is your responsibility to learn the local traffic laws here and abide by them.

Once you arrive on Kadena spend time riding with your sponsor, co-worker or supervisor to orient yourself to driving on what we call "the opposite side of the road". Observe the traffic flow, traffic signals and signs, and most importantly ask questions as you traverse the base. We recommend once you obtain your license and purchase a car that you spend time driving on base before venturing off base. Remember, if you find yourself traveling on the wrong side of the street (and it happens) just stop, get your bearings, and correct the situation. We have all done this at one time or another.

2. Licensing Procedures and Course Requirements:

Persons who desire to operate a privately owned vehicle must possess a valid/current civilian driver's license, a copy of their orders and have attended Kadena Air Base's SoFA Driver Permit Course provided at Newcomer's Orientation. This orientation is held at the Schilling Community Center and coordinated by the Airman & Family Readiness Center. Contact the Schilling Community Center at 634-1387 or the Airman & Family Readiness Center at 634-3366 for changes in times and locations.

Note: SFS Pass and Registration Office at Gate 1 is the issuing office, should any questions arise please contact their office at 634-3437.

3. Who may attend the SoFA Driver Permit Course?

Air Force military/dependents personnel. DoDDs, AAFES, and Air Force Civilian Contractors. Air Force TDY members with orders attached to a Kadena AB unit. To register, attendees will need orders and any amendments, stateside licenses and a valid Military ID. Those on TDY over 90 days may receive a TDY SOFA permit, those here less than 90 days will require an exception to policy letter signed by the Deputy Commander.

18 SFS does not issue SOFA permits to Marine, Army or Navy CAC card holders. Marine and Army CAC card holders contact Camp Foster Base Safety at 645-3369 and Navy contact CFAO at 634-8212.

Note: Installation commanders may approve on base driving for non-SoFA family members, step-parents, or guardians authorized to use base facilities. This special application should be granted on the basis of reducing hardships imposed on members and/or their families by illness, deployment(s) or extenuating circumstances. Only the 4EJ also allows members to operate a privately owned vehicle off base

4. Expiration of License and SoFA Permit:

Those with an expired SOFA permit returning from a deployment or TDY may show orders and renew regardless of expiration date of the license granted it expired throughout the respective dates. The U.S. Forces, Japan Operator Permit (USFJ Form 4EJ) has an expiration date based on DEROS (This is not the date on your CAC or Dependent ID. DoD contractors/civilian employees need a Letter of Employment with this DEROS on it) or their U.S. driver's license expiration date, whichever comes first. *This may require the 4EJ be renewed prior to their next PCS.*

Members with an expired state-side license are encouraged to contact their respective state's Department of Motor Vehicles for current procedures addressing renewal of licenses for military affiliated personnel. Many states allow licenses issued to military personnel, their family members, and DoD civilian employees to remain valid, irrespective of expiration date, while they continue to serve in an overseas assignment (or until the next return visit to the state). Others allow renewal by mail. If the requestor (with an expired state license) presents documentation that the state permits licenses to remain valid until return from overseas, 18 SFS Pass and ID section at Gate 1 will renew the USFJ Form 4EJ SoFA Permit.

For those members with an expired state license whose state does not permit extension while overseas, renewal by mail, etc., the installation commander may grant a one-time waiver for a renewal of the USFJ Form 4EJ. Members must prove their expired state-side license has not been revoked, suspended or removed for cause. A check with the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) National Driver Registrar will be conducted to verify driving status. This NHTSA check and supporting documents are the sole responsibility of the individual to obtain. A template for the one time waiver can be obtained from the Pass and Registration office via email @ 18sfs.s5.passidoffice@us.af.mil.

5. TDY Personnel, Visitors and Temporary SoFA Permits

Personnel on temporary duty (TDY) to Kadena AB for a period of 90 days or less, and in possession of a valid stateside license, may operate GOVs (on base only) after the sponsoring unit vehicle control officer has provided the individual a briefing approved by the 18th Logistics Readiness Squadron and 18th Wing Safety. Personnel TDY more than 90 days must complete the formal drivers training to receive a USFJ Form 4EJ for the length of the TDY. The MSG/CD is the designated waiver authority regarding temporary SoFA permits. Coordinate with SFS Pass and ID section at 634-3437 for further coordination.

U.S. Military and DoD civilians TDY/TAD or on leave in Japan may operate rental vehicles OFF BASE using an International Driving Permit. If non-SoFA personnel living on Okinawa wish to operate vehicles ON or OFF base, they must request a waiver coordinated through 18 SFS Pass and ID section.

U.S. Forces 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.

6. Certified Driver:

Under Japanese law vehicle operators are considered “Professional Drivers”. This holds vehicle operators to a higher driving standard. Negligent driving may be considered criminal conduct under Japanese law.

7. Vehicle Documentation Required:

While driving, you must possess:

- Stateside Driver’s License or Schilling Center Driving Certificate
- A valid U.S. Forces, Japan Operator’s Permit (USFJ Form 4EJ)
- Official DoD ID card or other appropriate identification for non-DoD civilians
- Proof of vehicle ownership/Motor Vehicle Title or installation vehicle registration.
- Valid Government of Japan (GoJ) vehicle registration certificate.
- Proof of current Japan Compulsory Insurance (JCI) coverage.
 - Proof of insurance consists of documents issued by the insurance company that identify a policy effective date and an expiration date.
- Proof of current Property Damage insurance coverage.
 - Proof of insurance consists of documents issued by the insurance company that indicate a policy effective date and an expiration date.
- Annual Road Tax payment receipt (sticker)

8. Insurance:

Every vehicle owner with the U.S. Forces must carry two types of insurance that provide coverage both on and off military installations. Lack of valid insurance either liability or JCI or both will result in vehicle impoundment and driving privileges suspended.

- Liability Insurance. The minimum amount required by U.S. Military Law is ¥30,000,000 for bodily injury and ¥3,000,000 for property damage. Insurance may be purchased from an authorized Japanese agency.
- Japanese Compulsory Insurance. A mandatory basic-level insurance for motor vehicles operated in Japan. The insurance provides for liability costs associated with causing bodily injury or death to another person. JCI coverage applies to passengers in your vehicle, pedestrians, and passengers of other vehicles.

9. Safety Inspections:

IAW Government of Japan law, POVs must pass a safety inspection every 2 years. All vehicles imported by USFJ personnel are considered new vehicles when first presented for the initial inspection regardless of year of manufacture. The 2-year period of validity for safety inspections is annotated on each Japanese vehicle title.

10. Vehicle Maintenance:

Under the provisions of the Japanese Road Law, police officers have the authority to avert traffic danger by pulling a vehicle to the side when it is not mechanically fit to be on the road. The

officer then may give the driver of the vehicle an itemized list of what is needed to make the Vehicle safe.

11. Vehicle Malfunctions:

Should a motor vehicle stop due to a malfunction or breakdown in the traffic lanes, the road shoulder, or zone along the side of a national expressway, the driver must clearly show their motor vehicle is stopped by using an emergency warning device. Vehicles traveling on national expressways must be equipped with some type of emergency warning device (flare or some sort of reflective device).

It is the vehicle operator's responsibility to check such things as gasoline supply, water, oil, the security of cargo, etc., when driving on national expressways and roads exclusively for motor vehicles. Should a driver violate this provision and not meet this obligation they will be subject to penalty and fines depending on the nature of incident or mishap resulting in damage or injury to personnel.

12. Automobile Modifications:

Vehicle owners will notify Joint Service Vehicle Registration Office (JSVRO) on Camp Foster at DSN: 645-7481 whenever vehicles are altered in any way. Altering a vehicle includes installation of suspension lift kits, lowering kits, re-painting the vehicle a different color, painting non-offensive designs, or any other modification which alters the performance or appearance. Modifications that do not fit this definition include trailer hitches, cargo racks (bicycle, luggage, or surf board racks), or running boards. If the modification is not approved by JSVRO in writing, it is subject to being ticketed and/or impoundment. The written approval from JSVRO must remain with the vehicle at all times.

13. Accidents:

Any person involved in, witnesses, or first arrives at the scene of a motor vehicle accident will notify Security Forces BDOC at DSN: 634-2475 Comm: 098-961-2475. Contact SFS immediately for serious accidents involving injuries and within 72 hours for minor accidents (no injuries and vehicle can safely drive). Security Forces will respond to traffic accidents off base involving USFJ personnel, when requested by Japanese Police and for all major vehicle accidents, if it appears the accident is likely to result in the apprehension of a USFJ member or when the extent or nature of the accident cannot be determined.

A frequent cause of vehicle accidents in Okinawa is, "failure to yield the right-of-way". Other conditions are: congested roadways, slick roadway surfaces, pedestrians, roadway construction, narrow roads, tight parking lots, and driving too fast. Know what to do if you are involved in an accident, whether it is your fault or not. If you are involved in an accident, first of all, assist the injured, remain at the scene, exchange personal data and notify the local prefectural police and the Security Forces. Do not move your vehicle until told to do so by the police. Moving your vehicle will hamper the investigation and you could be automatically found at fault.

In traffic accidents involving more than minor property damage, the driver, unless incapacitated, will attend to the injured and not move the accident vehicles or leave the scene of the accident until military or civil law enforcement personnel authorize his or her departure. You are

required to report all accidents (both major and minor) to the Military Police of the closest installation to the area in which the accident occurred. Civil laws also require that a report of the accident be submitted immediately to local civil police authorities.

14. What to Expect when Pulled Over (Off Base)

Security Forces maintain a close relationship with Japanese Police (JP) agencies, and when possible prompt notifications of offenses are made to Security Forces when SoFA vehicle operators are involved in traffic accidents or incidents. Japanese Police also provide prompt notification when SoFA vehicle operators are involved in or detained for serious violations of Japanese traffic laws. All SoFA personnel must provide JP officials their DoD identification (ID) cards and USFJ Form 4EJ upon request.

Most minor infractions of Japanese Traffic Code do not warrant Security Forces notification until after the fact. *Note: Points will be assessed for off-base traffic infractions.*

If you are pulled over off base and given a blue copy of the ticket, payment of the fine is the only requirement. You have 7 days from the day after the citation is issued to pay the fine at a GoJ Bank or Post Office. *Note: ALWAYS KEEP THE RECEIPT AS PROOF OF PAYMENT.*

Failure to pay the fine within the 7-day time period can result in arrest until the fine is paid. If fines cannot be paid within the 7-day period, personnel must immediately contact the Security Forces Liaison Office and base legal office. *Note: If a member wishes to rebut an off-base citation they must do so before they pay the fine. For further info contact the 18 SFS Liaison Office at 634-2239.*

If you are pulled over and receive a white copy of the traffic ticket, you must retain the ticket until contacted to report to court. The Japanese prosecutor will contact the Security Forces Liaison Office which in-turn will contact base legal and the unit commander, agency chief or first sergeant.

18 WG/JA will coordinate with your unit and subsequently place you on International Hold, pending adjudication. You will not be permitted to depart the island on leave or TDY until the ticket is resolved. SoFA personnel requested to attend an interview with the Japanese police must first report to the legal office and obtain a briefing outlining the alleged violator's rights under the SoFA.

15. What to Expect when Pulled Over (On Base)

Armed Forces Traffic Tickets, DD Form 1408. Tickets are forwarded to the Reports and Analysis Office for processing and dissemination. Upon receipt of the traffic ticket or other law enforcement report, the unit commander, agency chief, or first sergeant will conduct an inquiry and take disciplinary action as appropriate. The commander signs a memorandum from the Reports and Analysis Office annotating what action was taken and returns it within 14 days for updating and filing.

An advisory letter will be forwarded to the unit commander/agency chief and first sergeant on any person who receives a citation. When an individual has six or more points, the unit should

(at the discretion of the unit Commander) consider whether the driver would benefit from attending the Driver Improvement Course (Course V) IAW AFI 91-207. The course focuses on improving behaviors in operational traffic environments and is aimed at drivers who have displayed a trend of poor driving behaviors such as a history of accidents, speeding, reckless driving, or poor driving attitudes or knowledge. Personnel required to attend the Driver Improvement Course must be scheduled through 18 WG/SE, 634-7233/2196.

Notify your supervisor and First Sergeant within 24 hours or the next duty after receiving a ticket.

Points assessed against personnel remain active for one year and will be managed IAW AFI 31-218(I) and AFMAN 31-116.

16. Implied Consent to Blood, Breath or Urine

U.S. Forces, Japan is the legal issuing authority for U.S. Forces to operate a SoFA registered vehicle on and off USFJ installations and to drive a vehicle using a USFJ Form 4EJ or GMV license. Implied consent is therefore a pre-condition for anyone operating a USFJ registered vehicle GMV 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 offense committed while driving or in physical control of a motor vehicle in Japan or when stopped for any other lawful reason, e.g., entry to an installation or pursuant to an installation checkpoint, etc. Refusal to take or complete a test to determine blood alcohol content (BAC) or breath alcohol content (BrAC) or other drugs will result in immediate suspension of GMV or POV driving privileges.

17. Drinking and Driving:

Drinking and driving is not tolerated in Japan. Roadblocks are common occurrences and are used to detect drivers that have been consuming alcoholic beverages. Intoxicated Driving (ID) or Driving Under the Influence (DUI) penalties are extremely stringent in Japan. Standards in Japan are not based on a minimum BAC level, such as .08 in the U.S., but based on a policeman's assessment of a driver's behavior and ability to safely operate a vehicle.

BAC Terms and Legal limits

Term	BAC	Japan Kitagawashiki Balloon Test
DUI (Driver Under the Influence)	.03	.15 mg
ID (Intoxicated Driving)	.08	.40 mg

18. Riding as Passenger with a Driver who is Drinking and Driving:

Even persons riding as passengers with a driver that is DUI or ID can be cited. Fines for passengers can range from 300,000 yen (approx. \$3,000) to 1,000,000 yen (about \$10,000) and/or confinement from 2 to 5 years.)

19. Consequences:

Any person (SoFA or non-SoFA) identified as operating a motor vehicle in Japan (on or off-base) while having a BAC of .03-.079 will have their driving privileges suspended on all U.S. military installations in Japan for a minimum of 60 calendar days.

BAC level	Loss of driving privileges	Imprisonment	Fine
.03 - .049	60 Days Suspension	Up to 3 years	Up to \$5,000
.05 - .079	6 Month Revocation	Up to 5 years	Up to \$10,000
.08 or above	1 Year Revocation		

20. How can Alcohol Related Incidents be prevented?

- Have a Designated Driver
- Call a Taxi or your Supervisor
- Panda Cab Service:
 - 098 937 3100
 - 080-0200-0452
 - 098-970-8888 option 8 for Kadena AB
- Call AADD:
 - DSN: 634-2233 COMM: 098-934-2233

21. Other Vehicles/Pedestrians in the Traffic Environment (Motorcycles, Bicycles, Skateboards, etc.):

All motorcycles are entitled to full use of a lane. The operator of a motorcycle shall not overtake and pass in any lane currently occupied by another vehicle. Driving on the shoulder of the roadway in order to overtake a vehicle is prohibited; this specifically prohibits “white lining”. No person shall operate a motorcycle between lanes of traffic or between adjacent lines or rows of vehicles. Motorcycles shall not be operated more than one abreast in a single lane. Specialized training is required to operate a motorcycle in Japan and on Kadena Air Base.

Before riding a motorcycle on Kadena Air Base, operators must familiarize themselves with the guidelines of USFJI 31-205, AFI 91-207, and KABI 31-218. SoFA status personnel must complete an approved Motorcycle Safety Foundation (MSF) course prior to operating a motorcycle. Motorcycle operators must possess a USFJ Form 4EJ indicating the size of motorcycle the operator is licensed to operate and if passengers are permitted. Personnel desiring a USFJ License to ride a motorcycle on or off base must contact the Motorcycle Training Office located on Kadena AB, Bldg. 908, at 634-2450 for further details.

The following personal protective equipment is required while operating/riding a motorcycle:

- Helmet designed to meet or exceed DOT or host nation standards shall be worn and securely fastened
- Eye protection to include goggles, wrap around glasses, or full face shield
- Long sleeved shirt/jacket
- Long trousers
- Full fingered gloves constructed of abrasion resistant material
- Recommend equipment that incorporates fluorescent colors and retro-reflective material

Installation traffic rules apply to all persons operating motor vehicles, bicycles (including non-motorized vehicles operated upon roadways) and all pedestrians on KAB. Bicycles operated on base roadways will be operated in a single file, with the flow of traffic as far to the left of the roadway as safely possible. Bicyclists are considered part of the traffic when operating on the roadway and must comply with the established rules of the road. Bicycle operators and passengers must wear properly fastened safety helmet. Brightly colored clothing is recommended during daylight hours. Reflective clothing or vests are required for bicycle riders during hours of darkness or low visibility. Operators will not wear headphones while in a traffic environment.

Personnel utilizing skates, roller skates, rollerblades, skateboards or other non-motorized scooters may cross roadways and operate on roadways only when sidewalks are not available and must follow rules established for pedestrian traffic. Do not ride on a sidewalk if riding would cause other pedestrians to dodge or move out of the way. People using roller skates, roller blades, skate boards, or non-motorized scooters may use on-base roadways during daylight hours in housing areas when no vehicular traffic is present. Sidewalks and parking lots of businesses or offices will not be used during their normal business hours. At a minimum, personnel are required to utilize protective helmet with adjustable chin strap securely fastened. Operators will not wear headphones while in a traffic environment.

22. Cell Phones:

Vehicle operators will not use cellular phones (including sending and receiving text messages), handheld electronic devices, watch television, or have other similar equipment turned on within their eyesight while operating a motor vehicle. Vehicle must be out of the traffic area, transmission in park and in an authorized parking location to use cell phones. Failure to obey this requirement will result in a 30 day suspension of driving privileges. *Note: Hands free devices/ear pieces, for use with cellular phones are authorized.*

23. Seat Belts:

DoD Instructions require all active duty military, DoD civilians and dependents operating or riding in private motor vehicles on DoD installations to wear seat belts. Seat belts will be installed and in use whenever a vehicle is being operated.

Seatbelts must be installed and properly worn by all occupants whenever a vehicle is being operated. Children four years of age or under or not exceeding 50 pounds in weight must be in a U.S. Department of Transportation (DoT) approved infant/child restraint device, properly affixed to the seat where it is located. Vehicle operators will ensure all personnel restraints are properly secured prior to putting the vehicle into motion. It is the vehicle operator's responsibility to ensure all occupants are properly restrained. This does not; however, relieve adult passengers from personal responsibility of properly utilizing seatbelts.

Passengers may not ride in the bed of privately owned vehicle pick-up trucks.

24. Speed Limits:

Speed limits in Japan are posted as kilometers per hour instead of miles per hour. All speedometers on Japanese spec'd vehicles register in kilometers per hour.

Speed limits on Kadena Air Base:

60 KPH	Maximum Speed Where Posted
40 KPH	Unless Otherwise Posted
30 KPH	When Towing Vehicles, Trailers, or Other Cargo
25 KPH	School Zones During Posted School Hours & When Passing Troop Formations
15 KPH	Parking Lots
10 KPH	During Backing a Motor Vehicle or Operating within 10 feet of a Building
5 KPH	Entering/Exiting Installation Gates (Kadena)

Average speeds off base range from 30-40 KPH on side streets. The maximum speed limit off base (most areas) is 60 KPH unless otherwise posted. The maximum speed limit on the Okinawa Expressway is 80 KPH (minimum speed limit is 50 KPH), unless otherwise posted. According to Japanese traffic law, the maximum speed for a moped or motorcycle (less than 50cc) is 30 KPH.

25. Emergency Vehicles:

Vehicle operators will yield right of way (pull safely to the shoulder of the road) to all emergency vehicles when such vehicles are responding to an emergency and are utilizing their emergency lights and/or siren. Operators will not follow within 500 feet of any emergency vehicles. *Note: Local Police off installation may utilize their lights as an indicator of their presence and not indicate an immediate emergency. It remains good practice to allow these vehicles clear unimpeded access to the roadways.*

26. School and Shuttle Buses:

On Kadena, do not pass buses when their lights are flashing (to include their hazard lights). This includes all passenger and school buses when loading or off-loading. Vehicles approaching any bus under these circumstances from any direction must come to a complete stop no closer than 20 feet from the bus and not proceed until the lights have been turned off or the driver signals for vehicles to move.

27. Bus Exclusive and/or Preferred Lanes:



Public buses, school buses and taxicabs have priority in these lanes. These lanes can be identified through either the color of the roadway (usually a green tint) or by a sign. All other vehicles are required to immediately move out of the lane when a bus or taxi approaches from the rear. Bus exclusive lanes are for buses, taxicabs with passengers and motorcycles exclusively during certain hours of the day. These times will be clearly marked on

roadways. The only time other vehicles are able to enter this lane is to make a left hand turn. In this instance, you can move into the bus exclusive lane 100 feet (30 meters) prior to your turn, provided you do not interfere with a bus or taxicab's right of way.

When a public bus is signaling to leave a bus stop, no vehicle shall impede or interfere with the bus unless doing so means abruptly changing speed or traffic lanes which would cause an accident in an adjacent traffic lane.

28. Crosswalks:



Two diamonds painted on the roadway indicate you are approaching a pedestrian crosswalk. Extreme caution should be exercised at crosswalks and school zones. Local Japanese children are taught at a very young age to simply raise their hand when they wish to cross the street and traffic will stop to allow them to cross. When you see children, slow down and expect to stop. This includes school zones where children don't always use the designated crosswalk.



Diamond Marks Indicate
A Crosswalk Ahead

Vehicles will yield right of way to all pedestrian traffic crossing a roadway at a marked crosswalk. When no pedestrian crosswalk is available, yield to traffic and do not cross until traffic has passed or comes to a complete stop and the driver is aware of the pedestrian's intentions to cross the road.

In general, a vehicle operator must constantly be on the watch for pedestrians. He or she must slow down when passing safety zones established on the right half of the road, and he or she must be prepared to avert danger from other vehicles by driving defensively at all times. Any vehicle traveling near pedestrians must keep a safe clearance of travel at a reduced speed.

Any vehicle approaching a crosswalk is required to travel at such a speed as to be able to stop before entering the crosswalk if necessary, except when there is no pedestrian attempting to cross it. When the pedestrians are crossing or attempting to cross it the vehicles must stop and not interfere with the travel of the pedestrians.

29. Traffic Signals:

- Red Light: All traffic must come to a complete stop and wait for the light to turn green prior to proceeding unless a left turn is permitted and can be safely made.
- Yellow Light. Use all due caution before proceeding; if possible stop before the light turns red.
- Green Light. Proceed through the intersection at a safe speed.
- Green Arrow Light. Only traffic turning in the direction indicated may proceed.
- Flashing Red Light. Come to a complete stop, ensure traffic is clear, and proceed cautiously across or into the roadway.

- Flashing Yellow Light. Slow to a safe speed and yield right-of-way, if making a right, yield to traffic coming from the opposite direction.
- Stop Sign (triangle shaped with either Kanji or English or white painted diamond on the pavement). Come to a complete stop and yield right-of-way before entering the intersection.
- Yield Sign (triangle shaped with either Kanji or English). Slow down to a safe speed and yield right-of-way. If necessary, stop for approaching vehicles which have the right-of-way.
- Avoiding Traffic Control Device. Operators will not drive through parking lots or non-street areas, turn left on red and execute a U-turn to circumvent traffic control devices.
- U-turns are prohibited on KAB unless posted with a sign specifically allowing a U-turn.

30. Passing/Overtaking other Vehicles

- Solid yellow centerline – No passing for either lane.
- Solid yellow line on both sides of center line – No passing for either lane.
- Solid yellow line on one side of centerline – No passing for lane in which the solid yellow line appears.
- Prohibited at crosswalks or within 500 feet of crosswalks
- Prohibited within a designated school zone.

31. Right-of-Way at Intersections:

- Any vehicle traveling on a priority road (larger or wider road) has the right-of-way.
 - *Note: A roadway with a centerline or vehicle traffic lanes provided in the intersections is the priority road.*
- Any vehicle approaching the intersection on the left has the right-of-way over the one on the right
- Intersections with inoperative traffic lights are treated the same as 4-way-stop intersections.
- Any vehicle operator entering or traveling in the intersection is required to pay attention to other vehicles in it as well as pedestrians crossing the road in and close to it; and proceed at the safest possible speed, in the safest possible manner in accordance with conditions of the intersection.
- Vehicles must not enter an intersection, even with a green traffic signal, if it will become necessary to stop in the intersection due to traffic conditions ahead.
- Vehicles shall not enter crosswalks or any other portion of the road that may impede vehicle or pedestrian cross traffic ahead due to stalled rush-hour traffic.
- If there are no indications of a stop other than the stop bar upon the roadway, the stop bar only requires operators to yield the right of way but not come to a complete stop unless other traffic is present.

32. Left Turn on Red:



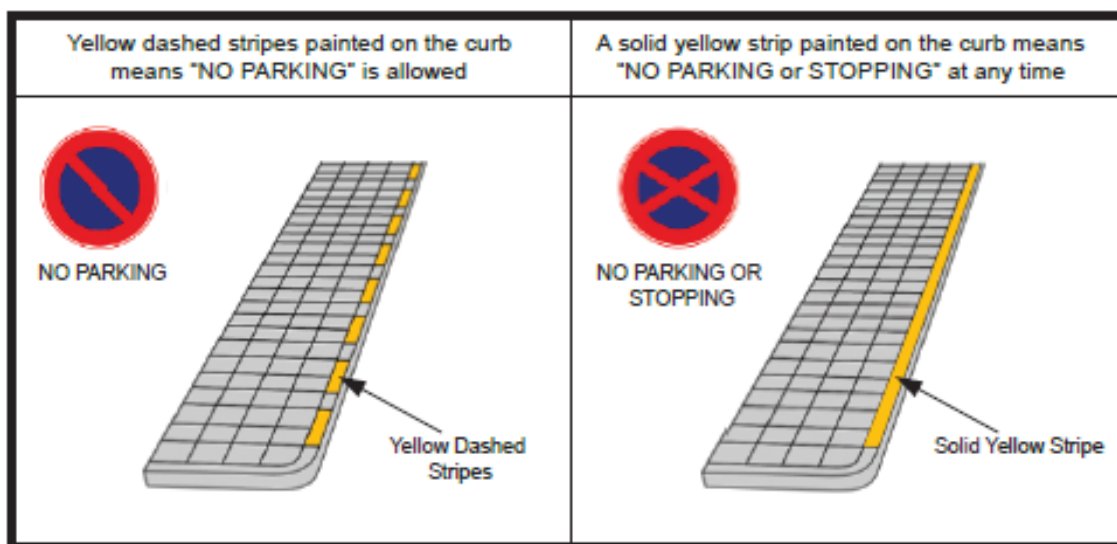
Left turn on a red light after a complete stop is against Japanese Traffic Laws, except when permitted by a traffic control device (a signal green-arrow or white sign with a blue arrow.) Kadena AB is the only location permission to turn left on red is assumed, all other locations will have a sign posted (example to immediate left) indicating permission to turn left on red.

33. Yield Versus Proceed Slowly:



In Japan, “Yield” signs are known as “proceed slowly” signs. They are triangular like the stop signs, however, they have a red border and white interior. When you approach a Proceed Slowly/Yield sign, you must reduce your speed and prepare to stop at the marked stop line if necessary.

34. Parking (Off Base):



No Parking Areas – You are able to temporarily stop to load / off-load your vehicle in areas labeled with “No Parking” signs as long as you are within the immediate vicinity of the area.

No Parking or Stopping Areas – You are not able to stop or park at all in these areas.

Approved Parking: This sign indicates an approved parking area off base. Utilize your best judgement ensuring the parking is for the location you are traveling to. Failure to obey assigned parking restrictions may result in your vehicle being towed. Parking areas are considerably smaller off base in comparison to on Kadena.

35. Parking (On Base):

Parking on KAB is authorized only in areas specifically designated for parking. Authorized parking areas are designated through the use of two white lines separating the parking spaces.



It is prohibited to:

- Park in any area not designated by two white lines as a parking area.
- Park on a sidewalk or in any place blocking a driveway, entrance, exit way or legally parked vehicle.
- Park in such a manner that blocks a traffic control device.
- Park within 15 feet of an intersection.
- Park within 20 feet of a fire hydrant, fire department connection or sprinkler connection.
- Park within 15 feet of a building except where specifically marked.
- Park within 50 feet of a fire station driveway.
- Park on or within 15 feet of a crosswalk.
- Park in such a way that blocks a dumpster or similar refuse collection container or building.
- Park adjacent to roadway construction in such a manner that blocks traffic.
- Double-park (park in front of or the rear of any vehicle preventing free movement to exit. This violation also applies to a vehicle parked adjacent to another vehicle that is legally parked and the violating vehicle is not in a designated marked parking space.
- Park against the flow of traffic.
- Park on seeded, grassed, or unpaved areas not designated for parking (includes housing).
- Park at any reserved parking space that is officially designated for another.
- Park beyond the designated time limits in designated time limit parking areas.
- Park beyond 72 hours in public parking lots other than designated long term parking areas.
- Park in any marked fire lane.
- Park within 30 feet of a bus stop.
- Leave a parked vehicle unattended with the engine running.

Note: The authorized long term parking area is across from the Air Mobility Command (AMC) Terminal.

36. Drivers Marks

These markings indicate the vehicle may require increased vigilance when nearby as the driver is either a new driver or over the age of 70.



New Driver with one or less year experience

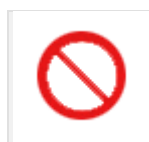


Elderly Driver over the age of 70 (previous version)



Elderly Driver over the age of 70 (new version)

37. Control/Regulatory Signs



Road Closed to All Vehicles



No Thoroughfare to All Traffic



Road Closed to Pedestrians



Road Closed to all Vehicles except two-wheeled vehicles



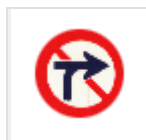
Road Closed to Bicycles



Road Closed to All Motorcycles



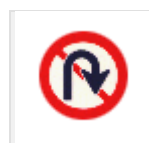
Closed to Indicated Vehicles



No Crossing



No Passing on the Right-hand Portion of the Road for Overtaking



No U-Turn



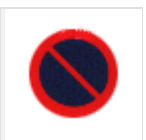
Only Designated Directions Permitted



Designated Directions Only (No Right Turn)



No Parking or Stopping



No Parking



Time-limited Parking Zones



Parking Permitted

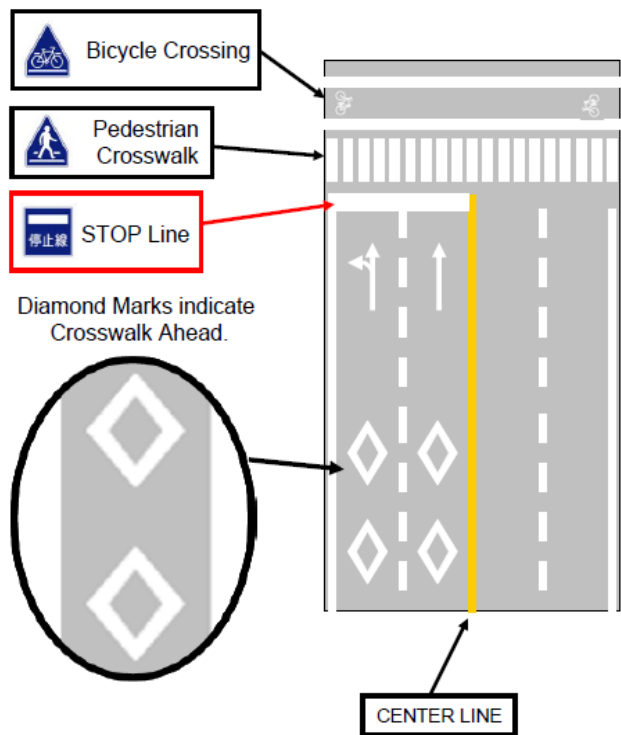


Height Limited



Width Limited

	Maximum Speed Limited		Minimum Speed Limited		Four-wheeled Motor Vehicles Only
	Bicycles Only		Bicycles and Pedestrians Only		Pedestrians Only
	Crossing by Pedestrian Prohibited		Two-Step Right Turn Required for Mopeds		No Two Step Turns (Turn same as Vehicles) at intersection
	Yield/Slow Down		Stop		Do Not Enter/Wrong Way
	Sound Horn		Left Turn Allowed on Red Light		One-Way
	Primary Road/Priority Lane		Safety Zone		Pedestrians & Bicycles Crosswalk
	Pedestrian Crossing		Bicycle Crossing Zone		Parallel Riding Permitted
	Stopping Permitted		Center Line		Stop Line



Multiple Crosswalks

Intersections with a high volume of Pedestrian traffic may look similar to this.

Stopping Prohibited Zone

Stopping Prohibited Zones are generally located in front of Fire Department, Fire hydrants, Hospitals & Emergency Services Facilities.

Detailed description: This block contains two diagrams. The top diagram, titled 'Multiple Crosswalks', shows a square intersection with multiple crosswalks on all four sides, highlighted with yellow boxes. The bottom diagram, titled 'Stopping Prohibited Zone', shows a rectangular area with a white border and diagonal hatching, indicating a zone where stopping is prohibited.

38. Warning Signs

	Cross Road		Road Branch Right		T Intersection
	Y Junction		Roundabout		Right(Left) Bend
	Right(Left) Turn		Right(Left) Double Bend		Right(Left) Double Turn
	Other Dangers		Railway Crossing		School, Kindergarten, Nursery Zone

Detailed description: This block displays a grid of 12 warning signs. Each sign is an orange diamond with a black border and a black symbol. The signs are arranged in four rows and three columns. The first row includes Cross Road (plus sign), Road Branch Right (T-junction), and T Intersection (T-shape). The second row includes Y Junction (Y-shape), Roundabout (circular arrow), and Right(Left) Bend (curved arrow). The third row includes Right(Left) Turn (right/left arrow), Right(Left) Double Bend (double curved arrow), and Right(Left) Double Turn (double right/left arrow). The fourth row includes Other Dangers (exclamation mark), Railway Crossing (train), and School, Kindergarten, Nursery Zone (silhouettes of people).



39. Helpful Numbers:

- Schilling Community Center: 634-1387
- Airman & Family Readiness Center: 634-3366
- 18 SFS Pass and ID Section (Gate 1): 634-3437
- Camp Foster Safety: 645-3369
- Navy CFAO: 634-8212
- Camp Foster JSVRO (Vehicle Registration): 645-7481
- SFS BDOC: 634-2475 Comm: 098-961-2475
- 18 SFS Liaison (Traffic Fines): 634-2239
- 18 WG Safety: 634-7233
- Kadena Motorcycle Training: 634-2450
- Panda Cab:
 - 098-937-3100
 - 080-0200-0452
 - 098-970-8888 Option 8 for Kadena
- Airman Against Drunk Driving: 634-2233 Comm: 098-934-2233