

**BY ORDER OF THE COMMANDER  
RAMSTEIN AIR BASE (USAFE)**

**RAMSTEIN AIR BASE INSTRUCTION  
31-218**



**17 JUNE 2025**

**Security**

**INSTALLATION TRAFFIC CODE**

**COMPLIANCE WITH THIS PUBLICATION IS MANDATORY**

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This instruction implements DoDD 5525.4, *Enforcement of State Traffic Laws on DoD Installations*, Department of the Air Force Instruction 91-207, *US Air Force Traffic Safety Program*, Army Regulation (AR) 190-5/DAFI 31-218(I), *Motor Vehicle Traffic Supervision*, AE Pamphlet 550-19 Appendix E., German Road Traffic Ordinance (StVO), and Army in Europe Regulation (AER) 190-1/United States Air Forces in Europe – Air Forces Africa (USAFE-AFAFRICA) Instruction 31-202, *Driver and Vehicle Requirements and the Installation Traffic Code for the U.S. Forces in Germany*. This publication establishes policies and assigns responsibilities and procedures for compliance with safe and efficient movement of personnel and vehicles for the efficient supervision of motor vehicles, bicycles, roller skates, and pedestrian traffic on Ramstein Air Base (RAB), Vogelweh Air Station (VAS), Vogelweh Family Housing Area (VFHA), Einsiedlerhof Air Station (EAS), and Kapaun Air Station (KAS), as well as all other areas under the control of the 86th Airlift Wing (86 AW). This instruction applies to all personnel operating a motor vehicle on any installation under the control of the 86 AW. In accordance with AER 190-1/USAFE-AFAFRICA 31-202, the rules contained herein for procedures for suspension and revocation of USAREUR driving privileges, suspension and revocation authority, and penalties applicable to USAREUR driving privileges shall apply to all United States Air Forces in Europe personnel, both military and civilian, and their family members, and contractors under Air Force contracts. Portions of this instruction such as Chapter 5 and other subjects may be assimilated, apply to host or foreign national personnel on the installation and personnel without a driver's license. For all Army personnel (military, civilian and contractor personnel and their dependents), the rules and regulations outlined in AER 190-1/USAFE-AFAFRICA 31-202 are applicable as they relate specifically to the U.S. Forces. Certificate of License. Failure to comply with the publication is punishable as a violation of Article 92, Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) and United States Code 5 as applicable. This publication requires the collection and or

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***SUMMARY OF CHANGES***

**(CHANGE)** 2.1.2. Members of the U.S. Forces and the civilian component who are on Temporary Duty (TDY) in Germany and have a valid country license may take the driver's test to obtain a U.S. Forces Certificate of License to operate a U.S. Forces-registered POV. The license is valid only while on orders for Germany.

**(CHANGE)** 2.1.4. Personnel whose driving privileges have been revoked but who are required to move a POV in connection with a PCS move are eligible to apply through the revoking authority for a temporary registration that is valid for up to 5 calendar days. The POV owner's chain of command or supervision (a person at or above company commander grade, flight commander, or equivalent-level civilian) will appoint an individual with a current U.S. Forces Certificate of License to move the vehicle for the owner. In these situations, the owner whose driving privileges have been revoked cannot move the vehicle.

**(ADDED)** 2.1.6. Replacing a U.S. Forces Certificate of License.

2.1.6.1. If a U.S. Forces Certificate of License is lost or destroyed, or if it becomes mutilated and is more than 3 years old, the licensee must complete the following per AER 190-1/USAFE-AFAFRICA 31-202:

2.1.6.1.1. U.S. Forces Certificates of License are valid for 5 years. To obtain a class 2 or class 3 U.S. Forces

Certificate of License, a person must—

2.1.6.1.1.1. Complete AE Form 190-1T (Application for U.S. Forces POV Certificate of License and Allied Transactions).

2.1.6.1.1.2. Present an approved AE Form 190-1T, a valid DOD ID card with orders or official documents assigning him or her to Germany with individual logistic support authorized (AE Reg 600-700), and one of the following to the local community DTS clerk for the class of vehicle for which applying:

2.1.6.1.1.1.1. An equivalent license issued by civil authorities of a country or by any State or territory of the United States (country license).

2.1.6.1.1.1.2. If under 18, but over 17 years of age, a Begleitetes Fahren ab 17 (B17) driving authorization (glossary) issued by a Fahrschule.

2.1.6.1.1.1.3. A POV license issued by another U.S. Forces command in Europe.

2.1.6.1.2. Eye Test: DTSs will administer eye tests to applicants younger than 65. Applicants who are 65 years and older must have their eyes examined by an optometrist or an eye-vision professional to obtain or renew a U.S. Forces Certificate of License. Proof of eye-test results will not be accepted if the document is over 60 calendar days old. The minimum acceptable standard is vision in both eyes correctable to 20/40 or vision in one eye is correctable to 20/30. Customers who have vision in only one eye are not eligible to apply for a class 2 license.

**(CHANGED)** 2.2.3. At the time of stop, drivers and occupants are required to present all pertinent documents to the Security Forces member, German/U.S. Law Enforcement official, or Guard. These documents include but are not limited to U.S. Forces ID card, national identity card/passport, U.S. Forces Certificate of License, U.S. Forces POV registration.

**(CHANGED)** 2.4.4.6. A maximum of a 1-year suspension may be imposed for the following:

2.4.4.6.1. Committing two or more offenses outlined in Paragraph 2.4.4.4. and 2.4.4.5 within a 180-day period.

2.4.4.6.2. Committing a traffic offense outside Germany that would require suspension or revocation under this publication if committed in Germany.

2.4.4.6.3. Using or allowing someone else to use a U.S. Forces Certificate of License in an unlawful or fraudulent manner.

2.4.4.6.4. Fleeing or attempting to flee a Military Police or Security Forces patrol after committing a traffic violation.

**(ADDED)** 2.4.6.2. Thirty (30) Day Suspensions:

2.4.6.2.1. The first offense of operating any vehicle (motorized or nonmotorized) with a blood alcohol content (BAC) of 0.05 percent but a blood-alcohol level by volume of whole blood of less than 0.08 percent (measured in grams (g) per 100 milliliters (mL)). The suspending authority may suspend driving privileges for a minimum period of 30 calendar days to a maximum of 90 calendar days but may not go below 30 calendar days. This offense will be reported as an alcohol-related traffic offense, driving while impaired, in violation of Article 92, UCMJ, for service members, and AER 190-1/USAFE-AFAFRICAI 31-202 for civilians. Appendix J, table J-1, converts German breath-alcohol levels into U.S. blood-alcohol levels.

2.4.6.2.2. Not paying the license fee within the time specified after notification that the initial check was returned for insufficient funds.

2.4.6.2.3. First offenses of abusing petroleum, oils, and lubricants (POL) privileges by Servicemembers, civilian employees, contractors, or Family members. This includes a 30-day suspension of the fuel-ration card, which will run concurrently with the U.S. Forces Certificate of License suspension.

**(ADDED)** 2.4.6.3. Ninety (90) day suspensions:

2.4.6.3.1. Operating a motor vehicle with blood-alcohol content (BAC) of 0.05 percent by volume but less than 0.08 percent blood-alcohol level by volume of whole blood (as measured in grams per 100 milliliters). (AER 190-1/USAFE-AFAFRICAI 31-202, Appendix J, table J-1, converts German breath-alcohol levels into U.S. blood-alcohol levels.) Individuals charged with operating a vehicle at these levels are driving while impaired (DWI).

2.4.6.3.2. Operating a class of vehicle other than the class for which licensed.

2.4.6.3.3. Three or more offenses of owning or operating an unregistered or uninsured POV.

2.4.6.3.4. Second offenses of abusing POL privileges by Servicemembers, civilian employees, contractors, or Family members. This also includes a 90-day suspension of the fuel-ration card privileges, which will run concurrently with the U.S. Forces Certificate of License suspension.

**(ADDED)** 2.4.6.4. One hundred eighty (180) day suspensions:

2.4.6.4.1. Having two convictions or having received two non-judicial punishments for reckless driving in a 1-year period.

2.4.6.4.2. Accumulating 12 or more traffic points in a 1-year period or 18 traffic points in a 2-year period. The offender must complete remedial driver training before his or her U.S. Forces Certificate of License may be returned.

2.4.6.4.3. Not wearing a seatbelt while operating a POV or not requiring passengers to wear seatbelts or restraining devices while riding in a POV (third and subsequent offenses). This also applies to motorcyclists who do not wear proper protective clothing while riding a motorcycle or do not require their passengers to do so.

2.4.6.4.4. Disposing of a POV in a manner not authorized by AER 190-1/USAFE-AFAFRICA 31-202.

2.4.6.4.5. Fleeing or attempting to flee an accident or a police officer after leaving the scene of an accident.

2.4.6.4.6. Third and subsequent offenses of texting or using a cell phone or computer while operating a POV.

2.4.6.4.7. Third offenses of abusing POL privileges by Servicemembers, civilian employees, contractors, or Family members. This includes a 180-day suspension of the fuel-ration card, which will run concurrently with the U.S. Forces Certificate of License suspension.

**(CHANGED)** 2.4.7. Revocations are mandatory, take effect immediately, and remain in effect indefinitely until a licensee has submitted a petition of reinstatement. The period of revocation begins on the date the U.S. Forces Certificate of License is confiscated.

**(ADDED)** 2.4.7.1.3. Testing positive for a substance listed in the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ), Article 112a, because of a chemical test administered according to Paragraph 2.3.

2.4.7.1.4. The fourth abuse of POL privileges by Servicemembers, civilian employees, contractors, or Family members. Fuel-ration cards will be canceled for the period of revocation (AE Reg 550-175/ CNE-CNA-C6F Inst 5840.1F/USAFE Inst 51-702).

2.4.7.1.5. Being convicted by a military or civilian court of, receiving nonjudicial punishment for, or having been subjected to military or civilian administrative actions for—

2.4.7.1.5.1. Manslaughter or negligent homicide resulting from operating a POV.

2.4.7.1.5.2. Drunk driving or driving while impaired by a substance described in Article 112a of the UCMJ.

2.4.7.1.5.3. Any offense in which a motor vehicle is used if the same or a closely related offense carries a maximum punishment of confinement at hard labor for 1 year or more or a punitive discharge under the UCMJ.

2.4.7.1.5.4. Fleeing the scene of an accident that resulted in death or personal injury (hit and run).

2.4.7.1.5.5. Committing perjury or making a false affidavit or statement to responsible officials about owning or operating motor vehicles.

2.4.7.1.5.6. Obtaining a U.S. Forces Certificate of License or helping someone else obtain a U.S. Forces Certificate of License through unauthorized means or by using false pretenses to avoid licensing requirements.

2.4.7.1.5.7. The fourth abuse of POL privileges by Service members, civilian employees, contractors, or Family members. Fuel-ration cards will be canceled for the period of revocation (AE Reg 550-175/CNE-CNA-C6F Inst 5840.1F/USAFE Inst 51-702).

**(CHANGED)** 4.1.19.2. Cell Phone Use. IAW DAFI 91-207, The Traffic Safety Program, vehicle operators on an Air Force (AF) Installation and operators of government owned, leased, or rented vehicles, on or off AF Installations, shall not use cell phones, to include texting, while the vehicle is in operation, except when using a hands-free device or handsfree operating mode. The term “hands-free” vehicle voice-activated system or cellular phone in speaker mode or with a hands-free attachment (headset or single bud earpiece) that allows operators to keep both hands on the steering wheel and eyes on the road whenever the vehicle is in motion. Vehicle operators should pull over and place the vehicle in park before using any cell phone. Violators will be issued a traffic ticket accompanied with a 7-day Notice of Suspension of Driving Privileges.

**(ADDED)** 4.1.22.4. Passenger cars require a type approval in order to obtain an emissions test certificate, which is a legally mandatory part of the general inspection. The current Euro 6 standard for passenger cars and light commercial vehicles will remain in force until July 1, 2030. In defined environmental zones (low emission zones), a corresponding sticker is required in order to be allowed to enter this area.

**(CHANGED)** 4.4.2.2.4. Bicycle operators and passengers on U.S. Forces installations must wear an approved helmet properly fastened under the chin. Helmets must meet the standards set by the American National Standards Institute, the Snell Memorial Foundation Standards, the Institut für Zweiradsicherheit e.V., or the Economic Commission of Europe for bicycle helmets.

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## CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

**1.1. Purpose:** This publication sets forth policies and establishes and clarifies procedures either not covered by AER 190-1/USAFE-AFAFRICAI 31-202, *Driver and Vehicle Requirements and the Installation Traffic Code for U.S. Forces in Germany*, AR 190-5/DAFI 31-218(I), or implement stricter requirements than set forth in these publications. This publication will be used to enforce the “rules of the road” in accordance with AR 190-5/DAFI 31-218(I), and AER 190-1/USAFE-AFAFRICAI 31-202. Realistic "rules of the road" are designed to encourage voluntary compliance with traffic laws and regulations by all pedestrians and operators of motor vehicles (including, but not limited to automobiles, motorcycles, motor scooters and mopeds, bicycles, skateboards, wave boards, rip sticks, roller skates, in-line skates, etc.). All pedestrians and operators are personally responsible for obeying traffic rules on all military installations under the control of the 86 AW. Violation of this code provides a precedent for disciplinary action under the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) for personnel subject to its provisions, as well as appropriate action under other regulations and directives of personnel not subject to the UCMJ.

**1.2. Applicability:** Operation of motor vehicles is a privilege not a right granted by the 86th Airlift Wing Commander (86 AW/CC) under the provisions contained within this code as derived from the AE Pamphlet 550-19 Appendix E. *German Road Traffic Ordinance (StVO)*, and AER 190-1/USAFE-AFAFRICAI 31-202.

### **1.3. Responsibilities:**

1.3.1. Commanders and supervisors will ensure their personnel properly insure, register, and operate privately owned vehicles (POVs), and have a valid U.S. Forces Certificates of License for the types of vehicles they intend to register or operate IAW AER 190-1/USAFE-AFAFRICAI 31-202. Host or foreign national personnel will comply with the requirements of their licensing or registering jurisdiction.

1.3.2. The 86 AW/CC delegates the responsibility for revocations and suspensions of driving privileges to the 86th Mission Support Group Commander and Deputy (86 MSG/CC and CD) for offenses on installations under the control of the 86 AW and for off-base offenses in the Kaiserslautern Military Community (KMC).

1.3.3. The 86th Security Forces Squadron (86 SFS) and the 569th United States Forces Police Squadron (569 USFPS) Defense Force Commanders (DFC's) exercises staff responsibility for directing, regulating, and controlling traffic, and enforcing installation rules pertaining to traffic control. DFCs assist traffic engineers by performing traffic control studies to gather information on traffic problems and use patterns. Both units accept joint overall responsibility for implementing the traffic code and are responsible for ensuring the traffic code is reviewed and updated as needed IAW DAFI 90-160 and DAFMAN 90-161.

1.3.4. The 86 SFS will:

1.3.4.1. Manage the Reports and Analysis (86 SFS/S5R) Section for RAB.

1.3.4.2. Exercise Law Enforcement responsibilities within the following areas:

1.3.4.2.1. Within the jurisdictional boundaries of Ramstein Air Base and the USAFE Contingency Training Squadron (CTS) compound.

1.3.4.2.2. Within the following off-base areas:

1.3.4.2.2.1. The leading road from the West Gate (West Gate Access Road) to the entrance of the USAFE Contingency Training Squadron (CTS) compound.

1.3.4.2.2.2. From the Rhein Ordinance Barracks Medical Center to the first right-hand turn immediately outside the base (L369, also known as the Golf Course or Mackenbach Road).

1.3.5. The 569 USFPS will:

1.3.5.1. Manage the Reports and Analysis (S5R) Section for its area of responsibility as outlined below and the Vehicle Registration function for U.S. Air Force personnel within the Kaiserslautern Military Community (KMC).

1.3.5.2. Exercise Law Enforcement responsibilities within the following areas:

1.3.5.2.1. Within the jurisdictional boundaries of all other U.S. Air Force military installations in the KMC, to include:

1.3.5.2.1.1. Vogelweh Air Station (VAS) and Vogelweh Military Family Housing (VMFH).

1.3.5.2.1.2. Kapaun Air Station (KAS) and Einsiedlerhof Air Station (86 CE and Warrior Preparation Center Compounds at Einsiedlerhof).

1.3.5.2.1.3. Geographically separated communication sites (Bann 1 and 2, Husterhöhe, Oberauerbach, and Breitenbach). **NOTE:** Law Enforcement responsibilities on U.S. Army Europe (USAREUR) installations within the KMC will be provided upon request of the U.S. Army Installation Management Command Europe (IMCOM-E) Region, United States Army Garrison-RheinlandPfalz (USAG-RP), the Directorate of Emergency Services (DES) or other designated USAREUR authorities.

1.3.5.2.2. Within all off-base areas within the geographical boundaries of the KMC not under control of the 86 SFS.

1.3.6. The 86th Airlift Wing Safety Office (86 AW/SE) is responsible for initiating activities relating to preventing accidents, educating personnel on motor vehicle safety, and conducting detailed investigations of safety incidents/mishaps as required by applicable directives.

1.3.7. The 86th Vehicle Readiness Squadron Commander (86 VRS/CC):

1.3.7.1. Provides wrecker/towing service for government vehicles which create an inherent safety hazard, impede the flow of traffic, have been abandoned or pose a force protection threat. Privately Owned Vehicles will not be towed using VRS assets.

1.3.7.2. Administers the USAREUR driver's examination.

1.3.7.3. Operates the POV inspection sections.

1.3.8. The 86th Civil Engineering Group Commander (86 CEG/CC) plans, constructs, and maintains streets and adjacent lands on all areas on installations under the control of the 86

AW. This includes procurement, construction, installation and maintenance of traffic control devices and removal/emplacement of barricades or traffic control devices during painting, maintenance, and operations. Conducts traffic studies and evaluates parking plans and consolidates information in the annual Traffic Velocity Study for installations under the control of the 86 AW/CC

1.3.9. The 86 CEG/CC or CD and 86 MSG/CC or CD will co-chair a Traffic Safety Coordination Group (TSCG) meeting at least quarterly to address traffic flow, parking, and other issues pertaining to this instruction. TSCG members will normally include, as a minimum a representative from each of the following organizations: 786 CES/CEK, 86 AW/SE, 86 CES, 86 SFS, 569 USFPS, 86 MSG/SLO, 86 LRG and DoDEA.

1.3.10. Persons subject to this publication will comply with the requirements stated in this publication. A person found guilty of violating any vehicular or pedestrian traffic law, rule or regulation made applicable under the provisions of this publication is subject to criminal/administrative proceedings to include suspension/revocation of their U.S. Forces or on-base driving privileges.

## CHAPTER 2 DRIVING PRIVILEGES

### 2.1. Requirements for Driving Privileges:

2.1.1. Military and civilian personnel, their Family members, and DOD privileged contractors with a permanent assignment must have a U.S. Forces Certificate of License to drive U.S. Forces-registered POVs in Germany. Holding a valid country license (glossary) (for example, a license issued by German, Italian, or Polish authorities) does not meet this requirement. In addition, they must have the U.S. Forces Certificate of License with them while operating a vehicle. Government-owned vehicles (GOVs), tactical and nontactical, however, can be operated using OF 346 or AF Form 2293, but these forms cannot be used in place of a valid country license to obtain a U.S. Forces Certificate of License. Reference AER 190-1/USAFE-AFAFRICA 31-202, Chapter 2, *Licensing Policy* for further guidance on licensing.

2.1.1.1. Military and civilian personnel, their Family members, and DOD privileged contractors with a permanent assignment must have a U.S. Forces Certificate of License to drive POVs in Poland.

2.1.2. Military and civilian personnel as well as DOD privileged contractors on TDY to Germany or Poland may obtain a U.S. Forces Certificate of License. Regardless of the TDY duration, in the absence of a U.S. Forces Certificate of License, these individuals should have an international drivers permit (IDP) unless they possess a valid EU driver's license. The IDP must be issued outside of Germany or Poland (as applicable), since it is not valid in the issuing country, and must be supported by a valid civilian driver's license from the individual's state or country of ordinary residence.

2.1.2.1. Military personnel deploying to or through Germany or Poland, regardless of the time they spend in these countries, are not required to obtain a U.S. Forces Certificate of License to drive as long as they do not drive U.S. Forces-registered POVs. These personnel are, however, required to have an IDP unless they have a valid EU driver's license. The IDP must be obtained outside of Germany or Poland (as applicable), since it is not valid in the issuing country, and must be supported by a valid civilian driver's license from the individual's state or country of ordinary residence.

2.1.3. Reference AER 190-1/USAFE-AFAFRICA 31-202, section 4-10. for operation of U.S. Forces-registered POVs by persons not licensed under this publication.

2.1.4. Personnel whose driving privileges have been revoked but who are required to move a POV in connection with a permanent change of station (PCS) are eligible to apply, through the revoking authority, for a temporary registration that is valid for up to 5 calendar days. The POV owner's chain of command or supervision (a person at or above company commander, flight commander, or equivalent-level civilian grade) will appoint an individual with a current U.S. Forces Certificate of License to move the vehicle for the owner. In these situations, the owner whose driving privileges have been revoked may not move the vehicle.

2.1.5. Personnel who operate Aircraft Maintenance Support equipment, which are not operated on public roadways, do not require a U.S. Forces Certificate of License. Training, qualification, and certification to operate these vehicles will be recorded in the individual's training records/government driver's license.

#### 2.1.6. Replacing a U.S. Forces Certificate of License:

2.1.6.1. If a U.S. Forces Certificate of License is lost or destroyed, or if it becomes mutilated and is more than 3 years old, the licensee must complete the following per AER 190-1/USAFE-AFAFRICA 31-202:

2.1.6.1.1. U.S. Forces Certificates of License are valid for 5 years. To obtain a class 2 or class 3 U.S. Forces

Certificate of License, a person must—

2.1.6.1.1.1. Complete AE Form 190-1T (Application for U.S. Forces POV Certificate of License and Allied Transactions).

2.1.6.1.1.2. Present an approved AE Form 190-1T, a valid DOD ID card with orders or official documents assigning him or her to Germany with individual logistic support authorized (AE Reg 600-700), and one of the following to the local community DTS clerk for the class of vehicle for which applying:

2.1.6.1.1.1.1. An equivalent license issued by civil authorities of a country or by any State or territory of the United States (country license).

2.1.6.1.1.1.2. If under 18, but over 17 years of age, a Begleitetes Fahren ab 17 (B17) driving authorization (glossary) issued by a Fahrschule.

2.1.6.1.1.1.3. A POV license issued by another U.S. Forces command in Europe.

2.1.6.1.2. Eye Test: DTSs will administer eye tests to applicants younger than 65. Applicants who are 65 years and older must have their eyes examined by an optometrist or an eye-vision professional to obtain or renew a U.S. Forces Certificate of License. Proof of eye-test results will not be accepted if the document is over 60 calendar days old. The minimum acceptable standard is vision in both eyes correctable to 20/40 or vision in one eye is correctable to 20/30. Customers who have vision in only one eye are not eligible to apply for a class 2 license.

2.1.6.2. Personnel returning from deployments whose U.S. Forces Certificate of License is mutilated, lost, or stolen may obtain a replacement license with the original expiration date at no cost, or they may take an eye test, pay the license fee, and receive a license valid for 5 years.

## 2.2. Stopping and Inspecting Personnel or Vehicles:

2.2.1. On-base: Pursuant to the Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA), Art. VII 10 (a) Security Forces personnel have the right to take all appropriate measures to ensure the maintenance of order and security on military installations, to include all traffic enforcement measures. This authority is not limited to U.S. personnel with SOFA status; it is applicable to all personnel within the jurisdictional boundaries of the military installation, regardless of nationality.

**NOTE:** In the event of a suspected criminal offense committed by a host or foreign national, personnel may be detained under Art. 20 of the Supplementary Agreement to the SOFA but must be released to appropriate authorities as guided herein.

2.2.2. Off-base: Host Nation police forces (Polizei) have primary Law Enforcement authority off-base. Pursuant to Art. 28 of the Supplementary Agreement to the SOFA, Security Forces

personnel have authority to take measures necessary to maintain order and discipline over U.S. military and civilian personnel and their dependents with SOFA status in all other places to which the public has access.

2.2.2.1. Offenses: Security Forces personnel have the right to stop USAREUR-plated vehicles or Government Motor Vehicles (GMVs) while traveling on roads outside of U.S. military installations within their area of responsibility (AOR) if they:

2.2.2.1.1. Possess a reasonable belief a criminal offense has been or is being committed. Regarding traffic supervision the elements of a crime commonly relate to traffic offenses (e.g., drunk or reckless operation of a vehicle, fleeing the scene of an accident, negligent homicide, or manslaughter).

2.2.2.1.2. Create a severe traffic hazard or present a clear and imminent danger to self and/or others (e.g., driving the wrong way on an autobahn exit ramp).

2.2.2.2. Selective Enforcement: Security Forces personnel will not patrol off-base they will only monitor traffic and will not customarily conduct traffic stops for traffic violations. Security Forces personnel may cite USAREUR-plated or GMVs operators via DD Form 1408, *Armed Forces Traffic Ticket*, and route same administratively without conducting a traffic stop. Other traffic enforcement measures may be implemented upon request or in conjunction with Polizei such as traffic check points or speed enforcement measurements.

2.2.3. At the time of stop, drivers and occupants are required to present all pertinent documents to the Security Forces member, German/U.S. Law Enforcement official, or Guard. These documents include but are not limited to U.S. Forces ID card, national identity card/passport, U.S. Forces Certificate of License, U.S. Forces POV registration.

2.2.4. Security Forces personnel may conduct inspections and inventories of vehicles or persons, random installation entry/exit vehicle checks, motor vehicle searches incident to a lawful stop or other probable cause and non-probable cause searches. For details pertaining to inspections, checks and searches, in on-base or off-base locations, refer to DAFI 31-118, *Security Forces Standards and Procedures*, and as supplemented by MAJCOM and local guidance.

### **2.3. Implied Consent to Blood, Breath, or Urine Tests:**

2.3.1. This requirement must be outlined as part of the installation newcomer's briefings and/or in-processing of newly assigned personnel.

2.3.2. All persons who have a valid U.S. Forces Certificate of License or who operate a POV are understood to have given their expressed consent to chemical tests for alcohol or other drugs on their breath or in their blood or urine if lawfully stopped, apprehended, or cited for any offense allegedly committed while driving or otherwise in physical control of a motor vehicle upon acceptance of a U.S. Forces Certificate of License and/or U.S. Forces Vehicle Registration. Refer to AER 190-5/DAFI 31-218 (I) for specific information.

2.3.3. Licensees who refuse to submit to chemical testing will be informed failure to submit to or complete tests administered by U.S. Forces or German civil authorities will result in revocation of their U.S. Forces Certificate of License for 1-year IAW AER 190-1/USAFE-AFAFRICA 31-202, Section 2-15.

2.3.4. Host and other foreign national personnel generally have not given their consent upon employment or entering the installation. If probable cause exists, and Security Forces deems the necessity for chemical testing, personnel may give their consent to blood, breath, or urine test voluntarily upon request on scene, but are not subject to forcible extraction of bodily fluids procedures by U.S. Forces. In the event of property and/or personal damage, Polizei will be contacted immediately.

## **2.4. Suspension or Revocation of Driving Privileges:**

2.4.1. Revocation/suspension authority is defined in paragraph 1.3.2. If an individual who has a U.S. Forces Certificate of License commits multiple offenses which carry suspension or revocation time, those suspension or revocation offenses shall run concurrently.

2.4.2. When a person subject to this publication has had his or her U.S. Forces Certificate of License suspended or revoked, he or she will not drive any vehicle in Europe. This includes but is not limited to the following: USAREUR-plated vehicles, rental vehicles with International Driver's License, and Government-owned vehicles. German citizen operating a German plated vehicle with a German driving license are exempt from this unless a person's on-base driving privileges are suspended.

2.4.3. Individuals who are stopped for operating a motor vehicle without a U.S. Forces Certificate of License, vehicle registration, or proof of insurance in their possession will be issued a fix-it ticket and will have 7 calendar days to amend the infraction. If the individual is operating a vehicle and does not possess a valid U.S. Forces Certificate of License, the operator will be declared ineligible for a license for at least 90 days. Guidance for all arrivals to USAFE/USAREUR can be found in AER 190-1/USAFE-AFAFRICA 31-202, Chapter 2, Subsection 2-1.

2.4.4. Discretionary Suspensions. Discretionary suspensions may be assessed for periods not to exceed one (1) year. The suspending authority may increase or decrease the length of a suspension, depending on the situation and/or incident. The suspending authority may suspend a licensee's driving privilege for the following:

2.4.4.1. A period necessary to evaluate the licensee's physical or mental disability after a physician has submitted a statement the individual is capable of safely operating a POV. A U.S. Forces Certificate of License will be returned only when a physician provides a statement the individual is capable of safely operating a POV.

2.4.4.2. Assess the licensee's driving skills. When the suspending authority determines the individual lacks the necessary driving skills or knowledge, the authority may suspend the U.S. Forces Certificate of License until the licensee has retaken and passed the tests required by the publication. If the individual fails to pass the tests required to obtain a Government Driver's License (OF 346 or AF Form 2293), his or her U.S. Forces Certificate of License may be suspended. (This suspension applies only to Navy and AF personnel).

2.4.4.3. Investigate the incidents involving the licensee. The driving privileges of involved persons may be suspended until the investigation is completed and final action is taken.

2.4.4.3.1. For Air Force personnel involved in alcohol or drug related driving incidents, Security Forces will immediately suspend the licensee's U.S. Forces Certificate of License



with a *Preliminary Suspension of U.S. Forces Certificate of License Letter*. Security Forces will confiscate the USAREUR driver's license and member's driving privileges will be suspended pending final decision by 86 MSG/CC or CD.

2.4.4.3.2. For Army personnel involved in alcohol or drug related driving incidents on Air Force installations, Security Forces will immediately confiscate the U.S. Forces Certificate of License and issue a *Preliminary Suspension of U.S. Forces Certificate of License Letter*. Security Forces will release custody of the license to member's leadership (Member's First Sergeant, Supervisor, or CC) via DD Form 2708. Member's driving privileges will be suspended pending final action by Unit leadership.

2.4.4.4. A maximum of a 90-day suspension may be imposed for the following offenses:

2.4.4.4.1. Owning or operating an unregistered or uninsured POV (first or second offense).

2.4.4.4.2. Operating a motor vehicle while under any intoxication that is sufficient to impair the rational and full exercise of the mental and physical faculties. This level of intoxication can be demonstrated based on the results of a chemical test or based on the facts, the results of the Standardized Field Sobriety Tests (SFSTs) and circumstances surrounding the incident itself.

2.4.4.4.3. Operating a nonmotorized vehicle while under any level of intoxication that is sufficient to impair the rational and full exercise of the mental and physical faculties. This level of intoxication can be demonstrated based on the results of a chemical test or based on the facts, the results of the Standardized Field Sobriety Tests (SFSTs) and circumstances surrounding the incident itself.

2.4.4.5. A maximum of a 180-day suspension may be imposed for the following:

2.4.4.5.1. Displaying a lack of good judgement about safe and prudent operation of a POV.

2.4.4.5.2. Misconduct indicates the licensee's poor qualifications as a driver, such as:

2.4.4.5.2.1. Abuse of alcohol or controlled substances. This may include incidents occur when individual is not operating a POV.

2.4.4.5.2.2. Habitual acts of violence

2.4.4.5.2.3. Three or more non-moving violations

2.4.4.5.2.4. Allowing a Non-U.S. Forces Certificate of Licensed driver to operate a USAREUR-plated vehicle not covered in Paragraph 2.1.3. In cases where the suspending authority does not seek the full 180-day suspension, a minimum of a 45-day suspension will be imposed.

2.4.4.5.2.5. Transferring license plates to another POV without properly registering the plates to the POV.

2.4.4.6. A maximum of a 1-year suspension may be imposed for the following:

2.4.4.6.1. Committing two or more offenses outlined in Paragraph 2.4.4.4. and 2.4.4.5 within a 180-day period.

2.4.4.6.2. Committing a traffic offense outside Germany that would require suspension or revocation under this publication if committed in Germany.

2.4.4.6.3. Using or allowing someone else to use a U.S. Forces Certificate of License in an unlawful or fraudulent manner.

2.4.4.6.4. Fleeing or attempting to flee a Military Police or Security Forces patrol after committing a traffic violation.

2.4.5. Mandatory Suspensions. Mandatory suspensions will be assessed for 7 days, 30 days, 90 days or 180 days as indicated below, IAW AER 190-1/USAFE-AFAFRICA 31-202.

2.4.5.1. Mandatory On-the-Spot Suspensions.

2.4.5.1.1. In the execution of law enforcement duties, Security Forces personnel have the authority to issue on-the-spot suspensions in varying instances. These instances are outlined in Table 2.1. below. All cases not outlined in the table will be forwarded on to the 86 SFS/S5R, Reports and Analysis Section, who will forward these cases for action regarding suspensions, revocations, and suspensions of base driving privileges.

**Table 2.1. On the Spot Suspension Guidelines for Offenses on U.S. Military Installations.**

Offense	“Texting” or using a computer or cell phone	Driving without a seatbelt; driver, passengers, and child restraint violations.	Motorcycle Safety Violation	Alcohol-Related Driving Incidents	Escort Violations
1st Offense	7-day suspension of on-base driving privileges.	7-day suspension of on-base driving privileges.	7-day suspension of on-base driving privileges.	Preliminary Suspension of U.S. Forces Certificate of License	30-day Suspension of Installation Sign-In Privileges
<b>NOTE:</b> This matrix reflects standards established in the Air Force and Army guidance that are common occurrences in the KMC area. For any other questionable offenses not covered, refer to AER 190-1/USAFE-AFAFRICA 31-202.					

2.4.5.1.2. For on-the-spot suspensions involving texting, using a computer or cell phone, seatbelt infractions, child restraint violations and motorcycle safety violations, patrolmen are authorized to issue a suspension to violators using the *Preliminary Notice of On-Base Driving Privilege Suspension* letter. An AFJIS report will not be required unless any of the instances have caused a traffic accident or injury to the driver or another individual.

2.4.5.1.3. For on-the-spot suspensions involving alcohol-related driving incidents, patrolmen are required to issue a *Preliminary Suspension of U.S. Forces Certificate of License Letter*. An AFJIS report is required.

2.4.5.1.4. For on-the-spot suspensions involving escort violations, patrolmen are required to issue the *Preliminary Suspension of Installation Sign-In Privileges* letter. This

suspension is issued to violators of the sign-in and base escort policies, outlined in Kaiserslautern Military Community Air Force Integrated Defense Plan, KMC-AF IDP 31-101.

2.4.6. The suspending authority will suspend driving privileges for the following:

2.4.6.1. Seven (7) day suspensions:

2.4.6.1.1. Texting, using a computer or cellphone while operating a POV, for more information refer to Paragraph 4.1.19.2 in this document.

2.4.6.1.2. Drivers and passengers of POV's not wearing seatbelts. Motorcycle operators and motorcycle passengers not wearing the proper protective clothing outlined in Paragraph 3.2.3 of this instruction.

2.4.6.2. Thirty (30) Day Suspensions:

2.4.6.2.1. The first offense of operating any vehicle (motorized or nonmotorized) with a blood alcohol content (BAC) of 0.05 percent but a blood-alcohol level by volume of whole blood of less than 0.08 percent (measured in grams (g) per 100 milliliters (mL)). The suspending authority may suspend driving privileges for a minimum period of 30 calendar days to a maximum of 90 calendar days but may not go below 30 calendar days. This offense will be reported as an alcohol-related traffic offense, driving while impaired, in violation of Article 92, UCMJ, for service members, and AER 190-1/USAFE-AFAFRICAI 31-202 for civilians. Appendix J, table J-1, converts German breath-alcohol levels into U.S. blood-alcohol levels.

2.4.6.2.2. Not paying the license fee within the time specified after notification that the initial check was returned for insufficient funds.

2.4.6.2.3. First offenses of abusing petroleum, oils, and lubricants (POL) privileges by Servicemembers, civilian employees, contractors, or Family members. This includes a 30-day suspension of the fuel-ration card, which will run concurrently with the U.S. Forces Certificate of License suspension.

2.4.6.3. Ninety (90) day suspensions:

2.4.6.3.1. Operating a motor vehicle with blood-alcohol content (BAC) of 0.05 percent by volume but less than 0.08 percent blood-alcohol level by volume of whole blood (as measured in grams per 100 milliliters). (AER 190-1/USAFE-AFAFRICAI 31-202, Appendix J, table J-1, converts German breath-alcohol levels into U.S. blood-alcohol levels.) Individuals charged with operating a vehicle at these levels are driving while impaired (DWI).

2.4.6.3.2. Operating a class of vehicle other than the class for which licensed.

2.4.6.3.3. Three or more offenses of owning or operating an unregistered or uninsured POV.

2.4.6.3.4. Second offenses of abusing POL privileges by Servicemembers, civilian employees, contractors, or Family members. This also includes a 90-day suspension of the fuel-ration card privileges, which will run concurrently with the U.S. Forces Certificate of License suspension.

2.4.6.4. One hundred eighty (180) day suspensions:

2.4.6.4.1. Having two convictions or having received two non-judicial punishments for reckless driving in a 1-year period.

2.4.6.4.2. Accumulating 12 or more traffic points in a 1-year period or 18 traffic points in a 2-year period. The offender must complete remedial driver training before his or her U.S. Forces Certificate of License may be returned.

2.4.6.4.3. Not wearing a seatbelt while operating a POV or not requiring passengers to wear seatbelts or restraining devices while riding in a POV (third and subsequent offenses). This also applies to motorcyclists who do not wear proper protective clothing while riding a motorcycle or do not require their passengers to do so.

2.4.6.4.4. Disposing of a POV in a manner not authorized by AER 190-1/USAFE-AFAFRICAI 31-202.

2.4.6.4.5. Fleeing or attempting to flee an accident or a police officer after leaving the scene of an accident.

2.4.6.4.6. Third and subsequent offenses of texting or using a cell phone or computer while operating a POV.

2.4.6.4.7. Third offenses of abusing POL privileges by Servicemembers, civilian employees, contractors, or Family members. This includes a 180-day suspension of the fuel-ration card, which will run concurrently with the U.S. Forces Certificate of License suspension.

2.4.7. Revocations are mandatory, take effect immediately, and remain in effect indefinitely until a licensee has submitted a petition of reinstatement. The period of revocation begins on the date the U.S. Forces Certificate of License is confiscated.

2.4.7.1. A petition for reinstatement is authorized after 1 year for:

2.4.7.1.1. Refusing to take or complete a lawfully requested chemical test under the implied consent provisions of Paragraph 2.3.

2.4.7.1.2. Operating a motor vehicle with a BAC of 0.08 percent by volume (0.08 grams per 100 milliliters) or higher (Appendix J, table J-1, converts German breath- alcohol levels into U.S. blood- alcohol levels). Individuals charged with operating a vehicle at these levels are driving under the influence (DUI).

2.4.7.1.3. Testing positive for a substance listed in the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ), Article 112a, because of a chemical test administered according to Paragraph 2.3.

2.4.7.1.4. The fourth abuse of POL privileges by Servicemembers, civilian employees, contractors, or Family members. Fuel-ration cards will be canceled for the period of revocation (AE Reg 550-175/ CNE-CNA-C6F Inst 5840.1F/USAFE Inst 51-702).

2.4.7.1.5. Being convicted by a military or civilian court of, receiving nonjudicial punishment for, or having been subjected to military or civilian administrative actions for—

2.4.7.1.5.1. Manslaughter or negligent homicide resulting from operating a POV.

2.4.7.1.5.2. Drunk driving or driving while impaired by a substance described in Article 112a of the UCMJ.

2.4.7.1.5.3. Any offense in which a motor vehicle is used if the same or a closely related offense carries a maximum punishment of confinement at hard labor for 1 year or more or a punitive discharge under the UCMJ.

2.4.7.1.5.4. Fleeing the scene of an accident that resulted in death or personal injury (hit and run).

2.4.7.1.5.5. Committing perjury or making a false affidavit or statement to responsible officials about owning or operating motor vehicles.

2.4.7.1.5.6. Obtaining a U.S. Forces Certificate of License or helping someone else obtain a U.S. Forces Certificate of License through unauthorized means or by using false pretenses to avoid licensing requirements.

2.4.7.1.5.7. The fourth abuse of POL privileges by Service members, civilian employees, contractors, or Family members. Fuel-ration cards will be canceled for the period of revocation (AE Reg 550-175/CNE-CNA-C6F Inst 5840.1F/USAFE Inst 51-702).

2.4.7.2. A petition for reinstatement is authorized after 5 years for:

2.4.7.2.1. Driving a POV while the license was suspended, revoked, or after the person is declared ineligible.

2.4.7.2.2. Committing, for the second time within the last 5-year period, the offenses of:

2.4.7.2.2.1. Operating a POV with a BAC of 0.05 percent by volume but less than 0.08 percent blood alcohol by volume of whole blood (as measured in grams per 100 milliliters).

2.4.7.2.2.2. Refusing to take a chemical test under the implied consent provisions of Paragraph 2.3.

2.4.7.2.2.3. Testing positive for a substance described in the UCMJ, Article 112a, because of a chemical test administered under Paragraph 2.3.

2.4.7.3. Individuals who have a record of three alcohol-related traffic offenses or two or more offenses of driving while a license is revoked over any time will be prohibited from ever receiving a U.S. Forces Certificate of License. No exceptions to this policy are permitted for individuals who have been found guilty of three alcohol-related offenses.

2.4.7.4. If privileges have been suspended by a German court, requests for restricted driving privileges will not be granted until the German suspension has expired. Individuals may petition the German court for restricted driving privileges.

2.4.8. The Installation Commander or designee may impose more stringent periods of suspensions as deemed appropriate for the offense(s). Commanders may request more stringent periods of suspensions as deemed appropriate for the offense(s).

2.4.9. Following suspension, the suspending authority will keep the U.S. Forces Certificate of License until the suspension expires.

2.4.10. Following revocation, the revoking authority will send the U.S. Forces Certificate of License to the USAREUR RMV.

2.4.11. After suspensions/revocations over 90 days in length, the POV will be registered as non-operational IAW AER 190-1/USAFE-AFAFRICA 31-202, Paragraph 3-8c. License plates will be returned to the RMV for destruction unless a family member has a valid U.S. Forces Certificate of License and the POV registration lists the family member's name as a joint owner.

2.4.12. Driving Under the Influence (DUI), Driving While Impaired (DWI), and Blood-Alcohol Content (BAC) standards detailed in AR 190-5/DAFI 31-218(I), Chapters 4-11 will be utilized, along with suspension guidelines and Breath-Alcohol Concentration (BrAC) conversion outlined in AER 190-1/USAFE-AFAFRICA 31-202, Chapters 2-14 and 2-15. When imposing a suspension or revocation because of an off-installation offense, the effective date should be the same as the date of the conviction or seizure of the U.S. Forces Certificate of License.

2.4.12.1. Driving While Impaired (DWI). If the percentage is more than 0.05 but less than 0.08, presume the person may be impaired. This standard may be considered with other competent evidence in determining whether the person was under the influence of alcohol.

2.4.12.2. Driving Under the Influence (DUI) If the percentage is 0.08 BAC or more, or if tests reflect the presence of illegal drugs, the person was driving while intoxicated.

**2.5. Alcohol and Drug Abuse Program:** After coordination with the Staff Judge Advocate (SJA), unit commanders will direct drug and/or alcohol testing within 24 hours of suspected alcohol-related motor vehicle/traffic incidents or misconduct, episodes of aberrant or bizarre behavior or where there is reasonable suspicion of drug use and the member refuses to provide consent for testing. Commanders are also encouraged to ensure Blood Alcohol Content (BAC) is tested as soon after the incident as possible to determine the level and intensity of alcohol involvement. Active-duty Air Force personnel apprehended for Driving Under the Influence (DUI) or Driving While Impaired (DWI), on or off the installation, will be referred by their respective chain of command to the Air Force Substance Abuse Office for evaluation in accordance with AFI 44-121, *Military Drug Demand Reduction Program* within seven days. For additional information, refer to AR 190-5/DAFI 31-218(I).

## **2.6. U.S. Forces Certificate of License Suspension/Revocation Procedures:**

2.6.1. When issuing DD Form 1408, *Armed Forces Traffic Ticket*, the law enforcement official will write special instructions on the back of the pink copy which is given to the violator if he/she wishes to rebut the ticket. Additionally, the violator will notify their Commander or First Sergeant within 24 hours or the next duty day they have received a ticket. In cases involving immediate suspension of driving privileges, the law enforcement official will issue a *Preliminary Notice of On Base Driving Privileges Suspension* not to exceed 7 days with the DD Form 1408. **NOTE:** Privacy Act information to include social security number will not be filled out when leaving a ticket on an unoccupied vehicle.

2.6.2. The 86 SFS/S5R, Reports and Analysis personnel will provide the violator instructions and a template for a written rebuttal (See Attachment 2). Inform the violator their First Sergeant and Commander must endorse a written rebuttal acknowledgement for infractions the

violation wishes to rebut. **NOTE:** The Reports and Analysis Office will notify the person in writing that he or she has 10 calendar days to submit a rebuttal. A request for a hearing may be granted at the discretion of the suspending or revoking authority.

2.6.3. Unit Commanders and First Sergeants are notified via email of all traffic tickets given to unit members/family members. Commanders' action is not required for traffic tickets but is required for violations issued because of a major traffic accident. Refer to Paragraph 4.3 for major/minor traffic accidents.

2.6.4. The suspending or revoking authority will evaluate each case to determine appropriate action. Only pertinent facts may be used to determine the appropriate action to be taken. An individual's character or service record will not be used to determine action. Once a decision is made to impose administrative sanctions, the suspending or revoking authority will:

2.6.4.1. Suspend or revoke the person's driving privileges pending the outcome of rebuttal/appeal proceedings.

2.6.4.2. Once the rebuttal proceedings are completed, the suspending or revoking authority will notify the appropriate S5R. The S5R will notify the USAREUR Registry of Motor Vehicles (RMV) in writing of the action taken.

2.6.4.3. In cases where the individual is charged with operating a POV with a BAC of 0.05 percent by volume or higher, or while under the influence of any controlled substance, a review must be completed. The suspending or revoking authority may "find in favor" of the person (not declare a person ineligible, not suspend, or not revoke the license) only if the person was not operating the POV or the BAC results or drug-test results were incorrect or invalid.

## **2.7. Declaration of Ineligibility for a U.S. Forces Certificate of License:**

2.7.1. A declaration of ineligibility means a person may not apply for, test for, or receive a U.S. Forces Certificate of License (AE Form 190-1F)

2.7.2. Revoking authorities will declare a person ineligible for a U.S. Forces Certificate of License for at least 90 calendar days for any of the following:

2.7.2.1. Making a false statement to get a U.S. Forces Certificate of License.

2.7.2.2. Operating a POV without being licensed as required IAW AER 190-1/USAFE-AFAFRICA 31-202.

2.7.2.3. Operating a POV with an expired license

2.7.3. Revoking authorities may waive the ineligibility period only for cases identified in AER 190-1/USAFE-AFAFRICA 31-202, paragraph 2-14b(3) if an individual's U.S. Forces Certificate of License has not been expired for more than 1 year. Additional offenses such as those identified in AER 190-1/USAFE-AFAFRICA 31-202, paragraph 2-14b(1) and (2) committed during the time the individual's U.S. Forces Certificate of License was expired will make the individual ineligible for such a waiver. If the individual's U.S. Forces Certificate of License has not been expired for more than 1 year, the individual is eligible to renew the license immediately, but the individual is not authorized to operate a POV in Germany until he

or she has completed the renewal. Military Police (MP) or Security Forces may issue a citation for this violation and confiscate the expired license.

2.7.4. If an individual's U.S. Forces Certificate of License has been expired for more than 1 year, the individual is ineligible to renew the license. The individual is not authorized to operate a POV in Germany until he or she has completed the requirements in AER 190-1/USAFE-AFAFRICA 31-202, paragraph 2-2 for obtaining a new U.S. Forces Certificate of License.

2.7.5. Revoking authorities will declare a person ineligible for a U.S. Forces Certificate of License for the corresponding period of suspension or revocation for any of the following:

2.7.5.1. Committing a violation while unlicensed would-be grounds for suspension or revocation if licensed.

2.7.5.2. Having a military license (OF 346 or AF Form 2293) suspended or revoked.

2.7.5.3. Operating or otherwise being in physical control of a POV after being declared ineligible for a U.S. Forces Certificate of License.

2.7.6. Officers in charge of local DTSs will declare a person ineligible for a U.S. Forces Certificate of License for the following periods:

2.7.6.1. 1 year for using unauthorized assistance during an examination.

2.7.6.2. 60 calendar days for failing to pass the written examination after three attempts. Any failure thereafter will result in an additional 60-day ineligibility.

2.7.6.3. Persons declared ineligible will remain ineligible until they successfully petition the revoking authority to request authorization for a U.S. Forces Certificate of License.

## **2.8. Petitions for Reinstatement or Restricted Driving Privileges:**

2.8.1. The 86 AW/CC designates the 86 MSG/CC or CD as the final authority to reinstate suspended or revoked driving privileges and to grant restricted driving privileges.

2.8.2. Personnel who have had their driving privileges suspended or revoked may petition for restricted driving privileges or a reinstatement of driving privileges through the 86 MSG/CD (except for 7-day suspensions). All individuals requesting a reinstatement of driving privileges or restricted driving privileges must successfully complete the U.S. Forces Certificate of License online POV test prior to the granting of reinstated or restricted driving privileges. Individuals who have been revoked may only apply for reinstatement after they have completed the entire revocation period. Individuals who have been suspended are automatically reinstated after the suspension period has been served.

2.8.3. Individuals petitioning for reinstatement after a serious traffic offense involving alcohol or controlled substances are required to complete Alcohol & Drug Abuse Prevention & Treatment (ADAPT) training (from 86 AW/SA, Substance Abuse) and successfully complete the U.S. Forces Certificate of License online POV test. Certificates of Completion for both must be provided to the suspending authority at the time of request.

2.8.3.1. The application for restricted driving privileges or for reinstatement of driving privileges must be in writing and routed from the individual through his/her First Sergeant and Commander, to S5R. The S5R will then compile all documentation and forward an



electronic staff summary sheet to the 86 AW/JA and DFC for legal opinion and review. The reinstatement package is then forwarded to 86 MSG/CD for approval/denial of restricted privileges or reinstatement.

2.8.4. If the request for restricted driving privileges is approved, revoking authority will provide a written statement specifying the exact hours and specific locations the person may operate a POV. This statement must be provided to the local Provost Marshall or Chief, Security Forces (CSF), the RMV and the licensee.

2.8.5. Individuals whose driving privileges have been revoked indefinitely (with petition for reinstatement authorized only after 5 years) will not be granted restricted driving privileges.

## **2.9. Traffic Ticket Rebuttal/Administrative Hearing Procedures:**

2.9.1. Individual must notify S5R within five duty days from the issuance of a traffic ticket to request procedures for submitting a rebuttal package or request an administrative hearing.

2.9.2. Individuals who fail to meet the 5-day rebuttal period for violations not warranting a suspension will automatically have the violation applied to their drivers record and points will be assessed (if applicable).

2.9.3. The S5R will provide the offender with instructions on how to rebut a ticket and how to appeal rebuttal results through an administrative hearing. The appeal must be coordinated through the individual's unit Commander, Division Chief or equivalent. The unit's First Sergeant and Commander (or equivalent) must endorse the rebuttal/appeal letter acknowledging he/she has been made aware of the offender's desire to rebut/appeal the ticket.

2.9.3.1. The violator must submit a rebuttal letter articulating his/her position to the MSG/CD through S5R within 14 days of acknowledging/signing the request for rebuttal. The letter must be endorsed by his/her First Sergeant and Commander. The purpose of this endorsement is to ensure commander-level involvement.

2.9.3.2. The S5R compiles all documentation (traffic ticket, driving record, statements, etc.) and forwards via electronic staff summary sheet to the 86 AW/JA and SFS/CC for review and legal opinion. The appeal package is then forwarded to 86 MSG/CD for an administrative hearing.

2.9.3.3. The 86 MSG/CD will inform S5R of the decision. The S5R will inform offenders unit if the appeal was denied and the effective suspension dates or if the appeal was approved.

2.9.4. The 86 MSG/CD will review the appeal and initiate an inquiry into the law enforcement official's actions/justification.

2.9.5. The S5R will obtain a written statement from the Security Forces patrolman who issued the ticket for inclusion in the rebuttal package. The completed package will be forwarded to the DFC for his/her annotation/recommendation and subsequently to the rebuttal authority (86 MSG/CD) for final decision. Once the rebuttal authority has decided, S5R will notify the violator of the outcome of his/her ticket rebuttal in writing.

2.9.6. The 86 AW/CC designates the 86 MSG/CC or CD as final approval authority when appealed for final resolution. The 86 MSG/CC or CD shall approve/disapprove all appeals received from the 86 SFS and 569 USFPS.

**2.10. Reports to the USAREUR Registrar:** Any authority who assesses traffic points, or who suspends, revokes, or declares a person ineligible for a USAREUR Privately Owned Vehicle, (POV) driver's license, will immediately report the action to the appropriate RMV. When a temporary suspension is based on physical or mental disability, the physician's statement will accompany the report. For revocations, the individual's USAREUR POV driver's license must accompany the report.

## CHAPTER 3

### PRIVATELY OWNED VEHICLE OPERATION REQUIREMENTS

#### 3.1. Registration Policy:

3.1.1. All U.S. Forces POVs will be registered IAW AER 190-1/USAFE-AFAFRICA 31-202.

3.1.2. Displaying License Plates.

3.1.2.1. License plates will be attached horizontally to the front and rear of the POV at the location prescribed by the manufacturer and the law so both plates are clearly visible. The rear plate will be centered under a light or placed between lights on either side. Motorcycles and trailers will display one plate attached horizontally to the rear. License plates will be attached firmly to the POV using bolts, screws, mounts, or brackets. Use of string or wire to secure license plates is prohibited. The FRS will issue two long German license plates for all U.S. Forces-registered POVs (except motorcycles and trailers). These plates will not be bent or altered to fit the POV. If a long plate will not fit the POV, the owner may ask the FRS to provide one small plate in place of a long plate. To be issued two small plates, the POV owner must request an exception to policy in writing and send it to the Registry of Motor Vehicles (RMV). Only the RMV may approve issuing two small plates. **NOTE:** Improper mounting of license plates may result in cancellation of the vehicle registration and corresponding cancellation of the vehicle's fuel cards.

3.1.2.2. The transfer of license plates to other POVs is prohibited. License plates are issued only for the vehicle specified on the registration certificate. Personnel will not transfer or allow to be transferred or otherwise dispose of license plates other than as prescribed in AER 190-1/USAFE-AFAFRICA 31-202. Improper transfer of license plates can result in a discretionary suspension of 180-days IAW AER 190-1/USAFE-AFAFRICA 31-202. Paragraph 2-14a(3)(d).

**3.2. Motorcycles, All Terrain Vehicles (ATVs), Motor Scooters and Mopeds:** See DAFI 91-207, *The US Air Force Traffic Safety Program* for requirements to operate motorcycles, ATVs, motor scooters and mopeds on AF Installations. Refer to DAFI 91-207, Paragraph 4.4 for motorcycle and ATV training requirements. Additional local requirements can be found in AR 190-5/DAFI 31-218(I), *Motor Vehicle Traffic Supervision*. Operators have the same rights and responsibilities as the driver of any other vehicle under this publication. This section prescribes additional guidance unique to operating motorcycles, ATVs, motor scooters, and mopeds.

3.2.1. USAFE Requirements for Air Force military and civilian personnel and their families.

3.2.1.1. Motorcycle operators must possess a valid Class 1 motorcycle license. Air Force military and civilian personnel and their family members who have a valid country license or a U.S. state-issued license for a motorcycle will be issued a temporary U.S. Forces Certificate of License (AE Form 190-1G) will be valid for three (3) calendar days. This temporary license will allow the applicant to operate a motorcycle to complete the following requirements:

3.2.1.1.1. The Motorcycle Safety Foundation (MSF) Course. The MSF Basic Riders Course (BRCu) and Basic Rider Course 2 (updated) (BRC2u) are offered through the 86 AW/SE office.

3.2.1.1.2. An MSF course must be completed every five (5) years to operate and register a motorcycle.

3.2.1.2. Air Force personnel who do not have a valid country license or a U.S. state- issued license for a motorcycle may complete required command motorcycle and safety training. This training will not be conducted on public transportation routes. The installation motorcycle instructor will determine the degree of training needed based on the applicant's riding experience. The requirement to obtain a valid country license or endorsement still applies to these personnel.

3.2.2. For motorcycles and other self-propelled, open, 2-wheel, 3-wheel and 4-wheel vehicles powered by a motorcycle-type engine, the following traffic rules apply:

3.2.2.1. Headlights will be always on when in operation.

3.2.2.2. A rear-view mirror will be attached to each side of the handlebars.

3.2.3. Motorcycle, ATV, Motor Scooter and Moped operators and passengers will wear:

3.2.3.1. A helmet properly fastened under the chin. Helmets must meet the standards set by the American National Standards Institute, the Snell Memorial Foundation Standards, the *Institut für Zweiradsicherheit e.V.* (Institute for Two-Wheel Safety), or the Economic Commission of Europe for bicycle helmets.

3.2.3.2. Eye protection. Eye protection must meet the Vehicle Equipment Safety Commission Regulation standards or the European equivalent. Eye protection must be impact- or shatter-resistant goggles, or a full-face shield properly attached to the helmet. A windshield or eyeglasses alone are not proper eye protection.

3.2.3.3. Protective clothing will include clothing required by AER 190-1/USAFE-AFAFRICA 31-202, paragraph 5-6, the *Institut für Zweiradsicherheit e.V.*, or the European equivalent to include:

3.2.3.3.1. Full-fingered gloves.

3.2.3.3.2. Long-sleeved shirt or jacket and full-length trousers. Riders should select personal protective equipment (PPE) incorporates fluorescent colors and retro- reflective material. Operators in military uniform may also wear brightly colored approved motorcycle riding jackets.

3.2.3.3.3. Over-the-ankle footwear according to AER 190-1/USAFE-AFAFRICA 31-202, paragraph 5-6. Footwear should be made of sturdy leather and have an oil resistant sole to reduce slipping hazards. Service boots meet this requirement.

3.2.4. Motorcycle Safety.

3.2.4.1. Motorcycle operators will ride only on the permanently attached seat. Operators will not carry another person on a motorcycle unless the motorcycle is designed to carry more than one person. Passengers must ride on the permanent and regular seat (if designed for two persons) or a sidecar.

3.2.4.2. Motorcycle passengers will not interfere with the operation or control of the motorcycle or the view of the operator.

3.2.4.3. Persons riding a motorcycle must sit facing forward with one leg on each side of the motorcycle.

3.2.4.4. Motorcycle operators will not carry bundles, packages or other articles prevent them from keeping both hands on the handlebars.

3.2.4.5. Motorcycle riders will not attach themselves or the motorcycle to any other vehicle on the road.

3.2.5. Motorcycle, ATV, Motor Scooter, and Moped operators:

3.2.5.1. May use a full lane. Drivers of other vehicle will not deprive motorcycles of a lane.

3.2.5.2. Will not drive between lanes of traffic or between adjacent lines of vehicles.

3.2.5.3. Will not travel side-by-side in the same lane.

3.2.6. Pocket bikes and similar vehicles will not be registered, licensed, or operated on public roads or on installations in Germany unless certified by manufacturers as legal for highway use.

**3.3. Off Road Vehicles:** Personal All-Terrain Vehicle (ATVs) and similar off-road vehicles such as dirt bikes will be registered at the 569 USFPS Vehicle Registration Office (S5BV) IAW AER 190-1/USAFE-AFAFRICA 31-202. Personal ATVs must pass all mechanical and safety standards as prescribed under AER 190-1/USAFE-AFAFRICA 31-202, and drivers must possess a valid Class 3 USAREUR vehicle license. Refer to DAFI 91-207 for ATV training requirements. Personal off- road vehicles will not be operated off-road on any part of the installation. Government owned ATVs are authorized for official use only and upon completion of a Risk Management analysis. Violators will be issued a traffic ticket accompanied with a 7-day Notice of Suspension of Driving Privileges.

**3.4. Handicapped Parking Permit:** Parking for handicapped persons is permitted in designated handicapped parking areas. The handicap decal or permit must be hung on the rearview mirror or clearly displayed in the front windshield.

3.4.1. If issued locally, the handicap parking permit will be valid for use only on U.S. military installations and facilities in the KMC area of responsibility and only for the eligibility dates indicated on the permit.

3.4.2. A permanent handicap parking permit will be valid for a maximum of 4 years from the date of issue. The use of DoD handicapped decals is not authorized in Europe. Locally issued decals are available from Sembach RMV only.

3.4.3. Violators of parking in a handicapped slot will have their driving privileges suspended for 7 days and 3 points will be assessed to their driving record.

3.4.4. Misuse of handicapped parking decals (i.e., handicapped person not in the vehicle) will result in a suspension of 180 days.

**3.5. Implied Consent to Vehicle Impoundment:** Any person granted the privilege to operate or register a motor vehicle on a military installation shall be deemed to have given his or her consent for the removal and temporary impoundment of the POV when it is parked illegally, or for unreasonable periods, as determined by the installation commander or applicable authority, interfering with military operations, creating a safety hazard, disabled by accident, left

unattended in a restricted or controlled area, or abandoned. Such persons further agree to reimburse the United States for the cost of towing and storage should their motor vehicle be removed or impounded. Existence of these conditions will be determined by the installation commander or designee.

## CHAPTER 4 TRAFFIC SUPERVISION

**4.1. Installation Traffic Code:** This Installation Traffic Code establishes rules for vehicular and pedestrian traffic operation on U.S. Air Force installations within the KMC. Pursuant to DoDD 5525.4, *Enforcement of State Laws on DoD Installations*, and AR 190-5/DAFI 31-218(I), *Motor Vehicle Traffic Supervision*, the code where possible, conforms to the German Traffic Regulations (Straßenverkehrsordnung— StVO). In addition, specific installation vehicular and pedestrian traffic rules and regulations are established. Refer to AFI 24-301, *Ground Transportation* for specific Government Motor Vehicle— GMV Operation and DAFI 13-213, *Airfield Driving*.

### 4.1.1. Basic Rules.

4.1.1.1. The participation in public road traffic constantly requires caution and mutual consideration.

4.1.1.2. Every person participating in public road traffic must do so in a manner no other person is endangered or injured or is impeded or inconvenienced more than is unavoidable under the circumstances.

### 4.1.2. Use of Roads by Vehicles.

4.1.2.1. Vehicles must use the roadway; on roads with two lanes, they must use the lane to the right. Shoulders are not part of the roadway. Drivers must keep to the right-hand side of the roadway as far as possible, not only in cases of oncoming traffic, but also at crests, in curves or when sight is obstructed.

4.1.2.2. When roads are covered with ice, packed snow, slush, frost, or hoarfrost, operate a motor vehicle only if it is equipped with tires marked with All Season, M+S (Mud and Snow), Snowflake or Mountain label. Motor vehicles in the European vehicle classification categories M2, M3, N2, and N3 may also be operated under such weather conditions if such tires are mounted on the wheels of the driving axle. In case of visibility of less than 50 m, in case of hard-packed snow or black ice, operators of motor vehicles carrying hazardous cargo subject to identification must ensure not to endanger any other person and, if necessary, must find the nearest suitable area to park the vehicle. Emergency or mission essential vehicles, under due consideration of road condition policies, may be exempted from rules herein in life threatening situations.

4.1.2.3. Cyclists must ride in file; they may ride abreast only if they do not obstruct traffic. They are only obligated to use the bicycle paths in the respective traveling direction when this is indicated by sign 237, 240, or 241 (refer to Attachment 4, Table A4.7). Bicycle paths on the right-hand side without the signs 237, 240, or 241 (refer to Attachment 4, Table A4.7) may be used. Bicycle paths on the left-hand side without the signs 237, 240, or 241 (refer to Attachment 4, Table A4.7) may only be used if indicated by the separate supplemental sign “Radverkehr frei”(bicycles allowed). Cyclists may also use right shoulders if no bicycle paths are available, and pedestrians are not impeded. Outside built-up areas motorized bicycles may use bicycle paths.

4.1.2.4. Children under 8 years of age operating bicycles must use sidewalks; children between the ages of 8 and 10 may use sidewalks. Show special consideration for pedestrians. Children must get off their bicycles when crossing a roadway.

4.1.2.5. Security Forces or fire department personnel controlling traffic have precedence over posted traffic control devices. Traffic signs, markings and signals will govern at all other times.

4.1.2.6. Do not drive over fire hoses except as directed by Security Forces or Fire Protection personnel.

#### 4.1.3. **Speed.**

4.1.3.1. The driver of a vehicle may drive only at a speed allows for constant control of the vehicle. Operators must adjust the speed to the road, traffic, sight, and weather conditions, as well as to their personal abilities and to the qualities of vehicle and load.

4.1.3.2. Operators may drive only at a speed allows them to stop within a distance where the view is not obstructed. However, on roadways which are so narrow oncoming vehicles may be endangered, operators must slow down so they can stop at least within half of the distance of his unobstructed view.

4.1.3.3. Without good reason, do not operate motor vehicles so slowly they impede the flow of traffic. Drivers of motor vehicles must drive cautiously when children, handicapped and elderly persons are present, particularly by reducing speed and being prepared to apply brakes, to ensure they are not endangered.

4.1.3.4. Posted speed limits are established based on the most recent 86 CES/CEN Traffic Study. On installations under the control of the 86 AW, streets are 50 KMH/31 MPH unless otherwise posted. Parking lots and wooded areas are 15 KMH/9 MPH unless otherwise posted. 4.1.3.5. Motor vehicle races are prohibited.

4.1.4. **Distance.** The distance from a preceding vehicle must be large enough to allow stopping behind this vehicle even if the brakes are suddenly applied. The preceding driver may not suddenly apply the brakes without a compelling reason.

#### 4.1.5. **Passing.**

4.1.5.1. Passing must be done on the left and will be indicated by using direction indicators ("turn signals").

4.1.5.2. A driver may pass only if the driver can clearly see that any obstruction of oncoming traffic is precluded during the entire passing process. Vehicles may pass each other only when the speed of the passing vehicle is substantially higher than the speed of the vehicle to be passed.

4.1.5.3. Passing is not permitted if the traffic situation is not clear, or directed by traffic signs (signs 276, 277 refer to Attachment 4, Table A4.11). Notwithstanding other prohibitions to pass, operators of vehicles with an authorized total weight of more than 7.5 tons may not pass if the visibility is less than 50 m/164 ft. due to fog, snowfall, or rain as identified in the StVO.

4.1.5.4. Drivers must change lanes cautiously to avoid endangering other traffic units.



4.1.5.5. A driver who intends to pass an obstacle on the roadway or a standing vehicle must yield to oncoming traffic, unless a traffic sign indicates a different priority rule (signs 208 and 308 refer to Attachment 4, Table A4.4 and A4.18)

4.1.5.6. When passing, drivers must ensure that adequate space exists to complete the passing maneuver without impeding or endangering other traffic units, especially pedestrians and cyclists. After passing, the passing vehicle must pull into the right again as soon as possible. Drivers must use direction indicators for any change of direction during a passing maneuver.

4.1.5.7. A vehicle being passed must not increase its speed. The driver of a slower vehicle must reduce his speed at a suitable place and wait, if necessary, to allow several immediately following vehicles to pass if passing is only possible by such a method. Shoulders may also be used.

4.1.5.8. In built-up areas, such as areas within a city limit or urban areas, drivers may not indicate an intention to pass by short blasts of the horn or by blinking light signals (i.e., high beams).

4.1.5.9. A vehicle indicating an intention to turn to the left and is properly able to turn left, shall be passed to the right.

4.1.5.10. If sufficient space is available, bicyclists and operators of motorbikes (Moped, Scooter, etc.) who are waiting in the right lane may pass slower moving vehicles on the right side, in the same lane at a moderate speed and with special caution.

4.1.5.11. Drivers will not overtake and pass a vehicle stopped at a marked crosswalk or intersection for the purpose of off-loading the pedestrians to cross the roadway. Drivers dropping off/picking up passengers must move to the right as far as possible.

#### **4.1.6. Use of Traffic Lanes by Motor Vehicles.**

4.1.6.1. On roads with several traffic lanes in one direction, vehicles may deviate from the rule to keep to the right if traffic density justifies such action. If traffic has build-up in a left lane, faster driving on the right is permitted at a slightly higher speed and with utmost caution.

4.1.6.2. When driving on a roadway with multiple lanes of traffic in the same direction, if one or more lanes of traffic ends, drivers shall yield and allow traffic to merge into one lane using a zipper method. The zipper method is accomplished immediately at the ending of the lane when every second vehicle in the continuing lane allows one vehicle to merge into the continuing lane from the ending lane.

4.1.6.3. When using lanes to exit the continuing roadway vehicles may not drive faster than on the continuing lanes. If traffic stops or comes to a halt on the continuing lanes, a vehicle using the exit lane may drive past at moderate speed but must use caution.

4.1.6.4. Operate tugs, forklifts, tractors, and other slow-moving vehicles and equipment as far to the right shoulder as possible. Slow moving vehicles should stop and allow for traffic to pass, relieving any congestion.

4.1.6.5. Drivers must only change lanes in a manner which does not create a danger to other traffic participants. Drivers must use directional indicators on all lane change maneuvers.

#### 4.1.7. Right-of-Way

4.1.7.1. Drivers must yield to traffic units to the right at road intersections and junctions. This does not apply:

4.1.7.1.1. If the right-of-way is specifically regulated by traffic signs (signs 205, 206, 301, or 306 refer to Attachment 4, Table A4.3 and A4.18), or to vehicles that enter from a field path or forest road and turn into another road.

4.1.7.1.2. If at the point of entry to a traffic circle, sign 215 (Attachment 4, Table A4.5) is placed below sign 205 (Attachment 4, Table A4.3) the traffic on the circle lane has right of way. When entering such a traffic circle use of the direction indicator is not permissible.

4.1.7.2. Drivers giving way must indicate to right-of-way traffic that they will yield. Drivers giving way may proceed if they do not endanger nor substantially impede right-of-way traffic. If the driver giving way has an obstructed view of the road, they may inch their way into an intersection or junction until they have a clear view of the road. In this situation, if traffic turns onto the road, the yielding driver must not substantially impede the right-of-way traffic.

4.1.7.3. Yield the right-of-way to street cleaning equipment when operational.

#### 4.1.8. Turning and Backing Up.

4.1.8.1. Drivers must indicate an intention to change direction by using turn indicators prior to and during the turn maneuver. Turning drivers should be cautious for the safety of following vehicles.

4.1.8.2. Drivers who intend to turn against the flow of traffic will yield the right of way to oncoming vehicles. Drivers turning against the flow of traffic must pay special attention to pedestrians and must wait if necessary.

4.1.8.3. Drivers intending to turn left must yield the right-of-way to oncoming vehicles turning right. Drivers of oncoming vehicles who intend to turn left must turn in front of each other.

4.1.8.4. Drivers must not endanger other traffic units when turning into real estate, turning around, and backing up.

4.1.8.5. Drivers will not drive in reverse unless it is safe to do so and does not interfere with other traffic.

4.1.9. **Enter and Pulling Away.** Anyone who wants to enter a road from real estate, from a pedestrian priority area (signs 325.1 and 325.2 refer to Attachment 4, Table A4.21), or to turn into the roadway from other parts of the road or wants to pull away from the curb of the roadway must do this in such a way that does not endanger other traffic units. Drivers must clearly indicate their intention in time by using the direction indicators. In situations requiring clarification, sign 205, Attachment 4, Table A4.3, may be erected.

4.1.10. **Special Traffic Circumstances.** During traffic congestion: Despite a right-of-way or green traffic light, Drivers shall not drive into an intersection or junction unless sufficient space is available to completely proceed through the intersection or junction. Drivers may continue to proceed based on traffic rules or their right-of-way. Drivers must waive their right-of-way if

demanded by the traffic situation. A driver may only rely on another driver's waiver if it has been definitively communicated.

**4.1.11. Duty to Exercise Care When Entering and Exiting Vehicles.** Drivers and passengers exiting or entering a vehicle must not endanger or impede other traffic on the roadway. Drivers and passengers will only open the doors long enough to exit, enter or unload the vehicle. Drivers must secure their unoccupied vehicle to prevent unauthorized use.

**4.1.12. Vehicles Immobilized on the Road and Other On-Base Locations.**

4.1.12.1. Drivers of vehicles that become immobilized in the roadway must immediately activate the vehicle's warning lights. Drivers must immediately utilize the required safety devices, such as the warning triangles and traffic vests. In normal conditions, the safety devices should be placed 100 meters behind the immobilized vehicle. If the vehicle is immobilized near an incline or a curve, the safety devices may need to be set further back to allow ample warning for approaching traffic.

4.1.12.2. A vehicle lifted for repairs must be supported by jack stands or safety stands except during tire changes. While on jacks, jack stands, or safety stands, a vehicle will not be left unattended and the wheels remaining on the ground will be blocked.

4.1.12.3. Major vehicle repairs. Repairs causing the vehicle to be disassembled or causing the vehicle to be inoperative for more than eight hours will not be performed on RAB/VFH, in base housing, or in Government Leased Housing (GLH) unless it is being performed in an area designated for that purpose such as the Auto Hobby Shop or Army & Air Force Exchange Service (AAFES) Garage. Whenever repair work is accomplished, all environmentally hazardous fluids (transmission fluid, oil, anti-freeze, wet cell batteries) will be captured and disposed of in a designated area, such as the Auto Hobby Shop or Services Vehicle Junkyard. At no time will these fluids be allowed to absorb into the ground, dumped into dumpsters, or be stored in a non-designated area (such as a maid's room).

**4.1.13. Warning Signs.**

4.1.13.1. Drivers may flash their vehicle's lights or sound their vehicle's horn only to alert others of a dangerous condition on the roadway.

4.1.13.2. Drivers of a scheduled bus or a school bus shall utilize blinking warning lights when approaching a bus stop and while passengers enter or exit. Furthermore, drivers of motor vehicles may only utilize blinking warning lights when towing vehicles, if endangering others with their vehicle or to warn other traffic of dangers on the roadway, i.e., when approaching a traffic jam and traveling at a slow rate of speed.

4.1.13.3. Drivers may not use sound signals, i.e., horns that transmit a sequence of different high sounds.

**4.1.14. Lighting.**

4.1.14.1. Drivers must utilize the required headlights, side lights and taillights from the onset of darkness, during darkness, or if visibility conditions so require. The lighting devices may neither be covered nor be dirty.

4.1.14.2. Drivers may not operate a motor vehicle with parking light only if headlights are required. Drivers will not use high beam headlights on road with sufficient lighting. Drivers must use low beam lights timely when approaching an oncoming vehicle, while following within a short distance behind a vehicle, or if the safety of traffic on or beside the road deems the requirement. If necessary, speed should be reduced appropriately.

4.1.14.3. Drivers must use low beam headlights during daytime hours if fog, snowfall, or rain substantially obstructs visibility. Fog lamps may be switched on only during such weather conditions. If two fog lamps are switched on, the additional use of the parking lights instead of the low beam light is sufficient. Motorcycles without sidecars may use fog lights only. Fog taillights may be used only if visibility is less than 50 meters due to fog.

4.1.14.4. While stopped or parked, vehicle operators shall utilize parking lights sufficient to illuminate the side of the vehicle that is exposed to the roadway. Parking lights are not required if the streetlights make the vehicle clearly visible at a sufficient distance. Vehicles with a permissible total weight over 3.5 tons and trailers which stop on the roadway, (apart from passenger cars) must be illuminated by their own light source or be made recognizable by other permitted lighting equipment within built-up areas. Vehicles which may be removed from the roadway without any difficulty, such as motorcycles, bicycles with auxiliary motors, bicycles, wheelchairs, one-axle tractors, one-axle trailers, carts, or carriages not horse-drawn may not be left there without illumination.

#### **4.1.15. Public Means of Transportation and School Buses.**

4.1.15.1. Scheduled buses and marked school buses which stop at bus stops (sign 224 refer to Attachment 4, Table A4.6) with the warning blinking lights switched on may only be passed by oncoming traffic at a walking pace and only at such a distance that passengers are not endangered. Passengers may not be impeded. If necessary, the driver of the vehicle must wait.

4.1.15.2. Scheduled buses and school buses shall be given the opportunity to depart from marked stops. If necessary, other vehicles must wait.

4.1.15.3. Persons who want to use public transportation must wait on sidewalks, shoulders or at the edge of the roadway.

#### **4.1.16. Transportation of Persons and Child Restraints.**

4.1.16.1. The number of passengers transported in motor vehicles may not exceed the number of seats equipped with seatbelts. Passengers in motor vehicles shall remain seated while the vehicle is in motion and keep head, arms, and legs within the vehicle. This does not apply to motor buses, which may transport standing passengers.

4.1.16.2. Passengers will not ride on any exterior part of the vehicle or in any part of the vehicle not designated specifically for passenger use (i.e., bed of pick-up truck, etc.).

4.1.16.3. It is prohibited to transport people on the loading area or loading space of motor vehicles. This does not apply if the persons transported on the loading area or loading space must carry out necessary work in those areas. The prohibition is also not applicable for the transportation of construction site crews within the perimeters of the construction site.

#### **4.1.17. Seatbelts and Protective Helmets.**

4.1.17.1. Seatbelts must be worn by all motor vehicle drivers and passengers while on the installation or in the case of infants, be properly restrained with child safety seats. This does not apply to taxi drivers when transporting guests and riding in motorbuses for which transportation of standing passengers is permitted. **NOTE:** Seatbelt enforcement shall be incorporated into everyday traffic supervision and law enforcement operations (i.e., accident investigation, traffic stops, etc.). Violators will be issued a traffic ticket accompanied with a 7-day Notice of Suspension of On Base Driving Privileges. A second infraction will result in a 30-day suspension.

4.1.17.2. Operators of motorcycles or open three- or multiple-wheel motor vehicles with a maximum speed of more than 20 KMH due to their design, or persons riding in such vehicles as passengers must wear a suitable protective helmet (refer to Paragraph 3.2).

#### **4.1.18. Transporting Cargo.**

4.1.18.1. Secure cargo: Drivers will not move vehicles unless cargo in or on the vehicle is secured and will not fall. If transporting cargo in the bed of the truck, operators must place straps in such a way that each item is physically restrained by the straps. This will ensure that no cargo items fall out of the bed of the truck and cause an accident or damage to property.

4.1.18.2. Vehicle and cargo must not be higher than 4 meters and no wider than 2.55 meters.

4.1.18.3. The cargo may project beyond the rear up to 1.5 meters, however, if cargo is transported over a distance less than 100 km it may project up to 3 meters.

4.1.18.4. If the extreme end of the cargo projects more than 1 meter beyond the taillight of the vehicle, it is to be made recognizable by at least a:

4.1.18.4.1. Light red flag not less than 30 x 30 centimeters held and extended by a crossbar.

4.1.18.4.2. Light red sign of the same size hung up and swinging diagonally to the driving direction.

4.1.18.4.3. Vertically attached cylindrical fixture of the same color and height with a diameter of at least 35 centimeters. This means of safety must not be mounted higher than 1.5 meters above the roadway.

4.1.18.5. If the cargo at the side's projects more than 40 centimeters beyond the lights of the vehicle or beyond the extreme edge of the light emitting surface of the rim of the clearance lights or taillights, the cargo shall be made recognizable. A lamp with a white light will be used at the sides at least 40 centimeters from its edge and at most 1.5 meters above the road to the front and to the rear by a lamp with a red light. Individual bars or poles, horizontally placed sheets, and other objects that cannot be easily recognized must not project at the sides.

4.1.18.6. Drivers will not operate vehicles if the cargo obstructs the driver's view or the driver's control of the vehicle.

#### **4.1.19. Other Duties of the Driver of a Vehicle.**

4.1.19.1. The driver of a vehicle is responsible to ensure that the driver's view and hearing are not impaired by the passengers in the vehicle, animals, cargo, equipment, or condition of the vehicle. The driver must make sure that the vehicle, combination of vehicles, as well as

the cargo and the passengers are in accordance with regulations and that the traffic safety of the vehicle is not impaired because of the cargo or the passengers. The driver must also take care that the prescribed license plates are always clearly legible. Prescribed lighting devices must also be available and be ready for operation during daytime for motor vehicles and bicycles; in other cases, only if it is expected that the vehicle would remain in traffic when lighting is required.

4.1.19.2. Cell Phone Use. IAW DAFI 91-207, *The Traffic Safety Program*, vehicle operators on an Air Force (AF) Installation and operators of government owned, leased, or rented vehicles, on or off AF Installations, shall not use cell phones, to include texting, while the vehicle is in operation, except when using a hands-free device or handsfree operating mode. The term “hands-free” vehicle voice-activated system or cellular phone in speaker mode or with a hands-free attachment (headset or single bud earpiece) that allows operators to keep both hands on the steering wheel and eyes on the road whenever the vehicle is in motion. Vehicle operators should pull over and place the vehicle in park before using any cell phone. Violators will be issued a traffic ticket accompanied with a 7-day Notice of Suspension of Driving Privileges.

4.1.19.3. The vehicle operator is not authorized to operate or carry a device ready for operation, whose purpose is to warn about or interfere with traffic monitoring measures. This applies to any device which interferes with or warns about speed controls (radar warning or laser jamming devices).

4.1.19.4. Amplified noise or music transmitted from a motor vehicle will not exceed a volume that can be heard from more than 10 feet away. Violators of this rule will be cited with a DD Form 1408 Traffic Ticket for a non-moving violation.

4.1.19.5. Bicyclists and drivers of motorcycles must not hold on to other vehicles. They may not ride free handed. The feet may be taken off from the pedals or footrests only if the road condition so requires.

#### 4.1.20. **Pedestrians.**

4.1.20.1. Pedestrians must obey the instructions of traffic control devices and directions given by Security Forces personnel or Fire Protection officials.

4.1.20.2. Pedestrians must use the sidewalks. Only on streets without sidewalks and without shoulders will pedestrians use the roadway. If they use the roadway, they must walk against the flow of traffic in a single file line on the edge of the roadway.

4.1.20.3. Pedestrians shall cross roadways expeditiously by the shortest route perpendicular to the driving direction and pay attention to road traffic, and if the traffic situation so demands, they will cross only at intersections or junctions, at signal devices within the markings, or on pedestrian crosswalks (sign 293 refer to Attachment 4, Table A4.14). If the roadway is crossed at intersections or junctions, existing pedestrian crosswalks or markings at light signal devices shall always be used.

4.1.20.4. Pedestrians may not climb over road barriers, such as fences made of bars or chain links. Barrier gates prohibit entry into blocked roads.

4.1.20.5. Pedestrians have the right-of-way in public parking lots or in marked crosswalks, however, pedestrians will yield the right-of-way to a vehicle that is so close that the driver cannot stop, such as when a pedestrian steps out into the path of a vehicle from behind a parked vehicle.

4.1.20.6. Personnel exposed to traffic hazards (e.g., road construction and maintenance crews) must wear appropriate personal protective equipment (high visibility/light reflective vests).

4.1.20.7. Wearing portable headphones, earphones (one or two ear buds), cellular phones, iPods, or other listening and entertainment devices (other than hearing aids) while jogging, walking, or running in a traffic environment (roadways, parking lots, industrial and launch complexes, etc.) is prohibited.

#### 4.1.21. **Pedestrian Crosswalks.**

4.1.21.1. At pedestrian crosswalks, vehicles must wait and will allow pedestrians as well as users of wheelchairs to cross the roadway when they have clearly indicated their intention. Then vehicles shall approach at a moderate speed; if necessary, they must wait.

4.1.21.2. If traffic becomes congested, vehicles may not drive on to the crosswalk if they would have to wait there.

4.1.21.3. Passing at crosswalks is prohibited.

#### 4.1.22. **Environmental Protection.**

4.1.22.1. When using vehicles, undue noise and avoidable pollution by exhaust gas is forbidden. Especially prohibited is the unnecessary running of motors and shutting doors with excessive noise.

4.1.22.2. Vehicle emissions/smog alert: It is the responsibility of all vehicle operators to mechanically maintain their vehicle in such a manner as to prevent any unnecessary vehicle emissions. Any vehicle emitting excessive vehicle emissions can be cited and the owner is required to repair the vehicle or register it non-operational.

4.1.22.3. Vehicle occupants will not throw any type of foreign objects from the vehicle, (i.e., cigarette butts, trash), while the vehicle is either stopped or in motion. Violators of this rule will be cited with a DD Form 1408, *Traffic Ticket* for a non-moving violation.

4.1.22.4. Passenger cars require a type approval in order to obtain an emissions test certificate, which is a legally mandatory part of the general inspection. The current Euro 6 standard for passenger cars and light commercial vehicles will remain in force until July 1, 2030. In defined environmental zones (low emission zones), a corresponding sticker is required in order to be allowed to enter this area.

4.1.23. **Sports and Games.** Sports and games on the roadway, road shoulders and bicycle paths are prohibited.

4.1.24. **Obstructions to Traffic.** It is forbidden to make the road wet or dirty, to litter it or to bring or leave objects on the road if traffic may be thereby endangered or aggravated. A person who is responsible for creating such traffic obstructing conditions shall immediately clear them and shall, until this is done, mark them sufficiently. Traffic obstructions shall, if necessary, be

illuminated with their own light sources or be marked by other permitted light- technical devices.

**4.1.25. Traffic Control Devices, Signals and Instructions by Security Forces and other Authorities.**

4.1.25.1. The signals and instructions given by Security Forces shall be obeyed. They shall prevail over all other directives and any other rules, however they do not relieve the road user from his/her duty of care.

4.1.25.2. Signals may be supplemented or altered by additional instructions.

4.1.25.3. No person will willfully fail or refuse to comply with individuals who are authorized to direct, control, or regulate traffic. Anyone found guilty of fleeing from Security Forces personnel will face administrative action.

4.1.25.4. Traffic control devices placed by competent authority (Security Forces/Civil Engineers) will be accepted as authorized and will be obeyed.

4.1.25.5. No unauthorized person shall erect any sign, signal, markings, or device which resembles an official traffic control device. No person shall alter, deface, reposition, redirect, knock down, or otherwise remove any official control device, to include parking signs.

**4.1.26. Blue and Yellow Flashing Lights, Sirens.**

4.1.26.1. A blue flashing light together with a police siren indicates an immediate response to a life-threatening emergency or emergency involving USAF priority resources.

4.1.26.2. A blue flashing light alone may be used to warn road users of locations of accidents or other emergencies, when in route to an urgent non-life-threatening emergency or for the escorting of vehicles or convoys.

4.1.26.3. Drivers and pedestrians will yield the right-of-way to emergency vehicles using an audible or visual signal when approaching from any direction. Drivers will move their vehicle as far as possible to the right side of the roadway and come to a complete stop until the emergency vehicle passes. Motorists within an intersection will clear the intersection as quickly and safely as possible.

4.1.26.4. A yellow flashing light warns of danger. It may be installed in a fixed position or on vehicles. The use on vehicles is only permitted to warn of road construction sites, accident scenes, vehicles traveling at an exceptionally slow speed, vehicles of exceptional width or length or with exceptional wide or long cargo.

**4.1.27. Changing and Constant Light Signals and Green Arrow.**

4.1.27.1. Light signals shall take precedence over rules as to priority, traffic signs regulating priority, and markings on the roadway. Vehicle operators may not stop at up to 10 meters in front of a light signal if it is concealed by the vehicle.

4.1.27.2. The meaning of colors at intersections is IAW with AE Pamphlet 550-19 Appendix E:

4.1.27.2.1. Green: "Traffic may proceed." Traffic may turn.



4.1.27.2.2. Green arrows: "Traffic may proceed only in the direction indicated by the arrow." A green arrow at the left behind the intersection indicates that oncoming traffic is stopped by a red traffic light, and that traffic participants wishing to turn to the left may enter and clear the intersection without hindrance in the direction indicated by the green arrow.

4.1.27.2.3. Yellow: "Wait in front of the intersection for the next signal." None of these signals shall relieve the road user from his duty of taking care.

4.1.27.2.4. Red: "Stop in front of the intersection." After stopping it is permitted to turn right even at a red light if on the right side of the red light signal a sign depicting a green arrow on black (green arrow) is installed. The driver of the vehicle may only turn from the right lane. The driver must conduct himself in a manner by which impairment or endangerment of other road users, in particular pedestrians and vehicle traffic on the lane, which is allowed to move, is excluded. A black arrow on red means stops, a black arrow on yellow means waits only for the direction indicated by the arrow. A one-field signal with green arrow indicates that a right turn may be made on red for the traffic going straight on.

4.1.27.3. At other places on the road, such as at junctions and where the road is marked for pedestrians, the light signals shall have corresponding meanings.

4.1.27.4. Light signal devices may be restricted to the color sequence yellow red.

4.1.27.5. A separate light signal may exist for each of several marked traffic lanes (sign 295, 296, or 340, Attachment 4, tables A4.15, A4.16 and A4.21).

4.1.27.6. Where light signals apply to pedestrians or to cyclists only, the symbol of a pedestrian or of a cycle will so indicate. The sequence of colors for pedestrians shall be green-red-green; this may also apply to cyclists. If green changes to red while pedestrians are crossing the roadway, they shall proceed expeditiously.

4.1.27.7. Cyclists must observe the light signals for vehicle traffic while riding on roads.











#### 4.1.28. **Traffic Signs.**

4.1.28.1. Control by traffic signs takes precedence over general traffic rules. Traffic signs are warning signs (*Gefahrenzeichen*), regulatory signs (*Vorschriftzeichen*) and guiding signs (*Richtzeichen*).

4.1.28.2. Supplemental signs are also traffic signs. Unless otherwise provided, supplemental signs depict black symbols, drawings, or inscriptions on a white background with a black rim.

4.1.28.3. Traffic signs may be attached to a vehicle. They are also in effect when the vehicle they are attached to is moving. They take precedence over the directions given by the stationary traffic signs. The symbols on these signs have the following meaning:

**Table 4.1. Traffic Signs.**

 Motor vehicle or other multi-lane motor vehicles	 Motor vehicles with an authorized total weight of more than 3.5t, including their trailers, and tractors, except passenger cars and motor buses	 Bicycle traffic
 Pedestrians	 Passenger Car	 Passenger Car with Trailer
 Motorcycles, also with sidecar, small motorcycles and motorbikes	 Truck with Trailer	 Motor vehicles and trains of vehicles which can or may not drive faster than 25 km/h
 Motorbikes		

**Table 4.2. Traffic Signs for particularly dangerous situations.**

 Slickness by snow or ice	 Insufficient clearance	 Grit and gravel
 Crosswalk	 Air traffic	

**4.1.29. Warning Signs.**

4.1.29.1. Warning signs caution the road user to pay more attention, to reduce speed in consideration of a dangerous situation.

4.1.29.2. If a warning sign is located before a junction, a black arrow on a supplemental sign shall point in the direction of the danger spot, if it is on another road.

4.1.29.3. General warning signs are listed in Attachment 4.

**4.1.30. Regulatory Signs.**

4.1.30.1. Each road user must comply with the orders or prohibitions mandated by the regulatory signs under Attachment 4.

4.1.30.2. Regulatory signs are put up at a place where or from where the rules must be observed. If the signs are put up at a certain distance from where they must be observed to facilitate traffic flow or for reasons of traffic safety, the distance to the respective place is indicated on a supplemental sign.

#### 4.1.31. **Guiding Signs.**

4.1.31.1. Guiding signs give special guidance to facilitate traffic. They may also contain directives or prohibitions.

4.1.31.2. Each road user must comply with the directives and prohibitions indicated by the guiding signs in accordance with Attachment 4.

4.1.31.3. Guiding signs are put up at a place where or from where the rules must be observed. If the signs are put up at a certain distance from where they must be observed to facilitate traffic flow or for reasons of traffic safety, the distance to the respective place is indicated on a supplemental sign.

#### 4.1.32. **Traffic Devices.**

4.1.32.1. Traffic devices are red and white striped barriers, blocking poles, roadblock equipment as well as guiding equipment. Traffic devices are also railings, flashing light and traffic light systems, as well as traffic flow control systems. Traffic devices are described in Attachment 4.

4.1.32.2. Control by means of traffic devices shall take precedence over general traffic rules.

4.1.32.3. Road surfaces marked by traffic devices are off limits for vehicles.

### 4.2. **Parking:**

4.2.1. **General.** Parking is defined as leaving the vehicle unattended or stopping for more than three minutes. No one will park or leave any vehicle unattended in a manner that constitutes a public nuisance, safety hazard, or impedes emergency vehicle operations and snow and ice control vehicles.

4.2.2. **Unattended vehicle.** The driver of a motor vehicle leaving the vehicle unattended will place the transmission in gear or park position, set the emergency brake, remove the ignition key, and secure all locking devices to include windows.

4.2.3. **Prohibited Parking Areas.** The following areas are identified as prohibited parking areas:

4.2.3.1. Within 15 feet of fire hydrant, intersection, or pedestrian crosswalk.

4.2.3.2. Within 45 feet of bus stops.

4.2.3.3. In designated fire lanes.

4.2.3.4. More than 18 inches from a curb or roadway edge where curbing does not exist.

4.2.3.5. Blocking driveways, bollards, intersections, roadways, or parking lanes, include parking on sidewalks.

- 4.2.3.6. On the left side of a street facing on-coming traffic.
- 4.2.3.7. Double parking.
- 4.2.3.8. Failure to park in a defined parking space within a parking lot.
- 4.2.3.9. In a reserved slot designated for the use of another person or vehicle.
- 4.2.3.10. Blocking trash receptacles, specifically, obstructing movement of individuals in the disposal of trash and access by service personnel/vehicles.
- 4.2.3.11. In officially designated loading zones during the operating hours of the facility.
- 4.2.3.12. On any sharp bend in the road that might obstruct another driver's view, impede traffic, or otherwise impose a hazard.
- 4.2.3.13. Beside or adjacent to a traffic island.
- 4.2.3.14. Next to any dividing strip or barrier line on multilane roads.
- 4.2.3.15. Failure to display blue parking disk in driver's side window while parked in a time limited parking slot (sign 318, Attachment 4, Table A4.20) or exceeding the permitted parking time as indicated by a supplemental sign. The permitted parking time starts at the time the vehicle was stopped. The parking disk will be set to the line marking at the half hour, which follows the time the car was stopped.
- 4.2.3.16. Parking overnight in KMCC customer parking lots is prohibited and towing is authorized (unless vehicle meet the specific listed exceptions below). Exceptions include:
  - 4.2.3.16.1. Vehicles with KMCC lodging/AAFES manager/PAX terminal-authorized parking passes.
  - 4.2.3.16.2. Government operated vehicles (GOVs) with TDY placards.
  - 4.2.3.16.3. Vehicles parked in the lot adjacent to the Macaroni Grill entrance to the KMCC in support of 86 AW drunk driving awareness policies.

#### **4.2.4. Reserved Parking.**

- 4.2.4.1. Authorization. The following criteria are considered when requesting reserved parking spaces. At no time will reserve parking authorizations exceed 10 percent of any facility-assigned parking lot (as determined by 86 CEG). Exceptions to this rule must be approved by the Traffic Safety Coordination Group. The personnel are authorized reserved parking in accordance with rank/mission requirements:
  - 4.2.4.1.1. General officers are authorized a reserved parking space near their primary work center and at service-oriented facilities.
  - 4.2.4.1.2. To facilitate official government business, key personnel may be authorized reserved parking spaces near their primary work center based upon the number of spaces available, in order of decreasing priority:
    - 4.2.4.1.2.1. United States Air Forces in Europe, Numbered Air Force, Wing commanders, NATO Headquarters Allied Air Command Ramstein (NATO HQAAC Ramstein) military, Civilian Directors, Division Chiefs and Deputies.

4.2.4.1.2.2. United States Air Forces in Europe, Numbered Air Force, and Wing Level Command Chief Master Sergeants.

4.2.4.1.2.3. Group, and Squadron level commanders and 0-5/0-6 level deputies.

4.2.4.1.2.4. United States Air Forces in Europe, Numbered Air Force, NATO HQAAC Ramstein, Wing, Group, and Squadron level chief enlisted managers.

4.2.4.1.2.5. Diamond-wearing First Sergeants.

4.2.4.1.3. At service facilities, unless identified for a specific individual, parking spaces identified for active duty/retired (including reserve/guard on orders) generals, colonels, chief master sergeants/sergeant majors will only be used by authorized persons or their spouses. All other family members/guests will not use these spaces unless the authorized member is present in the vehicle.

4.2.4.1.4. Service facilities are authorized reserved parking for visitors or customers provided the 10 percent rule is not violated.

4.2.4.1.5. Facilities are authorized reserved parking for GOVs provided the 10 percent rule is not violated. Efforts to locate GOV spots away from facility entrances should be made.

4.2.4.1.6. Reserved parking spaces for handicapped individuals are not included in the facilities' 10 percent count when considering reserved parking spaces.

4.2.4.1.7. Reserved parking that is not authorized includes, but is not limited to: monthly award winners, detachment commanders, managers, superintendents, warrant officers, chiefs, and flight commanders.

4.2.4.1.8. Permanent Distinguished Visitor (DV) spots are not authorized. Temporary stanchions for DV parking can be requested and used when needed.

4.2.4.2. Sign color and lettering shall conform to the current edition of the KMC Architectural Compatibility Guide (86 CES/CEP). Use of names or titles is discouraged due to frequent changes, instead use office symbol and an internal assignment numbering system (e.g., JA-1, JA-2, etc.).

4.2.4.3. Time-limited parking spaces at service facilities and facilities with customer service functions that support a significant portion of the base population will be evaluated for number of spaces and time limit on a case-by-case basis.

4.2.4.4. Any parking located behind locked or otherwise entry-controlled facility access boundaries (e.g., 201 compound, NATO HQAAC Ramstein parking garage) is excluded from management of this policy and parking reservations will be managed locally.

4.2.4.5. Reserved Parking Spot Signs: The only authorized reserved parking signs are metal with a "Park Service" brown dark shade background and white lettering spelling out the unit and office symbol or standard abbreviation. These signs are fastened to the vertical curb face, on metal posts, or on a facility wall (in areas without curbs or adequate ground space for a post). Nonstandard signage and painting on curbs are not authorized. Units with nonstandard signs or painting on curbs are required to remove signs and paint and submit a request for proper signage.

#### **4.2.5. Requests For Reserved Parking:**

4.2.5.1. All Air Force facility managers will complete an AF Form 332, *Base Civil Engineer Work Request*, with justification and two diagrams of the parking lot (one with existing slots and one with requested slots) to the coordinating office. For all work requests, the initial stop for all personnel is the 786 CES/CEK. The coordinating offices will submit requests to the Traffic Safety Coordination Group (TSCG) for approval.

4.2.5.2. If approved, the request will be returned to the originator who will keep a copy of the approval. The 786 CES will then process the AF Form 332.

4.2.5.3. Consideration will be given at each facility for motorcycle, visitor, and customer parking. In the interest of relieving base traffic congestion, carpool parking should also be considered. Bicycle racks can be placed at each facility versus using parking spaces for bicycles.

**4.2.6. Recreational Vehicles.** Recreational vehicles will be parked in the designated camper/trailer parking area located on Kapaun AS. The owner is responsible for ensuring the camper/trailer is registered, roadworthy, not in disrepair, and owner name and contact information is displayed. Operators will follow local national laws when parking off base.

**4.2.7. Non-operational Vehicle Parking.** Vehicles registered in non-operational status are to be parked in the non-operational lot on Pulaski Barracks. To utilize the lot, contact Army Outdoor Recreation at DSN: 493-4117 in Building 2905 on Pulaski Barracks.

4.2.7.1. Members assigned to dormitory residency may, with written approval from unit's First Sergeant or Commander, park non-operational vehicles in designated dormitory parking lots for up to 30 calendar days. Written approval must be always displayed in front windshield of vehicle. Approval must include start and termination dates and may only be issued once. Non-operational vehicles parked must have reasonable upkeep performed as to not present public concern or nuisance (e.g., no smashed windows, multiple flat tires, excessive body damage).

**4.2.8. Long-Term Parking.**

4.2.8.1. Personnel requesting to park their vehicle in their unit/squadron's respective parking areas may do so, with authorization from the unit commander. **NOTE:** The vehicle keys must be left with an individual in the unit, i.e. First Sergeant, in the event the vehicle is needs to be moved.

4.2.8.2. All TDY/deployed personnel must maintain valid vehicle registration and insurance while the vehicle is parked. **NOTE:** All individuals who park their vehicles for long-term purposes (i.e., deployments, TDY, extended leave, etc.) must leave, in plain view, a Point of Contact (POC) name and number, in the event the vehicle needs to be moved.

4.2.8.3. Personnel who are TDY or on extended leave may park their vehicles at off-base locations, providing the vehicle is:

4.2.8.3.1. On private property owned or rented by the vehicle owner and the vehicle is screened from public view.

4.2.8.3.2. At local garages and warehouses when written permission is obtained from the property owner.

4.2.8.4. Personnel may use the long-term parking garage located on levels 3 and 4 of Bldg. 3331 on Ramstein Air Base, but must follow the following requirements:

4.2.8.4.1. Personnel may use the long-term parking lot for a maximum of 60 continuous days and must leave a local POC name and phone number in plain view in the windshield of the parked vehicle in the event the vehicle needs to be moved or the owner needs to be contacted.

4.2.8.4.2. Vehicle must have a valid USAREUR registration for the duration while vehicle is parked in the parking garage.

4.2.8.4.3. German/foreign plated vehicles are unauthorized.

4.2.8.4.4. Violators will be ticketed, and the vehicle towed at the owner's expense.

4.2.8.4.5. Signs will be posted at multiple locations within the parking facility to ensure facility users are adequately informed of requirements.

**4.2.9. Vehicle For-Sale Lot.** Vehicles may be placed in the For-Sale Lot under the following conditions:

4.2.9.1. The only authorized lots to park vehicles for sale will be designated by the 86 CEG/CC, 86 MSG/CC, or USAG-K Commander. Vehicles must be legally parked in these areas. The For-Sale Lot may be used by personnel who are assigned and work in the KMC (U.S. military, NATO Head Quarters Allied Air Command Ramstein (NATO HQAAC Ramstein and Allied Air Forces, Central Europe (AAFCE)). Additionally, USAREUR plated vehicles belonging to persons outside of the KMC may be permitted to park on the lot when space is available. The use of dealer plates in the For-Sale Lot is prohibited. 86th Force Support Squadron Outdoor Recreation (86 FSS/SVRO), is the POC for the RAB For-Sale Lot and will issue and control all permits.

4.2.9.2. The owner or agent has displayed the approval paperwork from 86 FSS/SVRO in the interior of the vehicle that is clearly visible from the exterior of the vehicle.

4.2.9.3. Vehicles placed in the For-Sale Lot are limited to 30 days. Once the time limit is up the owner or agent must either renew the approval paperwork with Services or remove the vehicle from the For-Sale Lot.

4.2.9.4. Maintenance will not be performed in the For-Sale Lot.

4.2.9.5. Vehicles parked in the For-Sale Lot will be registered operational, to include current insurance.

4.2.9.6. Vehicles will be towed at the owner's expense if the above procedures are not followed.

4.2.9.7. Individuals may post For-Sale signs in/on their vehicles during day-to-day operations and activities. However, these vehicles are not authorized to be parked more than 24 hours.

**4.2.10. Limited Time Parking Areas.** For these areas on the installation, marked by sign 318 on Attachment 4, Table A4.20, vehicle operators are required to display a blue parking disk in the driver's side windshield of their vehicle. The time disk will be set to the time in which the driver parked their vehicle. Vehicle operators will be held to the time standard set

forth within the specified parking lots. Vehicles violating this time period will be cited as a non-moving violation.

**4.2.11. Priority Parking.** Whoever reaches a parking space first has priority; such priority continues to exist when the authorized person is driving past the parking space to back up, or if they are making additional driving movements to turn into the parking space. Sentence 1 applies accordingly to motor vehicle drivers who are waiting on a parking space to become available.

#### **4.3. Traffic Accidents:**

**4.3.1. Responsibilities.** Drivers are responsible for reporting accidents involving GOVs and POVs, unattended vehicles, personal injury, or death and/or damaged property to the 86th Security Forces Squadron (COMM: 06371-47-2050) for accidents on Ramstein AB and to the 569th U.S. Forces Police Squadron (COMM: 0631-536-6060/7070/8005) for accidents off-base or on other U.S. Installations.

4.3.1.1. Every person involved in a traffic accident must stop immediately, take steps to ensure traffic safety and assist injured persons. In the case of a minor vehicle accident, vehicles may be moved to the side of the road.

4.3.1.2. Every person involved must remain at the scene of a vehicle accident. Refer to Table 4.3, Vehicle Accident Reporting Matrix, when identifying which actions to take when involved in a vehicle accident. If contact is made with the victim, the driver must make their identity known. If there is no contact with the victim, immediately report the accident to the proper law enforcement agency.

4.3.1.3. Fleeing the scene of an accident (i.e., failing to attempt to contact the vehicle owner or owner of damaged property prior to leaving the scene of an accident) will result in a traffic citation and more serious administrative, judicial, or civilian criminal consequences.

**4.3.2. Duty to Give Information.** All drivers or owners of vehicles involved in accidents will provide the pertinent information (i.e. operator names, vehicle owner names, vehicle license plate #s, VIN #s, make and model of vehicles involved, names of any witnesses/passengers, insurance company name and policy number, and operators should take pictures if at all possible) to any person injured in an accident or the driver, owner, occupant or any other person attending any vehicle or property damaged in an accident. In all cases, the above persons will produce and surrender their ID card, permit to drive, vehicle registration, current insurance card and inspection certificate to Security Forces or German Polizei.

#### **4.3.3. Vehicle Accident Classification:**

4.3.3.1. Government Owned Vehicle or Property. Any accident involving a GOV or property will require Security Forces to respond and a AFJIS report be accomplished by Security Forces patrolmen.

4.3.3.2. Minor Vehicle Accidents. A minor vehicle accident is any accident in which there are no fatalities/injuries and when it would be reasonable to assume that the cost to repair any vehicle/property damage is less than \$10,000. Vehicles involved in an accident, with minor damages, that cause safety hazards or traffic delays, may be moved to the side of the roadway to await the arrival of responding police agency.



4.3.3.3. Major Vehicle Accidents. A major vehicle accident investigation is required for all major traffic accidents. The 569 USFPS or the 86 SFS will investigate and complete a report of all major vehicle accidents within their assigned area of responsibility. A major vehicle accident is defined as those which involve any of the following:

4.3.3.3.1. Disabling damage: Damage that renders a vehicle inoperable or unsafe to operate, including deployed airbags.

4.3.3.3.1.1. Vehicles involved in an accident will not be moved until the arrival of Security Forces or German Polizei. The operator of the vehicle will place the international warning triangle 100 meters behind the vehicle. Disabled vehicles will be removed from the roadway within 12 hours. Disabled vehicles that present a safety hazard or impede the flow of traffic will be moved without the owner's consent. **NOTE:** Inoperative headlights or taillights during the hours of darkness do not constitute disabling damage, nor does a flat or blown tire without a spare.

4.3.3.3.2. Government property damage more than or equal to \$10,000.

4.3.3.3.3. Any accident involving an Army Government Owned Vehicle (GOV) with minimum damage of \$1000.

4.3.3.3.4. Any accident involving an Air Force GOV with minimum damage of \$10,000.

4.3.3.3.5. Any accident involving a Navy GOV or Marine Corps GOV with minimum damage of \$500.

4.3.3.3.6. Personal injury requiring any type of medical treatment or complaint of injuries.

4.3.3.3.7. Fatal injuries.

4.3.3.3.8. Any vehicle accident where the circumstances are difficult to explain.

Table 4.3. Vehicle Accident Reporting Matrix.

Where is the Accident?	What type of Traffic Accident (TA)?	Should Drivers Exchange Information?	Can Drivers Depart the Scene After Information Exchange?	Should I Contact German Polizei?(110 or 112)	Should I Contact 86 SFS?(06371-47-2050)	Should I contact 569 USFPS? (0631-536-6060)
Off Base (In KMC)	Minor TA (POV) No damage to public property(e.g. guard rails)	YES	YES	Optional	No, call 569 USFPS	Yes, Report within 72 hrs.
	Minor TA (POV) Yes, damage to public property (e.g. guard rails)	YES	NO	Yes, Immediately	No, call 569 USFPS	Yes, Immediately
	Major TA (POV or GOV)	YES	NO	Yes, Immediately	No, call 569 USFPS	Yes, Immediately
Ramstein AB	Minor TA (POV) No damage to public property (e.g. guard rails)	YES	YES	No, Call 86 SFS	Yes, Report within 24 hrs.	No, Call 86 SFS
	Minor TA (POV) Yes, damage to public property(e.g. guard rails)	YES	NO	No, Call 86 SFS	Yes, Immediately	No, Call 86 SFS
	Major TA (POV or GOV)	YES	NO	No, Call 86 SFS	Yes, Immediately	No, Call 86 SFS
Other DoD Installations (In KMC*)	Minor TA (POV) No damage to public property (e.g. guard rails)	YES	YES	No, Call 569 USFPS	No, Call 569 USFPS	Yes, Report within 24 hrs.
	Minor TA (POV) Yes, damage to public property (e.g. guard rails)	YES	NO	No, Call 569 USFPS	No, Call 569 USFPS	Yes, Immediately
	Major (POV or GOV)	YES	NO	No, Call 569 USFPS	No, Call 569 USFPS	Yes, Immediately
Outside KMC Outside Germany	ALL Accidents Outside KMC	YES	Dependent on Country	Contact HN Law Enforcement	N/A	Contact 569 USFPS within 72 hrs of return to KMC
<p>* KMC: Kaiserslautern Military Community. In this context, the KMC is defined as the county (Kreis) of Kaiserslautern. <b>NOTE:</b> Leaving a note does not constitute exchanging information. Personnel must bring all vehicle information including the date, time and location of the accident to file in the report. For accidents involving a GOV or property refer to 4.4.3.3. Government Owned Vehicle or Property.</p>						

**4.3.4. Off-Base Vehicle Accidents.** Vehicle operators who are involved in traffic accidents off base are required to report the accident IAW Table 4.3—Vehicle Accident Reporting Matrix. Reports should be made to German Polizei (COMM: 110 or 112) and the (COMM:

0631-536-6060/7070/8005). Operators involved in minor traffic accidents are responsible, at a minimum, for exchanging all pertinent information and should report to the 569 USFPS/KMC LED within 72 hours of the incident. When reporting to 569 USFPS/KMC LED, personnel must bring all vehicle information including date, time, and location of the accident to file in the report. For accidents involving a GOV or property refer to 5.3.3. Government Owned Vehicle or Property.

4.3.4.1. Off-base traffic accidents may be investigated by German Polizei and Security Forces members from the 569th U.S. Forces Police Squadron.

4.3.4.2. In accordance with German Criminal Code Section 142, a person involved in a traffic accident must remain at the scene if injuries or damage to property of others is inflicted. The person involved must make their identity known to the victim (driver/owner of the other vehicle involved or owner of damaged property).

4.3.4.3. For accidents occurring while the vehicle operator is outside of the Kaiserslautern Military Community, geographically defined as the German county of Kaiserslautern (for example, on leave in Southern Germany or another country), the operator should report the accident to the nearest law enforcement agency, in accordance with local laws. In this case drivers should request and record the responding host nation law enforcement officer's name and the name of the Police station from which that officer responded. Operators must report the accident to the KMC-LED within 72 hours of their return to the Kaiserslautern Military Community.

4.3.4.4. 569 USFPS will act as the focal point for information or assistance if necessary.

**4.3.5. Traffic Accident Investigation.** Security Forces will act as the focal point for gathering accident information of military affiliated personnel. When possible, SFS/S5R will obtain copies of accident reports prepared by investigating civilian police agencies to accompany off-base accident reporting information.

**4.3.6. Release of Information.**

4.3.6.1. SFS/S5R can release the insurance information of those involved in a vehicle accident to involved parties or vehicle owners. Personnel should give SFS/S5R a minimum of 5 days before contacting SFS/S5R and attempting to pick up any information.

4.3.6.2. Any driver involved in an accident where it is determined through investigation or witnesses that the driver's behavior is the cause of the accident (i.e., Inattentive driving or too fast for conditions), will have four points assessed to their driving record.

4.3.6.3. Unit commanders will designate, in writing, personnel authorized to review, retrieve, and sign for reports of command action referencing only those persons assigned to their respective units. These letters must be updated accordingly and maintained on file in the appropriate S5R office. Those authorized may review the AFJIS report, all AF Form 1168, *Statement of Suspect/Witness/ Complainant*, AF Form 1315, *Major Vehicle Accident Report*, and the driver's records in AFJIS.

**4.4. Miscellaneous Rules:**

4.4.1. **Mechanical standards:** Vehicle operators will comply and follow the requirements for POV mechanical standards IAW AER 190-1/USAFE-AFAFRICAI 31-202, Appendix C, Section II.

#### 4.4.2. **Bicycles.**

4.4.2.1. Obey all traffic rules and regulations.

4.4.2.2. Personnel will utilize safety equipment as follows:

4.4.2.2.1. During periods of reduced visibility, to include hours of darkness and inclement weather, riders will wear a highly visible outer garment or reflective equipment. In addition, bicycles ridden during hours of darkness must have a headlight that emits a white light and a taillight that emits a red light.

4.4.2.2.2. Bicycles must have standard brakes that, when applied, safely stop the bicycle.

4.4.2.2.3. Bicycle wheels must have two reflectors mounted 180 degrees apart on the spokes. Bicycle pedals must have reflectors designed and placed to be visible from the front and rear of the bicycle during darkness.

4.4.2.2.4. Bicycle operators and passengers on U.S. Forces installations must wear an approved helmet properly fastened under the chin. Helmets must meet the standards set by the American National Standards Institute, the Snell Memorial Foundation Standards, the *Institut für Zweiradsicherheit e.V.*, or the Economic Commission of Europe for bicycle helmets.

4.4.2.3. While riding a bicycle, cyclists will:

4.4.2.3.1. Ride only on a seat attached to the bike.

4.4.2.3.2. Carry only the number of people the bicycle is designed and equipped to carry. Passengers must sit on an authorized, attached seat.

4.4.2.3.3. Will ride as far to the right of the road as possible.

4.4.2.3.4. Not carry bundles, packages, or other articles that prevent the bicyclist from keeping at least one hand on the handlebars.

4.4.2.3.5. Not ride a bicycle while using a cell phone. Bicycle operators will not use cell phones or wear listening devices that impede hearing and the detection of impending danger. Violations will be processed as a moving violation.

4.4.2.3.6. Will not attach themselves to other moving vehicles.

4.4.2.3.7. Will use caution when passing a stopped vehicle or a vehicle traveling in the same direction.

4.4.2.4. Riding Areas.

4.4.2.4.1. Based on the 86 CES Bicycle/Traffic Study, there are four major areas marked with proper Combined Foot and Bicycle Path signage as mandatory for bicyclists to use. These areas are on Wilson Blvd between Kisling Memorial Drive and Jefferson Avenue; on Maxwell Avenue between Kisling Memorial Drive and Lincoln Avenue; on Kisling Memorial Drive westbound from Maxwell Avenue all the way to the West Gate; and on the

road that travels westbound between Bldg. 3336/KMCC and Bldg. 3333/PAX Terminal to Lincoln Blvd.

4.4.2.4.2. For the areas annotated above and per AER 190-1/USAFE-AFAFRICAI 31-202, bicyclists are obligated to use the sidewalk and may not use the road. All other sidewalks on the installation without restrictive signs may be used at will. If a bicyclist chooses to use the road instead of a sidewalk, outside of the restricted areas, they must follow all the established traffic rules and regulations.

4.4.2.5. Children under 8 years of age operating bicycles must use sidewalks. Special consideration is to be shown for pedestrians. When crossing a roadway children must get off the bicycle.

4.4.2.6. Persons of at least 16 years of age may transport two children at a maximum who are up to 7 years old in trailers designed for the transportation of children behind bicycles. The age limitation of 7 years does not apply for the transportation of a handicapped child.

4.4.2.7. Traffic tickets issued in connection with bicycle operations will be processed as moving violations.

4.4.3. **Running and Jogging.** The following guidelines govern running formations and joggers that utilize base roadways. These procedures will be adhered to:

4.4.3.1. Personnel running in pairs or in a small group will run in single file formations and should run facing traffic.

4.4.3.2. On Ramstein AB, running formations are prohibited on primary traffic routes on the installation.

4.4.3.2.1. Running formations will not exceed two files with the formation width not crossing the centerline.

4.4.3.2.2. The formation will have road guards wearing reflective vests at the front and the rear of the formation and will have flashlights during hours of darkness and reduced visibility.

4.4.3.2.3. Cadence calls are permitted only between the hours of 0700 until 1800 when near the base housing or dormitory areas.

4.4.3.3. Running on the perimeter road is prohibited.

4.4.3.4. Vehicle operators will not yell or shout abusive language, names, or behave in an erratic manner when passing running formations.

4.4.3.5. Drivers passing a formation (from either direction) must provide at least one-meter clearance and may not exceed 8 KMH/ 5 MPH. Drivers will practice safe driving when passing these formations.

4.4.3.6. When jogging or running on roadways at night or in inclement weather (e.g., fog, rain, sleet, etc.), personnel will wear clothing containing retro-reflective properties or retroreflective accessories visible from the front and back. Utilizing illumination devices such as flashlights, headlamps, etc. are encouraged while jogging or running.

#### **4.4.4. Skateboards, Scooters, Electric Scooters, Roller-Skating, Rollerblading, and Similar Objects/Vehicles.**

4.4.4.1. Personnel will wear protective gear according to standards for bicycle helmets (Paragraph 4.4.2.2.4) to include kneepads, elbow pads and wrist guards.

4.4.4.2. Skateboarding/Skating/Rollerblading/Scooters are allowed in all housing areas.

4.4.4.3. When a sidewalk is available, skateboarders/rollerblades/scooter riders shall not skate/ride in the open road. The sidewalk must be utilized when available and personnel will use the right side of paths, trails and sidewalks or other designated areas.

4.4.4.4. Skateboarders/skaters/rollerblades/scooter riders must yield to all vehicle and pedestrian traffic.

4.4.4.5. Not carry anyone or ride with more than one person on the board.

4.4.4.6. Not use cell phones or wear listening devices that impede hearing and the detection of impending danger.

4.4.4.7. Ramps will not be personally built, nor will installation equipment/property (park benches, handrails, etc.) be used to perform stunts/tricks. Violators will be held financially and legally liable for damage to any government or private property.

4.4.4.8. Traffic tickets issued in connection with skateboarding, roller-skating, scooters, or rollerblading will be processed as non-moving violations.

4.4.4.9. Rental Electric Scooters are not authorized within installation jurisdiction and will be denied entry by the posted sentry.

#### **4.4.5. Flight Line Vehicle Operation.**

4.4.5.1. On all flight line perimeter roads, all vehicle operators will conduct a FOD check on all tires of their vehicles before crossing or entering flight line areas, upon both first arrival and upon each successive entry.

4.4.5.2. No person will operate a motor vehicle within the flight line areas prior to being properly trained and certified.

4.4.5.3. Refer to AFI 13-213, AFI 13-213\_RABI Supplement, RABI 13-201 for specific Airfield Driving guidance.

#### **4.4.6. Child Safety Seats.**

4.4.6.1. DAFI 91-207 requires the use of child safety seats consistent with state, territory, or host nation laws.

4.4.6.1.1. The AER 190-1/USAFE-AFAFRICA 31-202, paragraph 5-5 states children 12 years of age or younger or shorter than 150 centimeters (4.9 ft) are required to sit on the backseat and use restraining equipment suitable for the child and approved by either ECE-R 44/03, ECE-R 44/04, or Department of Transportation (DOT). when these children are transported in a USAREUR-plated POV; these children also must be seated in the rear seat if the POV has one.

4.4.6.1.2. Children under 13 years old who weigh more than 22 kilograms (48 pounds) will use booster seats or other suitable approved devices designed for use with a vehicle's three-point (lap and shoulder) seatbelts.

4.4.6.1.3. Booster seats will not be used with two-point seatbelts (lap belts).

4.4.6.1.3.1. Owners of POVs equipped only with two-point seatbelts in the rear seats should consider having three-point systems professionally installed.

4.4.6.1.3.2. POVs equipped only with two-point seatbelts in the rear seats must transport a child weighing over 22 kilograms (48 pounds) in a suitable approved device secured in the front seat with a three-point seatbelt. Additional children weighing over 22 kilograms (48 pounds) will be secured using the two-point seatbelts in the rear seat.

4.4.7. **Unattended Children.** IAW the KMC Child Supervision Policy Matrix, Attachment 3, Table A3.1, children nine years of age and under will not be left in the vehicle unattended at any time. Children ages 10 and 11 may be left unattended if the keys are removed and there is access to a responsible adult in the event of an emergency (cell phone, etc.). Children ages 12 and above may be left unattended with other children under the age of 12 and will have access to an adult.

4.4.8. **Pets.** Pets that may endanger traffic shall be kept away from the road. They are permitted there only if escorted by persons who can control them to the necessary degree. It is forbidden to lead animals from motor vehicles. Only bicyclists may lead dogs.

4.4.8.1. Pets will not be left unattended in a vehicle for more than 30 minutes. Weather permitting, whenever a pet is left in a vehicle, at least two windows will be slightly lowered to allow for ventilation. When the outside ambient temperature exceeds 80 degrees Fahrenheit, pets will not be left in vehicles.

4.4.8.2. Pets will be placed in the back seat or rear compartment to ensure they do not interfere with the driver's ability to maintain control of the vehicle. If there is no back seat or rear compartment, the pet will be secured in a manner so the pet will not distract the driver. Pets are not allowed to sit in the driver's lap at any point.

4.4.8.3. While driving, windows will only be opened far enough to allow air flow through the window. At no point should any pet be allowed to place any part of the body out of the window, to include the head.

4.4.9. **Radar Detection Devices.** IAW DoDI 6055.04, Speed radar detection devices are prohibited for use on any Air Force Installations or USAG- K/Army Garrisons within the KMC, including both USAREUR and non-USAREUR registered vehicles.

4.4.10. **Alcoholic Beverages.** No person shall possess an open container or consume an alcoholic beverage while operating or while within the passenger compartment of a motor vehicle on Air Force Installation within the KMC.

4.4.10.1. This section does not apply to a passenger in any bus, limousine, taxi, or a passenger in the living quarters of a motor home.

4.4.10.2. For the purposes of this section, "**open container of alcoholic beverage**" means any bottle, can, jar or other receptacle that contains a beverage with one-half of one percent

or more of alcohol by volume and that has been opened, has had its seal broken or the contents of which have been partially removed. **"Passenger compartment"** means the area of a motor vehicle designed for the seating of the driver and other passengers of the vehicle. Passenger compartment includes an unlocked glove compartment and any unlocked portable devices within the immediate reach of the driver or any passengers. Passenger compartment does not include the trunk, a locked glove compartment or the area behind the rearmost upright seat of a motor vehicle that is not equipped with a trunk.

4.4.10.3. Violation of this rule will result in the driver receiving a traffic citation and one point will be assessed to their license.

4.4.10.4. Minors (persons under 18 years old) operating a vehicle are prohibited from transporting alcoholic beverages on military property in the KMC.

#### 4.4.11. **Transporting Privately Owned Firearms (POF).**

4.4.11.1. Privately owned firearms (POFs) may be transported only:

4.4.11.1.1. If in possession of a valid Waffenbesitzkarte (WBK):

4.4.11.1.2. While hunting when in possession of a valid German hunting license (Jagdschein) and an AE Form 190-6D, *Application for Issuance of a Permit Pursuant to the German Weapons Law/Application for a License to Acquire a Weapon/Reporting the Acquisition and Transfer of Ownership of a Weapon*, for the weapon.

4.4.11.1.3. While traveling to and from or participating in a lawful sporting or range firing event. The event must be one authorized by appropriate German or American authorities.

4.4.11.1.4. While traveling to and from an authorized storage facility.

4.4.11.1.5. While traveling to and from a repair shop.

4.4.11.1.6. While traveling to and from the registration office when in possession of the following:

4.4.11.1.6.1. An approved AE Form 190-6D.

4.4.11.1.7. While traveling to a new duty station in Germany.

4.4.11.1.8. While traveling from the place of purchase or place of authorized sale.

4.4.11.1.8.1. Exceptions: If in possession of a valid WBK or Jagdschein, a hunter may borrow a firearm. Borrower will have a signed note from the lender specifying the period of loan.

4.4.11.1.9. While using firearms for hunting and sporting purposes, carrying is permitted only if the weapon is being transported for the purposes above the firearm must be:

4.4.11.1.9.1. Unloaded and in an approved locked carrying case/container.

4.4.11.1.9.2. Not concealed on the person in a manner that will prevent exposure to public view.

4.4.11.1.9.3. Not within reach of a driver or passenger of a motor vehicle.

4.4.11.1.9.4. Stored in a separate compartment of the vehicle from the ammunition (i.e., weapon in trunk, ammo in passenger compartment).



4.4.11.1.9.5. Ammunition is not authorized within the confines of RAB without written approval from the unit commander through the unit first sergeant.

4.4.11.1.9.6. Secured in the trunk of vehicle.

4.4.11.1.9.7. Completely unloaded to include chamber and magazines.

#### **4.4.12. Inclement Weather Road Conditions.**

4.4.12.1. The 569 USFPS/KMC LED (Kaiserslautern Military Community Law Enforcement Desk) or 86 SFS/BDOC (Base Defense Operations Center) will notify the 86 MSG/CC of adverse road conditions and recommend a Road Conditions (ROADCON) change as soon as a report on local conditions is available from patrolmen. The 86 SFS is responsible to check Ramstein Air Base roads. The 569 USFPS is responsible to check other KMC-AF installations that include the following: Vogelweh, Vogelweh Housing, Kapaun, Einsiedlerhof, Warrior Preparation Center and Delta Base.

4.4.12.2. The 86 MSG/CC will determine which road condition to implement and will contact the 86 AW Command Post (CP), who will alert 86 AW/PA and other required personnel and agencies. Public Affairs (86 AW/PA) will make proper updates to the RAB Winter Weather Information Site for KMC personnel to reference. The site is located at <https://www.ramstein.af.mil/Weather-Info/> and provides road condition meaning and definitions. Command Post (86 AW/CP) will contact the 21 TSC Commander and USAG-K Commander and advise them of the road conditions. In the event of heavy snow fall, the 569 USFPS/KMC LED or 86 SFS/BDOC will contact the 86 MSG/CC as soon as a report on local road conditions is available from patrolmen.

4.4.12.3. The following road conditions are:

4.4.12.3.1. Green—Normal driving conditions.

4.4.12.3.2. Amber—Roads vary from mild to severe. All vehicles are to exercise caution. One or more of the following may apply; packed snow, snow slush, snow less than 4 inches, black ice, visibility is 20 to 50 meters (65 to 164 feet), and the temperature is -1 to 2 degrees Celsius (30-35 degrees Fahrenheit).

4.4.12.3.3. Red—Roads are very hazardous. GOV driving off base/post is limited to emergency and mission essential driving. Individuals are discouraged from driving POVs unless necessary. Use extreme caution. One or more of the following may apply: snow drifts, snow greater than 4 inches, sheets of ice, visibility less than 20 meters (65 feet), and temperatures less than -1 degree Celsius (30 degrees Fahrenheit).

4.4.12.3.4. Black—Roads are extremely hazardous to dangerous. GOV driving off base/post is at the discretion of the owning commander. POVs should not be on the road. One or more of the following may apply: roads have heavy snow drifts, more than 8 inches of snow, extreme sheets of ice, visibility less than 15 meters (50 feet), and temperatures less than -12 degrees Celsius (10 degrees Fahrenheit).

#### **4.5. Standards for processing Drunk Drivers:**

4.5.1. **Chemical Testing Policies and Procedures.** As a minimum, installation law enforcement personnel will be trained IAW with AER 190-5/DAFI 31-218 (I) Paragraph 4-12.

**4.5.2. Validity of Chemical Testing.** Results of chemical testing are valid under this regulation only under the following circumstances:

4.5.2.1. Blood, urine, or other bodily substances are tested using generally accepted scientific and medical methods and standards.

4.5.2.2. Breath tests administered by qualified personnel.

4.5.2.3. An evidential breath-testing device approved by the State or host nation is used. The device must also be listed on the NHTSA conforming products list published in the “Conforming Products List for instruments that conform to the Model Specifications for Evidential Breath Testing Devices and amendments.”

4.5.2.4. Procedures established by the State or host nation are followed.

**4.5.3. Chemical tests of personnel involved in fatal accidents.**

4.5.3.1. Installation medical authorities will immediately notify the installation law enforcement officer of the following:

4.5.3.1.1. The death of any person involved in a motor vehicle accident.

4.5.3.1.2. The circumstances surrounding such an accident, based on information available at the time of admission or receipt of the body of the victim.

4.5.3.2. Medical authorities will examine the bodies of those persons killed in a motor vehicle accident to include drivers, passengers, and pedestrians subject to military jurisdiction. They will also examine the bodies of dependents, who are 16 years of age or older, if the sponsors give their consent. Tests for the presence and concentration of alcohol or other drugs in the person’s blood, bodily fluids, or tissues will be made as soon as possible and where practical within 8 hours of death. The test results will be included in the medical reports.

4.5.3.3. As provided by law and medical conditions permitting, a blood or breath sample will be obtained from any surviving operator whose vehicle is involved in a fatal accident.

4.5.3.4. Blood chemical tests on samples collected from local American military medical facilities or local national police are also authorized under circumstances warranting their use.

**4.5.4. Involuntary Extraction of Bodily Fluids in Traffic Cases**

4.5.4.1. The procedures outlined herein pertain only to the investigation of individuals stopped, apprehended, or cited on a military installation for any offense related to driving a motor vehicle and for whom probable cause exists to believe that such individual is drunk or impaired. Extractions of body fluids in furtherance of other kinds of investigations are governed by the Manual for Courts-Martial, United States (2023 Edition), and regulatory rules concerning requesting and granting authorizations for searches. Further guidance concerning Air Force policy on nonconsensual extraction of blood samples is addressed in AFI 44-102, *Medical Care Management*.

4.5.4.2. Involuntary bodily fluid extraction must be based on valid search and seizure authorization. An individual subject to the UCMJ who does not consent to chemical testing,

as described above, may nonetheless be subjected to an involuntary extraction of bodily fluids, including blood and urine.

4.5.4.3. A search authorization executed by a commander or military judge is required prior to such nonconsensual extractions. All search authorizations must be coordinated with a JAG at 86 AW/JA prior to contacting the commander or military judge.

## CHAPTER 5

### DRIVING RECORDS AND THE TRAFFIC POINT SYSTEM

**5.1. Overview:** The point system applies to anyone holding a U.S. Forces Certificate of License. Points will be assessed for violations committed while operating either military vehicles or POVs. Air Force affiliated personnel will be assessed points IAW AER 190-5/DAFI 31-218 (I). Other members of the U.S. Forces and civilian component will be assessed IAW AER 190-1/USAFE-AFAFRICA 31-202. Points will be assessed for both on-base and off-base offenses. Refer to [Attachment 2](#) for further reference regarding the Traffic Point Assessment System per AER 190-5/DAFI 31-218 (I).

#### **5.2. Traffic Enforcement:**

5.2.1. Security Forces are authorized to conduct speed and traffic enforcement on installation roadways under the control of the 86 AW and United States Army Garrison-Kaiserslautern (USAG-K).

5.2.2. Unless directed by the installation commander, 86 MSG/CC and Security Forces will not conduct traffic checkpoints for the sole purpose of checking drivers' documents or safety belt use except for checks conducted during vehicle entry to the installation.

**5.3. Point System Application:** The use of the point system and procedures prescribed herein are mandatory. The point system applies to civilian personnel operating government vehicles on and off the installation and to their POVs driven on-base. It applies to military personnel operating GOVs and POVs on or off the installation and to dependents, civilian employees, and all other individuals subject to this instruction operating POVs on the installation. It applies to local nationals operating GOVs and POVs on the installation. Unless an individual submits a rebuttal, assess points according to Attachment 2. Also assess points to individuals found guilty by a military or civilian court, or upon payment of fine or forfeiture of pay and allowances or posted bond or collateral.

5.3.1. Traffic points will be input into the Air Force Justice Information System (AFJIS) database and recorded in the AFJIS history of the individual. Points assessed against an individual will remain in effect for 2 years. The 86 SFS/S5R, 569 USFPS/S5R, and the USAREUR RMV will maintain driving record entries as required by AER 190-5/DAFI 31-218 (I).

5.3.2. Operators who commit more than one offense at a time may receive traffic ticket(s) for each offense. In such cases, all offenses will be listed in AFJIS but only the highest- point offense shall be assessed points plus 1 point if the driver is at fault for an offense that resulted in an accident.

**5.4. Rebuttal Rights:** All personnel, to include their family members, have the right to rebut any adverse action taken against them.

**5.5. Notifying Commanders and Supervisors:** The USAREUR Registrar or the applicable S5R will notify the commander or supervisor concerned when a subordinate's point assessments reach a total of either 12 or more points in 1 year or 18 or more points in 2 years.

#### **5.6. Notifying State Licensing Offices:**

5.6.1. State licensing agencies will be notified, by mail, of all DUI/DWI incidents, and license revocations through the U.S. Forces Certificate of Licensing Office in Sembach. Notifications

will be sent out by S5R once the commander's action has been received. A copy of the AE Form 190-1K, *Report of Administrative Action*, USAREUR driver's license (if available), and blood sample will be included in the package to the U.S. Forces Certificate of Licensing Office.

5.6.2. The 86 SFS/S5R will provide a copy of all suspension/revocation lists to both the 86 SFS/S3O and 569 USFPS/S3O for use at installation entry points. The Installation Commander may honor driving suspensions but will honor driving revocations from other installations.

**5.7. Fix-It Traffic Tickets:** Security Forces personnel will conduct visual checks of motor vehicles to detect obvious safety defects. The operator of vehicles with defects will be issued a warning traffic ticket with instructions to:

5.7.1. Repair the defect(s) and return to the issuing units BDOC within seven calendar days. If a defect cannot be repaired within seven calendar days (a part needs to be ordered from elsewhere), the vehicle operator must show proof that the repair process has been initiated (an invoice or receipt showing the repair part is on order). If the defect has been repaired, the pink copy of the traffic ticket will be taken from the driver and discarded.

5.7.1.1. Those individuals who fail to have the defect fixed within seven calendar days are guilty of failure to comply with mechanical standards. The traffic ticket will be forwarded to unit commander, first sergeant, or base support manager for action. Two points will automatically be assessed to the individual's driving record.

5.7.1.2. Vehicle Operators are responsible for displaying fix-it traffic tickets in the windshield of their vehicle so it cannot be mistaken as an abandoned vehicle. **NOTE:** Drivers who operate a vehicle with a major safety defect are subject to confiscation of their USAREUR license plates and prosecution under Article 92, UCMJ for Failure to Obey a Lawful General Order or Regulation.

5.7.1.3. Traffic tickets issued to personnel for a defective vehicle and labeled as a "fix-it traffic ticket" will not be forwarded by S5R to their respective commander for action or review if the defect is repaired within seven calendar days and all administrative requirements are met by the vehicle operator or owner.

5.7.1.4. It is the driver's responsibility to ensure violations are corrected and registration is current.

**5.8. Traffic Complaints:** Traffic tickets will not be issued on any Air Force installation within the KMC for reported traffic violations that are not verified or witnessed by on-duty SF personnel (except for citations issued by identified/certified Parking Monitors). For incidents involving USAREUR plated vehicles occurring on or off the installation that are not witnessed by on-duty SF patrols, the complainant provides a written statement, and a "Traffic Complaint" blotter entry is accomplished. The BDOC Controller will attempt to identify the owner. Once ownership is established, the owner's unit is briefed on the complaint. The blotter entry will reflect if ownership cannot be established. For incidents involving non-USAREUR plated vehicles, the complainant will be directed to Polizei.

## CHAPTER 6

### IMPOUNDMENT, ABANDONMENT, AND DISPOSAL OF PRIVATELY OWNED VEHICLES

#### 6.1. Impoundment:

6.1.1. A vehicle will be subject to towing/impoundment if one or more of the following circumstances apply: **NOTE:** Vehicles parked in the KMCC parking lot adjacent to Macaroni Grill and the Enlisted Club will not be considered abandoned. Vehicle operators have 72 hours to move these vehicles from the premises. Members may receive a citation but may submit an appeal through their Commander or First Sergeant to the 86 MSG/CD.

##### 6.1.1.1. The vehicle is illegally parked:

6.1.1.1.1. Parked illegally for an unreasonable period (defined as more than 24 hours). This includes illegally parking in any area reserved for others for 24 hours (customers, employees, handicap, etc.). Vehicle will also be cited for abandonment.

6.1.1.1.2. Parked interfering/impeding with the orderly flow of traffic, to include double parked vehicles.

6.1.1.1.3. Parked on a sidewalk, within an intersection, on a crosswalk, on a railroad track, in a fire lane or blocking a driveway so that the vehicle interferes with operations or creates a safety hazard to other roadway users or the public.

6.1.1.1.4. Parked blocking an emergency exit/door of any public place.

6.1.1.1.5. Parked in a “tow-away” zone that is marked with signs. Vehicles will also be cited for abandonment. Specifically, the Kaiserslautern Military Community Center (KMCC) customer parking lots (West lot and North lot) are designated as “tow away” zones for any vehicle that remains stationary in these lots overnight except for the following vehicles:

6.1.1.1.5.1. Government Owned Vehicles (GOVs) with Temporary Duty (TDY) placards visibly displayed in the windshield.

6.1.1.1.5.2. POVs and GOVs with a KMCC lodging parking pass visibly displayed in the windshield. (Parking passes are issued by 786 FSS KMCC lodging personnel upon check-in.)

6.1.1.1.5.3. Privately owned vehicles (POVs) and GOVs with KMCC Manager parking passes visibly displayed in the windshield (parking passes are issued/tracked by 86 MSG KMCC Manager).

##### 6.1.1.2. The vehicle interferes with or is involved in one of the following (and presumably is otherwise legally parked):

6.1.1.2.1. Street cleaning or snow removal operations after attempts to contact the owner fail.

6.1.1.2.2. Emergency operations during a natural disaster, fire, or other emergency.

6.1.1.2.3. Vehicle was used in a crime or contains evidence of criminal activity.

6.1.1.2.4. The owner or person in charge of the vehicle is apprehended and therefore unable (or unwilling) to arrange removal of the vehicle.

6.1.1.2.5. Vehicle is mechanically defective and is a menace to others using public roadways.

6.1.1.2.6. Vehicle is disabled by a traffic accident and the operator is unavailable or physically incapable of having the vehicle towed to a place of safety for storage or safekeeping.

6.1.1.2.7. Vehicle is left unattended in, or adjacent to (within 30 feet), a restricted, controlled, or off-limits area or if it represents an immediate force protection threat.

6.1.1.2.8. Vehicles not bearing proper license plates or vehicles bearing expired plates.

6.1.2. Vehicles will be towed when any of the following apply:

6.1.2.1. Immediately at the discretion of the 86 MSG/CC or CD or higher.

6.1.2.2. Immediately, if deemed a safety, Anti-Terrorism/Force Protection (AT/FP), or public nuisance hazard.

6.1.2.3. If immediate towing is not required/authorized and the owner/owning unit cannot be contacted, non-immediate towing will be accomplished no sooner than 72 hours after a vehicle is tagged for abandonment.

6.1.2.4. The impoundment custodian (86 SFS/S2IV) assigns the vehicle a case file and logs the vehicle into a logbook. The case file will contain any traffic tickets issued to the owner, a DD Form 2505, *Authorization for Removal of Vehicle*, a DD Form 2506, *Vehicle Impoundment Report*, inventorying all items contained within the vehicle, any damage before and during the tow, and a DD Form 2507, *Notice of Vehicle Impoundment*.

6.1.2.4.1. The owner is liable for any damage incurred during the impoundment procedures.

6.1.2.4.2. Property contained in any impounded vehicle will remain in the vehicle until the vehicle is released.

## **6.2. Abandoned Vehicles:**

6.2.1. Vehicles will be tagged for abandonment via DD Form 2504, *Abandoned Vehicle Notice* or AE Form 190-1AS, *Warning Notice of Possible Abandonment* if one or more of the following conditions apply:

6.2.1.1. Law Enforcement personnel reasonably believe the vehicle is abandoned.

6.2.1.2. Any vehicle that presents the appearance of being abandoned, i.e., vehicles with multiple flat tires, broken windows, etc.

6.2.1.3. Upon discretion of the 86 MSG/CC or higher

6.2.1.4. Abandoned vehicles not meeting the qualifications for immediate towing shall be subject to non-immediate towing at the owner's expense.

6.2.1.5. Vehicles will be cited for abandonment via DD Form 1408, *Armed Forces Traffic Ticket*, only if one or more of the following conditions apply:

6.2.1.5.1. Registration expired more than 31 days.

6.2.1.5.2. Immediately prior to an impounded vehicle being released for disposal.

**6.3. Unclaimed Vehicles:** Vehicles impounded will be disposed of in accordance with DOD 4160.21, *Defense Materiel Disposition: Disposal Guidance and Procedures*, and Title 10, United States Code, Section 2575. Prior to disposing of vehicles, impoundment custodian or representative custodians will make every effort to locate owner or representative of the abandoned vehicle.

6.3.1. If the owner is known and can be contacted, the owner will be informed that the vehicle has been impounded and given the choice of picking up the vehicle or turning it over to services. Regardless of the decision, the owner will reimburse the government for towing and storage fees.

6.3.2. If 120 days have passed since the official notification and the owner has failed to inform or contact the impoundment custodian with his or her intentions, the vehicle may be released for disposal.

6.3.2.1. If the owner is known but cannot be found, the custodians will notify the owner or representative, by mail, 120 days in advance of disposition. The notice must be sent by registered or certified mail to the person's last known address and state the time and place of sale or other disposition.

6.3.2.2. If the owner or representative is unknown, a diligent search of 45 days must be conducted. After a diligent search has been conducted the vehicle may be disposed of 120 days after the date the vehicle was impounded. The custodian will not dispose of the property worth \$25 or more until 90 days after it has been placed in storage. At that point, the vehicle may be turned over to the 86th Force Support Squadron or to the Defense Reutilization Marketing Office, depending on what the member indicated on the AE Form 190-1AA, *Application for Motor Vehicle Registration and Allied Transactions*.

#### **6.4. Vehicle as Evidence:**

6.4.1. If a vehicle is to be impounded as evidence, the 86 SFS Flight Chief will ensure an AF Form 52, *Evidence Tag* is accomplished. 86 SFS Investigations Flight (86 SFS/S2I) will be contacted to remove the vehicle.

6.4.2. The 86 SFS/S2I will respond to escort the vehicle or move the vehicle to a secure location and complete necessary forms. The vehicle will not be moved until 86 SFS/S2I arrives to maintain a proper chain of custody. Prior to towing, photographs will be taken, and an inventory of the vehicle will be completed via DD Form 2506, *Vehicle Impoundment Report*. A copy of the DD Form 2506 will be provided to the operator of the vehicle as soon as possible.

6.4.3. The purpose of inventorying the vehicle prior to being towed is to protect 86 SFS personnel from any liability concerning missing property or vehicle damage.

6.4.3.1. Security Forces personnel must not use the pretext of a vehicle inventory to search a vehicle that would normally require search authorization. In the event SF personnel discover evidence of a crime during an inventory, immediately stop and request search authorization, via AF Form 1176, *Authority to Search and Seize*.

6.4.3.2. The 86 SFS will refer to 86 AW/SJA for guidance concerning inventory searches.



**6.5. Towing of Vehicles:** When vehicle owners/operators must tow their own vehicles, the following guidelines will apply:

6.5.1. The vehicle being towed will be properly registered (temporary, operational, or non-operational). Personnel involved in towing a vehicle will be in possession of registration documents for that vehicle.

6.5.2. If the towed vehicle is equipped with an operational brake system (not power assisted) to include operational brake lights, a tow strap, rope, or chain may be used. A qualified, licensed vehicle operator will be positioned in the driver's seat to operate brakes and steer the towed vehicle.

6.5.3. A vehicle with an inoperable brake system or power assisted brakes will be towed by tow truck, tow bar, or trailer.

6.5.4. Any vehicle towed during darkness will be equipped with operational taillights and turn signals.

6.5.5. Motorcycles will only be towed when secured on a trailer.

## CHAPTER 7

### PARKING MONITOR PROGRAM

**7.1. Purpose and Scope:** The Parking Monitor program assists local Security Forces/Military Police by citing parking violators in the immediate vicinity of their facility. Failure to follow established procedures outlined in this instruction may lead to removal from the Parking Monitor Program. Select Parking Monitors (E-5, the civilian equivalent or above) may be authorized by their commanders to issue traffic tickets for certain non-moving violations.

7.1.1. The 86 SFS Police Services Section (86 SFS/S5L) has the responsibility of training Parking Monitors within the confines of Ramstein Air Base, and the 569 USFPS Police Services Section (569 USFPS/S5L) has the responsibility of training Parking Monitors for all other KMC Air Force installations. The appropriate S5L office is responsible for providing Traffic Ticket Books and Abandoned Vehicle Notices to appointed Parking Monitors. Each S5L office will also maintain current unit delegation letters on file.

7.1.2. A facility manager may, in writing, request to be appointed as a parking monitor to write parking traffic tickets only at their facility. Only three parking monitors are authorized per facility. Facility managers must submit the appointment letter to the appropriate S5L for training. Family Housing Area Leaders or Building Leaders issue traffic tickets within their assigned areas. Parking monitors must have at least one (1) year retainability to be appointed and must be retrained annually.

**7.2. Selective Enforcement:** Parking Monitors will not practice selective enforcement. Parking Monitors will only issue traffic tickets for areas under the control of their commander.

**7.3. Parking Traffic Tickets:** Traffic tickets issued by Parking Monitors are accountable items. Parking Monitors are responsible for the traffic tickets issued and will not delegate others to use them in any capacity. Parking Monitors should not issue a traffic ticket if there is any doubt about whether the traffic ticket should be issued.

7.3.1. Any traffic ticket that is requested to be voided due to an administrative error will be returned to S5L and forwarded to the S5R section with a concise typed letter annotating why the traffic ticket is to be voided. Do not throw the traffic ticket away.

7.3.2. Parking Monitors will only issue parking traffic tickets in the parking lot(s) for which they are authorized. They will not issue traffic tickets in parking lots where they have no jurisdiction or authority. The appropriate S5L will brief Parking Monitors on their area of responsibility and will ensure traffic tickets are issued in the assigned area of responsibility.

7.3.2.1. When issuing DD Form 1408, the Parking Monitor will write special instructions on the back of the pink copy for the violator, to contact SFS/S5R if he/she wishes to rebut the traffic ticket. In addition, the violator will be instructed to notify their Commander or First Sergeant within 24 hours or next duty day.

7.3.2.2. If violators wish to rebut a Parking Monitor's ticket, he/she will have 5 duty days of receipt of the traffic ticket to contact the Security Forces Administration and Reports Branch (SFS/S5R) in person, to rebut the traffic ticket. The SFS/S5R will obtain a written statement from the Parking Monitor who issued the traffic ticket for inclusion in the rebuttal package.

7.3.2.3. Parking Monitors will turn in the traffic ticket to the 86 SFS/S5L, where missing data in sections 1-7 will be filled in. The 86 SFS/S5L will forward the traffic ticket to the SFS/S5R for processing.

7.3.2.4. Traffic Tickets that are incomplete or were written by personnel not designated as Parking Monitors will not be processed and will be returned to the unit.

**7.4. Abandoned Vehicle Notices:** Parking Monitors may issue DD Forms 2504, *Abandon Vehicle Notices*, as well as traffic tickets, for vehicles violating the 72-hour rule described in Paragraph 6.1.1. If an Abandoned Vehicle Notice is issued, a traffic ticket will be issued with it and titled "Prohibited Long-Term Parking." Vehicles will be cited as abandoned IAW the procedures outlined in Paragraph 6.2 above. Parking monitors may contact Security Forces for assistance.

**7.5. Completion of the Traffic Ticket:** Parking Monitors will follow these instructions when completing the DD Form 1408.

7.5.1. White copy:

7.5.1.1. Complete all of sections 8-13.

7.5.1.2. In section 14 "Other Violations (Describe)" annotate "See Remarks."

7.5.1.3. In Section 14 "Parking", "X" the appropriate block that pertains to the violation.

7.5.1.4. In section 15 "Remarks", annotate the specific violation in accordance with RABI 31-218 and, if issued for being parked overtime, include the time the vehicle was first observed.

7.5.1.5. In Section 16 "NAME OF PERSON ISSUING TICKET", print the entire first, middle initial and last name of the Parking Monitor issuing the traffic ticket.

7.5.1.6. In Section 17 "ORGANIZATION/INSTALLATION," print the Parking Monitor's unit and APO number.

7.5.1.7. In Section 18 "RANK/GRADE", print the current rank or pay grade of the Parking Monitor.

7.5.2. Yellow copy. There are four questions, which must be answered. The questions are printed on top of each yellow copy.

7.5.2.1. "Any other hazard, which increased the seriousness of the violation." Annotate any hazard such as hindering the flow of traffic, blocking the flow of traffic, etc., otherwise annotate "N/A"

7.5.2.2. "Where violation was first observed and where contact was made." Self-explanatory.

7.5.2.3. "Total distance traveled during pursuit." Annotate "N/A".

7.5.2.4. "Condition, attitude and instructions to violator." Condition and attitude will only be completed if the Parking Monitor has personal contact with the vehicle operator when issuing the traffic ticket. "Instructions to violator" will always be "Report violation to First Sergeant or Commander within 24 hours or next duty day."

7.5.2.5. Witnesses. Print rank and full name of any witnesses who observed the violation. Witnesses do not need to be Parking Monitors or active-duty military members.

7.5.2.6. Vehicle Defects. If any vehicle defects are observed, annotate them in this section. This is particularly important for abandoned vehicles. If no vehicles defects are observed, annotate "None noted".

7.5.3. Pink copy. Once completed, this copy will be detached and placed underneath the driver's side windshield wiper blade. For motorcycles, roll the pink copy head to foot and staple it together around a handbrake cable, ensuring it is visible to the vehicle owner.

7.5.3.1. "X" all three blocks in the upper left corner.

7.5.3.2. Print clearly in the "Special Remarks" column: "Report this violation to your First Sergeant or Commander within 24 hours or next duty day." In addition to any other special instructions written on the back of the Yellow Copy.

**7.6. Processing Traffic Tickets:** Once the traffic ticket is issued, the Parking Monitor will hand deliver the stapled white and yellow copy of the traffic ticket to the appropriate S5L within 24 hours from the date of issue or the following duty day, if issued on a weekend or holiday. S5L will validate and process the traffic tickets and forward to the appropriate S5R. The pink copy of the traffic ticket will be attached to the vehicle as described in Paragraph 7.5.3. Do not forward traffic tickets through the Base Information Transfer Service (BITS).

**7.7. Warning Traffic Tickets:** Parking Monitors will not issue warning traffic tickets.

## CHAPTER 8 MISCELLANEOUS

### 8.1. Construction and Event Traffic Control Plans:

8.1.1. All construction projects affecting the flow of traffic on Ramstein Air Base, Kapaun Air Station, Pulaski Barracks, Sembach Annex, Vogelweh Air Station, and Vogelweh Family Housing Annex must be coordinated through the Base Traffic Engineer for review and approval. The construction traffic control plans must be in accordance with the German Regulation *Richtlinien für die Sicherung von Arbeitsstellen an Straßen* (RAS).

8.1.2. All event traffic control plans affecting the flow of traffic on RAB must be coordinated through the Base Traffic Engineer and 86 SFS Police Services Section for review and approval.

8.1.3. All event traffic control plans affecting the flow of traffic on KAS, Pulaski Barracks, SA, VAS and VFHA must be coordinated through the Base Traffic Engineer and 569 USFPS Police Services Section for review and approval.

**8.2. Reporting Lost, Stolen, or Recovered Vehicles and License Plates:** If any vehicle registered or licensed by the RMV is stolen or one or both license plates are lost, stolen, or recovered, the owner must make an immediate report to the nearest Military Police Station or Security Forces Squadron. If the station is not within a reasonable distance, the local civilian authorities will be notified. Security Forces must be notified as soon as possible.

### 8.3. Replacing Lost, Stolen, or Mutilated License Plates and Documents:

8.3.1. If one or both plates are lost or stolen, the owner must:

8.3.1.1. Report the loss/theft IAW Paragraph 8.2.

8.3.1.2. Complete AE Form 190-1AU and submit it to the local FRS.

8.3.1.3. Return the POV registration and license plate (if any) to the local FRS.

8.3.1.4. Submit a new ICC.

8.3.1.5. Pay a registration fee (by check, money order or credit card). The owner will receive new permanent plates and documents valid for the remainder of the registration period or for 1 year with a new inspection.

8.3.2. If one or both plates are mutilated, the procedures in 8.3.1.1. through 8.3.1.5. apply.

8.3.3. If documents are lost, stolen, or mutilated, the procedures in 8.3.1.2. through 8.3.1.5. apply.

### 8.4. Government Vehicle Other (GVO), Low-Speed Vehicle (LSV), and Utility Vehicle (UTV):

8.4.1. The routine use of GVO's, LSVs, and UTV's in traffic, industrial or pedestrian environments is authorized on Ramstein AB.

8.4.2. Owning organizations will have a lesson plan and risk assessment for the operation of these vehicles approved by Wing Safety.

8.4.3. Operators must adhere to the manufacturers' personal protective equipment (PPE) and operating recommendations and Federal, State, or HN regulations when operating on public roadways.

ADRIENNE L. WILLIAMS  
Brigadier General, USAF  
Commander

## ATTACHMENT 1

### GLOSSARY OF REFERENCES AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

#### ***References***

DoD 4160.21, *Defense Materiel Disposition: Disposal Guidance and Procedures*, 12 January 2018

DoD 6055.04 *DoD Traffic Safety Program*, 20 April 2009, Incorporating through Change 3, 10 October 2017

AR 190-5/DAFI 31-218 (I), *Motor Vehicle Traffic Supervision*, 22 May 2006

AFI 13-213, *Airfield Driving*, 04 February 2020

AFMAN 33-363, *Management of Records*, 01 March 2008

DAFI 91-207, *US Air Force Traffic Safety Program*, 26 July 2019, Incorporating through Change 1, 22 May 2023

AER 190-1/USAFE-AFAFRICAI 31-202, *Driver and Vehicle Requirements and the Installation Traffic Code for the U.S. Forces in Germany*, 18 June 2020

#### ***Adopted Forms***

AE Form 190-1AA, *Application for Motor Vehicle Registration and Allied Transactions*, 01 April 2019

AE Form 190-1K, *Report of Administrative Action*, 01 July 2016

AE Form 190-6D, *Application for Issuance of a Permit Pursuant to the German Weapons Law/Application for a License to Acquire a Weapon/Reporting the Acquisition and Transfer of Ownership of a Weapon*, 01 September 2018

AF Form 332, *Base Civil Engineer Work Request*, 01 January 1991

AF Form 1168, *Statement of Suspect/Witness/ Complainant*, 01 April 1998

AF Form 1315, *Major Vehicle Accident Report*, 01 July 1994

AF Form 2293, *US Air Force Motor Vehicle Operator Identification Card*, 01 Feb 1987

DD Form 788, *Private Vehicle Shipping Document for Automobile*, 01 Sept 1998

DD Form 1408, *Armed Forces Traffic Ticket*, 01 Dec 1987

DD Form 2504, *Abandon Vehicle Notices*, 01 May 2000

DD Form 2505, *Authorization for Removal of Vehicle*, 01 May 2000

DD Form 2506, *Vehicle Impoundment Report*, 01 May 2000

DD Form 2507, *Notice of Vehicle Impoundment*, 01 May 2000

OF 346, *US Government Motor Vehicle Operator's Identification Card*, June 2020

#### ***Abbreviations and Acronyms***

AAFCF—Allied Air Forces, Central Europe

AAFES—Army & Air Force Exchange Service

**ADAPT**—Alcohol & Drug Abuse Prevention & Treatment

**AF**—Air Force

**AFMAN**—Air Force Manual

**AFRIMS**—Air Force Records Management System

**AFJIS**—Air Force Justice Information System

**ANSI**—American Standard Institute **AT/FP**—Anti-Terrorism/Force Protection

**ATV**—All Terrain Vehicle

**AVM**—Abandoned Vehicle Monitor

**AW**—Air Wing

**BAC**—Blood Alcohol Content

**BDOC**—Base Defense Operations Center

**BITS**—Base Information Transfer Service

**BX**—Base Exchange

**CC**—Commander

**CD**—Deputy Commander

**CEG**—Civil Engineering Group

**CES**—Civil Engineering Squadron

**CSF**—Chief, Security Forces

**CP**—Command Post

**DoD**—Department of Defense

**DoDDS**—Department of Defense Dependent Schools

**DOT**—Department of Transportation

**DUI**—Driving Under the Influence

**DV**—Distinguished Visitor

**DWI**—Driving While Impaired

**EAS**—Einsiedlerhof Air Station

**ECE**—Economic Commission for Europe

**ELVIS**—Enhanced Large Vehicle Inspection Site

**FOD**—Foreign Object Damage

**FSS**—Force Support Squadron

**GE**—Germany

**GLH**—Government Leased Housing

**GOV**—Government Vehicle



**GVO**—Government Vehicle Other  
**IAW**—In Accordance With  
**ICC**----Insurance Confirmation Card  
**KAS**—Kapaun Air Station  
**KMC**—Kaiserslautern Military Community  
**KMCC**—Kaiserslautern Military Community Center  
**KPH**—Kilometers Per Hour  
**LSV**—Low-Speed Vehicle  
**MPH**—Miles Per Hour  
**MSA**—Munitions Storage Area  
**MSG**—Mission Support Group  
**NATO HQ AAC Ramstein**—North Atlantic Treaty Organization Headquarters Allied Air Command Ramstein  
**OPR**—Office of Primary Responsibility  
**PAX**—Passenger  
**POC**—Point of Contact  
**POF**—Privately Owned Firearms  
**POV**—Privately Owned Vehicle  
**PPE**—Personal Protective Equipment  
**RV**—Recreational Vehicle  
**RAB**—Ramstein Air Base  
**RDS**—Records Disposition Schedule  
**RMV**—Registry of Motor Vehicles  
**ROADCON**—Road Condition  
**SA**—Sembach Annex  
**SE**—Safety  
**SFS**—Security Forces Squadron  
**SK**—Sembach Kaserne  
**S5BV**—569 USFPS Vehicle Registration Office  
**S5P**—Plans and Programs  
**SOFA**—Status of Forces Agreement  
**TSCG**—Traffic Safety Coordination Group  
**TDY**—Temporary Duty  
**UCMJ**—Uniform Code of Military Justice

**USAFE**—United States Air Force in Europe

**USAG-K**—United States Army Garrison—Kaiserslautern

**USAREUR**—United States Army Europe

**USFPS**—United States Forces Police Squadron

**UTV**—Utility Vehicle

**VAS**—Vogelweh Air Station

**VFHA**—Vogelweh Family Housing Area

**VRS**—Vehicle Readiness Squadron

**WBK**—Waffenbesitzkarte

### *Terms*

**Abandoned Vehicle**—Vehicles that have been stationary for an extended period and vehicles missing license plates or other evidence of ownership Citations for abandoned vehicles will only be issued IAW **Paragraph 6.2.3.** of this publication.

**Bicycle**—Vehicle having two wheels in tandem, propelled by human power using foot pedals.

**Crosswalk**—Any portion of a roadway, at an intersection or elsewhere, distinctly marked for pedestrian crossing by lines, or other markings on the roadway surface.

**Country License**—A valid driver's license from any sovereign country or any State or territory of the United States.

**Divided Road**—A road that is divided into two or more clearly marked lanes for vehicular traffic.

**Driver**—A person in actual physical control of a motor vehicle, including motorcycles, motor scooters, and mopeds, or exercising control over or steering a towed vehicle.

**Driving on Suspension or Revocation**—Operating a motor vehicle while driving privileges are suspended or revoked.

**Government Vehicle Other**—Vehicles designed primarily for off-the-highway operation such as specialty/special purpose vehicles (side by side, utility vehicle), construction-tracked vehicles, forklifts, road graders, agricultural-type wheeled tractors, and aircraft tugs. Includes military combat and tactical vehicles (e.g., tanks, self-propelled weapons, armored personnel carriers, amphibious vehicles ashore, and high-mobility multipurpose wheeled vehicles).

**Intersection**—A place where two or more streets meet. The junction of an alley or driveway with a street or highway is not an intersection.

**Low-Speed Vehicle**—A 4-wheeled motor vehicle whose top speed is greater than 20 miles per hour but less than 25 miles per hour, and whose gross vehicle weight rating is less than 3,000 pounds. LSVs meet the design standards of 49 CFR Part 571 and will be designated by a manufacturer certification.

**Motorcycle**—A vehicle designed to travel with no more than three wheels in contact with the ground. Include in this category are mopeds, motor scooters, motor-kicks, and motorbikes propelled by an engine.

**Motor Vehicle**—Is every vehicle which is self-propelled or propelled by electric power.

**Moving Violation**—A violation of any traffic law, ordinance, or directive while operating a vehicle.

**Non—Moving Violation** - A violation of the RAB Traffic Code when the vehicle is not in motion, such as parking violations, excessive noise violations, major vehicle repairs, and abandoned vehicles.

**Non—Moving Violation Suspension** - A suspension of driving privileges not to exceed 6 months for an individual who accumulates three non-moving violations within a 12-month period.

**Open container**—any bottle, can, or container from which the seal has been broken, or the contents partially removed.

**Parking**—To bring a vehicle to a stop and keep it at the edge of a public way; to leave temporarily the vehicle on a public way or in a parking lot or garage.

**Pedestrian**—A person on foot.

**Ready possession**—means located in the passenger compartment of the vehicle accessible to the driver or any passengers.

**Revocation Authority**—An officer in the rank of major (O4) or above, or a civilian supervisor in the grade of GS-12 or above, next above the suspending authority in the chain of command of a licensee. If a commander has designated an O4 or GS-12 as the suspending authority for a unit, organization, or group of people, the commander will be the revoking authority. With the exception of the USAREUR-AF Registrar and the Deputy USAREUR-AF Registrar, a civilian revoking authority will not revoke driving privileges of military personnel or their Family members. Such cases will be referred to the military chain of command. For Air Force personnel, the revoking authority will be the mission support group commander (O6).

**Revocation**—The revoking of driving privileges both on and off the installation. Revocations will last one year or more. Additionally, privileges will not automatically be reinstated at the completion of the revocation period. Individuals must petition for reinstatement of driving privileges following a revocation.

**Right—of-Way** - A precedence in passing afforded to one vehicle over another by custom, decision, or statute; the legal right of traffic to take precedence; the legal right to take precedence over others.

**Small Child**—Child under 12 years of age.

**Suspending Authority**—An officer or civilian in a licensee's chain of command or supervision (a person at or above company licensee, or an officer in the grade of captain (O3) or above (normally the company commander)) who has been designated by a commander as the individual who has the right to withdraw driving privileges for a given time for members of a unit or organization. For Air Force personnel, the suspending authority will be the deputy mission support group commander (O5).

**Suspension**—Not to exceed one year, the temporary withholding of driving privileges. These privileges can be suspended both on and off base, dependent on the severity of the individual's actions and governing regulations. For alcohol-related suspensions only, a request for reinstatement must be submitted prior to privileges being returned to the individual.

**Stop**—Complete cessation of movement.

**Traffic Control Devices**—Signs, signals, and markings used by the authorities to regulate, warn, or guide traffic.

**Unlicensed Person**—Any person who failed to accomplish the prescribed requirements to obtain a valid vehicle operator's license for the vehicle they are operating.

**Unreasonable Period of Time**—In excess of 24 hours in public parking lots (Army/Air Force Exchange Services, Post Office, Bowling Center etc.), unless otherwise approved by the appropriate authority.

**Utility Vehicle**—A vehicle specifically for utility use that is intended to transport a person(s) or cargo with a top speed in excess of 25 miles per hour and is 80 inches or less in overall width; designed to travel on 4 or more wheels, 2 or 4 tracks, or combinations of 4 or more tracks and wheels; using a steering wheel for steering control; with a non-straddle seat; with a gross vehicle weight rating of no more than 4,000 pounds; and with a minimum cargo capacity of 350 pounds.

**Vehicle**—Any form of land transportation by which any person or property may be transported upon a highway.

**ATTACHMENT 2**  
**TRAFFIC POINT ASSESSMENT TABLE**

**Table A2.1. Traffic Point Assessment Table, Part 1**

<b>Moving Violations</b>	<b>Points Assessed</b>
Drunken or reckless driving (operating a motor vehicle with a BAC of 0.05 g or higher of alcohol per 100 mL of blood, or willful and wanton disregard for the safety of people or property (UCMJ, Art 111))	6
Testing positive for a substance listed in Article 112a of the UCMJ as a result of a chemical test administered in accordance with AER 190-1 paragraph 2-11	6
Owner knowingly and willfully permitting a person to operate a motor vehicle when unlicensed or mentally or physically impaired (for example, intoxicated).	6
Fleeing or leaving the scene of an accident after causing property damage.	6
Operating a motor vehicle with a BAC of at least 0.05 percent but less than 0.08 percent blood-alcohol level by volume of whole blood (measured in grams per 100 mL)	6
Taking part in speed contests.	6
Exceeding stated speed limits	
a. 1 to 10 mph (1 to 16 kph) over the posted speed limit	3
b. 11 to 15 mph (17-25 kph) over the posted speed limit	4
c. 16 to 20 mph (26 to 32 kph) over the posted speed limit	5
d. 20 or more mph (33 or more kph) over the posted speed limit	6
Driving too fast for conditions.	4
Following too closely.	4
Failing to yield right-of-way to an emergency vehicle.	4
Failing to stop for a school bus or at a school crossing signal.	4
Failing to obey traffic signals or traffic instructions of a law-enforcement officer, a traffic warden, or any official regulating traffic device requiring drivers to stop, yield the right-of-way, not enter, or follow a specified direction of travel.	4
Passing improperly.	4
Failing to yield right-of-way (no official sign involved).	4
Failing to require any passenger on a motorcycle to wear required safety devices (for example, protective eye device, helmet, proper protective clothing) on or off military installations.	3
Failing to report involvement in an accident.	3
Turning improperly (no official sign involved).	3
Overtaking improperly.	3

Table A2.2. Traffic Point Assessment Table, Part 2

Committing other moving violations (for example, operating a POV with an expired driver's license, failure to maintain control, inattentive driving, improper backing, etc.).	3
Operating a POV while wearing headphones, using a cell phone (other than a hands-free device) or other devices for oral communications or text messaging, using a calculator, or taking photographs.	3
Operating a POV that does not meet the mechanical standards in AER 190-1/ USAFEI 31-202 appendix C.	3
Operating a vehicle that does not meet non-mechanical standards in AER 190-1/ USAFEI 31-202 appendix C (i.e. window tinting, exhaust noise level, chassis or frame alteration, damaged glass, wheel spinners) or any violation capable of endangering the driver, passengers or other persons on or near the roadway where the vehicle is being operated.	3
Operating a radar detection device to indicate the presence of speed recording instruments or to transmit simulated erroneous speed (prohibited on DoD installations).	3
Failure to yield to pedestrians in designated walkways/crosswalks.	3
Owning or operating an unregistered or uninsured POV.	2
Failing to use available restraint-system devices or not requiring all passengers to use restraint-systems; allowing children 12 years of age or younger to occupy the front seat without authorized safety equipment suitable for the child and permitted for use in front seats (United States Department of Transportation (DOT)-approved or approved in Germany under Economic Commission for Europe Regulation (ECE-R) 44/03)); allowing children 12 years of age or younger, or shorter than 150 centimeters (4 feet 11 inches), to sit in the back seat without a DOT-approved restraint equipment suitable for the child.	2
Driving too slowly for conditions.	2
<b>Non-Moving Violations</b>	<b>Points Assessed</b>
Unattended child under 12 years of age left in vehicle. Animals are included if a danger exists to the animal. (Reference para 8.3. for further guidance.)	6
Improper registration (fraudulent tags).	4
Misuse of handicap decal. (includes 7-day on base driving suspension)	3
Illegally parked in designated handicap area (no decal, license or placard improperly displayed, or license/placard expired)	3
Unattended vehicle (while running).	3
Abandoned vehicle.	3

Table A2.3. Traffic Point Assessment Table, Part 3

Improper registration (expired or unregistered).	2
Displaying license plates or decals in violation of AER 190-1/USAFEI 31-202.	2
Making excessive noise while operating a POV (for example, inside: radio or stereo; or outside: producing excessive exhaust noise or squealing tires ("burning rubber")).	2
Improper parking/parking a POV where prohibited (for example, against the flow of traffic, double-parking).	1
Possessing an open container or open containers of an alcoholic beverage or the driver allowing passengers to possess open containers of an alcoholic beverage on a military installation	1
Causing an accident (used only as an addition to points assessed for a specific offense).	1
Operating a POV without corrective lenses when the U.S. Forces Certificate of License requires wear of lenses.	1
<b>NOTE:</b> The traffic point assessment table mirrors those standards outlined in AER 190-1 as a universal traffic point assessment. However, AFMAN 31-116 also outlines traffic point assessment standards. For those point assessments not outlined in AER 190-1, refer to AFMAN 31-116.	

**ATTACHMENT 3**  
**KMC CHILD SUPERVISION POLICY MATRIX**

**Table A3.1. KMC Child Supervision Policy Matrix**

Age of Child	Unattended <sup>1</sup> in yard or playground?	Walk unattended <sup>1</sup> to school or bus?	Left unattended <sup>1</sup> in quarters?	Babysit others?
Under 5	No	No	No (Will NOT be left unattended in a parked car - per RABI 2005 31-204 CHP.4.1.21)	No
Age 5 - 6	No	No	No (Will NOT be left unattended in a parked car - per RABI 2005 31-204 CHP.4.1.21)	No
Age 7 - 9	Yes. During daylight hours with access to an adult.	Yes, but not across busy streets or more than 1 mile.	No (Will NOT be left unattended in a parked car - per RABI 2005 31-204 CHP.4.1.21.)	No
Age 10 - 11	Yes. With access to an adult.	Yes	Yes <sup>2</sup> . Up to 3 hours with access to an adult.	Yes. Not overnight.
Age 12 - 13	Yes	Yes	Yes <sup>2</sup> . Not overnight.	Yes. Not overnight.
Age 14 - 15	Yes	Yes	Yes <sup>2</sup> . Not to exceed 24 hours.	Yes. Not overnight.
Age 16 - 17	Yes	Yes	Yes <sup>2</sup> . Not to Exceed 3 consecutive days. Must have periodic checks by an adult.	Yes. Not to exceed 24 hours.

<sup>1</sup> A child is considered to be "attended" when in the presence of, or under the protection of (within sight or hearing), an appropriate caregiver. Completion of Red Cross Baby-sitting class and Infant/Child CPR is strongly recommended for every teen before caring for other children.

<sup>2</sup> When left unattended in quarters, children must have access to an adult – parent's phone number, neighbor, etc. Parents must designate a responsible adult to periodically check in on the children. If left overnight, a medical power of attorney is strongly recommended. This matrix provides standards for the supervision of children within the KMC. Parents are ultimately responsible for the welfare and actions of their children, and failure to exercise those parental responsibilities may constitute child neglect. Parents must use good judgment and consider the physical, emotional and psychological maturity of their child when determining the level of supervision required. Children with a history of ADHD, ADD, Developmental Delay, behavior problems, impulsivity, psychiatric problems or other impairments should not be given the degree of self-management/responsibility indicated in this policy.

**PARENTS ARE ULTIMATELY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE SAFETY AND SUPERVISION OF THEIR CHILDREN.**



## ATTACHMENT 4 TRAFFIC SIGNS

Table A4.1. General and Special Danger Signs, Part 1








No.	Sign	Explanation
<b>Part 1 General Warning</b>		
1	Sign 101  Danger	A supplemental sign may specify the danger.
2	Sign 102  Intersection or junction	Intersection or junction, vehicles from the right have right-of-way.
3	Sign 103  Curve	Single Curve.
4	Sign 112  Uneven surface	Indicates uneven stretches of road.
5	Sign 114  Slippery road	Slippery road when wet or dirty
6	Sign 117  Crosswinds	Exercise extreme caution due to windy conditions.
7	Sign 120  Road narrows	Approaching road will become narrower with little to no breakdown lane, sometimes leading to bridge or causeway.

Table A4.2. General and Special Danger Signs, Part 2









8	Sign 121  Road narrows (on the right side)	Approaching road will become narrower with little to no breakdown lane on the right, sometimes leading to bridge or causeway.
9	Sign 123  Work site	Indicates an approaching construction site. Speed must be reduced while traveling through the site.
10	Sign 124  Traffic jam area	Indicates a traffic jam is ahead
11	Sign 125  Oncoming traffic	Oncoming traffic is not expected
12	Sign 131  Signal Lights	Traffic Light is ahead
13	Sign 133  Pedestrians	Indicates pedestrians are present.
14	Sign 136  Children	Indicates children may cross the street near schools or playgrounds.
15	Sign 138  Bicycle Crossing	Indicates cyclists may be crossing the road.

Table A4.3. Regulatory Signs.



1	2	3
No.	Sign and Supplemental Sign	Order or Prohibition Explanation
<b>Part 1 Orders to wait or stop</b>		
2	Sign 205  Yield right of way	<b>Order or Prohibition</b> Vehicles must give right of way. Stopping at a distance of up to 10 m in front of this sign is prohibited if the sign is concealed by the vehicle. <b>Explanation</b> The sign is put up directly in front of an intersection or junction. It may be announced by the same sign with a supplemental sign indicating the distance to the intersection.
3	Sign 206  Stop, yield right of way	<b>Order or Prohibition</b> 1. Vehicles must stop and yield right of way. 2. Vehicles may not stop at a distance of up to 10 m from the sign if it will be concealed by their vehicle. <b>Explanation</b> If there is no stop line (sign 294) the vehicle must stop at a point where the other road is in full view.

Table A4.4. General and Special Danger Signs, Part 3

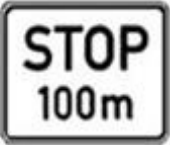




3.1		<b>Explanation</b> In combination with sign 205 the supplemental sign announces the order to stop at the indicated distance.
Re Signs 2 and 3		<b>Explanation</b> In combination with signs 205 or 206 the supplemental sign shows the course of the priority road (turning priority road).
4	Sign 208  Oncoming traffic has right of way	<b>Order or Prohibition</b> Vehicles must yield right of way to oncoming traffic.
Re Signs 5 to 7		<b>Order or Prohibition</b> Vehicles must follow the prescribed direction of travel. <b>Explanation</b> Other travel directions than the ones depicted will be prescribed accordingly.
5	Sign 209  Mandatory direction of travel	Driver must turn right
6	Sign 211  Mandatory direction of travel	Traffic flow must go to the right.

Table A4.5. General and Special Danger Signs, Part 4





7	<p>Sign 214</p>  <p>Mandatory direction of travel (straight or right)</p>	<p>Traffic flow can go straight or turn right. Turning left is not allowed.</p>
8	<p>Sign 215</p>  <p>Traffic Circle</p>	<p><b>Order or Prohibition</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Vehicles must follow the prescribed travel direction to the right in the traffic circle.</li> <li>2. Vehicles may not drive over the center island of the traffic circle.</li> <li>3. In the traffic circle they may not stop on the roadway.</li> </ol> <p><b>Explanation</b></p> <p>Traffic Circle Exempt from the prohibition to drive over the center island of the traffic circles are only those vehicles which due to their dimensions otherwise could not drive in the circle. Such vehicles may drive on the center island and the lane border line if they do not endanger other road users.</p>
9	<p>Sign 220</p>  <p>One way street</p>	<p><b>Order or Prohibition</b></p> <p>Vehicles may only travel this road in the direction indicated by the arrow.</p> <p><b>Explanation</b></p> <p>The sign prescribes the direction of travel for the vehicle traffic on the roadway.</p>
9.1		<p><b>Order or Prohibition</b></p> <p>When turning into the street and when following the course of the one way street vehicles must anticipate bicycle traffic going in the opposite direction.</p> <p><b>Explanation</b></p> <p>The supplemental sign indicates that bicycle traffic is allowed in the opposite direction.</p>



Table A4.6. General and Special Danger Signs, Part 5




Part 3 Prescribed direction of passing		
10	Sign 222  Mandatory direction of travel (Pass to the right)	<b>Order or Prohibition</b> Vehicles must pass on the side indicated. <b>Explanation</b> "Pass to the left" is prescribed correspondingly.
Part 4 Road shoulders used as traffic lanes, streetcar/bus stops and areas reserved for taxis		
14	Sign 224  Streetcar/bus stop	<b>Order or Prohibition</b> Parking is prohibited 15 m in front of and behind the sign. <b>Explanation</b> The sign marks a stop for scheduled buses/streetcars and for school buses. This sign combined with the supplemental sign "School bus" (indication of hours used) on a white panel marks a stop for school buses only.
15	Sign 229  Reserved for taxis	<b>Order or Prohibition</b> Stopping at spaces reserved for taxis is prohibited, except for taxis ready to transport passengers. <b>Explanation</b> The length of the space reserved for taxis will be indicated by the number of taxis allowed in that area or by a sign at the beginning of the area with a white horizontal arrow pointing to the roadway and by a sign at the end of the area with such an arrow pointing away from the roadway or by markings showing the limits of a prohibition to stop or to park (sign 299).
Part 5 Paths reserved for specific traffic types		

Table A4.7. General and Special Danger Signs, Part 6





16	Sign 237  Bicycles only	<b>Order or Prohibition</b> 1. Bicycles may not use the road way but must use the bicycle path (mandatory use of bicycle path). 2. Other road users may not use the bicycle path. 3. If use of the bicycle path is permitted to other road users by a supplemental sign, vehicle operators must show due consideration and, if necessary, adjust their speed to the bicycle traffic.
18	Sign 239  Pedestrians only	<b>Order or Prohibition</b> 1. Other road users may only use the pedestrians path if this is indicated by supplemental signs. 2. In such a case vehicle operators must show due consideration to pedestrians and adjust their speed to the pedestrians traffic. Pedestrians may neither be endangered nor obstructed. If necessary, vehicle operators must wait. <b>Explanation</b> The sign marks a foot path (sec 25, para (1), sent 1) where clarification is necessary.
19	Sign 240  Combined foot and bicycle path	<b>Order or Prohibition</b> 1. Bicycles may not use the roadway but must use the combined foot and bicycle path (mandatory use of bicycle path). 2. Other road users may not use the path. 3. If other road users are permitted to use a combined foot and bicycle path by a supplemental sign, vehicle operators must show due consideration to pedestrians and bicycle riders. If necessary, all others must adjust their speed to the pedestrian traffic. <b>Explanation</b> The sign also marks the foot path (sec 25, para (1), sent 1).
19	Sign 241  Separated bicycle and foot path	<b>Order or Prohibition</b> 1. Bicycle riders may not use the roadway but must use the part of the separated bicycle and foot path reserved for bicycles (mandatory use of bicycle path). 2. Other road users may not use the path. 3. If other road users are permitted to use a separated bicycle and foot path by a

Table A4.8. General and Special Danger Signs, Part 6




		<p>supplemental sign, vehicle operators must show due consideration to pedestrians and bicycle riders. If necessary, all others must adjust their speed to the pedestrians traffic.</p> <p><b>Explanation</b> The sign also marks the foot path (sec 25, para (1), sent 1).</p>
<b>Part 6 Traffic prohibitions</b>		
26		<p><b>Order or Prohibition</b> The following signs 250 to 261 (traffic prohibitions) prohibit traffic entirely or partially with their meaning stated in column 2.</p> <p><b>Explanation</b> The following applies for signs 250 – 259: 1. Other kinds of traffic may be prohibited by signs of the same type with symbols pursuant to section 39, paragraph (7). 2. Two of the following prohibitions may be combined on one sign.</p>
28	<p>Sign 250</p>  <p>Prohibited for all types of vehicles</p>	<p><b>Explanation</b> 1. The sign does not apply to hand carriages, and in deviation from section 28, paragraph (2), neither to persons leading horses or driving cattle. 2. Motorcycles and bicycles may be pushed.</p>
29	<p>Sign 251</p>  <p>Motor vehicles prohibited</p>	<p><b>Explanation</b> Prohibited for motor vehicles and other multi-track vehicles.</p>
30	<p>Sign 253</p>  <p>Motor vehicles with an authorized weight exceeding 3.5 tons prohibited</p>	<p><b>Explanation</b> The prohibition applies to motor vehicles with an authorized total weight exceeding 3.5 tons, including their trailers and to tractors. Passenger cars and motor buses are exempted.</p>



Table A4.9. General and Special Danger Signs, Part 7




31	Sign 254  No bicycles	Prohibits entry for all bicycles beyond this point.
32	Sign 255  No motorcycles	<b>Explanation</b> The prohibition applies to motorcycles, also with sidecar, light motorcycles or motorbikes.
33	Sign 259  No pedestrians	This prohibition applies to all pedestrian traffic beyond this point.
34	Sign 260  No motorcycles and motor vehicles	<b>Explanation</b> The prohibition applies to motorcycles, also with sidecar, small motorcycles and motorbikes as well as to motor vehicles and other multi-track vehicles.
Re 36 to 40		<b>Order or Prohibition</b> The following signs 262 to 266 prohibit participation in traffic for vehicles whose dimensions or weight, to include the load, exceeds the actual limit indicated on the respective sign.
41	Sign 267  No entry	<b>Order or Prohibition</b> Vehicles may not enter the road.

Table A4.10. General and Special Danger Signs, Part 8





47	Sign 272  No U turns	<b>Order or Prohibition</b> Vehicle operators may not make a U turn.
<b>Part 7 Speed limits and no passing zones</b>		
49	Sign 274  Speed limit	<b>Order or Prohibition</b> Vehicle operators may not drive in excess of the indicated speed limit. <b>Explanation</b> 1. If the sign allows specific speed limits above 50 km/h within built-up areas this applies to all types of vehicles. 2. Outside built-up areas the maximum speed limits for certain types of vehicles (sec 3, para (3), numbers 2a and 2b, and sec 18, para (5)) remain in effect, if the sign allows a higher speed.
50	Sign 274.1  Limited speed zone	<b>Order or Prohibition</b> Within this zone vehicles may not drive in excess of the indicated maximum speed.
51	Sign 274.2  End of limited speed zone	This sign indicates the end of the prescribed maximum speed zone.

Table A4.11. General and Special Danger Signs, Part 9





Re 53 and 54		<p><b>Order or Prohibition</b> The following signs 276 and 277 prohibit the passing of multi-track motor vehicles and motor cycles with sidecar.</p> <p><b>Explanation</b> If a weight limit of 7.5 tons is indicated on a supplemental sign, the prohibition only applies if the authorized total weight of these motor vehicles, including their trailers, exceeds the indicated limit.</p>
	<p>Sign 276</p>  <p>No passing for motor vehicles of any type</p>	
	<p>Sign 277</p>  <p>No passing for motor vehicles in excess of 3.5 tons authorized weight</p>	<p><b>Explanation</b> No passing for motor vehicles with an authorized total weight exceeding 3.5 tons, including their trailers, and for tractors. Passenger cars and motor buses are exempted.</p>
55		<p><b>Explanation</b> The end of a prohibition applying to a certain road section will not be indicated, if the prohibition is only applicable for a short stretch and the length of the prohibition is indicated on a supplemental sign. The same applies if the sign indicating a prohibition to a certain road section is combined with a danger sign and the location leaves no doubt about the end of the indicated danger. Otherwise it will be marked by the signs 278 to 282.</p>

Table A4.12. General and Special Danger Signs, Part 10

56	Sign 278  End of speed limit	
60	Sign 282  No prescribed speed limit	End of all speed and passing prohibitions applying to a certain road sections

**Part 8 No stopping and no parking**

61		<b>Explanation</b> 1. The no stopping indicated by below signs 283 and 286 only apply to the side of the road on which they are installed. They apply up to the next junction or intersection or to the point where other traffic signs indicate different rules for parking vehicles. 2. Temporary no stopping indicated by signs 283 and 286 suspend traffic signs or markings by which parking is permitted. 3. The beginning of the no parking area may be identified by a white horizontal arrow pointing towards the roadway, its end may be identified by such arrow pointing away from the roadway. If the signs are repeated within the no stopping area one tip of the arrow points toward the road and the second one points away from it. 4. The exemptions provided for by the supplemental signs under numbers 63.2 and 63.3 only apply if the parking permits are displayed or attached so that they are clearly legible.
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Table A4.13. General and Special Danger Signs, Part 11






62	Sign 283  Absolutely no stopping	<b>Order or Prohibition</b> Vehicle operators may not stop on the roadway.
62.1		<b>Order or Prohibition</b> The supplemental sign to sign 283 prohibits also stopping on the road shoulder.
63	Sign 286 	<b>Order or Prohibition</b> 1. Vehicles may not stop on the roadway longer than 3 minutes, except for entering and exiting from a vehicle or for loading and unloading. 2. Loading transactions must be carried out without delay.
	Restricted no stopping	
63.1		<b>Order or Prohibition</b> This supplemental sign indicates that stopping longer than 3 minutes is also prohibited on the road shoulder, except for the purpose of entering and exiting or loading and unloading.
64	Sign 290.1  Restricted no stopping zone	<b>Order or Prohibition</b> Vehicles may not stop in the marked zone longer than 3 minutes, except for entering and exiting from a vehicle or for loading and unloading. <b>Explanation</b> 1. Within the marked zone the restricted no stopping applies for all public traffic areas, unless other rules apply as indicated by traffic signs, traffic devices or markings. 2. A supplemental sign may allow parking for residents with a parking permit. 3. If indicated by supplemental signs parking within marked areas may be permitted with parking ticket or parking disc clock (sign 318). The parking permit, parking ticket or the parking disc clock must be displayed or attached so that it is clearly legible.

Table A4.14. General and Special Danger Signs, Part 12




65	Sign 290.2  End of Restricted no stopping zone	This sign indicates the end of the allowed parking zone.
<b>Part 9 Road markings</b>		
66	Sign 293  Pedestrian crosswalk	<b>Order or Prohibition</b> Vehicles may not stop on or up to 5m in front of pedestrian crosswalks.
67	Sign 294 	<b>Order or Prohibition</b> In addition to orders to wait or stop indicated on sign 206, or given by police officers, traffic lights or barriers, the stop line requires vehicles to stop at the line. If necessary, the vehicle operator must stop again at a point where the road which he intends to access can be overlooked.

Table A4.15. General and Special Danger Signs, Part 13


68	<p data-bbox="315 216 423 243">Sign 295</p>  <p data-bbox="315 453 711 512">Solid white line separating lanes and delimiting the roadway</p>	<p data-bbox="797 216 1068 243"><b>Order or Prohibition</b></p> <p data-bbox="797 247 1328 306">1. a) Vehicles must not cross or drive on the solid line.</p> <p data-bbox="797 310 1328 407">b) If the solid line separates the part of the roadway intended for oncoming traffic, vehicles must keep to the right of the line.</p> <p data-bbox="797 411 1328 567">c) If it delimits a paved shoulder, agricultural tractors and machinery, carts and similarly slow vehicles must keep to the right of the line outside built-up areas, if possible.</p> <p data-bbox="797 571 1328 701">d) Vehicles may not park on the roadway (sec 12, para (2)) if the width of the lane between the parked vehicle and the line delimiting the lane is less than 3 m.</p> <p data-bbox="797 705 1328 793">2. a) Vehicles may not stop to the left of the solid line delimiting the roadway if to the right of it there is a shoulder or special path.</p> <p data-bbox="797 798 1328 894">b) Vehicles may not cross the line separating the roadway and the center island of a traffic circle.</p> <p data-bbox="797 898 954 926"><b>Explanation</b></p> <p data-bbox="797 930 1328 1085">1. If depicted as a lane delimitation line, the sign separates the part of the roadway reserved for oncoming traffic or multiple lanes of traffic travelling in the same direction.</p> <p data-bbox="797 1089 1328 1186">2. In order to separate oncoming traffic the delimitation line may consist of a double line.</p> <p data-bbox="797 1190 1328 1249">2.a) The solid line may also delimit the roadway from a shoulder or special path.</p> <p data-bbox="797 1253 1328 1480">b) Only vehicles which otherwise would not be able to drive in a traffic circle because of their size are exempt from the prohibition to cross the line separating the roadway from the center island of a traffic circle. They are authorized to cross the center island if endangering of other road users is excluded.</p> <p data-bbox="797 1484 1328 1640">d) If the line delimits a special path, it may be crossed if parking places are located beyond the line which otherwise cannot be reached and the users of special paths are neither endangered nor impeded.</p> <p data-bbox="797 1644 1328 1740">The roadway delimitation line may be crossed if a driveway is located beyond it which cannot be accessed otherwise.</p>
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Table A4.16. General and Special Danger Signs, Part 14



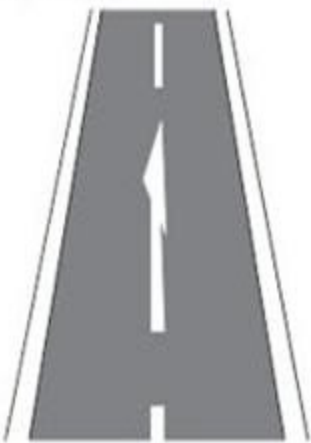
69	<p>Sign 296</p>  <p>Lane B      Lane A</p> <p>Passing only from broken line side</p>	<p><b>Order or Prohibition</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Vehicles may not cross the solid line or drive on it.</li> <li>2. Parking on the roadway is prohibited if the space between the parking vehicle and the solid line delimiting the lane is less than 3 m wide.</li> </ol> <p><b>Explanation</b></p> <p>The line marking requires that vehicles driving on lane B may cross the line if this is possible without endangering traffic.</p>
70	<p>Sign 297</p>  <p>Directional arrows</p>	<p><b>Order or Prohibition</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Vehicles must follow the direction of travel at the next intersection or junction, if center lines (sign 340) or traffic lane lines (sign 295) are painted between the arrows.</li> <li>2. Vehicles must not stop on the part of the roadway marked with arrows.</li> </ol> <p><b>Explanation</b></p> <p>By the arrows vehicles are advised to merge in good time and drive parallel in lanes. Vehicles which have merged into lanes may also be passed on the right.</p>
71	<p>Sign 297.1</p>  <p>Advance arrow</p>	<p><b>Explanation</b></p> <p>The advance arrow indicates a lane demarcation or the end of a lane. The arrow's design may be different from the one depicted</p>



Table A4.17. General and Special Danger Signs, Part 15


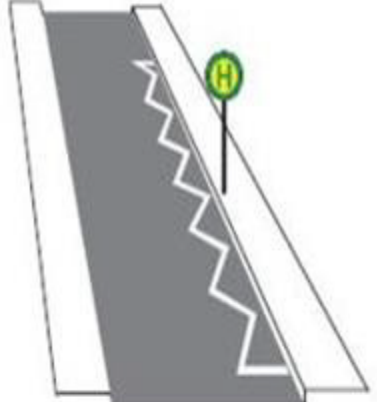
	Advance arrow	
72	<p>Sign 298</p>  <p>Off limits marking</p>	<p><b>Order or Prohibition</b> Vehicles may not drive on the off-limits marking.</p>
73	<p>Sign 299</p>  <p>Marking for no stopping or no parking</p>	<p><b>Order or Prohibition</b> Vehicles may not stop or park within the area marked for no stopping or no parking.</p> <p><b>Explanation</b> Markings for no stopping and no parking areas designate, extend or reduce prescribed no stopping or no parking.</p>
74	<p>Parking area marking</p>	<p><b>Order or Prohibition</b> Vehicles must comply with the placing ordered by the parking space markings.</p> <p><b>Explanation</b> If parking spaces are clearly marked on roads, the markings determine the way vehicles must be placed. Markings in solid lines may be crossed.</p>

Table A4.18. Guiding Signs, Part 1


1	2	3
No.	Sign and Supplemental Sign	Order or Prohibition Explanation
<b>Part 1 Priority signs</b>		
1	Sign 301  Right of way	<b>Explanation</b> The sign indicates right of way at the next intersection or junction.
2	Sign 306  Priority road	<b>Order or Prohibition</b> Outside built-up areas vehicles may not park on the roadways of priority roads. <b>Explanation</b> The sign indicates the right of way up to the next sign 205, Yield right of way", sign 206 "Stop, yield right of way, or sign 307 "End of priority road".
2.1		<b>Order or Prohibition</b> 1. Vehicles intending to follow the turning priority road need to indicate that clearly and in due time; they shall use the direction indicators. 2. They shall pay special attention to pedestrians. If necessary, they must wait. <b>Explanation</b> The supplemental sign to sign 306 shows the course of the priority road.
3	Sign 307  End of priority road	
4	Sign 308  Oncoming traffic must wait	

Table A4.19. Guiding Signs, Part 2

Part 3 Parking		
7	Sign 314  Parking area	<p><b>Order or Prohibition</b>            Vehicles are not allowed to park in violation of restrictions on supplemental signs.</p> <p><b>Explanation</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Parking is allowed by this sign.               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Parking may be restricted by a supplemental sign in particular regarding the time, vehicle types or parking with parking ticket.</li> <li>b) A supplemental sign with image 318 (parking disk clock) indicating a number of hours authorize parking with use of a parking disk for the indicated maximum time.</li> <li>c) A supplemental sign may exempt residents holding a parking permit from having to display a parking ticket.</li> <li>d) A supplemental sign with wheel chair symbol may limit parking to disabled persons whose ability to walk is severely impaired, who suffer from bilateral Amelia or Phocomelia or from comparable functions impairments, and to blind persons.</li> <li>e) Parking is only permitted if the parking ticket, the parking disk clock, or the parking permit is displayed or attached to be clearly legible.</li> <li>f) A supplemental sign may indicate that parking is subject to a fee.</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. The beginning of an area where parking is permitted may be marked on the sign by a white horizontal arrow pointing towards the roadway and its end by such an arrow pointing away from the roadway. If additional signs are put up inside the parking area one arrow tip points toward the roadway, the other one away from it.</li> <li>3. The sign combined with a supplemental sign with a black arrow points to bigger parking lots or parking garages. The sign may specify in addition whether it is a parking garage.</li> </ol>

Table A4.20. Guiding Signs, Part 3




8	<p>Sign 314.1</p>  <p>Managed parking zone</p>	<p><b>Explanation</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. This sign indicates that parking is permitted. Parking within the managed parking zone is only permitted with parking ticket or parking disk clock (image 318), unless stopping and parking is prohibited by law or by other traffic signs. The type of restriction is indicated on supplemental signs.</li> <li>2. A supplemental sign may exempt residents holding a parking permit from the requirement to use a parking ticket or parking disk clock.</li> <li>3. Parking is only authorized if the parking ticket, parking disk, or the parking permit is displayed or attached to be clearly legible.</li> </ol>
9	<p>Sign 314.2</p>  <p>End of managed parking zone</p>	
11	<p>Sign 318</p>  <p>Parking disk</p>	



Table A4.21. Guiding Signs, Part 4




Part 4 Traffic controlled residential area		
12	<p>Sign 325.1</p>  <p>Beginning of traffic controlled residential area</p>	<p><b>Order or Prohibition</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Vehicles must drive at walking speed.</li> <li>2. Vehicles may neither endanger nor impede pedestrians; if necessary, vehicles must wait.</li> <li>3. Pedestrians may not obstruct vehicle traffic more than necessary.</li> <li>4. Vehicles may neither endanger nor impede pedestrians; if necessary, vehicles must wait. Pedestrians may not obstruct vehicle traffic more than necessary. Vehicles are not allowed to park outside the areas marked for parking, except to enter or exit from the vehicle, or for loading and unloading.</li> </ol>
13	<p>Sign 325.2</p>  <p>End of a traffic controlled residential area</p>	
Part 8 Road markings		
22	<p>Sign 340</p>  <p>Lane line</p>	<p><b>Order or Prohibition</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Vehicles may not cross the lane lines if traffic is endangered thereby.</li> <li>2. Vehicles may cross bicycle refuge strips marked by lane lines on the roadway only if necessary. Bicycle riders may not be endangered.</li> <li>3. Parking of vehicles on bicycle refuge strips marked by lane lines is prohibited.</li> </ol> <p><b>Explanation</b></p> <p>The bicycle traffic refuge strip may be marked with the "bicycle traffic" symbol on the pavement.</p>

Table A4.22. Guiding Signs, Part 5







23	Sign 341  Waiting line	<b>Explanation</b> The waiting line advises vehicles which have to yield right of way to wait at this point.
<b>Part 9 Information signs</b>		
24	Sign 350  Pedestrian crosswalk	
27	Sign 357  Dead end	<b>Explanation</b> In the upper part of the traffic sign pictographs may indicate that the dead end is open for bicycle riders and/or pedestrians.
<b>Part 1 Directions signs</b>		
62	Sign 442  Direction sign	<b>Explanation</b> Advance direction sign for specific vehicle traffic
63	Sign 421  Direction sign	<b>Explanation</b> Advance direction sign for specific vehicle traffic
64	Sign 422  Direction sign	<b>Explanation</b> Direction sign for specific vehicle traffic

Table A4.23. Guiding Signs, Part 6



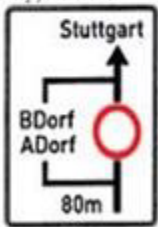

65		<b>Explanation</b> The course of the detour may be marked by:
66	Sign 454 	<b>Explanation</b> Detour direction sign or
Re 66 and 67		<b>Explanation</b> Sign 454 may be supplemented by a destination information on a sign installed above them. If the detour applies to specific types of vehicle traffic those will be indicated on a supplemental sign above the detour sign.
68		<b>Explanation</b> A temporary detour may be announced by sign 454
69	Sign 457.1 	<b>Explanation</b> Announcement of detour
70		<b>Explanation</b> However, only with distance information on a supplemental sign and, if necessary, destination information on an additional sign above.
71		<b>Explanation</b> The announcement may also be made by:
72	Sign 458 	<b>Explanation</b> A map drawing
73		<b>Explanation</b> The end of the detour may be indicated by:
74	Sign 457.2 	<b>Explanation</b> End of detour, or

Table A4.24. Guiding Signs, Part 7



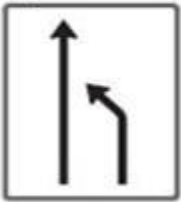
75	Sign 455.2 	<b>Explanation</b> End of detour
79	Sign 467.2 	<b>Explanation</b> This sign marks the end of a recommended route.
80		<b>Explanation</b> Traffic guiding panels show the course and the number of lanes, as for example:
82	Sign 531  Merging lane	

Table A4.25. Traffic Devices, Part 1




1	2	3
No.	Sign and Supplemental Sign	Order or Prohibition Explanation
<b>Part 1 Devices to mark work areas and accident scenes or other temporary obstructions</b>		
1	Sign 600  Barrier	
2	Sign 605  Arrow marker  Striped pillar	



Table A4.26. Traffic Devices, Part 2

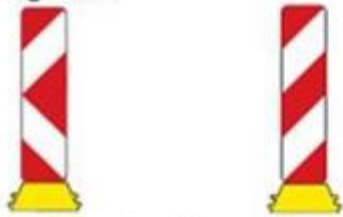






3	Sign 628  Guide striped pillar marker      barrier with arrow	
4	Sign 629  Guide board with arrow marker      striped pillar	
5	Sign 610  Cone marker	
Re 1 to 7		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The traffic devices prohibit driving on the road surface marked by them and guide traffic past this surface.</li> <li>2. Warning lamps fixed to these devices have red light if the entire roadway is blocked, otherwise they have yellow light or yellow flashing light.</li> <li>3. In combination with the barrier sign road bumps to caution the driver may be installed crosswise to the driving direction ahead of the barrier sign.</li> </ol>
<b>Part 2 Devices used to mark permanent obstructions or other dangerous spots</b>		
8	Sign 625  Direction sign at curves	The direction sign at curves may also be installed in segments.

Table A4.27. Traffic Devices, Part 3

9	Sign 626  Guiding panel	
10	Sign 627  Guiding symbol	Guiding symbols normally identify objects which restrict traffic. Their design is determined by their vertical, horizontal or curved installation, for example at buildings, building parts, scaffoldings.
<b>Part 3 Devices used to mark the course of the road</b>		
11	Sign 620  Guiding (right)                      posts(left)	In order to mark the course of a road, guide posts may be installed at the road sides, normally at intervals of 50 m, and in curves at smaller intervals.