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Circulation planning should be a major part of all long-range master planning at installations. The traffic circulation plan is developed by the installation law enforcement officer, engineer, safety officer, and other concerned staff agencies. Highway engineering representatives from adjacent civil communities must be consulted to ensure the installation plan is compatible with the current and future circulation plan of the community. The plan should include the following:

(1) Normal and peak load routing based on traffic control studies.

(2) Effective control of traffic using planned direction, including measures for special events and adverse road or weather conditions.

(3) Point control at congested locations by law enforcement personnel or designated traffic directors or wardens, including trained school-crossing guards.

(4) Use of traffic control signs and devices.

(5) Efficient use of available parking facilities.

(6) Efficient use of mass transportation.

(c) Traffic control studies will provide factual data on existing roads, traffic density and flow patterns, and points of congestion. The installation law enforcement officer and traffic engineer usually conduct coordinated traffic control studies to obtain the data. Accurate data will help determine major and minor routes, location of traffic control devices, and conditions requiring engineering or enforcement services.

(d) The Military Traffic Management Command Transportation Engineering Agency (MTMCTEA) will help installation commanders solve complex highway traffic engineering problems. MTMCTEA traffic engineering services include—

(1) Traffic studies of limited areas and situations.

(2) Complete studies of traffic operations of entire installations. (This can include long-range planning for future development of installation roads, public highways, and related facilities.)

(3) Assistance in complying with established traffic engineering standards.

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(e) Installation commanders should submit requests for traffic engineering services in accordance with AR 55-80/OPNAVINST 11210.1B/AFR 75-88/MCO 11210.2C/DLAR 4500.19.

§ 634.25 Installation traffic codes.

(a) Installation or activity commanders will establish a traffic code for operation of motor vehicles on the installation. Commanders in overseas areas will establish a traffic code, under provisions of this regulation, to the extent military authority is empowered to regulate traffic on the installation under the applicable SOFA. Traffic codes will contain the rules of the road (parking violations, towing instructions, safety equipment, and other key provisions). These codes will, where possible, conform to the code of the State or host nation in which the installation is located. In addition, the development and publication of installation traffic codes will be based on the following:

(1) Highway Safety Program Standards (23 CFR part 1230).

(2) Applicable portions of the Uniform Vehicle Code and Model Traffic Ordinance published by the National Committee on Uniform Traffic Laws and Ordinances (23 CFR part 1204).

(b) The installation traffic code will contain policy and procedures for the towing, searching, impounding, and inventorying of POVs. These provisions should be well publicized and contain the following:

(1) Specific violations and conditions under which the POV will be impounded and towed.

(2) Procedures to immediately notify the vehicle owner.

(3) Procedures for towing and storing impounded vehicles.

(4) Actions to dispose of the vehicle after lawful impoundment.

(c) Installation traffic codes will also contain the provisions discussed below. (Army users, see AR 385-55.)

(1) Motorcycles and mopeds. For motorcycles and other self-propelled, open, two-wheel, three-wheel, and four-wheel vehicles powered by a motorcycle-type engine, the following traffic rules apply:

(i) Headlights will be on at all times when in operation.

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(ii) A rear view mirror will be attached to each side of the handle bars.

(iii) Approved protective helmets, eye protection, and highly reflective clothing or vests will be worn by operators and passengers when in operation.

(2) Restraint systems.

(i) Restraint systems (seat belts) will be worn by all operators and passengers of U.S. Government vehicles on or off the installation.

(ii) Restraint systems will be worn by all civilian personnel (family members, guests, and visitors) driving or riding in a POV on the installation.

(iii) Restraint systems will be worn by all military service members and Reserve Component members on active Federal service driving or riding in a POV whether on or off the installation.

(iv) Infant/child restraint devices (car seats) will be required in POVs for children 4 years old or under and not exceeding 45 pounds in weight.

(iv) Restraint systems are required only in cars manufactured after model year 1966.

(3) Headphones and earphones. The wearing of headphones or earphones is prohibited while driving a U.S. Government vehicle, POV, motorcycle, or other self-propelled two-wheel, three-wheel, and four-wheel vehicles powered by a motorcycle-type engine. This does not negate the requirement for wearing hearing protection when conditions or good judgment dictate use of such protection.

(d) Only administrative actions (reprimand, assessment of points, loss of on-post driving privileges, or other actions) will be initiated against service members for off-post violations of the installation traffic code.

(e) In States where traffic law violations are State criminal offenses, such laws are made applicable under the provisions of 18 U.S.C. 13 to military installations having concurrent or exclusive Federal jurisdiction.

(f) In those States where violations of traffic law are not considered criminal offenses and cannot be assimilated under 18 USC, DODD 5525.4, in appendix C to part 634 expressly adopts the vehicular and pedestrian traffic laws of such States and makes these laws applicable to military installations having concurrent or exclusive Federal ju-

risdiction. It also delegates authority to installation commanders to establish additional vehicular and pedestrian traffic rules and regulations for their installations. Persons found guilty of violating the vehicular and pedestrian traffic laws made applicable on the installation under provisions of that directive are subject to a fine of not more than \$50.00 or imprisonment for not more than 30 days, or both, for each violation (40 U.S.C. 318c). In those States where traffic laws cannot be assimilated, an extract copy of this paragraph and a copy of DODD 5525.4 in Appendix C, will be posted in a prominent place accessible to persons assigned, living, or working on the installation.

(g) In those States where violations of traffic laws cannot be assimilated because the Federal Government's jurisdictional authority on the installation or parts of the installation is only proprietary, neither 18 U.S.C. 13 nor the delegation in appendix C to part 634 will permit enforcement of the State's traffic laws in Federal courts. Law enforcement authorities on those military installations must rely on either administrative sanctions related to the installation driving privilege or enforcement of traffic laws by State law enforcement authorities.

SECTION II—TRAFFIC LAW ENFORCEMENT

§ 634.26 Traffic law enforcement principles.

(a) Traffic law enforcement should motivate drivers to operate vehicles safely within traffic laws and regulations and maintain an effective and efficient flow of traffic. Effective enforcement should emphasize voluntary compliance by drivers and can be achieved by the following actions:

(1) Publishing a realistic traffic code well known by all personnel.

(2) Adopting standard signs, markings, and signals in accordance with NHSPS and the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices for Streets and Highways.

(3) Ensuring enforcement personnel establish courteous, personal contact with drivers and act promptly when driving behavior is improper or a defective vehicle is observed in operation.