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Foreign Countries and Nationals

Regulations on Personal Property, Local Currency, and Motor Vehicles
for U.S. Personnel in the Netherlands

*This regulation supersedes AE Regulation 550-35, 19 January 2009.

For the Commander:

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Summary. This regulation establishes prohibitions on the disposition of duty-free personal property; the possession of excess quantities of tobacco, liquor, and gasoline; the control of illicit drugs; and the acquisition and disposition of local currency. It outlines requirements for the registration of firearms and licensing of drivers. It also provides a basis for punitive action under the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) for U.S. Armed Forces military personnel or adverse administrative action (including possible revocation of duty-free privileges) for military and civilian personnel. Certain provisions of this regulation are punitive and violations of these specific prohibitions by military personnel may result in prosecution under Article 92(1) or Article 134 (or both) of the UCMJ. Civilian personnel are subject to disciplinary action (including loss of logistic-support privileges) for violations of these paragraphs according to applicable Service directives on civilian misconduct and adverse administrative actions. Civilians may also be subject to criminal prosecution by the host nation for the violation of host-nation laws.

Summary of Change. This revision—

- Provides updated policy on the purchase of tax-free fuel (paras 31 through 33).
- Updates references and glossary.
- Provides administrative changes throughout.

Applicability.

- This regulation applies to U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, and National Guard units and personnel, including—
 - a. U.S. Forces military personnel and civilian employees and their dependents as defined in the NATO Status of Forces Agreement who are stationed in or on official duty in the Netherlands, including personnel assigned to the Allied Joint Force Command Headquarters Brunssum and its U.S. national support elements.
 - b. Other personnel authorized individual logistic-support privileges by the U.S. Forces.
- Paragraphs 5, 6, 7, 13, 14, 16, 20, 21, 23, 24, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, and 33 apply to U.S. Forces military personnel and civilian employees and their dependents who are not assigned to the Netherlands but who are present on temporary duty or for other authorized purposes (for example, leave).
- This regulation does not apply to personnel and their dependents assigned or attached to U.S. diplomatic and consular offices, military missions, and military assistance groups governed by publications published by their respective mission chiefs or covered by special agreements or understandings with the Government of the Netherlands.

Supplementation. Organizations will not supplement this regulation without Judge Advocate (JA), USAREUR (AEAJA-IL-FL), approval. Requests for supplementation must be submitted through the Netherlands Law Center.

Forms. This regulation prescribes AE Form 550-35A and AE Form 550-35B. AE and higher level forms are available through the Army in Europe Library & Publishing System at <https://aepubs.army.mil/ae/public/main.aspx>. AF forms are available through the Air Force e-Publishing System website at <http://www.e-publishing.af.mil>.

Records Management. Records created as a result of processes prescribed by this regulation must be identified, maintained, and disposed of by—

- Army organizations according to AR 25-400-2. Record titles and descriptions are available on the Army Records Information Management System website at <https://www.arims.army.mil>.
- Navy organizations according to Navy record-management policy.
- Air Force units according to Air Force Manual 33-363. Records must be disposed of according to the Air Force Records Information Management System Records Disposition Schedule at <https://www.my.af.mil/gcss-af61a/afrims/rims.cfm>.

Suggested Improvements. The proponent of this regulation is the USAREUR JA (AEAJA-IL-FL, DSN 370-7945). Users may send suggested improvements to this regulation to the USAREUR JA (AEAJA-IL-FL), Unit 29351, APO AE 09014-9351.

Distribution. Army: B (AEPUBS); Air Force: according to AFI 33-360VI; and Navy.

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Glossary

SECTION I GENERAL

1. PURPOSE

This regulation—

- a. Establishes policy and procedures in the Netherlands for the following:
 - (1) Disposing of duty-free personal property.
 - (2) Possessing duty-free tobacco, liquor, and gasoline.
 - (3) Acquiring and disposing of local currency.
 - (4) Registering, importing, and inspecting privately owned vehicles (POVs).
 - (5) Licensing and registering privately owned firearms (POFs).

b. Provides a basis for administrative action, punitive action under the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ), or both. Violations of the following portions of this regulation may be punishable under Article 92 of the UCMJ: paragraphs 5 through 7, 14, 16 through 18, 20, 22 through 24, 26 through 29, 32, and 34.

c. Defines, where possible, the status of various personnel present or stationed in the Netherlands. Personnel are stationed in the Netherlands under several different agreements. Allied Joint Force Command (JFC) Headquarters (HQ) Brunssum personnel are treated differently from non-JFC HQ Brunssum personnel in the areas of customs privileges, importation rights and obligations, and similar matters. Where possible, distinctions have been noted. In specific cases, reference should be made to the appropriate directives.

d. For United States Air Forces in Europe only: This regulation requires collecting and maintaining information protected by the Privacy Act of 1974 authorized by 10 USC 8013. System of records notice F031 AF SP L, Traffic Accident and Violation Reports, applies. AF Form 1314 includes a Privacy Act Statement.

2. REFERENCES

a. The importation and sale of personal property and the acquisition, importation, operation, and sale of motor vehicles is controlled by the NATO Status of Forces Agreement, bilateral agreements, the U.S.-Dutch customs-clearance agreement, applicable local law, and U.S. military directives and regulations.

b. Appendix A lists publications and forms.

3. EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS AND TERMS

The glossary defines abbreviations and terms.

4. RESPONSIBILITIES

a. The Netherlands Law Center will review this regulation each year. Recommended changes must be submitted to the Judge Advocate (JA), USAREUR (AEAJA-IL-FL).

b. Military commanders will—

(1) Ensure the terms and provisions in this regulation are understood and applied by personnel under their jurisdiction.

(2) Take appropriate action against personnel who violate the provisions of this regulation.

c. Contractor personnel, also called “technical representatives,” will meet all guidelines set by the host nation.

(1) Contractor personnel may be provided individual logistic support only under the conditions set forth by Dutch authorities.

(2) Coordination with Dutch authorities is mandatory before technical representative status can be awarded. Coordination must be made through—

(a) The Office of Defense Cooperation (ODC), U.S. Embassy, The Hague, Unit 6707, APO AE 09715-6707, for foreign-military-sales contract personnel.

(b) The Netherlands Law Center, 21st Theater Sustainment Command, for other contract personnel.

(3) The Netherlands Law Center or the ODC has information on the conditions for technical representative status.

5. DISPOSAL OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

a. Authorized personnel will not sell, barter, mortgage, or transfer personal property that was imported into the Netherlands free of import duty or acquired tax free to unauthorized personnel or agencies.

b. Undignified sales practices such as auction, sensational advertising, or the use of the seller's title, position, or connection with the U.S. Government in violation of DOD 5500.7-R are prohibited when disposing of personal property, including firearms and motor vehicles. Disposals will be consistent with host-nation laws.

c. Personnel subject to this regulation will—

(1) Not engage in any practices or methods that may bring discredit on them or the U.S. Government.

(2) Maintain the highest standard of moral integrity, dignity, and conduct.

d. Violations of the provisions in subparagraphs a through c above may be punished under Article 92, UCMJ, or subject to adverse administrative action.

6. USE OF U.S. MILITARY POSTAL SYSTEM

a. Individual mailers are responsible for complying with customs laws of the Netherlands. Postal clerks will help mailers by providing information and ensuring mailers comply with applicable U.S. Postal Service, Army, Air Force, and Navy directives and regulations.

b. Authorized personnel will not—

(1) Act as an intermediary for persons or organizations not authorized use of the U.S. military postal system.

(2) Use the system to import or export items prohibited by the U.S. Postal Service, U.S. armed service directives, or the Government of the Netherlands for any commercial or profit-making enterprise.

c. Violations of the provisions in subparagraph b above may be punished under Article 92, UCMJ.

7. ABUSE OF COMMISSARY AND POST EXCHANGE PRIVILEGES

a. U.S. Forces personnel not permanently or temporarily assigned to Belgium, Germany, or the Netherlands are not authorized to use commissary or post-exchange facilities in the Netherlands. Personnel on temporary duty (TDY) in the Netherlands for 6 days or more are entitled to these privileges.

b. Selling, trading, lending, giving away, bartering, or in any other manner transferring or introducing into the Dutch economy items purchased from Army and Air Force Exchange Service (AAFES) facilities, commissaries, ship's stores, or the JFC HQ Brunssum tax-free shop by authorized personnel to any person not authorized shopping privileges is prohibited. Violations may be punished under Article 92, UCMJ. Exceptions to this rule (such as bona fide gifts of token value) are explained in paragraph 14b(1)(c). Abuse of this privilege may subject offenders to disciplinary action or adverse administrative action, including loss of privileges.

8. VIOLATION OF DUTCH LAWS

Commanders will report violations of applicable host-nation law by authorized personnel to the United States Army Garrison (USAG) Schinnen, Netherlands Law Center, Unit 21602, APO AE 09703-1602. These reports will be made according to instructions issued by the U.S. representative.

SECTION II CURRENCY CONTROL

9. GENERAL

This section establishes rules governing acquisition and disposition of U.S. dollars and foreign currency, and provides information on currency-exchange controls of the Netherlands.

10. POLICY

a. Authorized personnel may freely import into the Netherlands U.S. currency and negotiable instruments. Authorized personnel may also export non-Dutch currency and instruments that they imported or received from the authorities of the United States.

b. Authorized personnel desiring to import or export euros will comply with currency controls in the Netherlands. The Netherlands is an authorized U.S. dollar area with the following exceptions:

(1) The euro is the official medium of exchange in JFC HQ Brunssum facilities and outside U.S. Government agencies.

(2) The U.S. dollar is the authorized medium of exchange for use in U.S. Government agencies of the DOD in the Netherlands.

SECTION III ACQUISITION AND DISPOSAL OF PERSONAL PROPERTY AND CUSTOMS CONTROL

11. GENERAL

Authorized personnel are subject to customs regulations of the Netherlands unless otherwise provided by host-nation law or international agreements.

12. RESPONSIBILITIES

a. Installation commanders will establish—

(1) Liaison with local customs officials as required and applicable.

(2) Customs and documentation-control procedures for moving personnel and material by transport aircraft into or out of their installations when the point of departure or point of first intended landing is outside the boundaries of the Netherlands. For official shipments, procedures must also comply with AE Regulation 55-355/USNAVEUR Instruction 4600.7G/USAFE Instruction 24-201.

b. Commanders and other military members will not enter into agreements or engage in practices that derogate or change the rights and responsibilities of the United States, its Armed Forces, or its military members without first seeking coordination from the Netherlands Law Center.

13. CUSTOMS OPERATIONS

a. U.S. military aircraft, crews, passengers, and baggage arriving from or departing for any point outside the Netherlands are subject to customs control, inspection, or examination according to the laws of the Netherlands unless otherwise provided for by international agreement.

b. Crews, passengers, and baggage will remain in the immediate area of the aircraft until released by host-nation customs officials or the installation commander, as applicable.

c. Civilian and commercial aircraft operating under charter from the U.S. Armed Forces are subject to the requirements of subparagraph b above.

d. Customs control of civilian and commercial aircraft cargo, crews, passengers, and their baggage is the responsibility of host-nation customs officials.

(1) Dutch officials will be notified immediately when a civilian or commercial aircraft lands or indicates intention to land on an installation under the command of the U.S. military.

(2) No person will leave the aircraft or its immediate vicinity, except in an emergency. Baggage or cargo will not be unloaded until authorized by host-nation customs authorities or the installation commander.

e. Military personnel assigned to customs duties will ensure aircraft crews and passengers do not leave or remove baggage from the immediate area of the aircraft until customs-control inspections are completed or waived by a competent authority.

14. PERSONAL PROPERTY

a. U.S. Government agencies and instrumentalities authorized to conduct retail, bulk, or salvage sales, or to issue importation privileges to individuals subject to this regulation will—

(1) Ensure sales and importation privileges are controlled according to applicable directives issued by a competent authority.

(2) Conspicuously display directives to inform personnel at points of sale or application for privilege.

b. Personnel subject to this regulation will—

(1) Not import into the Netherlands any item of personal property exempted from customs duties for the purpose of sale, barter, or other transfer of any nature into the local economy or to any person not authorized duty-free importation privileges.

(a) Imported items that are exempt from the customs duties must be for the personal use of the importer or dependents.

(b) Bona fide gifts of personal property in token quantities are authorized. Gifts will not be in exchange for past, present, or future service consideration or other value. Personal property acquired in the Netherlands at any location other than a commissary, post or base exchange, or similar sections of the JFC HQ Brunssum tax-free shop are authorized gifts.

(c) Bona fide gifts of \$25 or less may be made to individuals not authorized duty-free importation privileges.

(d) Gifts of more than \$25 in value must be coordinated with local customs officials for approval.

(2) Comply with controls regulating sales or importation of personal property as defined in (1) above.

(3) Not sell, barter, trade, or in any other manner transfer any consumable items imported, purchased, or acquired and possessed in the Netherlands free of duties and taxes except to persons entitled to customs-free import as permitted by applicable international agreements or the laws of the Netherlands.

(4) Before the sale, barter, trade, or other transfer of personal property to persons not subject to this regulation or to persons not entitled to duty-free goods—

(a) Obtain written approval from their commander and report any intended sale to the proper host-nation authorities.

(b) Pay all applicable customs duties or other taxes levied. Personnel subject to this regulation will present evidence of payment to their commander upon request.

c. Commanders will examine transactions involving “highly salable items” and take action to prevent black-market sales.

d. For non-JFC HQ Brunssum personnel over 18 years of age, a tobacco ration of 10 packs of cigarettes per week, plus 10 additional packs per quarter is authorized. A supplemental tobacco ration of five packs of cigarettes per week may be issued when approved by the individual’s commander.

e. For JFC HQ Brunssum personnel, the authorized tobacco ration is 300 cigarettes, 60 cigars, 100 cigarillos, or 250 grams of pipe tobacco per week. For Family members over 18 years old, the ration is 80 cigarettes, 20 cigars, 30 cigarillos, or 100 grams of pipe tobacco per week.

f. Alcoholic beverages are rationed under the U.S.-Dutch agreement for both JFC HQ Brunssum and non-JFC HQ Brunssum personnel. The rations vary, and all personnel must become familiar with their ration allowance.

g. U.S. personnel not permanently or temporarily assigned in Belgium, Germany, or the Netherlands or not falling under the provisions of the applicability statement are not authorized to use the commissary and exchange facilities in the Netherlands. Only specific categories of NATO personnel (such as the Canadian Forces stationed at JFC HQ Brunssum and some British personnel) are authorized to use commissary and exchange facilities. Facility supervisors are responsible for screening for unauthorized patrons.

h. Violations of the provisions in subparagraphs a through g above may be punished under Article 92, UCMJ.

SECTION IV CONTROL OF PRIVATELY OWNED FIREARMS AND OTHER WEAPONS

15. RESPONSIBILITIES

a. Unless responsibility is specifically delegated otherwise, unit, organization, and installation commanders are responsible for the security of organizational and nonorganizational arms and ammunition under their control.

b. Pursuant to AE Regulation 600-1, personnel will comply with applicable military directives and local laws on import, registration, possession, and transfer of POFs and ammunition. The possession of POFs in the Netherlands is a privilege that is strictly controlled by the host-nation government. Failure to comply with host-nation firearms laws may result in serious disciplinary action.

(1) Personnel entering the Netherlands with weapons of any kind must declare them to border-crossing officials.

(2) Personnel will comply with JFC HQ Brunssum Directive (JFCBD) 5-8. Personnel must be in possession of an importation and transportation permit before a POF may be brought into the Netherlands. Importation applications through the Royal Marechaussee Representative (RMR) require at least 4 weeks processing time.

c. Personnel will also comply with applicable firearm, weapon, and ammunition licenses; directives; and regulations.

16. PURCHASE AND ACQUISITION OF PRIVATELY OWNED FIREARMS

a. Written permission to purchase or otherwise acquire a POF must be obtained as indicated below.

(1) Military personnel will apply in writing to their unit commander.

(2) Civilian personnel will apply in writing to their unit or installation commander.

(3) Family members of persons in (1) and (2) above will apply to the sponsor's approving authority.

b. Commanders will ensure that personnel are physically and mentally capable of using firearms before granting approval for them to acquire firearms.

c. Requests from personnel under 18 years old will not be considered.

d. The specific limit on the number of POFs personnel may possess or register is five.

e. Before purchasing and acquiring a POF, the purchaser must meet the requirements under host-nation law for purchase and possession of a firearm, including obtaining a certificate of authorization through the RMR. Dutch or JFC HQ Brunssum authorities or the Netherlands Law Center should be contacted for more information.

f. Violations of the provisions in subparagraphs a through e above may be punished under Article 92, UCMJ.

17. REGISTRATION

a. Personnel will register POFs with the local RMR at JFC HQ Brunssum at least 30 days before they acquire a firearm or the firearm arrives in the Netherlands in accordance with JFCBD 5-8. Violations of this provision may be punished under Article 92, UCMJ.

(1) If the POF is to be stored or used outside of, or removed from, a military installation, permission from host-nation authorities is required.

(2) Personnel transporting or using POFs must have the JFC HQ Brunssum and Dutch registration certificates in their possession. No POF may be carried off a military installation before it is registered with host-nation authorities.

(3) The POF registration documents issued by the JFC HQ Brunssum RMR and the Dutch registration must be carried at all times when in possession of POFs.

b. Ownership of a POF will be established by one of the following:

(1) A properly executed sales slip, bill of sale, contract, lease, bailment, gift certificate, or other written evidence clearly showing the holder's legal claim to ownership.

(2) An affidavit (certificate for officer personnel) stating how the POF was introduced into the Netherlands. (Personnel who introduce a firearm into the Netherlands, including any POF contained in personal baggage or household goods, will comply with the provisions of this regulation.)

c. The authority to purchase or acquire a POF will be considered authority to register the firearm.

d. Security police or RMR personnel may require the physical presentation of a firearm for examination at the office of registration.

18. WITHDRAWAL OF PRIVATELY OWNED FIREARMS REGISTRATION

a. Commanders will immediately inform the RMR if they receive any information that may disqualify a holder from holding a weapons permit according to host-nation law or JFCBD 5-8. Only the RMR may withdraw the weapons permit. If a weapons permit is withdrawn, the RMR will give the individual time to sell or otherwise dispose of the weapon; otherwise, the weapon will be seized and destroyed by the RMR.

b. Violations of the provisions in subparagraph a above may be punished under Article 92, UCMJ.

19. ROD AND GUN CLUBS

a. Rod and gun clubs and similar organizations that are officially approved or sanctioned by a proper host-nation authority may, as single entities, purchase, acquire, and sell firearms, parts, and ammunition in compliance with local law. Firearms and ammunition will be for sale only to members. Membership in the organizations will be limited to authorized personnel stationed in the Netherlands.

b. Commanders of units or organizations with a rod and gun club will establish adequate controls for the club's operation and protection of weapons.

c. Rod and gun clubs must maintain records of their purchases and sales or other disposition of firearms. Records are subject to examination without notice by Dutch customs officials and other competent authorities.

20. CARRYING AND USING PRIVATELY OWNED FIREARMS

a. Personnel are authorized to transport and carry POFs and ammunition only while traveling to or from —

(1) Hunting grounds and during hunting, provided they have a valid host-nation hunting license.

(2) Lawful sporting events or arms matches for the purpose of participating in the events or matches.

(3) Authorized firing ranges or other areas where target practice or weapon adjustment is permitted.

(4) Properly sanctioned rod and gun clubs activities.

(5) Repair shops or the office of registration.

b. POFs and ammunition may be carried or transported outside U.S. areas of responsibility only in compliance with applicable laws and regulations of the host nation.

c. Violations of the provisions in subparagraphs a and b above may be punished under Article 92, UCMJ.

21. SHIPMENT OF PRIVATELY OWNED FIREARMS

a. Personnel who want to ship POFs should contact the RMR, traffic management office, or servicing postal facilities for additional information. POFs may not be shipped unless the shipment is in full compliance with U.S. and host-nation regulations. U.S. Postal Service regulations prohibit the shipment of all types of privately owned weapons (including concealable weapons such as pistols, revolvers, and other firearms [including gas and air pistols]) through the military postal system in the Netherlands.

b. Transportation of POFs by military or U.S.-chartered commercial aircraft is authorized if the owner unloads the POFs and packs them in checked baggage.

c. When travel is by water, owners will unload POFs and pack them in hold baggage or household goods.

22. PRIVATELY OWNED FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION IN QUARTERS

a. Privately owned shotguns, sporting rifles, combination rifle-shotguns, handguns, and ammunition may be retained in individual or Family-type quarters only with permission from host-nation authorities and only if each firearm has been properly registered with RMR officials. The local police have the authority to execute a no-notice inspection at the individual's residence to inspect the storage arrangements of a POF.

b. Personnel are forbidden from taking a POF or ammunition into a store, and from possessing a POF in an organizational billet.

c. Personnel who have been approved to keep POFs and ammunition in quarters are responsible for safeguarding and securing them.

d. In the event of loss or theft of a POF, the owner will immediately report the loss to the RMR and local civilian police. If a firearm reported lost or stolen is found or recovered, the owner will report the return immediately to the RMR and local civilian police.

e. Violations of the provisions in subparagraphs a through d above may be punished under Article 92, UCMJ.

23. RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

The following restrictions are placed on the possession, use, purchase, or acquisition of POFs:

a. The possession and use of fully automatic weapons are prohibited except as authorized by regulation in connection with official duties.

b. The sale, barter, gift, transfer, or other transfer of POFs is authorized only if the RMR has first been notified and only after the title has been properly transferred to authorized personnel.

c. The sale, barter, gift, or other transfer of unregistered POFs is prohibited.

d. The sale, barter, gift, or transfer of registered POFs to a person not subject to this regulation is permitted if the person concerned—

(1) Informs the JFC HQ Brunssum RMR of his or her intention to sell, barter, or give POFs to such a person.

(2) Presents evidence that the receiver is authorized to possess the POF.

(3) Is an authorized recipient of a registered POF under host-nation law, intergovernmental agreement, and U.S. regulations.

e. Except for hunting or sporting purposes, the lending or borrowing of POFs is prohibited. Personnel in possession of a borrowed POF must also carry the registration certificates and be entitled to possess or carry a POF under U.S. and host-nation laws.

f. Violations of the provisions in subparagraphs a through e above may be punished under Article 92, UCMJ.

24. OTHER WEAPONS

a. Unless specifically authorized by the RMR, the possession, use, purchase, or acquisition of the following weapons are prohibited for U.S. Army personnel (AE Reg 600-1 applies):

(1) Switchblade knives.

(2) Billies, blackjacks, brass knuckles, nunchakus, or similar weapons.

(3) Shooting pens (fountain pen or mechanical-pencil style, capable of discharging tear gas or cartridges) or any other weapons capable of discharging any chemical agent.

b. The concealment of the following weapons on a person is prohibited:

(1) Air rifles and air pistols.

(2) Blank cartridge pistols.

(3) Knives with blades longer than 3 inches.

(4) Straight razors.

(5) Any other dangerous weapons.

c. Dutch law has many restrictions and limitations on possession, use, and transportation of weapons and ammunition. The weapons in subparagraphs a and b above, if used for private purposes, must also be cleared through host-nation authorities. Objects that may be reasonably assumed to be for the purpose of injuring or threatening others based on the nature and circumstances in which they are possessed may also be considered weapons (for example, a baseball bat next to the driver's seat in a POV). Therefore, these items are illegal to possess or carry.

d. Violations of the provisions of subparagraphs a through c above may be punished under Article 92, UCMJ.

25. USE OF OFFICIAL FIREARMS AND OTHER WEAPONS, INCLUDING RIOT-CONTROL AGENTS BY MILITARY AND GUARD PERSONNEL

The use of firearms or other weapons by military, labor service, civilian guard, and courier personnel on duty will be as prescribed in pertinent directives issued by the Service and commanders concerned (for Army personnel, AR 190-14; for Air Force personnel, AFI 31-207). Commanders will ensure that these personnel are familiar with their issued firearms and that they fully understand the requirements and provisions of the directives applicable to their use and any limits on use under the applicable standing rules of engagement or use of force.

SECTION V OPERATION AND REGISTRATION OF PRIVATELY OWNED VEHICLES

26. GENERAL

Unless otherwise provided in this regulation or by international agreement, personnel subject to this regulation will comply with Dutch traffic laws, ordinances, and regulations. The requirements in this section for the operation and registration of POVs are in addition to all other requirements of host-nation authorities. Violations of the provisions in this section may be punished under Article 92, UCMJ.

27. PROCEDURES AND REQUIREMENTS FOR REGISTRATION

a. Each person who owns a POV will—

(1) Register the POV with the JFC HQ Brunssum vehicle registration office according to JFCBD 5-9.

(a) Registration with the JFC HQ Brunssum vehicle registration office must be completed not later than 30 days after the POV arrives in the Netherlands or not later than 30 days after the POV is acquired.

(b) The JFC HQ Brunssum vehicle registration office will process the necessary documents to obtain JFC HQ Brunssum registration plates.

(2) Present to the JFC HQ Brunssum vehicle registration office evidence of title as a prerequisite to registration. (A true photographic or photostatic copy of the title properly authenticated by a notary public is acceptable.)

(3) Renew POV registrations each year. The Temporary Importation Certificate (*Certificat d'Admission Temporaire pour Vehicules Automobiles/Certificaat voor Tijdelijke invoer van motorrijtuigen*) must be renewed each year for vehicles registered at JFC HQ Brunssum. In case of timely failure to renew a POV registration and the Temporary Importation Certificate, the Provost Marshal, USAG Schinnen, may issue DD Form 1408 for failure to properly register POV, and if the POV registration is not properly renewed within 10 working days, forward DA Form 4833 for investigation and disposition.

b. An individual will not attempt to claim tax-exempt status for more than two vehicles.

c. Personnel will not register more than two vehicles in a registration year without the approval of the commander. Requests for approval must state the reasons for the request and describe the vehicle.

d. Approval to register more than two vehicles does not mean the applicant will obtain tax-free status for more than two vehicles. Applicants should expect to be subject to full taxation by host-nation authorities. Requests will be submitted as follows:

(1) Military personnel (and their Family members) will submit requests to their commander.

(2) Civilian personnel (and their Family members), agencies, and organizations authorized registration privileges will submit requests to the commander of the installation where they are permanently located.

e. An individual will not register or cause to be registered a vehicle intended for use by a person not authorized to register a vehicle under the provisions of this regulation.

f. Vehicles will be exported as follows:

(1) Personnel will follow the procedures for clearing the Temporary Importation Certificate and Dutch vehicle-registration (gray) card as specified in JFCBD 5-9 for vehicles that have a Temporary Importation Certificate issued by the JFC HQ Brunssum Provost Marshal to export of the vehicle from the Netherlands.

(2) Improper clearing of the vehicle from the Netherlands can result in the owner being charged import duties, taxes, and fines by Dutch custom officials.

(3) When a person subject to this regulation dies, the summary court-martial officer appointed to gather the individual's personal effects or the appropriate commander will obtain the Dutch vehicle-registration (gray) card and turn it in for a receipt to the vehicle-registration officer.

g. When ownership of a vehicle is transferred or changed, the current registration will automatically become invalid. Persons subject to this regulation must go to their local military police vehicle-registration office or the JFC HQ Brunssum vehicle-registration office before the title is transferred or the ownership is changed. If ownership is to be transferred to a person—

(1) Authorized to register a vehicle under the provisions of this regulation or JFCBD 5-9, the owner must obtain approval for the transfer from the JFC HQ Brunssum vehicle-registration office.

(2) Not authorized to register a vehicle under the provisions of this regulation or JFCBD 5-9, the owner must obtain approval for the transfer from the JFC HQ Brunssum vehicle-registration office.

h. Insurance requirements are as follows:

(1) Registration authorities will not register a POV unless the application provides acceptable documentary evidence of third-party liability insurance in an amount not less than that required by the Dutch compulsory insurance law. Owners will ensure that their insurance policy remains current. Insurance must be from a company authorized to do business in the Netherlands.

(2) Selection of an insurance company is an individual responsibility. Personnel are encouraged to seek consumer information from a legal assistance officer before selecting a policy. Insurance companies with an unfavorable reputation for payment of claims should be avoided.

(3) Policies or renewals of policies will be for a term of not less than 6 months. If the insured can produce evidence that he or she will be leaving the European theater in less than 6 months, a policy or renewal will be accepted for a shorter period. Owners will notify the JFC HQ Brunssum vehicle-registration office when their policies have been renewed.

(4) When an insurance policy lapses or for any other reason becomes inoperative or invalid, the owner will remove the license plates from the vehicle and return them to the JFC HQ Brunssum vehicle-registration office.

(5) No person, entity, or organization may operate or permit the operation of a vehicle unless the liability that may arise from such operation is covered according to (1) above.

(6) Commanders and supervisors of civilian employees will establish necessary controls to ensure vehicle owners maintain current liability-insurance policies. When commanders or supervisors determine that an owner's insurance has expired, they will take the individual's drivers license and license plates and forward them to the Provost Marshal, USAG Schinnen. POVs without license plates may not be parked in public areas.

(7) Persons temporarily in the Netherlands who drive POVs will carry proof of compliance with (1) above. Proof may be but is not limited to the International Motor Insurance Card (green card).

i. The owner (or operator, if not the owner) of a vehicle is responsible for the safe condition of the vehicle. The owner (or operator, if not the owner) will not operate a POV if he or she knows or has reason to believe that the vehicle is not in a safe mechanical condition. A mechanical inspection must be completed by an appropriate inspection authority according to JFC HQ Brunssum directives.

j. When commanders determine that a vehicle is not in a safe mechanical condition, they will ensure the license plates of the vehicle are removed until the mechanical defect or condition is corrected. POVs without license plates may not be parked in public areas.

k. Violations of a provision in subparagraphs a through j above may be punished under Article 92, UCMJ.

28. LICENSING OPERATORS

a. Personnel subject to this regulation who operate POVs in the Netherlands will obtain and maintain a current drivers license (glossary) valid in the Netherlands.

(1) Members of the U.S. Forces and civilian component and their Family members stationed in the Netherlands must have a valid drivers license as defined in subparagraph b below.

(2) Personnel on leave in but not assigned to the Netherlands must have a current license that is valid in the country where they are stationed.

b. U.S. Forces personnel authorized to register a vehicle under JFCBD 5-9 will comply with the drivers license requirements in JFCBD 5-9. The Provost Marshal, USAG Schinnen, or the Provost Marshal's designee is the issuing authority for U.S. Forces POV licenses in the Netherlands.

c. No one subject to this regulation will operate a POV outside the Netherlands unless he or she carries a valid drivers license as required by the civil authorities where they are driving.

d. Before issuing a POV license, the drivers license-issuing authority will determine that the applicant—

(1) Is at least 18 years old if applying to operate an automobile, truck, or motorcycle with a displacement in excess of 50 cubic centimeters (cc).

(2) Is at least 16 years old if applying for permission to operate a bicycle with a motor (*bromfiets*) with a displacement of not more than 50 cc. Licenses issued for *bromfiets* must be identified as valid only for *bromfiets*.

(3) Has in his or her possession a valid drivers license from one of the States of the United States or a valid Dutch drivers license, or is qualified for a USAG Schinnen drivers license. If the applicant is in possession of a USAFE drivers license issued by the Provost Marshal, USAG Schinnen, before 1 January 2009, this license remains valid until the specified expiration date.

(4) Has taken and passed a written examination pertaining to but not limited to Dutch traffic laws and official Dutch road signs.

(5) Has taken and passed visual acuity and depth-perception examinations.

(6) Is not dependent on drugs or alcohol.

(7) Is not currently under a suspension of driving privileges.

(8) Does not suffer from a disability or disease that prevents exercise of reasonable control for the safe operation of a vehicle.

e. Personnel subject to this regulation must be aware that they are entitled to operate only the categories of vehicles described on their drivers license.

f. Violations of the provisions in subparagraphs a through e above may be punished under Article 92, UCMJ.

29. ACCIDENT REPORTING

a. The operator of a motor vehicle involved in an accident that causes injury to or the death of any person, or damage to property, will—

(1) Immediately stop the vehicle and render reasonable assistance to any person injured in the accident. This includes taking the injured person to a physician for medical treatment if it is apparent that treatment is necessary or the injured person requests it.

(2) Give his or her name, address, and vehicle-registration number to any police officer who may be present, to the person injured, or to the driver or occupants of any vehicle involved in the accident.

(3) Obtain from the driver of the other vehicle, the driver's name, address, and the vehicle-registration number. If, due to language difficulties, the operator cannot communicate with the driver of the other vehicle, the operator will obtain the vehicle-registration number of the other vehicle involved.

(4) Report the following information to the agencies in (5)(a) through (d) below:

(a) The date, time, and place of the accident.

(b) The names of other vehicle occupants, if any.

(c) The extent of vehicle damage or injuries sustained by any person involved.

(d) The name and address of the operator of the other vehicle or the vehicle-registration number.

(e) The names of other witnesses if another vehicle was involved.

(f) The name of the local police agency where the accident was reported.

(5) Report the information in (4) above to the following agencies:

(a) The nearest Dutch law-enforcement office. Local law-enforcement authorities will be notified first if possible. The operator will remain at the scene of the accident until released by local police at the scene unless physical injuries sustained in the accident require removal to a hospital or other place for medical treatment. If an officer does not appear at the scene within a reasonable time (for the purpose of this regulation, 1 hour is a reasonable time), the POV operator involved will contact the nearest U.S. military law-enforcement station for instructions.

(b) The nearest U.S. military law-enforcement officer. Generally, this will be the Provost Marshal, USAG Schinnen. If the operator knows there is a U.S. military law-enforcement office closer to the scene of the accident, the report will be made to that office.

(c) The unit or base military police station. The operator must make this report within 24 hours after returning to the Netherlands if the accident occurred elsewhere. Vehicle operators not stationed in the Netherlands will report the accident when they return to their home station.

(d) The vehicle owner's insurance company or agent. The operator must make this report within the time limit specified in the insurance policy.

b. Violations of the provisions in subparagraph a above may be punished under Article 92, UCMJ.

30. SUSPENSION AND REVOCATION OF REGISTRATION AND DRIVERS LICENSE

Suspension and revocation of drivers license will be done in accordance with AR 190-5/OPNAV 11200.5D/ AFI 31-218(I)/MCO 5110.1D/DLAR 5720.1 and the following:

a. All functions of the installation commander will be exercised by the drivers-license suspension and revocation authorities in subparagraph f below.

b. The control of driving privileges applies to all operations of POVs.

c. Driving privileges will be suspended for 6 months when the driver accumulates 12 traffic points in 1 year or 18 traffic points in 2 years.

d. Driving privileges may be suspended or revoked based on—

(1) Conviction by host-nation courts or authorities.

(2) Court-martial conviction or punishment under Article 15, UCMJ.

(3) Other credible evidence indicating that an AR 190-5/OPNAV 11200.5D/AFI 31-218(I)/MCO 5110.1D/DLAR 5720.1 traffic offense violation has occurred.

e. When commanders are notified that a member of their command or any person for whom they are responsible is suspected of driving under the influence of alcohol, they will immediately take possession of the offender's POV drivers license and forward it to the appropriate POV drivers-license suspension and revocation authority.

f. For personnel stationed in the Netherlands, the unit commander is authorized to suspend and revoke POV drivers licenses. The appellate authority is the next higher commander (in the grade of O5 or above). When a POV drivers license is suspended or revoked, the unit commander will inform the Government-owned vehicle (GOV) drivers-license issuing authority.

31. AUTHORIZATION TO PURCHASE TAX-FREE FUEL

a. The following personnel and agencies are authorized to purchase or acquire gasoline and diesel fuel coupons for use in the Netherlands and to use the AAFES tax-free fuel station on USAG Schinnen:

(1) Military and civilian component members who have complied with the POV registration requirements in paragraph 27.

(2) U.S. Government appropriated and nonappropriated fund agencies for use in appropriated and nonappropriated fund GOVs.

(3) Military and civilian component members of the armed forces of the United States and Canada on official duty in the Netherlands for use in the POV or GOV that is being used in conjunction with that official duty. This category also applies to U.S. and Canadian forces military personnel attached to the JFC HQ Brunssum.

(4) Military and civilian component members of U.S. and Canadian armed forces who are stationed in Europe and touring or visiting the Netherlands for noncommercial personal reasons such as leave or pass.

b. Paragraph 33a(3) provides procedures for obtaining fuel coupons for rental vehicles. Those procedures apply only to the following:

(1) Personnel stationed in the Netherlands who have not complied with paragraph 27 and are temporarily renting a vehicle.

(2) Personnel stationed in the Netherlands with dependents who have registered only one POV according to paragraph 27 and are temporarily renting an additional vehicle.

32. TAX-FREE GASOLINE AND DIESEL FUEL COUPONS

a. Personnel who are authorized per paragraph 31 may purchase tax-free fuel directly from the USAG Schinnen AAFES fuel station or may use AAFES fuel coupons at participating Esso fuel stations throughout the Netherlands. Tax-free fuel coupons may be purchased from AAFES retail outlets in the Netherlands for POVs or requisitioned through supply channels for GOVs.

b. Tax-free gasoline and diesel fuel coupons are not transferable.

c. Coupon-eligibility verification and use will be determined as follows:

(1) Store personnel at the AAFES fuel station in USAG Schinnen will ensure that the vehicle license number on the coupon book matches the license number on the vehicle-registration document before dispensing fuel.

(2) Esso personnel at participating Esso stations in the Netherlands will ensure that the vehicle license number on the coupon book matches the license number on the vehicle-registration document before accepting the coupons for purchased fuel.

(3) The coupons will not be exchanged for any other petroleum products, commodity, or service.

d. The quantity of fuel for personnel listed in paragraph 31a(1) will be subject to a monthly ration amount per properly registered vehicle.

(1) Gasoline for vehicles will be rationed in the amounts shown in table 1.

Table 1 Monthly Ration Allocations for Gasoline	
Horsepower	Ration Allowances (liters)
Under 40	160
40 to 60	240
More than 60	400

(2) Diesel fuel for vehicles will be rationed in the amounts shown in table 2.

Table 2 Monthly Ration Allocations for Diesel	
Horsepower	Ration Allowances (liters)
Under 40	120
40 to 60	180
More than 60	300

(3) Monthly rations are only valid for the current month; excess rations cannot be carried forward to the next month.

e. Table 3 lists the prorated amounts of fuel authorized for personnel in paragraph 31b who temporarily rent a vehicle.

Table 3 Monthly Prorated Amounts of POL Authorized for Personnel Renting a Vehicle		
Number of Days Rented per Month	Gas Ration Allowance (liters)	Diesel Ration Allowance (liters)
1 through 7	100	75
8 through 14	200	150
15 through 21	300	225
22 through 31	400	300

f. Table 4 lists the maximum monthly amount of fuel authorized for personnel stationed in Germany who are traveling within the Netherlands (para 33a(4)(a)).

Table 4 Monthly Gasoline or Diesel Ration Authorized for Personnel Stationed in Germany and Traveling To and Within the Netherlands	
Maximum Ration Allowance (liters)	200

g. AAFES retail-sales outlets and their instrumentalities that have responsibility for safeguarding gasoline and diesel fuel coupons must establish adequate accountability controls and procedures for selling and storing coupons to prevent unauthorized persons from obtaining and abusing their use. These controls and procedures may be reviewed by Dutch authorities on request.

h. Violations of the provisions in subparagraphs b and d through f above may be punished under Article 92, UCMJ.

33. RESPONSIBILITIES

a. Customers.

(1) Tax-free gasoline and diesel fuel coupons for use in GOVs will be requisitioned through normal supply channels.

(2) Authorized military and civilian component purchasers who are stationed in the Netherlands and have their POVs registered according to paragraph 27 will—

(a) Obtain AE Form 550-35A for their registered vehicle from the JFC HQ Brunssum vehicle-registration office before purchasing gasoline or diesel fuel coupons.

(b) Present their vehicle registration, AE Form 550-35A, and a copy of their rental car contract when purchasing fuel for a rental vehicle.

(3) Personnel listed in paragraph 31b will do the following to obtain fuel rations for rental vehicles:

(a) Take their official military ID card, vehicle-rental contract, and two copies of assignment orders to the USAG Schinnen military police station. The USAG Schinnen military police station will issue AE Form 550-35B to the applicant and indicate the amount of the approved ration according to table 3 for that month. The customer must keep all approved forms until after the vehicle-rental contract ends.

(b) Present their official military ID card and AE Form 550-35B to the AAFES retail sales representative to purchase coupons.

(c) At participating Esso stations in the Netherlands, present AE Form 550-35B when they will use AAFES fuel coupons to pay for their fuel.

(d) Submit a new application each month to obtain additional rations for fuel.

(4) The following applies to authorized military and civilian component purchasers who are stationed in Europe but outside of the Netherlands:

(a) Purchases of fuel by personnel listed in paragraph 31a(4) who are stationed in Germany and traveling within the Netherlands are limited to approved supplemental rations according to AE Regulation 600-17, paragraph 11. To receive this ration, they must present their official military ID card; vehicle registration; a copy of their TDY orders, leave document, or military pass; and AE Form 600-17A with the approved authorized supplemental rations to the USAG Schinnen military police station for verification and authorization for fuel purchases. After validating the form, the USAG Schinnen military police station will issue AE Form 550-35B to the applicant and indicate the amount of the approved ration according to table 4 for that month, not to exceed 200 liters. Visiting personnel must have the validated AE Form 550-35B with them during all rationed-fuel transactions in the Netherlands. AAFES retail personnel will annotate the amount of rationed fuel purchased on the AE Form 550-35B.

(b) Personnel listed in paragraph 31a(4) who are stationed in European countries other than Germany and traveling within the Netherlands will present their fuel-ration control document from the country where they are stationed when purchasing fuel coupons or fuel in the Netherlands.

b. USAG Schinnen Military Police Station. The USAG Schinnen military police station will issue AE Form 550-35B to authorized personnel. AE Form 550-35B will serve as the ration document to obtain fuel for authorized vehicles.

c. AAFES. In addition to the requirement for supply officers and retail-sales outlet managers to control and account for the tax-free fuel coupons they possess or are responsible for, the Government of the Netherlands requires that the Commander, Army and Air Force Exchange Service, Europe (AAFES-Eur), or a designee verify the authenticity of the coupons issued. The AAFES retail-sales outlets in the Netherlands that sell tax-free fuel coupons authorized for use in the Netherlands must send a legible copy of the sales register used to record coupon sales ((5)(c) below) during the preceding month to the Commander, USAG Schinnen, or other designated person. This information must be sent on or before the 5th calendar day of each month by e-mail, fax, or any other written means. The Commander, AAFES-Eur, is responsible for the following:

(1) Providing retail sales of tax- and duty-free fuel to authorized organizations and personnel.

(2) Ensuring the quantity of Dutch tax-free fuel purchased is subtracted from the current monthly ration or supplemental ration amount assigned to the vehicle in the country where the vehicle is registered. AAFES will establish and comply with procedures to prevent the unauthorized sale of tax-free fuel in excess of the approved monthly ration or supplemental ration for vehicles traveling to and within in the Netherlands.

(3) Establishing effective operation and control measures for coupon sales at AAFES sales outlets in the Netherlands. AAFES retail personnel will annotate the amount of fuel coupons or rationed fuel purchased on the customer's AE Form 550-35A or AE Form 550-35B.

(4) Ensuring tax-free gasoline and diesel fuel coupons for use in POVs is available for purchase only from AAFES retail-sales outlets in the Netherlands.

(5) Establishing and implementing internal and retail-sales control procedures for the following:

(a) Ensuring personnel provide required identification and documents to obtain proof-of-purchase authorization.

(b) Posting sales prices at AAFES retail outlets and ensuring that sales of rationed fuel to authorized personnel do not exceed ration entitlements.

(c) Ensuring AAFES retail-sales outlets and military supply offices maintain accurate records of all tax-free fuel coupon requisitions or sales. Coupon-sales records must show the following:

1. The purchaser's name, his or her unit or organization (or dependent's sponsor's unit or organization), the vehicle license plate number of the purchaser's vehicle, and the date of the purchase when provided the serial number of a coupon.

2. The source of the authorization to purchase the tax-free fuel (AE Form 550-35A or AE Form 550-35B).

(6) Ensuring all actual or alleged incidents involving individuals suspected of violating the provisions of this regulation (to include but not limited to theft, abuse, and fraudulent sale of tax-free gasoline or diesel fuel coupons to unauthorized persons) are sent to the Commander, USAG Schinnen, for investigation and disposition.

SECTION VI CONTROL OF ILLICIT DRUGS

34. GENERAL

Importing or exporting any drug controlled under sections 802 and 812, Title 21, United States Code, or cocaine for other than officially sanctioned military purposes is prohibited. Violations of this provision may be punished under Article 92, UCMJ.

APPENDIX A REFERENCES

SECTION I PUBLICATIONS

Title 10, United States Code, section 8013, Secretary of the Air Force

Title 21, United States Code, section 802, Controlled Substances Act

Title 21, United States Code, section 812, Schedules of Controlled Substances

NATO Status of Forces Agreement

Uniform Code of Military Justice

DOD 5500.7-R, Joint Ethics Regulation (JER)

AR 25-400-2, The Army Records Information Management System (ARIMS)

AR 190-5/OPNAV 11200.5D/AFI 31-218(I)/MCO 5110.1D/DLAR 5720.1, Motor Vehicle Traffic Supervision

AR 190-14, Carrying of Firearms and Use of Force for Law Enforcement and Security Duties

Air Force Instruction 31-207, Arming and Use of Force by Air Force Personnel

Air Force Manual 33-363, Management of Records

AE Regulation 55-355/USNAVEUR Instruction 4600.7G/USAFE Instruction 24-201, Joint Transportation and Traffic Management

AE Regulation 600-1, Regulated Activities in Europe

AE Regulation 600-17, Retail Sales of Motor Fuel to Individuals in Germany

Allied Joint Force Command Headquarters Brunssum Directive 5-8, Control of Privately Owned Firearms

Allied Joint Force Command Headquarters Brunssum Directive 5-9, Registration and Operation of Privately Owned Motor Vehicles

SECTION II FORMS

DD Form 1408, Armed Forces Traffic Ticket

DA Form 4833, Commander's Report of Disciplinary or Administrative Action

AF Form 1314, Firearms Registration

AE Form 550-35A, Motor Fuel Ration Card (Netherlands Only)

AE Form 550-35B, U.S. Forces POL Authorization for Rental Vehicle When Stationed in the Netherlands or Privately Owned Vehicle Registered With U.S. Forces in Germany When Traveling To and Within the Netherlands/*Toestemmingsdocument voor de aankoop van brandstof voor een huurauto voor in Nederland gestationeerd personeel van de Amerikaanse strijdkrachten of voor aankoop van brandstof voor een privéauto van in Duitsland gestationeerd personeel van de Amerikaanse strijdkrachten dat naar en in Nederland reist*

AE Form 600-17A, Request and Authorization for Additional Gas or Diesel Fuel

GLOSSARY

SECTION I ABBREVIATIONS

AAFES	Army and Air Force Exchange Service
AAFES-Eur	Army and Air Force Exchange Service, Europe
AFI	Air Force instruction
AEPUBS	Army in Europe Publishing System
AFPUBS	Air Force e-Publishing System
AR	Army regulation
cc	cubic centimeter
DA	Department of the Army
DOD	Department of Defense
GOV	Government-owned vehicle
HQ	headquarters
ID	identification
JA	judge advocate
JFC	Allied Joint Forces Command
JFCBD	Allied Joint Force Command Brunssum directive
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
ODC	Office of Defense Cooperation
POF	privately owned firearm
POV	privately owned vehicle
RMR	Royal Marechaussee Representative
SOFA	Status of Forces Agreement
TDY	temporary duty
UCMJ	Uniform Code of Military Justice
U.S.	United States
USAFE	United States Air Forces in Europe
USAG	United States Army garrison
USAREUR	United States Army Europe
USC	United States Code

SECTION II TERMS

authorized personnel

Those persons referred to in the applicability statement of this regulation.

controlled sale or importation privilege

Sale by or issue of importation privilege by a U.S. Government agency or instrumentality, subject to an individual sale or importation rationing procedure or subject to an individual sale or importation reporting system.

consumable

Any item of personal property that when used normally results in its consumption and that has a value in its normal lowest unit for resale purposes of \$8 or less.

dependent

The spouse of a member of the U.S. Forces or the civilian component, or a child of such a member depending on the member for support (NATO Status of Forces Agreement, Article I).

drivers license

A written authorization issued to personnel subject to this regulation to operate a privately owned vehicle. Under host-nation law, such written authorization may be issued only after certification and testing by an instructor or examiner qualified under Dutch law.

durable

Personal property other than consumables.

highly salable item

Jewelry (including watches) valued at \$125 or more, a camera or photographic equipment, firearm, household electrical appliance, electrical or musical instrument, or other item designated by a competent authority.

logistic-support privileges

Exchange or ship's store services, commissary system, military postal system, vehicle registration, or currency conversion covered by special agreements or understandings with the Government of the Netherlands.

personal property

Any item of goods (including heating and automotive fuels) imported, purchased, or possessed by any person or agency subject to this regulation.

privately owned vehicle

A self-propelled vehicle not owned by any national government, NATO organization, or agency and that is designed and used for land transportation of persons or property. These vehicles include but are not limited to automobiles, trucks, panel trucks, vans, off-road vehicles, utility vehicles, motor-driven bicycles, and motorcycles.

unit commander

The immediate commanding officer of military personnel, the officer commanding the organization that employs a civilian employee, or, in the case of dependents, the officer commanding the sponsor's unit. The garrison commander is the unit commander for tenant activities and contractor personnel not having a commander in the Netherlands.

U.S. dollar or U.S. dollar instruments

Lawful currency of the United States, including paper currency and coins, U.S. Treasury checks, personal checks, traveler's checks, bank drafts, money orders, postal orders, or other negotiable instruments expressed in U.S. dollar amounts.