any payment under the policy for damage or injury which might arise out of or in connection with the insured’s use of any Navy installation or facility.

(ii) The insurance afforded by the policy applies to the liability assumed by the insured under OPNAV Form 3770/1, Aviation Facility License.

(iii) If the insurer cancels or reduces the amount of insurance afforded under the listed policy, the insurer shall send written notice of the cancellation or reduction to Commander, Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Department of the Navy, Washington, DC 20390 by registered mail at least 30 days in advance of the effective date of the cancellation; the policy must state that any cancellation or reduction will not be effective until at least 30 days after such notice is sent, regardless of the effective date specified therein.

(iv) If the insured requests cancellation or reduction, the insurer shall notify the Commander, Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Department of the Navy, Washington, DC 20390 immediately upon receipt of such request.

(c) Exemption. Government aircraft, as defined in §766.2(e) are exempt from the insurance requirements specified above. However, this exemption applies to bailed aircraft only if the contract under which the aircraft is bailed specifies that insurance is not required.

§766.10 Cancellation or suspension of the aviation facility license (OPNAV Form 3770/1).

(a) Cancellation. (1) If the user fails to comply with the terms of the Aviation Facility License (OPNAV Form 3770/1) or of any applicable regulations, all current Aviation Facility Licenses for that user will be canceled. A canceled Aviation Facility License cannot be reinstated; a new application must be submitted for approval as explained in §766.7.

(2) If the commanding officer of a naval aviation facility has reason to believe that the use of an Aviation Facility License is not in accordance with the terms of the license he should immediately notify the Chief of Naval Operations, giving the name of the user, the Aviation Facility License number, and citing the circumstances of the misuse.

(b) Suspension. The approving authority, or the commanding officer of the facility, may suspend an approved Aviation Facility License when such licensed use would be inconsistent with Navy/Marine Corps or national defense interests. Whenever possible, the Department of the Navy will avoid suspension of licenses which have been issued for official business or scheduled air carrier use. In all cases, suspensions will be lifted as quickly as possible. A suspension will not have the effect of extending the expiration date of an approved Aviation Facility License.

§766.11 Fees for landing, parking and storage.

(a) The commanding officer of a facility will collect landing, parking, and storage fees, as applicable, from all users required to have an Aviation Facility License by §766.7 except for the following:

(1) Government aircraft (see definition §766.2(g)) except that foreign government aircraft will be charged fees if their government charges similar fees for U.S. Government aircraft.

(2) Aircraft being produced under a contract of the U.S. Government.

(3) Any contract aircraft (see definition §766.2(b)(1)) or other civil aircraft which is authorized to use the facility on official business.

(4) Aircraft employed to train operators in the use of precision approach systems (GCA, ILS, et al.) provided full-stop or touch-and-go landings are not performed.

(5) Aircraft owned and operated by either Navy/Marine Corps Flying Clubs or Aero Clubs or other military services which are operated as instrumentalities of the U.S. Government.

(6) Aircraft owned and operated by military personnel on active duty (Regular and Reserve) or retired, provided the aircraft is not used for commercial purposes.

(7) Landing fees incident to emergency landings for which the landing fee has been waived by the commanding officer in accordance with §766.5(1)(5)(i).

(b) Fee for unauthorized landing. If an aircraft lands at a Navy/Marine Corps aviation facility without obtaining prior permission (except for a bona fide
emergency landing), a landing fee in excess of the normal landing fee will be charged to cover the additional expenses incurred due to special handling and processing. The fee for an unauthorized landing will be as follows:

1. For aircraft weighing less than 12,500 pounds: $100.
2. For aircraft weighing 12,500 pounds but less than 40,000 pounds: $250.
3. For aircraft weighing 40,000 pounds but less than 100,000 pounds: $500.
4. For aircraft weighing above 100,000 pounds: $600.

(c) Normal landing fee. The normal landing fee is based on the aircraft maximum authorized gross takeoff weight, to the nearest 1,000 pounds. The maximum gross takeoff weight may be determined either from item 7F of OPNAV Form 3770/1 or from the "Airplane Flight Manual" carried aboard each aircraft. If the weight cannot be determined, it should be estimated.

Charge Per Landing

Inside CONUS—0.20/1,000 pounds or any portion thereof with a minimum of $5.
Outside CONUS—0.30/1,000 pounds or any portion thereof with a minimum of $7.50.

(d) Parking and storage fees. Fixed and rotary wing aircraft parking and storage fees are based upon the gross takeoff weight of the aircraft as follows:

1. Outside a hangar. Charges begin 6 hours after the aircraft lands. The rate is 10 cents per thousand pounds for each 24-hour period or fraction thereof, with a minimum charge of $1.50 per aircraft.
2. Inside a hangar. Charges begin as soon as the aircraft is placed inside the hangar. The rate is 20 cents per 1,000 pounds for each 24-hour period or fraction thereof, with a minimum charge of $5 per aircraft.

(e) Reimbursement. Collections incident to direct (out of pocket) costs will be credited to local operating and maintenance funds. All other collections, such as for landing, parking, and storage fees will be credited to Navy General Fund Receipt Account 172426. Accumulation of costs and preparation of billing documents are prescribed in paragraphs 032500–032503 of the NAVCOMPT Manual.

§ 766.12 Unauthorized landings.

An aircraft that lands at a Navy/Marine Corps aviation facility without obtaining prior permission from an approving authority, except in a bona fide emergency, is in violation of this part. Civil aircraft landing in violation of this regulation will have to pay the fee prescribed in §766.11(b). In those cases where an unauthorized landing is made at a facility within a Naval Defense Area, proclaimed as such by Executive order of the President, civil aircraft may be impounded and the operator prosecuted as indicated in OPNAVINST 5500.11C of November 12, 1963. In any event, before the aircraft is authorized to depart, the commanding officer of the facility will:

(a) Inform the aircraft operator of the provisions of this part and the OP NAVINST 5500.11C of November 12, 1963, if applicable.
(b) Require the aircraft operator (or owner), before takeoff, to pay all fees and charges and to comply with the following procedure:
   1. Execute OPNAV Form 3770/1, explaining in Item 6 of that form the reason for the landing.
   2. In lieu of submitting a Certificate of Insurance (NAVFAC 7–11011/36), the insurer must furnish evidence of sufficient insurance to include waiver of any right of subrogation against the United States, and that such insurance applies to the liability assumed by the insured under OPNAV Form 3770/1.
   3. When it appears that the violation may have been deliberate, or is a repeated violation, departure authorization must be obtained from the Chief of Naval Operations.
   4. Waiver of the requirements in paragraphs (b)(1) and (2) of this section may be obtained from the Chief of Naval Operations to expedite removal of these aircraft when such waiver is considered appropriate.

§ 766.13 Sale of aviation fuel, oil, services and supplies.

(a) General policy. In accordance with sections 1107 and 1108 of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 798 as amended, 49 U.S.C. 1507, 1508), Navy/