

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

US ARMY INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON, FORT LEE 3312 A AVENUE, SUITE 208 FORT LEE VIRGINIA 23801-1723

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FORT LEE POLICY NO: 01-16

FEB 8 2016

MEMORANDUM FOR SEE DISTRIBUTION

SUBJECT: Use of Unmanned Radio Controlled (RC) Model Aircraft and Commercial Drones on the Installation

1. References:

- a. Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Unmanned Aircraft Systems website, http://www.faa.gov/uas.
- b. The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Modernization and Reform Act of 2012, Public Law 112–95, Section 336 (2012).
- c. Notice N JO 7210.891, U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration, subject: Unmanned Aircraft Operations in the National Airspace System (NAS), 25 November 2015.
- d. Advisory Circular (AC) 91-57A, Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), subject: Model Aircraft Operating Standards, 2 September 2015.
- e. Fort Lee Policy 02-14 (Installation Photography and Videography), 28 February 2014.
- 2. Purpose. To define the use and limitations of radio controlled (RC) model aircraft and commercial drones over Fort Lee and its assigned airspace. Model Aircraft and drones are classified as unmanned aircraft systems (UAS) and are the same for registration purposes on Fort Lee and with the FAA.
- 3. Background. Aircraft of any size without a pilot onboard are considered UAS by the FAA. The three categories of UAS operations are public (government), civil, and model aircraft (hobbyist). Model Aircraft are the only type required for discussion in this policy letter. Specific model aircraft does not require FAA approval, but it must fall within the scope listed in Section 336 of Public Law (PL) 112-95. The main aircraft requirements are: (1) weigh less than 55 pounds; (2) fly strictly for personal (non-business related) use; (3) operate within a nationwide community-based organization (CBO) set of safety guidelines; (4) not interfere with manned aircraft; and (5) coordinate with local airport management or air traffic control if flown within 5 miles of an airport. As of 14 December 2015, these aircraft must be registered with the FAA (see

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https://registermyuas.faa.gov/). Registration helps to ensure safety for the owner, personnel on the ground and manned aircraft. It also enables the return of a UAS should it be lost.

- 4. Model UAS Safety Guidelines. Model UAS aircraft are for hobby or recreational purpose only. All UAS on Fort Lee must follow the Fort Lee community model UAS aircraft and drone safety guidelines. See enclosure 1.
- 5. UAS Required Registration. Any UAS that weighs (with all accessories) more than 0.55 lbs. (250 g) and less than 55 lbs. (25 kg) (see enclosure 2) must register with the FAA's "UAS Registry" (see https://registermyuas.faa.gov/). Operators who owned and operated their UAS prior to 21 December 2015 must register by 19 February 2016. All UAS operators must be 13 years of age or older and a U.S. citizen or legal permanent resident. The registration site provides a certificate for download that is valid for three years and emails the certificate to the required email address at the time of registration. When operating a UAS, an owner must be able to present the certificate in either print or electronic format. After registration, an owner must mark the registration number on all of their registered UAS. Failure to register an aircraft can result in regulatory and criminal sanctions (civil penalties up to \$27,500 and criminal penalties include fines of up to \$250,000 and/or imprisonment for up to three years).
- 6. Law enforcement of unauthorized use of Radio Controlled (RC) model aircraft (unmanned aircraft systems (UAS) and/or drones) on Fort Lee.
- a. Title 49 U.S.C. 40103 requires the FAA to regulate aircraft operations conducted in the NAS, which includes UAS operations. To protect persons and property on the ground, and to prevent collisions between aircraft and other aircraft or objects.
- b. With this responsibility in mind the FAA recognizes that local law enforcement is often in the best position to deter, detect, immediately investigate, and, as appropriate, pursue enforcement actions to stop unauthorized or unsafe UAS operations. On Fort Lee that responsibility rests with the Military Police (MP).
- c. If an aircraft is operated outside FAA and Fort Lee policies or in a manner deemed inappropriate, the operator may face legal repercussions.
- d. Every member of the Fort Lee community is responsible for maintaining the highest possible safety standards. Each member should report information regarding known or suspected incidents of inappropriate UAS/drone/model aircraft operations to the Military Police Desk at (804) 734-7400.
- 7. Due to Fort Lee's concerns for force protection and basic Constitutional privacy, UAS operators will not post or publish UAS aerial photography or video taken on Fort Lee on social media or open source venues without prior authorization. Additionally, Fort Lee

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does not have the authority to require approval for aerial photography or video taken off post (ex: UAS operator is a Soldier who lives on post, but posts photos taken off post taken with his or her UAS). All requirements for vetting and obtaining aerial photography/video on post must be coordinated in advance with the Installation Antiterrorism / Force Protection Program Manager, (804) 734-6410/1575, Plans and Operations, Directorate of Plans, Training, Mobilization, and Security (DPTMS).

- 8. Public Law 112-95 recognizes the authority of the FAA to pursue enforcement action against persons operating model aircraft who endanger the safety of the National Airspace System. Operators and hobbyists may not be aware of these processes and restrictions and may inadvertently violate H.R. 658-62, Section 331, which can create airspace conflicts, and inaugurate a Criminal Investigation Division (CID) investigation if the photography or video is posted on social media or put out on an open source for public consumption.
- 9. The proponent for this policy is the Directorate of Plans, Training, Mobilization and Security.

2 Encls

1. Fort Lee Dos and Don'ts

2. Registration Samples

PAUL K.BROOKS

COL, LG

Commanding

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Enclosure 1: FAA and Fort Lee Dos and Don'ts - Hobby/Recreational Flying

- 1. What can I do with my model aircraft: having fun means flying safe! Hobby or recreational flying doesn't require FAA approval but you must follow safety guidelines. Any other use requires FAA authorization. For more information visit www.faa.gov/uas.
- 2. Avoid doing anything hazardous to other airplanes or people and property on the ground.
 - a. Register each individual aircraft and drone w/ the FAA (www.faa.gov/uas)
 - b. Register each operator and or responsible adult w/ the FAA (www.faa.gov/uas)
 - c. Do take lessons and learn to fly safely
 - d. Do fly a model aircraft for personal enjoyment
 - e. Do contact the airport or control tower when flying within 5 miles of an airport/heliport
 - f. Fly below 400 feet and remain clear of surrounding obstacles
 - g. Keep all aircraft and drones within visual line of sight at all times of the operator
 - h. Remain well clear of and do not interfere with manned aircraft or parachute operations
 - i. Never fly near emergency response efforts
 - j. Do not fly model aircraft for payment or commercial purposes
 - k. Do not fly over the Federal Bureau of Prisons Petersburg Federal Prison facility or its property
 - I. Do not fly over the Petersburg Regional Jail complex or its property
 - m. Do not fly near people or stadiums, games or sporting events
 - n. Do not operate an aircraft that weighs more than 55 Pounds
 - o. Do not fly careless or reckless with your unmanned aircraft- you could be fined for endangering people, other aircraft, or property
 - p. Do not harass or interfere with wildlife populations
 - q. Do not fly over wooded areas
 - Do not fly over or near the Fort Lee VA39 heliport/pad (behind the PX/Commissary) facilities
- 3. For more information about safety training and guidelines, visit www.knowbeforeyoufly.org.

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Enclosure 2: Registration Samples

Note - The following list of unmanned aircraft weights is provided as guidance. The weights for each unmanned aircraft listed have been provided by manufacturers and vendors, and have not been independently verified by the FAA. The listed weights do not include the weight of a camera, sensor, battery or other device that may be added to the aircraft as an option, thereby increasing the aircraft's weight. The listed weights do not include the weight of controllers and other equipment that remain on the ground during operation and therefore are not a part of the aircraft. Each owner of an unmanned aircraft is responsible for complying with the registration requirements that apply to that aircraft.

Name	Weight	Camera?	Example Images	Would Require Registration?
TSQ Heli Max	1.1 oz.	N		WOULD NOT REQUIRE REGISTRATION UNDER RULE

Name	Weight	Camera?	Example Images	Would Require Registration?
UDI Discovery	4.6 oz.	Y		WOULD NOT REQUIRE REGISTRATION UNDER RULE

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Name	Welght	Camera?	Example Images	Would Require Registration?
Hubsan X4	1.7 oz.	Y		WOULD NOT REQUIRE REGISTRATION UNDER RULE

Name	Weight	Camera ?	Example Images	Would Require Registration?
DJI Phantom 3 Standard	2 lbs, 11.4oz	Y		WOULD REQUIRE REGISTRATION UNDER RULE