Objective: EASA NPA 2009-02 includes a 3-page CS-FTL Certification Specification to Part-OR Subpart OPS Section VIII on Flight and duty time limitations and rest

requirements (see NPA 2009-02C pages 33-35). LTU decided to comment the conditions as specified in OR.OPS.330.FTL and AMC.OR.OPS.330.FTL(c):

OR.OPS.330.FTL Flight time specification schemes

(a) Commercial operators shall establish, implement and maintain flight time specification schemes which are appropriate for the type(s) of operation.

- (b) To meet the requirement in (a), commercial operators shall use:
 - (1) flight time specification schemes contained in certification specifications published by the Agency; or
 - (2) individual flight time specification schemes, subject to prior approval by the competent authority, as prescribed in Part AR.
- (c) When applying for the approval of an individual flight time specification scheme, the operator shall demonstrate to the competent authority compliance with the Basic Regulation and the associated implementing rules. When doing so, the operator shall provide the competent authority with a full description of the individual flight time specification scheme, including any revisions to manuals or procedures that may be relevant, as well as any documentation necessary. Such documentation shall:
 - (1) take into account operational experience and best practices;
 - (2) address all applicable flight and duty time limitations and rest requirements;
 - (3) include a detailed description of the fatigue risk management system;
 - (4) include a risk assessment;
 - (5) be supported by an assessment based on current scientific principles and knowledge; and
 - (6) include details regarding consultation with the affected groups.
- (d) The individual flight time specification scheme described in (c) shall contain a roster system for all crew members, including the following elements:
 - (1) Flight Duty Periods (FDP) in accordance with OR.OPS.035.FTL and OR.OPS.335.FTL;
 - (2) Flight times and duty periods in accordance with OR.OPS.040.FTL;
 - (3) Positioning duty in accordance with OR.OPS.045, where applicable to the type of operation;
 - (4) Standby duty in accordance with OR.OPS.050.FTL and OR.OPS.350.FTL, where applicable to the type of operation; and
 - (5) Rest periods in accordance with OR.OPS.055.FTL and OR.OPS.355.FTL

AMC OR.OPS.330.FTL(c) Flight time specification schemes for commercial operators INDIVIDUAL FLIGHT TIME SPECIFICATION SCHEME

- (a) The <u>risk assessment</u> for an individual flight time limitation scheme which is submitted to the competent authority should include a <u>hazard analysis</u> and risk management log, if appropriate for the type, size and complexity of the operations and the flight time limitations scheme.
- (b) The details regarding consultation with the affected groups should describe the consultation with scheduling managers, crew member representatives, etc., as applicable.

<u>Working paper</u>: consolidates all comments of LTU (2nd column) on the EASA NPA (1st column) as an intermediate step to an LTU proposal (3rd column). The required risk assessment and hazard analysis is essential to substantiate and justify (4th column) this CS-FTL. LTU.

E	ASA N	PA 2009	-02c Pari	t-OR CS-FTL	LTU Comments	Proposal LTU	Substantiation / Justification
p33	CS	FTL.1	Basic	Certification		CS FTL.1 Basic Certification Specification	

Specification	for Commercial Air Transport –
for Commercial Air Transport	Aeroplanes – alternate proposed by LTU
(Aeroplanes)	
p33 CS FTL.1.100 Applicability	CS FTL.1.100 Applicability
CS FTL.1 constitutes a flight time	CS FTL.1 constitutes a flight time
specification scheme in accordance with	specification scheme in accordance with
OR.OPS.330.FTL and is applicable for	OR.OPS.330.FTL and is applicable for
commercial air transport operations	commercial air transport operations
(aeroplanes) in conjunction with the	(aeroplanes) in conjunction with the
applicable requirements for flight and	applicable requirements for flight and
duty time limitations and rest	duty time limitations and rest
requirements.	requirements.

EASA NPA 2009-02c Part-OR CS-FTL **LTU Comments Proposal LTU Substantiation / Justification** p33 **CS FTL.1.135 Maximum daily Flight** It is not possible to verify the values and CS FTL.1.135 Maximum daily Flight Duty **Duty Period (FDP)** the logic of the table, because the Period (FDP) Table A has been calculated in (a) Maximum daily FDP without the use original rules are not part of the text. For (a) Maximum daily FDP without the use accordance and in the sequence of EUexample: Is the 50% WOCL-correction OPS as shown in attached Flowchart. of extensions. of extensions The maximum basic daily FDP shall be 13 taken into account? The maximum basic daily FDP shall be 13 hours which shall be reduced by 30 hours which shall be reduced by 30 The calculation method to ensure that minutes for each sector from the third the Maximum FDP is reduced by 50% of minutes for each sector from the third | The table is in general more restrictive sector onwards and be further reduced than EU-OPS subpart Q. sometimes EASA sector onwards and be further reduced the calculated Basic FDP is explained in (up to a maximum of two hours) when allows a longer FDP: (up to a maximum of two hours) when attached Memo. the WOCL is encroached in accordance • the actual FDP is not used to the WOCL is encroached. The calculated Basic FDP is specified in Table A. The The differences between Table A and with the limits specified in the table calculate the maximum allowable below: FDP: start of FDP is expressed in the WOCL EASA CS FTL.135(a) are shown in time zone as per OR.OPS.010.FTL(o). attached Graph A Start of FDP the sector correction is applied after 0600 - 1259 the WOCL correction; 50% correction when 1430 - 1459 1500 - 1529 encroaching the WOCL is not always applied correctly: by using time brackets for reporting on duty times the max. FPD has in some instances been reduced. The safety arguments for the following adjustments are lacking: The sector correction is reduced from maximum daily FDP after the WOCLcorrection (the values in columns 3, 4 and 5 is not correct and contradictory with the EU-OPS 1.135 (a)); When calculating the WOCLcorrection, a sliding scale is used. This is not taken into account when using brackets of 30 minutes;

EASA NPA 2009-02c Part-OR CS-FTL	LTU Comments	Proposal LTU	Substantiation / Justification
p33 CS FTL.1.135 Maximum daily Flight Duty Period (FDP) (a) Maximum daily FDP without the use of extensions. The maximum basic daily FDP shall be 13 hours which shall be reduced by 30 minutes for each sector from the third sector onwards and be further reduced (up to a maximum of two hours) when the WOCL is encroached in accordance with the limits specified in the table below: Start of FDP 1 sector 2 sectors 3 sectors 4 sectors 5 sectors 1120		CS FTL.1.135 Maximum daily Flight Duty Period (FDP)	

EASA NPA 2009-02c Part-OR CS-FTL **LTU Comments Proposal LTU Substantiation / Justification** p33 **CS FTL.1.135 Maximum daily Flight** Following the sequence of the rules, CS FTL.1.135 Maximum daily Flight Duty **Duty Period (FDP)** the WOCL has been taken into Period (FDP) Table B has been calculated in (b) Maximum daily FDP with the use of (b) Maximum daily FDP with the use of accordance and in the sequence of EUaccount at the beginning. Therefore. extensions. extensions are not influenced extensions. OPS as shown in attached Flowchart. The The maximum daily FDP can be extended by one hour extension is only added when anymore by the WOCL. Per EU-OPS, The maximum daily FDP can be extended up to one hour and this extension is limited the maximum daily FDP can be by up to one hour and this extension is permitted by the WOCL encroachment of the Basic FDP for the number of sectors. to a maximum of 5 sectors. The extension is extended by up to one hour per EUlimited to a maximum of 5 sectors. The further reduced to a maximum of four OPS1.1105.1. extension is further limited to a sectors when the WOCL is encroached and maximum of four sectors when the The differences between Table B and to a maximum of two sectors when FDP WOCL is encroached and to a maximum EASA CS FTL.135(a) are shown in encroaches the WOCL by more than two of two sectors when FDP encroaches the attached Graph B. hours with the limits specified in table WOCL by more than two hours. The below: calculated Extended FDP are specified in Table B. The start of FDP is expressed in Start of FDP 1 Sector 2 Sectors 3 Sectors 4 Sectors 5 Sectors 0600 - 1250 14:00 14:00 13:30 13:00 12:30 the WOCL time zone as per Not 12:25 1300 - 1329 13:55 13:55 13:25 12:55 OR.OPS.010.FTL(o). Flights departing 1330 - 1359 1400 - 1429 between 22:00 and 05:00 are limited to 1430 - 1459 11:45. 1500 - 1529 1530 - 1559 The maximum number of times that extensions can be used is two in any seven consecutive days. Where an FDP is 13:15 12:15 0500 - 0529 13:15 planned to use an extension, the 0530 - 0559 13:45 13:45 13:15 12:45 minimum pre flight and post flight rest The maximum number of times that extensions periods are increased by two hours, or can be used is two in any seven consecutive post flight rest only is increased by four days. Where an FDP is planned to use an extension, the minimum pre flight and post flight hours. Where the extensions are used for rest periods are increased by two hours, or post consecutive FDPs the pre and post rest flight rest only is increased by four hours. Where between the two operations run the extensions are used for consecutive FDPs the consecutively. pre and post rest between the two operations run consecutively.

Formatiert: Englisch (Großbritannien)

EASA NPA 2009-02c Part-OR CS-FTL	LTU Comments	Proposal LTU	Substantiation / Justification
p33 CS FTL.1.135 Maximum daily Flight Duty Period (FDP) (c) FDP with different reporting time for flight crew and cabin crew in cases where cabin crew require more time than the flight crew for their pre-flight briefing for the same flight or series of flights, the FDP of the cabin crew may be extended by the difference in reporting time between the cabin crew and the flight crew, as long as the difference does not exceed 60 minutes.	The added word 'same' makes this article more restrictive. The safety argument for this adjustment is lacking. Delete the word "same" and add: "(d) For the determination of the maximum FDP of the cabin crew the reporting time of the flight crew shall be assumed to be the reporting time of the cabin crew."	CS FTL.1.135 Maximum daily Flight Duty Period (FDP) (c) FDP with different reporting time for flight crew and cabin crew in cases where cabin crew require more time than the flight crew for their pre-flight briefing for the flight or series of flights, the FDP of the cabin crew may be extended by the difference in reporting time between the cabin crew and the flight crew, as long as the difference does not exceed 60 minutes. (d) For the determination of the maximum FDP of the cabin crew the reporting time of the flight crew shall be assumed to be the reporting time of the cabin crew.	Motivation: Cabin crew shall never be the limiting factor with respect to FDP. If the reporting time of the cabin crew is used to determine the maximum FDP, it could be that in certain instances the cabin crew will still be more restrictive by as much as one hour w.r.t. the flight crew. Eg.: Cc. reports at 04:00; Fc. reports at 05:00. Cc. max FDP will be 11:15 + 01:00 = 12:15 i.e. latest reporting off time 16:15; Fc max FDP will be 12:15 i.e. latest reporting off time 17:15.
p.34 CS FTL.1.140 Flight times and duty periods (a) The total duty periods to which a crew member is assigned shall not exceed: (1) 60 duty hours in any seven consecutive days; (2) 190 duty hours in any 28 consecutive days	To provide flexibility due different reporting times for cabin crew and flight crew in case of unforeseen delays, cabin crew have an additional 5 hours per any seven consecutive days.	CS FTL.1.140 Flight times and duty periods (a) The total duty periods to which a crew member is assigned shall not exceed: (1) 60 (65 for cabin crew) duty hours in any seven consecutive days; (2) 190 (210 for cabin crew) duty hours in any 28 consecutive days	Justification: UK CAP371 Motivation: The safety tasks of flight crew and cabin crew are different: cabin crew are re-active while flight crew more pro-active. Cabin crew shall never be the limiting factor with respect to flight times and duty periods.

EASA NPA 2009-02c Part-OR CS-FTL	LTU Comments	Proposal LTU	Substantiation / Justification
p.34 CS FTL.1.140 Flight times and duty periods (b) The total flight time of the flights on which an individual crew member is assigned as an operating crew member shall not exceed: (1) 100 flight hours in any 28 consecutive days; (2) 900 flight hours in any 12 consecutive calendar months.	This text is more restrictive than EU-OPS Subpart Q text which refers to 900 hrs in a calendar year. The safety argument is lacking. Revert back to EU-OPS text which is in line with the EU Working Time Directive by replacing "any 12 consecutive calendar months" by "one calendar year". Due to diverging demand in winter season and summer season no balance possible. LTU is highly subject to seasonal effects, e.g. peak during summer season. The "one calendar year" as in EU-OPS and Working Time Directive (Council Directive 2000/79/EC) reduces the problem to a one-time exercise at the end of the calendar year, i.e. in the winter low season. The EASA proposed "12 consecutive months" present however an unnecessary continuing challenge, also during the summer peak. Note that this summer peak is not driven by the operator, but by the market itself, e.g. hard working families and tax payers going on well deserved summer holidays.	periods (b) The total flight time of the flights on which an individual crew member is assigned as an operating crew member shall not exceed: (1) 100 flight hours in any 28 consecutive days; (2) 900 flight hours in a calendar year.	The "900 hours in any 12 consecutive months" are not specified by ICAO and is more restrictive than the EU Working Time Directiv EC 2000/79 Clause 9: "Without prejudice to Clause 3, mobile staff in civil aviation shall be given days free of all duty and standby, which are notified in advance, as follows: a) at least seven local days in each calendar month, which may include any rest periods required by law; and b) at least 96 local days in each calendar year, which may include any rest periods required by law. There is no safety justification given for the additional requirement, which will lead to reduced flexibility in particular when planning crew members' leave. Finally, Certification Specification CS FTL.1.140 (a) and (b)(1) will avoid any intended abuse of the "one calendar year". The intent is already covered by 1.140 (c).

EASA NPA 2009-02c Part-OR CS-FTL	LTU Comments	Proposal LTU	Substantiation / Justification
.34 CS FTL.1.140 Flight times and duty		CS FTL.1.140 Flight times and duty	
eriods	The text, not stated in the original EU-	periods	
c) The total duty periods and total flight	OPS subpart Q regulations, is described	Deleted (c)	
imes referred to in (a) and (b) above	vaguely and does not have any added		
hould be spread as evenly as practicable	value.		
hroughout their respective periods.			
35- CS FTL.1.155 Minimum Rest Period		CS FTL.1.155 Minimum Rest Period	EU-OPS 1.1110 Rest
a) Minimum rest period at home base.	Maintain the wording of EU-OPS	1. Minimum rest	
he minimum rest period provided	EU- OPS 1.1110.1 Rest	1.1. The minimum rest which must be	
efore undertaking a flight duty period		provided before undertaking a flight duty	
tarting at home base is at least as long		period starting at home base shall be at	
s the preceding duty period, or 12		least as long as the preceding duty period	
ours, whichever is the greater.		or 12 hours whichever is the greater;	
35 CS FTL.1.155 Minimum Rest Period		1.2. The minimum rest which must be	EU-OPS 1.1110 Rest
b) Minimum rest period away from	Maintain the wording of EU-OPS	provided before undertaking a flight duty	
ome base.	EU- OPS 1.1110.1 Rest	period starting away from home base	
he minimum rest period provided		shall be at least as long as the preceding	
efore undertaking a flight duty period		duty period or 10 hours whichever is the	
tarting away from home base is at least		greater; when on minimum rest away	
s long as the preceding duty period, or		from home base, the operator must	
0 hours, whichever is the greater. The		allow for an eight hour sleep opportunity	
ninimum rest period away from home		taking due account of travelling and	
ase includes an 8 hour sleep		other physiological needs;	
pportunity taking account of travelling nd other physiological needs			

EASA NPA 2009-02c Part-OR CS-FTL	LTU Comments	Proposal LTU	Substantiation / Justification
p35 CS FTL.1.155 Minimum Rest Period	There is no definition for "cumulative	CS FTL.1.155 Minimum Rest Period	EU-OPS 1.1110.2
(c) Recurrent extended recovery rest	fatigue". There is no safety argument to	(c) Recurrent extended recovery rest	
periods	link "recurrent extended recovery " rest	periods	There is no scientifically based argument
The minimum recurrent extended	periods with "cumulative fatigue".	An operator shall ensure that the	to link cumulative fatigue and frequency
recovery rest period to compensate for		minimum rest provided as outlined	of days off.
cumulative fatigue is a 36-hour period	To quote the Moebus study on page 27:	above is increased periodically to a	
including two local nights, such that there	"Question 10: The effects of the format	weekly rest period, being a 36-hour	
are never more than 168 hours between	of rest periods on cumulative fatigue (ref.	period including two local nights, such	
the end of one recurrent extended	EU-OPS 1.1110 para 2.1)In the absence	that there shall never be more than 168	
recovery rest period and the start of the	of direct scientific evidence, it is not	hours between the end of one weekly	
next.	possible to provide clear guidance on the	rest period and the start of the next. As	
	relationship between cumulative fatigue	an exception, the second of those local	
	and the frequency of days off."	nights may start from 20:00 hours if the	
		weekly rest period has a duration of at	
	Maintain the wording of EU-OPS	least 40 hours.	
	EU- OPS 1.1110.2 Rest Periods		

EASA NPA 2009-02c Part-OR CS-FTL	LTU Comments	Proposal LTU	Substantiation / Justification
p35 CS FTL.1.160 Unforeseen circumstances in actual flight operations – discretion by pilot in command (a) The conditions for the modification of		CS FTL.1.160 Unforeseen circumstances in actual flight operations – discretion by pilot in command	EU-OPS 1.1120.1.1 clearly refers to 1.1105.1.3 i.e. maximum basic FDP of 13 hours.
the limits on flight duty, duty and rest periods by the pilot in command in the case of unforeseen circumstances in actual flight operations, and after the reporting time, should comply with the following: (1) The maximum basic daily FDP which results after applying CS FTL.1.135 (b) and (c) may not be increased by more than two hours unless the flight crew has been augmented, in which case the maximum flight duty	Should be (a) and (c). OPS 1.1120.1 does not specify who shall made the decision to extend, but only specifies such decision shall be acceptable to the PIC. The EASA NPA specifies this decision shall be made by the PIC. The operator shall still be able to propose extensions to the PIC, subject to PIC's acceptance.	Maintain wording of EU-OPS 1.1120, but replacing the reference to "1.1105.1.3" by "maximum basic FDP of 13 hours".	The (ab)use of the discretion by the PIC is monitored: EU-OPS 1.1120.1.3.2. requires the PIC whenever the increase of a FDP or reduction of a rest period exceeds one hour, to file a report, to which the operator must add his comments, and provide to the Competent Authority no later than 28 days after the event. Last but not least, such events will also be considered under the operator's FRMS, part of its SMS.
(2) The maximum basic daily FDP which results after applying CS FTL.1.135 (b), (c) and (d) may not be increased by more than one hour unless the flight crew has been augmented, in which case the maximum flight duty period may be increased by not more than 2 hours;	Should be (b) and (c). CS FTL.1.160 references to CS FTL.1.135 are wrong (e.g. CS FTL.1.135 (d) does not exist).		
(3) If on the final sector within a FDP unforeseen circumstances occur after take off that will result in the permitted increase being exceeded, the flight may continue to the planned destination or alternate;	Replace "such" by "unforeseen". If not,		

the rest period following the FDP	(4) will not be possible if the PIC has not
may be reduced but never below the	extended the previous FDP. PIC should be
minimum rest period defined in CS	able to reduce rest period without
FTL.1.155 (b).	necessarily having increased the previous
(b) The pilot in command should consult	FDP.
all crew members before deciding these	
modifications	

Attachments (to be provided)

- Table A Basic FDP
- Table B Extended FDP
- Flowchart FDP calculation
- Memo FDP calculation
- Graph A Basic FDP Comparison between LTU and EASA NPA
- Graph B Extended FDP Comparison between LTU and EASA NPA