Flightcrew Member Duty and Rest Requirements: Does the Proposed Legislation Put to Rest the Concern over Pilot Fatigue

Natalie N. DuBose

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FLIGHTCREW MEMBER DUTY AND REST REQUIREMENTS: DOES THE PROPOSED LEGISLATION PUT TO REST THE CONCERN OVER PILOT FATIGUE?

Natalie N. DuBose*

I. INTRODUCTION ........................................ 254
A. Fatigue .................................................. 255
B. Commuting .............................................. 256
C. FAA Regulation: Past and Present .................. 259

II. OVERVIEW OF THE PROPOSED LEGISLATION. 261
A. Flight Time and Duty Period Changes ............ 261
   1. Flight Duty Period ................................ 261
   2. Flight Time ......................................... 264
B. Elimination of Cargo Cutout ....................... 265
C. Rest Requirements .................................... 266
D. Commuting and Fitness for Duty .................... 269
E. Augmentation .......................................... 270

III. COMPARING THE NPRM TO INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS .................................................. 271
A. International Civil Aviation Organization Standards and Recommended Practices .... 272
B. European Union OPS Subpart Q ...................... 273
C. United Kingdom Civil Aviation Authority Publication 371 (CAP-371) ................... 275
D. Regulations to Unify European Standards in 2012 .................................................. 276

IV. THE NPRM'S EFFECT ON THE INDUSTRY ....... 279
A. Carriers .................................................. 279
   1. Commuting Time: Accountability Issues ....... 280
   2. Fitness for Duty: Responsibility Issues ...... 283
   3. Crew Scheduling Changes ......................... 284

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I. INTRODUCTION

YOU HAVE SCHEDULED a 6 a.m. flight from Chicago to make the early meeting in San Francisco. The 3 a.m. wake-up was especially brutal, but between the commute, check-in, and security, you have made it just in time to make the flight. Even after two cups of coffee, you struggle to stay awake on the long flight west. The alarming reality is that your pilot may be facing the same struggle. His day likely began hours earlier because many pilots and crewmembers do not live in the cities in which they are based. This was the scenario for retired captain Paul Nietz, who woke up at 2:30 a.m. from his home in Michigan to fly to his Chicago home base to report for duty, often a noon departure. He would return to Chicago exhausted by the time he parked his airplane at night, but would still be due back at work eight hours later, even if he commuted back home. A recent study revealed that the majority of commuter pilots have fallen asleep at least once behind the controls. When working twelve-plus hour workdays, resting during odd hours of the day, and sleeping in unfamiliar and undesirable accommodations are combined, the trouble facing the airline industry and the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) over pilot fatigue becomes clear. This comment examines the FAA’s 2010 proposal to combat pilot fatigue and addresses its dramatic effect on both the industry and pilots.

Federal Aviation Regulation (FAR) Part 91 requires each crewmember be “fit for duty” prior to commencing a flight.

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3 Id.
5 See Halbfinger, supra note 2.
“Fit for duty” includes the requirement that a crewmember be properly rested. Everyone experiences fatigue from time to time, but when a pilot is not well-rested, he compromises his performance and cognitive ability as well as the safety of the crew and passengers.

A. Fatigue

The FAA defines fatigue as “a condition characterized by increased discomfort with lessened capacity for work, reduced efficiency of accomplishment, loss of power or capacity to respond to stimulation . . . usually accompanied by a feeling of weariness and tiredness.” A variety of factors cause fatigue, including time of day, amount of recent sleep, amount of time spent awake, and cumulative “sleep debt.” Fatigue and sleep deprivation can lead to cognitive impairments, lapses in attention, and slower reaction times, all equating to poor overall performance. The sleep-deprived lose approximately 25% of their ability to perform mental tasks per twenty-four-hour period of sleep loss. Thus, in three consecutive days of sleep deprivation, a pilot could be totally ineffective in operating the aircraft, and his judgment would likely be seriously impaired. Fatigued pilots are “generally unable to judge the extent of their impairment, and [are] likely to have trouble concentrating and following multiple sources of information,” according to FAA scientist Tom Nesthus. For cargo pilots, the results can be even more dramatic. One NASA study found that night cargo pilots can lose two hours of sleep per night and accumulate a sleep debt of eight hours or more in a week. They also frequently experi-

7 U.S. DEP’T OF TRANSP., FED. AVIATION ADMIN., ADVISORY CIRCULAR: FITNESS FOR DUTY 2-3 (2010) [hereinafter FITNESS FOR DUTY DRAFT AC].
10 NPRM, supra note 6, at 55,855. “Sleep debt is the difference between the amount of sleep a person has received over the past several days, and the amount of sleep they would have received if they got 8 hours of sleep a night.” Id.
11 Caldwell, supra note 8.
12 Id.
13 See id.
ence inferior sleep because night operations are often unscheduled, forcing them to sleep "on-the-fly" during the day, interfering with their circadian rhythms and adding to fatigue.\footnote{See id. at 40–42.}

In the last sixteen years, pilot fatigue has been a contributing factor in 250 fatalities caused by air-carrier accidents.\footnote{Stephenie Chen, *Pilot Fatigue is Like 'Having Too Much to Drink*', CNN.COM (May 15, 2009), http://articles.cnn.com/2009-05-15/travel/pilot.fatigue.buffalo.crash_1_pilot-fatigue-colgan-air-ntsb-web-site?_s=PM:TRAVEL.} Several scheduling issues common in the industry lead to fatigue, including the number of hours a pilot spends awake prior to duty, inadequate layover sleep opportunities, limited opportunity for recovery sleep, and consecutive night operations.\footnote{U.S. DEP’T OF TRANSP., FED. AVIATION ADMIN., ADVISORY CIRCULAR: BASICS OF AVIATION FATIGUE 3 (2010) [hereinafter BASICS OF AVIATION FATIGUE AC].} Dr. Mark Rosekind, who conducted a study on pilot fatigue at NASA, found that one in seven pilots who fly overnight flights dozes at the controls.\footnote{Eric Brazil, *Study: OK for Pilots to Nap*, S.F. EXAMINER, June 23, 1998, at A6.} He blames the outdated FAA regulations as the root of the problem.\footnote{Id.}

The issue of pilot fatigue is amplified when combined with the common practice of commuting. Many pilots commute from remote cities across the country, extending their already long days by several hours.\footnote{Halbfinger, supra note 2.} This practice only adds to the problem, particularly when carriers refuse to allow pilots to nap in the crew lounges at airports when they arrive.\footnote{See Colgan Air Officials Say Pilot in Buffalo Plane Crash May Have Been Fatigued, ASSOCIATED PRESS (May 13, 2009, 12:47 PM), http://www.nj.com/news/index.ssf/2009/05/colgan_air_officials_testify_t.html.}

**B. Commuting**

The practice of commuting, a foreign concept to many, is a long-standing and arguably necessary practice within the aviation industry. Many pilots—by some reports as many as 70%—commute from their homes across the country to work.\footnote{See John Croft, *NASA, Easyjet to Study Commuting, Fatigue*, FLIGHT INT’L (May 13, 2010), http://www.flightglobal.com/articles/2010/05/13/341934/nasa-easyjet-to-study-commuting-fatigue.html.} A recent National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) investigation found 20% of pilots were commuting one thousand miles or
more. As of 2006, 70% of AirTran’s pilots lived outside of its base in Georgia and commuted into Atlanta to begin and end their shifts. Pilots commute to their airline’s base city, work for several long days, and then fly home to their permanent residences and families. But for most in the industry, commuting is not about being able to live in the most desirable location; it is merely a necessary evil. Why do flightcrews commute? Often, pilots commute because the carrier changed its home base to another city. Pilots simply cannot afford to uproot their families every time a carrier changes its base, which can be several times a year. Some pilots even commute in from their permanent homes in states like Texas or Florida to avoid paying income tax. One flightcrew member reports:

In the past 3 years, the airline I work for has based me in New York, Phoenix, Washington DC, Denver and now back again in Phoenix. I couldn’t possibly move my family all over the country just to live where I am based . . . [I]t is definitely more a necessity [sic] than anything else. It’s not always about beaches, golfing or mountains.

Airlines regularly have five to ten cities where they establish “bases”—the location where a flight and crew begins and ends. Each month, the base and the crew assigned to that base can change, leaving many pilots to travel thousands of miles to begin their shifts. Pilots often resort to “crash pads,” splitting rent with dozens of strangers for cheap apartments near the airports where they are based, coming and going so often they “barely let[ ] the mattresses cool.” Frank Graham, a former regional pilot, reports, “I know a guy who bought a car that barely ran and parked it in the employee lot at his base airport, and slept in his car six or seven times a month.” Los Angeles World Air-

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24 Id.
26 Id.
27 Id.
28 See id.
29 Id.
30 Id.
31 Id.
32 Id.
33 Id.
34 Id.
36 Id.
37 Id.
38 Id.
39 Id.
ports, the city agency that runs LAX airport, recently took a dramatic step to help alleviate the fatigue of commuting by allowing a mobile city in its employee parking lot. Flightcrews can park campers or mobile homes on the lot for $120 per month, albeit without electricity or water hook-ups. The lot is at maximum capacity and there are many on the waitlist hoping for a spot.

Commuting is even more prevalent with commuter pilots, who are often paid far less than pilots on major commercial airlines. They often commute from lower-cost cities simply because they cannot afford to live in the cities in which they are based. Many cannot even afford a crash pad. Such was the case for Rebecca Shaw, first officer of Continental Connection Flight 3407, operated by Colgan Air, which crashed February 12, 2009. She earned an annual salary of only $16,200. She could not afford to live in New Jersey, the location of her base, so she lived with her parents in Seattle and commuted cross-country for work.

The February 12, 2009 Colgan Air crash brought media attention back to the issue of commuting and pilot fatigue. The plane that crashed, killing all forty-nine people onboard, was piloted by Captain Marvin D. Renslow and first officer Rebecca Shaw. The NTSB found that fatigue was a contributing factor to the crash, noting that both the captain and the first officer had flown transnational commutes prior to their scheduled flight that evening. Shaw was living with her parents in Seattle and pulled an all-nighter before her scheduled flight, flying first

55 McCartney, supra note 1.
56 Id.
57 Id.
58 See id.
59 See id.; Halbfinger, supra note 2.
60 Halbfinger, supra note 2.
62 Id.
63 Id.
65 Wald, supra note 14.
66 Id.
from Seattle to Memphis, and then to Newark, Colgan’s base.\textsuperscript{47} Reports said she was planning to nap in the crew lounge in Newark, even though it was against airline policy.\textsuperscript{48} Captain Renslow flew from his Florida home to Newark the previous evening, and he was awake throughout the night and the next morning, logging into the computer system at 3:00 a.m. and 7:30 a.m. on the day of the accident.\textsuperscript{49} Both were heard yawning in the cockpit prior to the stall.\textsuperscript{50} The crash brought the issue of pilot fatigue and commuting into the spotlight and prompted the NTSB to pressure the FAA and Congress to revise pilot rest requirements, resulting in the Airline Safety and Federal Aviation Administration Extension Act of 2010 (Airline Safety Act).\textsuperscript{51}

\section*{C. FAA Regulation: Past and Present}

The FAA has been regulating pilot duty and flight time since the 1940s.\textsuperscript{52} In 1985, the FAA was finally able “to establish flight time limitations and rest requirements for domestic air carrier and regional pilots,” updating rules that had been largely unchanged since the 1930s.\textsuperscript{53} In 1989, the NTSB recommended researching fatigue, education, and revisions to existing legislation.\textsuperscript{54} These recommendations were added to the NTSB’s Most Wanted List of Transportation Safety Improvements in 1990, and they remain today.\textsuperscript{55} In 1995, the FAA proposed legislation

\begin{thebibliography}{99}
\footnotesize
\bibitem{47} Id.
\bibitem{48} Id.
\bibitem{50} Wald, \textit{supra} note 14.
\bibitem{52} Flightcrew Member Duty and Rest Requirements: Hearing on Pilot Flight and Duty Time Rule Before the Subcomm. on Aviation of the Comm. on Transp. and Infrastructure H. of Rep., 111th Cong. 69 (2010) (statement of Jerry F. Costello, Chairman, Subcomm. on Aviation) [hereinafter Costello Statement].
\bibitem{54} Costello Statement, \textit{supra} note 52, at 69.
\end{thebibliography}
to address pilot fatigue, but the industry could not reach a consensus, stating that the FAA lacked safety data to justify the rulemaking and that industry compliance would impose significant costs.\textsuperscript{56} The 1995 Notice of Proposed Rule Making (NPRM) eventually stalled after the ValueJet crash in 1996 and the resulting upheaval within FAA leadership.\textsuperscript{57} The FAA eventually withdrew the 1995 NPRM in 2009.\textsuperscript{58} Then, after the Colgan Air crash put the issue of pilot fatigue back into the spotlight, the NTSB again pressed the FAA and Congress to revise rest requirements, resulting in the Airline Safety Act.\textsuperscript{59}

The Airline Safety Act required the FAA to issue regulations no later than August 1, 2011, “to specify limitations on the hours of flight and duty time allowed for pilots to address problems relating to pilot fatigue,” taking into account scientific research on sleep and fatigue.\textsuperscript{60} It further directed the FAA to require air carriers to create fatigue risk-management systems to alleviate pilot fatigue within ninety days.\textsuperscript{61} On September 14, 2010, the FAA published a NPRM entitled “Flightcrew Member Duty and Rest Requirements.”\textsuperscript{62} The Airline Safety Act requires the FAA to develop new rules addressing pilot fatigue and rest requirements, assuring that this NPRM will not suffer the same fate as the FAA’s previously proposed predecessor that did not have the force of the Airline Safety Act behind it.\textsuperscript{63}

In June 2009, the FAA began the process of developing new rest requirements by creating the Flight and Duty Time Limitations and Rest Requirements Aviation Rulemaking Committee (ARC), consisting of eighteen members representing airline and union associations.\textsuperscript{64} The ARC’s task was to develop recommendations for an FAA rule based on current fatigue research.\textsuperscript{65} The FAA reiterated that it was interested in the ARC’s proposal

\textsuperscript{56} Costello Statement, supra note 52, at 69; NPRM, supra note 6, at 55,853.
\textsuperscript{58} NPRM, supra note 6, at 55,853.
\textsuperscript{59} Tan, supra note 51; see Airline Safety Act, supra note 51.
\textsuperscript{60} Airline Safety Act, supra note 51, §§ 212(a)(1), (a)(3).
\textsuperscript{61} Id. § 212 (b)(1).
\textsuperscript{62} NPRM, supra note 6, at 55,852.
\textsuperscript{64} NPRM, supra note 6, at 55,853.
\textsuperscript{65} Id.
but, in the end, the agency would independently determine the new legislation.\textsuperscript{66}

II. OVERVIEW OF THE PROPOSED LEGISLATION

The proposal ultimately developed by the FAA makes sweeping changes to pilot flight time, duty time, and rest requirements.\textsuperscript{67} Additionally, the proposal eliminates the distinction between the types of operations.\textsuperscript{68} Under the NPRM, domestic, international, and supplemental (cargo) operations all will operate under the same regulation.\textsuperscript{69} This Comment will address the major changes to passenger and cargo carriers including: (1) flight time and duty period changes; (2) the elimination of cargo differentiation; (3) changes to minimum rest requirements; and (4) changes to augmented flights. This Comment will not discuss the exceptions and regulations for military carriers.

A. FLIGHT TIME AND DUTY PERIOD CHANGES

1. Flight Duty Period

The most dramatic change under the new regulation is how it computes flight time and duty hours.\textsuperscript{70} Using fatigue-based performance modeling, the ARC came to several conclusions on which the flight duty period (FDP)\textsuperscript{71} changes are based: (1) performance degrades during windows of circadian low (WOCL);\textsuperscript{72} (2) flying several legs with multiple takeoffs and landings during a duty period cause more fatigue than a long, continuous flight;

\textsuperscript{66} Id.


\textsuperscript{68} NPRM, supra note 6, at 55,854.

\textsuperscript{69} Id.

\textsuperscript{70} See FAA Press Release, supra note 67.

\textsuperscript{71} Flight duty period is the total work shift of the pilot. See NPRM, supra note 6, at 55,859. Under the new definition, “[a]n FDP begins when a crewmember is required to report for duty that includes a flight, series of flights, or positioning flights . . . and ends when the aircraft is parked after the last flight and there is no plan for further aircraft movement by the same crewmember.” Id. FDP includes deadheading but not commuting. See id. at 55,871–76.

\textsuperscript{72} WOCL is a period of “maximum sleepiness,” where “performance capabilities are lowest.” “One occurs at night, roughly from 3 a.m. to 5 a.m., . . . [t]he other is in the afternoon, roughly from 3 p.m. to 5 p.m.” BASICS OF AVIATION FATIGUE AC, supra note 18, at 2.
and (3) nighttime flying introduces additional fatigue. Based on these findings, the FAA ultimately proposed a FDP schedule determined by the time of day and number of flying segments, regardless of the type of operation. The proposed FDP schedule is significantly different from current regulations, which set FDP at sixteen hours, regardless of time of shift or number of operations. While the ARC agreed on the overall FDP structure proposed under the NPRM, it was not able to come to a consensus with regard to the specific hours in any segment, generally representing the labor position and the position of carriers who support a more aggressive FDP. Ultimately, the FAA sided with the labor position and proposed the more conservative Table A, shown below. "Flightcrew members would enter the table based on the time at their home base" (the city they normally fly from) unless they have become acclimated to a new time zone, where they would enter the table based on the local time and reduce the FDP by thirty minutes. The continental United States will be considered one theater, so pilots will always be considered acclimated when flying domestically.

The proposed schedule, shown below in Table A, limits the maximum daily FDP to thirteen hours, which could be further reduced to nine hours if flying at night, recognizing a pilot's reduced capacity during WOCL. Extensions to the flightcrew FDP would be made jointly by the carrier and pilot, with no extension allowed beyond two hours. Ninety-five percent of a carrier's schedules would need to fall within this limit, and the carrier will be required to submit its scheduled and actual FDPs on a periodic basis.

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78 See NPRM, supra note 6, at 55,858.
74 Id. at 55,858–59.
75 Id. at 55,852, tbl.
76 Id. at 55,859; see infra Table A.
77 Id. at 55,860.
78 Id. at 55,859.
79 Id. at 55,861.
80 See infra Table A.
81 NPRM, supra note 6, at 55,859.
82 Id. at 55,860.
Table A: Flight Duty Period: Non-Augmented Operations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time of Start (Home Base or Acclimated)</th>
<th>Maximum FDP Hours Based on Number of Flight Segments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0000-0359</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0400-0459</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0500-0559</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0600-0659</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0700-1259</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1300-1659</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1700-2159</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2200-2259</td>
<td>10.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2500-2359</td>
<td>9.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This proposed FDP schedule dramatically changes the regulatory landscape for carriers and pilots. First, all passenger, cargo, domestic, international, and supplemental operations will be required to follow the same FDP schedule, a major change from the scheduling based on type-of-operations that exists today. Second, the NPRM reduces the maximum daily FDP from a flat sixteen hours to a variable schedule of nine to thirteen hours. Third, the proposal includes a circadian component, sliding night duty periods to nine hours, recognizing that a pilot is less alert during his WOCL. This variable FTP schedule follows the scheduling of other countries that also recognize a circadian component.

The FAA proposal also limits cumulative duty periods to mitigate the amount of cumulative fatigue that develops during a flightcrew member’s workweek. Under the NPRM, duty time is limited to sixty-five hours in any consecutive 168-hour (seven-day) period and 200 hours in any 672-hour (twenty-eight-day) period. The limits on cumulative rest come from the recognition that prolonged periods of duty over extended periods of time can result in additional fatigue and sleep debt. Under...
the NPRM, flightcrew members’ FDP periods begin after they report for duty after her extended rest period. This too represents a change from current requirements that allow a carrier to define when the day begins in computing a pilot’s cumulative FDP.

2. Flight Time

In addition to regulating a pilot’s workweek via FDP limits, the FAA has also retained the flight time limitations—time spent at the controls—from the existing regulatory scheme, although it is unclear at this point if the restriction will remain in the final rule. The flight time limitations will be superimposed on the FDP limitations, so that regardless of FDP, a pilot may spend no more than the maximum flight time allowed at the controls. Remarkably, compared to current regulations, the proposal actually increases the amount of time a pilot could spend at the controls by as much as 25%.

Currently, a pilot can accumulate no more than eight hours flight time per twenty-four-hour period. Under the proposal, flight time would increase to up to ten hours, depending on FDP start time. As with the FDP proposal, the flight time limit recognizes a crewmember’s WOCL, allowing maximum flight hours during the period a pilot is considered most alert. Again, the ARC was unable to come to a consensus on specific flight time limitations and proposed two schedules to the FAA. The FAA ultimately adopted and included in the NPRM the more conservative schedule generally supported by the labor position, shown below in Table B. This change will have the most

90 Id.
91 Id.
92 Id. at 55,862–63. The FAA asked for comments on its decision to retain flight time limits. Id. at 55,863. Several carriers and carrier groups responded negatively to the FAA’s decision to retain flight time limits. See discussion infra Part IV.
93 NPRM, supra note 6, at 55,862–63.
95 NPRM, supra note 6, at 55,852.
96 Id.
97 Id. at 55,863.
98 Id. at 55,862–63.
99 Id. at 55,863.
significant impact on flights consisting of a single leg, as with multiple segments, more FDP time will be spent on layovers.\(^{100}\)

**Table B: Maximum Flight Time Limits for Un-Augmented Operations\(^{101}\)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time of Start (Home Base)</th>
<th>Maximum Flight Time (Hours)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0000–0459</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0500–0659</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0700–1259</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1300–1959</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000–2359</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Additionally, the new proposal will make a minor change to the monthly maximum flight time; it will go from the current limit of one hundred hours every thirty days to one hundred hours every twenty-eight days.\(^{102}\) The yearly limit will remain at one-thousand hours, but the proposal changes the timeframe from a calendar year to 365 days.\(^{103}\) This balancing approach allows pilots to work long hours over a short period of time, but reduces the number of hours they will fly over an extended period of time, allowing for more recovery sleep. However, the proposed changes to weekly, monthly, and annual flight time limits will have a much more dramatic effect on cargo pilots, who are allowed to fly 20\textendash}{}40% more hours than their passenger-carrying counterparts, as discussed in the next section.\(^{104}\)

**B. Elimination of Cargo Cutout**

Under current regulations, supplemental (cargo) carriers operate under different flight-time limitations than passenger or international carriers.\(^{105}\) Supplemental carriers can fly up to forty-eight hours per week, 60% more than passenger carriers.\(^{106}\) Additionally, their monthly flight time limit is 20% higher at 120 hours per month, and their annual flight time limit is 40% higher than passenger carriers, allowing cargo pi-

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\(^{100}\) Id.

\(^{101}\) Id. at 55,888, tbl.A.

\(^{102}\) FAA Press Release, supra note 67.

\(^{103}\) Id.

\(^{104}\) See discussion infra Part II.B.

\(^{105}\) Cargo Operations, supra note 15, at 6-8.

\(^{106}\) Id. at 8.
lots to fly up to 1,400 hours annually.\textsuperscript{107} Cargo pilots also frequently fly at night without advanced schedules, reducing their ability to get scheduled sleep that occurs within their WOCL, which adds to their overall fatigue.\textsuperscript{108} The FAA pushed for a single level of safety across the board, recognizing that cargo pilots share the same equipment, routes, and airspace as passenger carriers but operate with significantly less rest.\textsuperscript{109} The FAA reflected this recognition in the NPRM, which now treats cargo operations the same as passenger or international operations.\textsuperscript{110}

Cargo carriers, however, do not support the new proposal.\textsuperscript{111} They contend that the FAA’s cost/benefit analysis is flawed because it fails to consider the reduced benefit to cargo carriers given the reduced preventable causalities compared to passenger carriers.\textsuperscript{112} Thus, despite requests from the Cargo Airline Association and National Air Carrier Association asking the FAA to consider the unique operations of cargo carriers, the FAA eliminated the distinction for cargo carriers in the proposal.\textsuperscript{113} Under the NPRM, passenger, supplemental, and flag operations will now all operate with the same flight time limitations, duty period limitations, and rest requirements.\textsuperscript{114} The ramifications of combining cargo operation requirements with passenger operation requirements is discussed in Part IV.

C. REST REQUIREMENTS

The changes to the minimum daily rest requirements, while seemingly minor, are the most contentious and hotly contested revision under the new proposal. The NPRM section 117.25(d) states:

No certificate holder may schedule and no flightcrew member may accept an assignment for reserve or a flight duty period unless the flightcrew member is given a rest period of at least 9 consecutive hours before beginning the reserve or flight duty pe-

\textsuperscript{107} See id. at 9.
\textsuperscript{108} See id. at 41.
\textsuperscript{109} Id. at 10.
\textsuperscript{110} NPRM, supra note 6, at 55,854.
\textsuperscript{112} See id. at 18.
\textsuperscript{113} NPRM, supra note 6, at 55,853–54.
\textsuperscript{114} Id. at 55,854.
period measured from the time the flightcrew member reaches the hotel or other suitable accommodation.\footnote{115}

While the incremental increase in rest time from eight hours under the current regulation to the nine hours proposed is only a 12.5% increase, the battle is waging between the FAA and carriers on when the clock starts.\footnote{116} The critical distinction between the current regulation and the NPRM is that under existing regulations, the rest-time clock begins when the pilot’s duty period ends.\footnote{117} This means that commuting time—local or by air—is counted against the pilot’s rest period. The eight hour rest period under current regulations includes time spent in customs, travel from the airport, hotel check-in, shower, sleep, meals, and hopefully, rest.\footnote{118} “At the very most, if you’re the kind of person that could walk into a hotel room, strip and lay down, you might get four and a half hours of sleep,” according to retired Captain Paul Nietz.\footnote{119} The FAA recognized that an eight hour rest time does not equate to an eight hour actual sleep opportunity, and sought to address this concern by providing a buffer period to allow pilots to travel to a rest facility and still get the requisite amount of sleep.\footnote{120}

The ARC proposal, although not unanimous, proposed at minimum a ten hour rest time, allowing a one hour buffer zone on either side of the eight hour sleep opportunity.\footnote{121} Notably, the ARC proposal included and allowed for travel time to be counted within the rest period but did not address the practice of interstate commuting prevalent in the industry.\footnote{122} This proposal would have made the rest requirement very similar to existing legislation, with the only distinction being the number of hours of rest (to allow for local commuting) and the variation based on start time. The FAA, however, rejected the ARC proposal and took a dramatically different approach.\footnote{123} Under the NPRM, the rest “clock” begins when a pilot reaches his sleep

\footnote{115} Id. § 117.25(d), at 55,888 (emphasis added).
\footnote{116} See discussion infra Part IV.
\footnote{117} CAPA RECOMMENDATIONS, supra note 94, at 5.
\footnote{118} See id.
\footnote{119} Halbfinger, supra note 2.
\footnote{120} NPRM, supra note 6, at 55,873.
\footnote{121} Id.
\footnote{123} NPRM, supra note 6, at 55,873.
facility. The proposal considers travel time, presumably even national commuting time, neither duty nor rest. In the proposal, the FAA attempts to downplay the magnitude of the effect of the change in language, stating simply that “the FAA believes that time in transit is not rest,” and, thus, thirty minutes needed to be added to the minimum rest requirements on either side to account for travel time. However, the FAA entirely failed to address in its proposal or in subsequent communications how carriers would begin to track this time or why carriers were saddled with such an open-ended responsibility. The significant issues raised and possible effects to the industry by this unaccounted-for travel time are discussed in Part IV.

The FAA has tentatively applied the same rest requirements to international and domestic operations, rejecting the ARC proposal that would allow longer rest periods internationally to account for the effect a time zone change has on a pilot’s ability to get rest. Thus, the proposal will often decrease the amount of rest a pilot would receive after an international flight. Under current FAR Part 121, the rest period for international operations is twice the amount of hours actually flown with a minimum requirement of eight hours rest. For example, a pilot who is at the controls for seven hours from New York City to Madrid must be given a minimum of fourteen hours rest, including travel time, before he can be called for duty. However, under the NPRM, he will only receive nine hours of rest, calculated from the time he reaches the hotel, regardless of his terminating location or length of previous duty. The effect of this redefinition of rest will be most pronounced on cargo operators, who currently have no regulatory preflight rest requirement. Cargo carriers will now be required to give pilots the

124 Id. § 117.25(d), at 55,888.
125 See id. at 55,867.
126 Id. at 55,873.
128 NPRM, supra note 6, at 55,873.
129 Compare 14 C.F.R. § 121.481(b) (2010), with NPRM, supra note 6, at 55,873.
130 14 C.F.R. § 121.481(b) (2010).
131 See id.
132 See NPRM, supra note 6, at 55,873.
same opportunity for rest—nine hours at the hotel—as passenger carriers.\textsuperscript{134}

Additionally, the NPRM also increases the weekly required rest period, providing some balance to the increase in maximum flight hours a pilot can work in a single day.\textsuperscript{135} Currently, pilots are required to have twenty-four hours rest free from all duty on a weekly basis.\textsuperscript{136} The NPRM provides pilots with at least thirty consecutive hours free from duty per week, a 25% increase.\textsuperscript{137}

\textbf{D. Commuting and Fitness for Duty}

Under current regulation, the only limitation on irresponsible commuting is the requirement under FAR Part 91 that a pilot report “fit for duty.”\textsuperscript{138} This requirement is solely the responsibility of the pilot.\textsuperscript{139} While the ARC proposed to leave this requirement in place, the FAA ultimately imposed additional responsibilities on carriers, stating it was “inappropriate to simply rely on the existing requirements in part 91 to report to work fit for duty.”\textsuperscript{140} Under the new proposal and subsequent advisory circulars, fatigue management will now be the joint responsibility of carriers and pilots.\textsuperscript{141} A pilot will still be responsible for being physically fit—including being well-rested—prior to duty.\textsuperscript{142} However, the NPRM and Advisory Circular make clear that the carrier will also have an obligation to make sure the flightcrew is well-rested before any assignment.\textsuperscript{143} The NPRM states, “[n]o certificate holder may assign . . . a flight duty period . . . [to a] flightcrew member . . . if the certificate holder believes that the flightcrew member is too fatigued to safely perform his or her assigned duties.”\textsuperscript{144} However, the Advisory Circular seems to take this carrier requirement one step further: “Air carriers must assess the crewmember’s state when they report to work. If the air carrier determines a crewmember is too

\begin{footnotesize}
\begin{itemize}
\item \textsuperscript{134} NPRM, \textit{supra} note 6, §117.25(d), at 55,888.
\item \textsuperscript{135} See FAA Press Release, \textit{supra} note 67.
\item \textsuperscript{136} \textit{Id.}
\item \textsuperscript{137} NPRM, \textit{supra} note 6, at 55,854.
\item \textsuperscript{138} \textit{Id.} at 55,874.
\item \textsuperscript{139} See \textit{id.} at 55,874–75.
\item \textsuperscript{140} \textit{Id.}
\item \textsuperscript{141} \textit{Id.} at 55,857.
\item \textsuperscript{142} \textit{Id.} at 55,875.
\item \textsuperscript{143} \textit{Id.; see also} \textit{Fitness for Duty Draft AC, supra} note 7, at 3.
\item \textsuperscript{144} NPRM, \textit{supra} note 6, § 117.5(b), at 55,885.
\end{itemize}
\end{footnotesize}
tired, it may not allow the crewmember to fly.” It is thus unclear how much responsibility a carrier will have to determine its flightcrew members’ fitness to fly. The FAA has also yet to articulate the consequences if a certificate holder fails to comply. Fitness for duty responsibility and the concerns posed by the NPRM and Advisory Circular are later discussed in Part IV.

E. Augmentation

An augmented flightcrew is a crew that has more than the minimum number of pilots required to pilot the aircraft so that pilots can alternate shifts to get in-flight rest. Augmentation was originally designed for long-distance commutes where a substitution of crew was not possible. Currently, augmentation allows a carrier to increase a pilot’s flight time to twelve to sixteen hours, depending on the size of the crew. Currently, augmentation is only permitted on international and cargo flights, not domestic passenger carriers. However, under the NPRM, the FAA will now allow domestic augmentation for passenger carriers if a sufficient rest period and facility are provided. If a carrier meets these limitations the carrier can augment any flight, including any domestic passenger flight under three segments. This allows a carrier to increase a pilot’s FDP up to twelve to eighteen hours, depending on the nature of the rest facility, the number of pilots, and the start time. By allowing domestic augmentation of passenger carriers, the FAA increased the number of pilots who will be flying longer split-shift hours, a seemingly counterintuitive safety measure.

Under the NPRM, each crewmember will have to be rated as a pilot-in-command (PIC) or second-in-command (SIC), and at

145 Fitness for Duty Draft AC, supra note 7, at 3.
146 See NPRM, supra note 6, at 55,875; Fitness for Duty Draft AC, supra note 7, at 2-3.
147 NPRM, supra note 6, § 117.3, at 55,884-85.
149 NPRM, supra note 6, at 55,863-64.
150 Id. at 55,863 & n.27.
151 Id. at 55,864.
152 See id. at 55,865-66.
153 Id. at 55,889, tbl.C.
all times a PIC must be at the controls.\textsuperscript{154} No longer will flight engineers serve as relievers unless they are rated as a PIC or SIC.\textsuperscript{155} Additionally, the onboard rest facilities will now be classified into four categories, with different sleep credits applied to each type of rest facility.\textsuperscript{156} Rest facilities are rated according to factors such as sleep position, noise, and isolation from passengers.\textsuperscript{157} Interestingly, the proposal gives zero credit to rest in a coach seat, recognizing that pilots are unlikely to get rest in a passenger area where seats do not adequately recline.\textsuperscript{158} With an augmented crew, the maximum flight time allowed increases to sixteen hours, 60\% higher than the ten-hour maximum under non-augmented schedules.\textsuperscript{159} However, there are some limits to the use of augmented flights domestically. First, the schedule must include no more than three segments, to discourage extending the FDP for multiple-segment flights.\textsuperscript{160} Second, two hours of in-flight rest must be provided for the pilot responsible for take-off and landings, and ninety minutes of rest must be provided for all other crewmembers.\textsuperscript{161} The ramifications and predictions from a proposal allowing domestic augmentation are discussed in Part IV.

III. COMPARING THE NPRM TO INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS

In drafting the NPRM, the FAA primarily looked at the standards on pilot rest and duty time promulgated by the United Kingdom and the European Union (EU) as well as the standards set forth by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO).\textsuperscript{162} While the FAA recognized that the U.S. aviation industry is unique, it borrowed heavily from these international regulations when designing the NPRM, specifically the circadian-based limitations on FDP.\textsuperscript{163} This section will discuss each of the international regulatory frameworks to which the FAA looked for guidance—the ICAO Standards, the UK’s CAP-

\textsuperscript{154} Id. at 55,864.
\textsuperscript{155} Id. at 55,866.
\textsuperscript{156} See id. at 55,864–65.
\textsuperscript{157} Id. at 55,864.
\textsuperscript{158} Id.
\textsuperscript{159} See id. at 55,863-64.
\textsuperscript{160} Id. § 117.19(d), at 55,887.
\textsuperscript{161} Id. § 117.19(c), at 55,887.
\textsuperscript{162} See id. at 55,856.
\textsuperscript{163} Id.
371, and the EU’s Subpart Q—as well as the new European proposal that was announced late in 2010.

A. INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION STANDARDS AND RECOMMENDED PRACTICES

The ICAO is a specialized agency of the United Nations that provides and adopts international Standards and Recommended Practices (SARPs) regulating international air transport. The ICAO is responsible for adopting SARPs “concerning air navigation, its infrastructure, [f]light inspection, prevention of unlawful interference, and facilitation of border-crossing procedures for international civil aviation” for its 190 member countries, including the United States. The ICAO’s SARP “Operation of Aircraft” provides that carriers should establish rest requirements, flight time, and duty period limitations to manage the fatigue of its flightcrew members. The SARP does not publish any numerical values for these provisions, but only outlines a regulatory framework where individual member countries can establish their own numerical values within each category. The ICAO member countries are required to support their regulatory fatigue-management schemes with science-based principles with the goal of ensuring that pilots are able to perform at an adequate level of alertness for safe flight operations. Additionally, members are encouraged to look at the regulatory schemes of other member countries for guidance and consistency. The ICAO provides that if a member country is unable to implement a SARP, it must indicate on any certificate or license that it does not meet the requirements of the SARP. Other member

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167 Id. at 12.

168 Id.

169 Id.

countries then have the right to choose not to recognize any certificate or license from a country that fails to meet the SARP requirements.\textsuperscript{171}

\textbf{B. \textit{EUROPEAN UNION OPS Subpart Q}}

Subpart Q to the Commission of the European Communities Regulation No. 3922/91 prescribes limitations on flight duty periods, flight time, and rest requirements.\textsuperscript{172} Enacted in July 2008 by the European Union, the EU-OPS Subpart Q sets minimum legal requirements on flight and duty time limitations and rest requirements for its member countries.\textsuperscript{173} However, each EU member can apply stricter regulations at a national level.\textsuperscript{174} Similar to the NPRM, Subpart Q provides for daily FDP limits, as well as weekly FDP limits monthly FDP limits, monthly flight time limits, and annual flight time limits.\textsuperscript{175} Notably, Subpart Q does not provide a limit on daily flight time; the only daily restriction is the FDP limit.\textsuperscript{176}

Under Subpart Q, the minimum rest requirement is either the length of the preceding duty period or twelve hours (ten hours if the duty period begins at a location other than home base), whichever is greater.\textsuperscript{177} This rest period is considerably longer than even the nine hours proposed under the NPRM, although travel time is included in the Subpart Q rest period.\textsuperscript{178} Under Subpart Q, the maximum daily FDP for a flightcrew member is thirteen hours, with a reduction of up to two hours if the FDP occurs within the pilot's WOCL (0200 and 0559).\textsuperscript{179} Although there are no daily flight time limits, Subpart Q does provide monthly and annual flight time limits of 100 hours and 900 hours, respectively.\textsuperscript{180} However, the annual flight time limits are

\textsuperscript{171} \textit{Id.}.

\textsuperscript{172} NPRM, \textit{supra} note 6, at 55,856.


\textsuperscript{174} EUROPEAN AVIATION SAFETY AGENCY, \textit{NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT (NPA) No 2010-14A}, at 13 (Dec. 20, 2010) [hereinafter EASA NPA].


\textsuperscript{176} See \textit{id.} at 225–26.

\textsuperscript{177} \textit{Id.} at 227.

\textsuperscript{178} See \textit{id.}.

\textsuperscript{179} \textit{Id.} at 225–26.

\textsuperscript{180} \textit{Id.} at 225.
per calendar year, not per 365-day period as the NPRM allows.\(^{181}\) This subtle change in terminology makes a big impact on the cumulative hours a pilot could fly. For example, a pilot could fly up to 700 hours between June and December (7 months x 100 hours per month) and an additional 600 hours between January and June (6 months x 100 hours per month) and accumulate 1,300 hours in 365 days but be well within the 900-hour limit per calendar year.\(^{182}\) This loophole will be closed by the NPA, the EU’s proposed legislation scheduled to take effect in 2012, discussed below in subsection D.\(^{183}\)

Subpart Q’s flight and duty time restrictions are generally consistent with the NPRM, although the NPRM’s restriction on daily flight time generally makes the FAA proposal more conservative. However, the EU’s Subpart Q is more protective of rest time.\(^{184}\) See Table C below to compare the EU’s Subpart Q rest and flight time restrictions with the FAA’s NPRM.

### Table C: Comparing Subpart Q, CAP-371, the EU’s NPA and the FAA’s NPRM\(^{185}\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>EU Subpart Q</strong></td>
<td>13</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>greater of 12 hrs or preceding FDP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>U.S. NPRM</strong></td>
<td>9-13</td>
<td>9-10.5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>9 at hotel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CAP-371 (single crewmember)</strong></td>
<td>8-11</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>greater of 12 hrs or preceding FDP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EU NPA</strong></td>
<td>9-13</td>
<td>9-12</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>greater of 12 hrs or preceding FDP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notably, Subpart Q sets out only the minimum requirement across the EU and permits each member state to decrease the flight and duty time maximums and increase the rest require-

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\(^{181}\) See id.

\(^{182}\) See id.

\(^{183}\) See discussion infra Part III.D.

\(^{184}\) Compare EU Subpart Q, supra note 175, at 225 with NPRM, supra note 6, § 117.25(d), at 55,888.

For example, Great Britain, which operates under CAP-371, generally has a more conservative FDP, while in eastern Europe, the limit is much higher. The result has been a “hodgepodge” of national regulations that vary across the continent. These issues are addressed by the EU’s new proposed legislation that would standardize flight time limitations and rest requirements across Europe, discussed below in subsection D.

C. UNITED KINGDOM CIVIL AVIATION AUTHORITY PUBLICATION 371 (CAP-371)

The United Kingdom’s Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) first published regulations on fatigue in aircrews under CAP-371 in 1990. The fourth edition of CAP-371, “The Avoidance of Fatigue in Aircrews” was published in January 2004. After the EU published Subpart Q in 2008, the CAA reviewed the legislation and ultimately decided to retain its own, more conservative flight time limitations under CAP-371, since it comported with the minimal requirements under Subpart Q. Like the NPRM, the UK’s CAP-371 regulates FDP through a table, setting maximum limits that are reduced based on time of day and number of flight segments. CAP-371 is a more conservative FDP schedule than either the NPRM or Subpart Q, limiting FDP to eleven hours for an aircraft operated by a single flight crew or to eight hours if flying at night (2200 to 0559). With a two-person flight crew pair, the maximum FDP is increased to fourteen hours and nine to eleven hours if flying at night. This FDP may be increased through augmentation or split duty rest of more than three hours. Similar to Subpart Q and its successor NPA (discussed below), CAP-371 has no limit on daily flight

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187 Id.
189 Id.
190 Butcher & Keter, supra note 170, at 6.
191 CAP-371, supra note 185.
193 CAP-371, supra note 185, § B, at 10, tbl.C.
194 Id.
195 Id. § C, at Annex B, p. 10, tbl.A.
196 Id. § B, at 11.
time; the only daily restriction is the FDP limit.\textsuperscript{197} CAP-371 provides flight-hour limitations only on a monthly or annual period.\textsuperscript{198} Table C, above, compares the UK’s CAP-371 flight time limitations with the NPRM and Subpart Q.

CAP-371 is also generally more protective of rest than regulation under the NPRM. First, similar to Subpart Q, the minimum rest requirement is at least twelve hours or the length of the preceding duty period, whichever is greater.\textsuperscript{199} This is considerably longer than the nine hours provided by the NPRM.\textsuperscript{200} Additionally, CAP-371 provides that when flightcrew rest periods are scheduled away from base, the carrier must provide suitable accommodations.\textsuperscript{201} Moreover, if the preceding duty period exceeds eighteen hours, then the following rest period must include a local night,\textsuperscript{202} allowing crewmembers to become acclimated to new time zones. Unlike the NPRM, CAP-371 does include local travel time in the rest period; however, it advises flightcrew members who travel in excess of 1.5 hours to get to their home base to “consider making arrangements for temporary accommodation nearer to base.”\textsuperscript{203}

However, Great Britain will not be able to keep CAP-371 forever. Soon, mandatory legislation will go into effect that will supersede CAP-371 with new rules standardizing flight time limitations and rest requirements across Europe,\textsuperscript{204} discussed in the next section.

\section*{D. Regulations to Unify European Standards in 2012}

In 2003, the EU established the European Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) as an independent EU body under European law.\textsuperscript{205} The EASA, similar to the FAA, provides expert advice to the EU when drafting new legislation and implements and monitors safety rules for the EU.\textsuperscript{206} The EASA replaced the disbanded Joint Aviation Authorities (JAA), a voluntary organization representing the civil aviation authorities of a number of

\begin{thebibliography}{199}
\bibitem{197} See id. § B, at 10.
\bibitem{198} Id. § B, at 14.
\bibitem{199} Id. § B, at 11–12.
\bibitem{200} See NPRM, supra note 6, § 117.25(d), at 55,888.
\bibitem{201} CAP-371, supra note 185, § B, at 11.
\bibitem{202} Id. § B, at 12.
\bibitem{203} Id. § B, at 7.
\bibitem{204} EASA Moves on Pilot Fatigue, supra note 188.
\bibitem{205} Butcher & Keter, supra note 170, at 4.
\end{thebibliography}
European states.\textsuperscript{207} Under the JAA, rules and regulations were only recommended, not mandatory, and each member country could still keep their national legislation when preferred.\textsuperscript{208} Conversely, the EASA regulations will be mandatory for all the EU member states, including the U.K.\textsuperscript{209}

On December 20, 2010, the EASA published a Notice of Proposed Amendment (NPA) to its flight time and duty restrictions in Subpart Q.\textsuperscript{210} The new rules, which go into effect in 2012, limit the flight hours for aircrews and seek to standardize regulations across the EU.\textsuperscript{211} The proposal also addresses split duty, augmented crews, and standby limitations not addressed in Subpart Q.\textsuperscript{212} The NPA closes loopholes in Subpart Q by providing additional limits on monthly and annual flight times.\textsuperscript{213} For example, the monthly limit on duty hours now includes the provision "spread as evenly as practicable throughout this period," closing a loophole that allowed up to 120 hours of the 140 monthly limit to be accumulated in fourteen days.\textsuperscript{214} Additionally, the NPA adds a new restriction to annual flight time, limiting flight hours to 1,000 hours "in any 12 consecutive calendar months," closing a loophole that allowed pilots to accumulate up to 1,300 hours in a calendar year.\textsuperscript{215} Unlike Subpart Q, which only set minimum standards and allowed member countries to increase those standards, the EASA’s new proposal sets the standard for all member countries of the EU.\textsuperscript{216}

Under the NPA, flight time limitations will be determined by a schedule similar to the NPRM or CAP-371.\textsuperscript{217} The NPA replaces Subpart Q’s flat maximum thirteen-hour FDP with a variable maximum depending on the time of start and the number of segments.\textsuperscript{218} Table D, below, shows the proposed maximum daily FDP under the NPA. The EU’s NPA is similar to the NPRM in that the FDP maximum limit of thirteen hours is ad-

\begin{footnotesize}
\begin{itemize}
  \item \textsuperscript{207} Butcher & Keter, supra note 170, at 4.
  \item \textsuperscript{208} Background, Joint Aviation Auths. Training Org., https://jaato.com/page/101/ (last visited Jan. 30, 2011).
  \item \textsuperscript{209} See EASA NPA, supra note 174, at 13.
  \item \textsuperscript{210} See generally id.
  \item \textsuperscript{211} EASA Moves on Pilot Fatigue, supra note 188.
  \item \textsuperscript{212} EASA NPA, supra note 174, at 5.
  \item \textsuperscript{213} See id. at 226.
  \item \textsuperscript{214} Id.
  \item \textsuperscript{215} Id.
  \item \textsuperscript{216} Id. at 13.
  \item \textsuperscript{217} See id. at 223.
  \item \textsuperscript{218} Id.
\end{itemize}
\end{footnotesize}
justed downward for multiple flight segments and time of day to a minimum of nine hours.\textsuperscript{219} However, the EU’s NPA allows a longer FDP during critical hours of a pilot’s WOCL.\textsuperscript{220} For example, the FDP limits on night duty (between 2200 and 0459) allow pilots to work up to twelve hours, whereas the NPRM only allows a maximum of ten hours.\textsuperscript{221} Table D, below, illustrates where the EU’s proposal FDP limits exceed the maximum duty period under the NPRM, highlighted in bold.

Table D: Maximum Daily FDP Under the EU’s NPA\textsuperscript{222}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Start Time</th>
<th>1-2 Segments</th>
<th>3 Segments</th>
<th>4 Segments</th>
<th>5 Segments</th>
<th>6+ Segments</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0600-1259</td>
<td>13:00</td>
<td>12:30</td>
<td>12:00</td>
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<td>11:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1300-1359</td>
<td>12:55</td>
<td>12:30</td>
<td>12:00</td>
<td>11:30</td>
<td>11:00</td>
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<tr>
<td>1400-1429</td>
<td>12:25</td>
<td>12:10</td>
<td>11:55</td>
<td>11:30</td>
<td>11:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1430-1459</td>
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<td>11:00</td>
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<tr>
<td>1530-1559</td>
<td>11:40</td>
<td>11:25</td>
<td>11:10</td>
<td>10:55</td>
<td>10:40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1600-1629</td>
<td>11:25</td>
<td>11:10</td>
<td>10:55</td>
<td>10:40</td>
<td>10:25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1630-1659</td>
<td>11:10</td>
<td>10:55</td>
<td>10:40</td>
<td>10:25</td>
<td>10:10</td>
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<td>1700-1729</td>
<td>11:00</td>
<td>10:30</td>
<td>10:25</td>
<td>10:10</td>
<td>9:55</td>
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<td>1730-1759</td>
<td>11:00</td>
<td>10:10</td>
<td>9:55</td>
<td>9:40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1800-1829</td>
<td>11:00</td>
<td>10:00</td>
<td>9:40</td>
<td>9:25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1830-1859</td>
<td>11:00</td>
<td>10:00</td>
<td>9:30</td>
<td>9:10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900-0359</td>
<td>11:00</td>
<td>10:00</td>
<td>9:30</td>
<td>9:00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0400-0414</td>
<td>11:10</td>
<td>10:40</td>
<td>9:40</td>
<td>9:10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0430-0444</td>
<td>11:40</td>
<td>11:10</td>
<td>10:40</td>
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<td>0500-0514</td>
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<td>12:40</td>
<td>12:10</td>
<td>11:40</td>
<td>11:10</td>
<td>10:40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The daily FDP schedule (and its mandatory implementation on all EU countries) is the most significant change the NPA makes to its predecessor, Subpart Q. The weekly, monthly, and annual FDP limits remain at 60, 190, and 1,000 respectively, al-

\textsuperscript{219} Id.
\textsuperscript{220} See infra Table D.
\textsuperscript{221} See supra Tables A and C.
\textsuperscript{222} EASA NPA, supra note 174, at 223; see NPRM, supra note 6, at 55,888–89, tbl.B.
though the wording has been slightly modified to close the loopholes discussed above. Notably, limits on daily flight time remain absent in the EU’s proposal, allowing pilots to spend much more of their FDP flying.

European pilot groups critical of the EU’s proposal claim that the NPA is inferior to the NPRM or the UK rules in providing science-based limits on flight and duty times. Their concerns are justifiable, given the NPA’s more aggressive FDP table combined with the absence of any daily flight time limitations. While the proposal may be less protective of fatigue caused by extended duty and flight time hours, pilot rest periods remain longer in the EU proposal than the NPRM, allowing flightcrews more opportunity for recovery sleep. The NPA provides at least twelve hours of rest (ten if away from home base) compared to nine hours under the NPRM. Additionally, the NPA is more protective of weekly rest, allowing thirty-six hours, including two local nights, versus thirty hours under the NPRM. Table C, above, compares flight time and duty limitations for the EU’s Subpart Q, the NPA, the UK’s CAP-371, and the NPRM.

IV. THE NPRM’S EFFECT ON THE INDUSTRY

The final NPRM published by the FAA was a collaborative effort by industry representatives, pilot unions, and the FAA members of the ARC. As such, the proposal represents a compromise among all stakeholders.

A. Carriers

The biggest concern for carriers under the NPRM is the shift in responsibility required by several sections of the proposal. The NPRM now makes carriers at least partly responsible for the pilot’s fitness for duty and rest time—both requirements that, up to now, have been the sole responsibility of the pilot.

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223 EASA NPA, supra note 174, at 226.
224 See id.
226 See discussion supra Part III.D.
227 EASA NPA, supra note 174, at 228; NPRM, supra note 6, at 55,852.
228 EASA NPA, supra note 174, at 14.
229 NPRM, supra note 6, at 55,853.
230 See id. at 55,874–75.
shift will likely mean structural changes for carriers, including how they staff flights and recruit new pilots.

1. **Commuting Time: Accountability Issues**

Under §117.25(d) of the NPRM, the nine-hour rest period begins only after "the flightcrew member reaches the hotel or other suitable accommodation."\(^{231}\) This seemingly minor change in phrasing is a major departure from existing regulations that start the rest time "clock" once a pilot is relieved of duty.\(^{232}\) By refusing to allocate commuting time to either a pilot's rest time or duty period, the FAA has made accounting for this time by carriers difficult, if not impossible.

The rule's practical application, even in a layover city, presents significant issues. As the Regional Airline Association (RAA) points out,

> [t]here is no effective way that a [carrier] can take responsibility for ensuring that a flightcrew member on a long layover in the city where he may actually reside is getting ALL of the rest that he is scheduled to be given, other than by requiring the flightcrew member to utilize the provided facility.\(^{233}\)

Section 117.25(d) assumes that carriers are providing rest facilities during layovers, which is not required under either the current regulations or the NPRM.\(^{234}\) It also appears to make the carrier responsible for assuring that the accommodation is suitable.\(^{235}\) If the carrier does not provide a designated hotel, how will it assure that an accommodation is suitable? If the pilot chooses to rest somewhere other than the provided facility (assuming one is provided), should the carrier be responsible for assuring that this rest facility is suitable? Ultimately, when rest is scheduled in a layover city, §117.25(d) will likely force carriers to either provide a rest facility and/or mandate that rest be taken in a hotel or other facility of equal distance to the airport in each city where it schedules rest.\(^{236}\) Even under this scheme, how would rest time possibly be managed? What if a pilot

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\(^{231}\) *Id.* §117.25(d), at 55,888.

\(^{232}\) See 14 C.F.R. §121.471 (2010).

\(^{233}\) *Regional Airline Ass'n, Docket No. FAA 2009-1093 Flightcrew Member Duty and Rest Requirements NPRM, Submission of Comments 68* (Nov. 15, 2010) [hereinafter RAA Comment], available at http://www.regulations.gov/#! documentDetail;D=FAA-2009-1093-2303 (click on image displaying "PDF").

\(^{234}\) See NPRM, *supra* note 6, at 55,866.

\(^{235}\) See, e.g., *id.* at 55,864.

\(^{236}\) RAA Comment, *supra* note 233, at 68–69.
chooses to layover in a location other than that provided by the airline? How will the carrier know when he has received the minimum required rest period and can be scheduled again?

This rule makes even less sense when the rest period is scheduled at the pilot’s domicile. In the FAA’s Response to Clarifying Questions, the agency addressed the carrier’s obligation to account for travel time when a pilot commutes home from a domicile:

Regardless of whether the flightcrew members live at their home domicile or in a different theater, the certificate holder is expected to calculate the typical length of time it would take the flightcrew member to return home, just as it would be required to calculate the typical length of time it would take to get a flightcrew member to a hotel. Since transportation can never be considered rest, certificate holders need to have some cognizance of where their flightcrew members live and whether they are likely to be resting in a hotel or at home.²³⁷

The proposal and clarifying statements make carriers responsible for the travel time, no matter the distance traveled or hours lost. This provision seems overly burdensome on carriers who currently exercise no control over the commuting practices of their pilots.²³⁸ “A carrier can control the scheduling of a rest opportunity between flights. It cannot control an individual pilot’s private life and activities when he or she is off duty.”²³⁹ This will likely prove to be an unworkable scheme that will need to be revised before a final rule is implemented.

The FAA makes no explanation as to why the carriers are now responsible for the commuting practices of its crew. In fact, the agency appears to have gone to great lengths to avoid restricting commuting, the very practice that highlighted pilot rest deficiencies and spurred the new legislation.²⁴⁰ The FAA essentially uses § 117.25(d) to punt the issue back to carriers. First, by not counting commuting time as part of a pilot’s rest period, the FAA eliminated any incentive for pilots to practice responsible or reasonable commuting—commuting time under the NPRM

²³⁷ FAA RESPONSE TO CLARIFYING QUESTIONS, supra note 127, at 20.
²³⁸ See RAA COMMENT, supra note 233, at 68-69.
²⁴⁰ See NPRM, supra note 6, at 55,874; RAA COMMENT, supra note 233, at 68.
is essentially additional time off the clock. This puts pilots who either practice responsible commuting or live locally at an unfair disadvantage because they are not allowed the additional off-duty time. Ultimately, this reduces the overall hours available for crew scheduling, driving the carriers’ labor costs up. If the NPRM becomes law, carriers will be forced to either absorb the additional labor cost, passing the increase to consumers, or set parameters on commuting, to the extent carriers can negotiate with pilot unions.

Regulations should not require carriers to account for a crewmember’s whereabouts during a rest period. On one hand, it is unrealistic to think that a nine-hour rest period equates to an eight-hour sleep opportunity when that rest period includes travel time. But, the answer is not to make carriers responsible for the travel time, a factor they have no control over. Carriers have a responsibility to provide adequate rest time, but it is the pilot’s responsibility to make sure they use rest time for actual rest. Commuting is a personal decision that comes with responsibility. As FAA Administrator Randolph Babbitt stated, “We cannot regulate professionalism.” No matter how many rules, regulations, advisories, mandatory training sessions, voluntary training sessions—pull them all together, and it still comes down to us—and by us, I mean every pilot.

The appropriate action is to include a buffer zone in the rest period to allow for responsible commuting. This would increase the rest time for pilots to allow for commuting without shifting the entire burden of commuting onto carriers. Thus, § 117.25(d) should be re-written to set the required rest period at ten hours from release of duty for travel in a single theater and twelve hours release of duty from operations into a new theater, the requirement originally proposed by the ARC and supported by the Air Transport Association (ATA). This would shift the responsibility for rest and responsible commuting back to the appropriate party—pilots—while also providing a buffer zone to account for at least part (if not all) of a pilot’s commute.

Additionally, drafting the rest requirements as suggested would also ease the burden on international operations. Under

241 See NPRM, supra note 6, at 55,874–75.
242 See Sully Letter, supra note 148.
244 ATA COMMENT, supra note 239, at 51.
the NPRM, rest periods on international operations could be greatly reduced from even the current regulations. This suggested change would allow pilots extra time in a new theater to adjust their internal clock while providing carriers predictable and accountable rest periods to schedule crews.

2. Fitness for Duty: Responsibility Issues

Under the current regulations, it is the pilot’s sole responsibility under FAR Part 91 that the pilot arrive “fit for duty.” The NRPM modifies this requirement, making “fitness for duty” a shared responsibility between pilot and carrier. Under the NPRM, carriers may not assign duty “if the certificate holder believes that the flightcrew member is too fatigued to safely perform his or her assigned duties.” This suggests that a carrier must take responsibility whenever an issue of fitness for duty is raised. However, a later Advisory Circular issued by the FAA seems to take the carrier requirement much further: “Air carriers must assess the crewmember’s state when they report to work. If the air carrier determines a crewmember is too tired, it may not allow the crewmember to fly.” The Advisory Circular seems to require that carriers perform “fitness for duty” tests on its crewmembers before each departure. These conflicting directives have carriers concerned about just how much responsibility they will have over determining a pilot’s fitness to fly.

Certainly, increased monitoring by peers and carriers is a welcome change. However, it is not feasible or appropriate for flightcrew professionals to present themselves to a superior before every flight. A balanced solution would be to utilize the current FAA-approved “reasonable cause” process that is used when a pilot is suspected of intoxication. Under the reasonable cause test, the FAA must have a reasonable basis to believe a pilot has unlawfully used alcohol in connection with his or her duties to submit the pilot to testing. Using this process for fatigue would allow checks and balances without unduly burdening carriers or operations because only those pilots suspected of

245 See discussion supra Part II.C.
246 NPRM, supra note 6, at 55,874.
247 Id. at 55,875.
248 Id. § 117.5(b), at 55,885.
249 Fitness for Duty Draft AC, supra note 7, at 3.
250 See, e.g., RAA Comment, supra note 233, at 15.
251 Id. at 15.
252 14 C.F.R. § 91.17(d) (2010).
fatigue by coworkers or employers would be required to submit to testing. However, these tests to determine fatigue may not yet be available to airline staff.\textsuperscript{253}

But, even these changes would not address the root of the problem, which remains untouched under the current NPRM. The FAA has yet to include any regulation dealing with why pilots are failing to report issues of fatigue. Many pilots face threats of discipline from carriers—including termination—if they reject flights because they are too fatigued.\textsuperscript{254} The NPRM needs to include a provision that eliminates this type of job pressure by preventing the operator from disciplining a pilot who calls in fatigued.\textsuperscript{255} This would further encourage carriers to adopt scheduling practices that result in well-rested pilots reporting for duty.

3. Crew Scheduling Changes

Unlike fitness for duty and rest requirements, some of the NPRM’s provisions are a welcome change to carriers, allowing them additional flexibility in operations. Most notably, the NPRM allows domestic flight augmentation for the first time.\textsuperscript{256} Under the NPRM, augmentation can extend a flightcrew member’s FDP to up to eighteen hours and flight time up to sixteen hours.\textsuperscript{257} While this practice was originally designed for long-distance flights where a crew swap was not possible,\textsuperscript{258} carriers can now augment any flight with three segments or less,\textsuperscript{259} dramatically increasing their efficiency and reducing operation costs. Given the composition of the ARC, it is easy to see how increased rest—a “win” for pilots—compensates for increased hours and efficiency of carrier operations. This move appears purely motivated by the strategic considerations of the ARC, as increasing a crewmember’s flight time by as much as

\textsuperscript{253} See RAA Comment, \textit{supra} note 233, at 15.


\textsuperscript{255} This position is supported by CAPA. \textit{See Coal. of Airline Pilots Ass’ns, Comments on FAA 2009-1093 “Flightcrew Member Duty and Rest Requirements”} \textit{9} (Nov. 15, 2010), available at http://www.regulations.gov/#/documentDetail;D=FAA-2009-1093-2155 (click on image displaying “PDF”).

\textsuperscript{256} See NPRM, \textit{supra} note 6, at 55,863–64.

\textsuperscript{257} \textit{Id.} at 55,889, tbl.C.

\textsuperscript{258} See Sully Letter, \textit{supra} note 148.

\textsuperscript{259} See NPRM, \textit{supra} note 6, at 55,866.
25% from current regulations clearly has an adverse effect on pilot fatigue.

4. Cargo Carriers

Unlike passenger carriers who will be able to offset the pilot-protecting provisions with industry-enabling provisions, cargo carriers do not fare as well under the NPRM. Currently, cargo carriers operate under their own regulations that provide no preflight rest requirement and no restrictions on night duty operations. Under the NPRM, cargo carriers will now operate under the same regulations as passenger carriers, requiring them to provide the same preflight rest period under § 117.25(d). Additionally, the NPRM restricts night operations, limiting night duty periods to three consecutive nights. This provision will hit cargo carriers especially hard, since their entire operational structure is based on a flight schedule that departs in the early evening from an origination point, flies to a domestic sort facility, and then returns to the origination point in the early morning. The effect of these two provisions will be a dramatic increase in labor and operational costs for carriers. However, unlike passenger carriers, the benefits are greatly reduced. Cargo carriers argue that since they do not carry passengers, the benefit—the risk of human loss in a fatal accident—is miniscule compared to passenger carriers. For example, compare a passenger-configured Airbus A300, which can carry up to 315 passengers and nine crewmembers, with a UPS Airbus A300, which carries two crewmembers and 1,200 packages. The FAA’s cost-benefit analysis is flawed because it fails to make any distinction between the two. Thus, before any sweeping changes are made to bring the cargo carrier industry under the same general regulations, the FAA should consider their unique operational structure and the costs and benefits such a proposal would impose specifically on this sector.

260 For unaugmented flights, FAR Part 121 sets maximum flight time at eight hours and the NPRM allows up to ten hours. Id. at 55,852.
262 NPRM, supra note 6, § 117.25(d), at 55,888.
263 Id. § 117.27, at 55,888.
264 See UPS Comment, supra note 111, at 18.
265 Id. at 38-40.
266 Id. at 18-20.
267 Id. at 19.
268 See NPRM, supra note 6, at 55,876-77.
Ultimately, the NPRM is both a win and a loss for passenger carriers. New rest requirements will shift a bulk of the financial burden and responsibility to carriers to see that adequate rest time is provided, even if commuting is involved. On balance, carriers will now be permitted, and will likely take advantage of, domestic crew augmentation and the efficiencies and cost savings that follow. Conversely, cargo carriers will be the big losers under the NPRM. The labor and operational costs will be considerable, but unlike passenger carriers, cargo carriers benefit little from the proposal, given their operational structure.

B. FLIGHTCREW MEMBERS

1. Increasing Flight Hours: Is This Really Detrimental to Pilots?

The NPRM is also both a win and a loss for flightcrew members. Under the new proposal, pilots will receive significantly more rest, up from eight hours from release to nine hours at the hotel. However, pilot groups and individuals are focusing their attention on the flight time restriction that would actually increase a pilot's flight time by 25%, up to ten hours a day. Captain Paul Onorato, President of the Coalition of Airline Pilots Associations (CAPA), which represents over 28,000 pilots, states, "you cannot make a pilot less fatigued by requiring them to fly more hours." While there may be truth to this statement, the NPRM is a much more conservative schedule compared to CAP-371, Subpart Q, or the NPA, none of which include a daily flight time restriction.

Moreover, the increase in flight time hours will likely actually benefit pilots. Pilots are only paid for the hours they actually fly, not hours spent on duty. The NPRM decreased FDP from a flat sixteen-hour maximum to a variable nine to thirteen hours, depending on start time. A decrease in duty time coupled with an increase in flight time means that pilots will be spending

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269 See discussion supra Part II.C.
271 Id.
272 See discussion supra Part III.
274 NPRM, supra note 6, at 55,852.
a greater percentage of their workday behind the controls earning a living and increasing their quality of life, according to a recent study.\(^{275}\) The study compared the NPRM to the current regulations using typical flightcrew scheduling for domestic two-pilot operations in an Airbus A320 aircraft.\(^{276}\) Researchers found that average flight hours per day increased less than 1%, from 6:43 to 6:47.\(^{277}\) This data indicates that under real-world conditions, domestic pilots are unlikely to ever actually fly the ten hours per day that the NPRM allows. Notably, the study also found that under the NPRM, pilots would be spending a greater percentage of their duty period at the controls.\(^{278}\) Under current regulations, the ratio of FDP hours to flight hours was 1.6, but under the NPRM that ratio dropped to 1.48, increasing a pilot’s flying hours by 7.5%.\(^{279}\)

The NPRM is, on the whole, a huge step forward for pilots. First, the increase in rest time from eight hours from release to nine hours at the hotel will allow them significantly more rest time, especially if the FAA does not count any commuting time against a pilot’s rest. Secondly, the NPRM simultaneously limits a pilot’s FDP time and extends daily flight time, increasing their efficiency and, ultimately, their salary. However, it is unclear at this time what effect domestic augmentation may have on pilot efficiency.

V. CONCLUSION

The NPRM goes a long way towards improving sleep opportunities for pilots and reducing their overall fatigue. The proposal is based on sleep science and reflects our current understanding of how circadian rhythms affect fatigue and performance. This has been the recognized practice of countries like the United Kingdom since 2004, with the rest of Europe to follow in 2012 under the NPA.

While the proposal is a vast improvement over the existing decades-old regulations, the NPRM still presents several significant areas of concern that must be addressed before a final rule is implemented. Much of the concern stems from the differing language in the NPRM and the FAA’s subsequent Advisory Cir-

\(^{275}\) Hellerström, supra note 273, at 6.
\(^{276}\) Id. at 4.
\(^{277}\) Id. at 12, tbl.1.
\(^{278}\) Id.
\(^{279}\) Id.
culars that depart from the statutory language significantly. Two specific areas of concern are the rest period and fitness for duty. The FAA must be clear in its final rule just about how much responsibility carriers will have over these areas.

Additionally, the FAA left unaddressed several requirements that should be included in the final rule. First, carriers should be required to provide additional and improved rest facilities, especially in places where they know a majority of the flight crew is commuting to work. Secondly, the NPRM should set limits on commuting during a pilot’s WOCL that would be the primary responsibility of the pilot. Most importantly, the FAA must include a no-fault fatigue call-in policy in the final rule. A pilot who is fatigued should not have to consider potential consequences to his career when making a decision that is in the best interest of safety. The NPRM is a welcome step forward for pilot safety, but there is more work to be done.