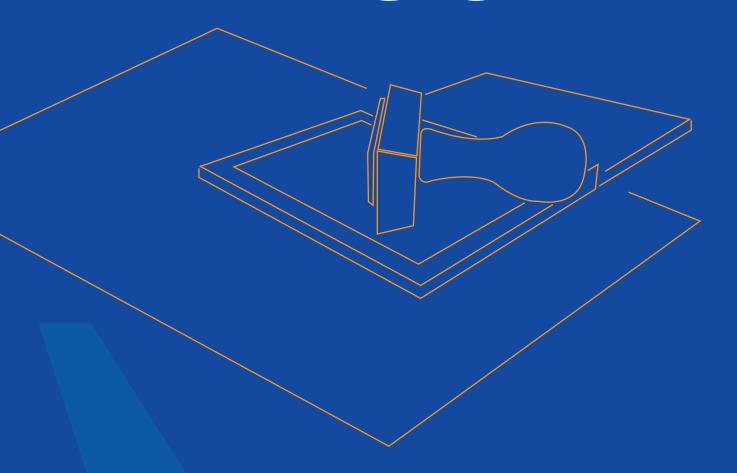




# GUIDE



Safety is in the small stuff.



### LOAs Introduction



#### Purpose of LOAs

Letters of Authorization (LOAs). You need them. But which ones and when? With numerous requirements—both for domestic and international flight operations—obtaining the right LOA at the right time can seem daunting for any flight department.

### Types of LOAs

LOAs cover a variety of flight operations. Continental (i.e., North American) flights not operating over oceans, for example, require fewer LOAs than trans-oceanic trips. LOAs are more about aircraft capability, and less about your destination, and since requirements can vary from country to country, it's best to know which LOAs you require to be sure you're covered.

There is no simple "Intro to LOAs" tutorial you can take in 30 minutes that can clear you for takeoff. However, through this guide we try to provide you with key information you need to successfully navigate this complex landscape.

### What are LOAs?



An LOA is a formal approval issued by the FAA to Part 91 operators, allowing an operator to engage in a specific flight activity that requires authorization.

For the LOA to be in effect, the operator named on the LOA must be the same as the entity who has operational control of a flight.

Safety is in the small stuff.



### LOAs Who Needs What and Where





A056			• •	• •	•••
B034*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
B036			•	•••	• • •
B039		•••			•••
B046		•••	•••	• • •	•••
C048**	• •	••	• •	• •	• •
C052			••	• •	• •
C063			•	•	•••
C073			• •	• •	• •
D095	•	•	•••	•••	•••
D195	•	•	•	•	•

<sup>\*</sup>The B034 authorization has been discontinued for Part 91 operators. European airspace has been standardized to the ICAO PBN specifications which have replaced P-RNAV and B-RNAV as active navigation specifications.

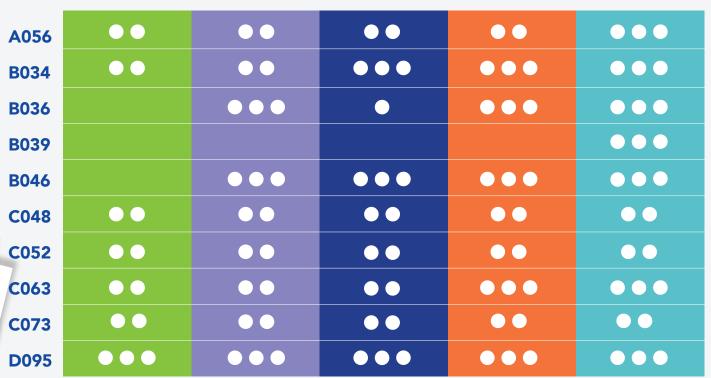
Many countries do not recognize use of the MMEL as an MEL. Therefore, it is strongly recommended that operators obtain a D195 LOA.

<sup>\*\*</sup>Required for operators using EFVS to touchdown/rollout.



### LOAs Who Needs What and Where





NOTE: Part 135 Requires additional OpSpecs that are not listed in this table.

### LOAs Your Key Terms

### **E**

### **PBCS**

Performance Based Communication and Surveillance. This is now included on the Data Link Communications LOA, along with the name of the service provider used for Data Link services for each aircraft

### **EFVS**

Enhanced Flight Vision Systems

### **NAT HLA**

North Atlantic High Level Airspace

### **CPDLC**

Controller-Pilot Data Link Communications

#### **PBN**

Performance Based Navigation

### **ADS-C**

Automatic Dependent Surveillance – Contract

### **MEL**

Minimum Equipment List

### RNP APCH

RNP Approaches down to 0.3 NM (e.g., LPV, LNAV/VNAV, LP, etc.)

### **B-RNAV**

Basic-Area Navigation

### **MMEL**

Master Minimum Equipment List

### P-RNAV

Precision-Area Navigation

### **RNP**

Required Navigation Performance

### **RVSM**

Reduced Vertical Separation Minima or Minimum

### LOAs Who Needs What and Where



### **LOA A056**

### Data Link Communications (CPDLC / ADS-C)

Authorization is required for operators who are equipped with and wish to use data link systems when operating in areas outside of the United States. Note that US Part 91 operators do NOT require LOA A056 should they only plan to use their data link systems in the Domestic US.

### **LOA B036**

### Oceanic and Remote Operations (RNP-10 / RNP-4 / RNP-2)

This LOA is required in oceanic and remote airspace and on certain routings in the Gulf of Mexico (oceanic airspace).

### **LOA B039**

Operations in North Atlantic High Level Airspace (NAT HLA)

### LOA B046

### Reduced Vertical Separation

#### Minimums (RVSM)

For US operations, it is no longer necessary to submit an application for RVSM authorization as long as the operations aircraft is fitted with ADS-B installed in accordance with 14 CFR 91.227. The ADS-B equipment is transmitting sufficient data, all other equipment is operating within acceptable tolerances, and no other airspace to be flown specifically requires an LOA. However, as foreign and international airspace, including the rest of the North American continent (i.e., Mexico and Canada), do still require authorization, operators who intend to conduct ANY international operations should still apply for the RVSM LOA.

### **LOA C048**

#### **Enhanced Flight Vision Systems (EFVS)**

This LOA is required if you intend to use EFVS either:

1) Outside the US; or

2) During the entire landing procedure ("touchdown and rollout").

(The LOA is not required if you plan to use EFVS only to 100 feet above touchdown within the United States.)

### **LOA C052**

## RNAV (GNSS) Instrument Approach Procedures (RNP APCH Operations)

This LOA includes LNAV, VNAV, and LPV operations.

### **LOA C063**

### RNAV and RNP Terminal Operations (RNAV-1 / RNP-1)

Some countries (such as Australia) require this LOA.

### **LOA C073**

VNAV Instrument Approach
Procedures Using MDA as a DA/DH

### **LOA D095**

Use of the Master Minimum Equipment List (MMEL) as a Minimum Equipment List (MEL)

### **LOA D195**

### Use of a Custom Minimum Equipment List (MEL)

This LOA is highly recommended for operations outside of the Domestic US.

### For RNP Approach LOAs (C052 and C073) .....

Currently we only know of a few countries that require these LOAs, however we cannot guarantee that the ones we know of are the only countries that require it. Technically an operator would have to check the regulations of every country they will transit across or go to, to see if they have any requirements for these LOAs. This is why we state that if the aircraft is capable, then these are recommended. That way you have the LOAs should you ever need them and you don't have to worry about checking.

### LOAs Turnaround Timeframes



A056

1-3 months

B039

1-2 months

B036

1-3 months

C048

4-6 weeks

C063

1-2 months

C052

1-2 months

D195

Average of 3 months

B046

3-4 weeks

D095

**Expiring Soon** 

Disclaimer: These are observed common turn around times we see once a package has been submitted and are absolutely not a guarantee. Operators should always consult with their FSDOs / IFOs for turn around time information.

### LOAs Things to Keep in Mind







Do not wait until the last minute to file your applications





Know when the FAA can pull an LOA





Make sure your crew training is current, especially for PBN / oceanic applications





Apply for what you can during the final stages of your aircraft sales closing/transaction process





Do not ignore government-mandated deadlines, such as the upcoming MEL requirement for Part 91.





Be aware that each FSDO is different and expect the unexpected. Be ready to get additional instructions or feedback

### Recommendation



AviationManuals recommends getting the full PBN LOA suite, because it's the same price as obtaining them individually.

Also ensure your manuals are up-to-date. They are a mandatory component of LOAs.



### LOAs Resources





### **FAA**

www.faa.gov/licenses\_certificates



### **EASA**

www.easa.europa.eu/regulations



### **ICAO**

www.icao.int

### How We Can Help



You are not alone when it comes to LOAs! We can prepare the paperwork, counsel you as you go through the FAA submission process, and provide you with ongoing support.

Our dedicated team of LOA experts is ready to take your call and provide you with the assistance you need—our solutions are delivered in as little as 48hrs!





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