

Getting Started

Got a drone? Whether you're a novice drone pilot or have many years of aviation experience, rules and safety tips exist to help you fly safely in the National Airspace System. Think of these tips as a pre-flight checklist to help you fly safely.

Drone Safety Tips

- Register your drone
- Fly your drone at or below 400 feet
- Keep your drone within your line of sight
- Be aware of FAA Airspace Restrictions
- Respect privacy
- Never fly near other aircraft, especially near airports
- Never fly over groups of people, public events, or stadiums full of people
- Never fly near emergencies such as fires or hurricane recovery efforts
- Never fly under the influence of drugs or alcohol

Operating Your Drone

The FAA rules you need to follow while flying your drone will depend on what your mission is.

- Recreational Flyers & Modeler Community-Based Organizations
- Certificated Remote Pilots including Commercial Operators
- Public Safety and Government

Register Your Drone

You must register your drone according to the rules you follow when you fly. If you are not sure what kind of a drone flyer you are, check out our **Getting Started webpage**.

UAS Flown by Certified Remote Pilots including Commercial Operators (Part 107)

The FAA requires you to:

1. Register your drone when flying under Part 107.

2. Label your drone (PDF) with your registration number.

Registration costs \$5 per aircraft and is valid for 3 years.

In order to register, you'll need to provide the following information:

- Email address
- Credit or debit card
- Physical address and mailing address (if different from physical address)
- Make and model of your unmanned aircraft

Register an unmanned aircraft online.

Register an unmanned aircraft by paper.

UAS Flown by Recreational Fliers and Modeler Community-Based Organizations (Formerly Section 336)

If you are flying for hobby or recreation only, you must:

1. Register as a "modeler"
2. Label your model aircraft with your registration number

In order to register, you must be:

- 13 years of age or older (if the owner is less than 13 years of age, a person 13 years of age or older must register the model aircraft)
- A U.S. citizen or legal permanent resident*

In order to register, you'll need:

- Email address
- Credit or debit card
- Physical address and mailing address (if different from physical address)

Register online (must weigh less than 55 pounds).

Register an unmanned aircraft by paper.

* Visiting foreign nationals must register their drone or UAS upon arrival in the United States (online registration serves as a certificate of ownership).

UAS Flown under an exemption under the Special Authority for Certain Unmanned Systems (U.S.C. 44807) or a Public Certificate of Authorization (COA)

Unmanned aircraft or drone flown under any of these rules must be registered as "non-modeler." Refer to the Part 107 registration instructions above.

Register an unmanned aircraft online (must weigh less than 55 pounds).

Register an unmanned aircraft by paper.

UAS Registration Data

Browse a geographic list of small unmanned aircraft registry enrollments and registrants.

Additional Resources

- Read the Aircraft Registration Records System of Records Notice (PDF)
- Examples of unmanned aircraft that do and do not require registration (PDF)

*Section 336 was repealed by the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2018. Changes are forthcoming in 2019 and will be updated here. In the meantime, please follow former guidelines.

- Aircraft
- Airports
- Air Traffic
- Data & Research
- Licenses & Certificates
- Regulations & Policies
- Training & Testing

FAA Home Unmanned Aircraft Systems Recreational Flyers & Modeler Community-Based Organizations

Recreational Flyers & Modeler Community-Based Organizations

You are considered a recreational user if you fly your drone for fun. It is important to know when and where you can fly and how to register your drone.

New Changes to Recreational Drone Flying in the United States

There's a new law that describes how, when, and where you can fly drones for recreational purposes. Following these rules will keep you and your drone safe and will help keep the airspace available to everyone.

Here's what you need to do:

1. Register your drone, mark it on the outside with the registration number (PDF), and carry proof of registration with you.
2. Fly only for recreational purposes.
3. Follow the safety guidelines of a community based organization.
4. Fly your drone at or below 400 feet when in uncontrolled or "Class G" airspace. This is airspace where the FAA is not controlling manned air traffic. To determine what type of airspace you are in, refer to the mobile application that operates your drone (if so equipped) and/or use other drone-related mobile applications. Knowing your location and what airspace you're in will also help you avoid interfering with other aircraft.
5. Do NOT fly in controlled airspace (around and above many airports) unless:

You are flying at a recreational flyer fixed site that has an agreement with the FAA. The FAA has posted a list of approved sites (MS Excel) and has depicted them as blue dots on a map. Each fixed site is limited to the altitude shown on this map, which varies by location.

NOTE: Flight in controlled airspace is temporarily limited to these fixed fields. The FAA is upgrading the online system, known as LAANC (the Low Altitude Authorization and Notification Capability), so that recreational operations can get automated airspace authorizations to fly in controlled airspace. This system is currently only available for certified Part 107 drone pilots.

NOTE: If your organization is interested in establishing a letter of agreement for a fixed flying site, please contact us at 9-AJT-UAS-Integration@faa.gov.

6. Keep your drone within your line of sight, or within the visual line-of-sight of a visual observer who is co-located and in direct communication with you.

7. Do NOT fly in airspace where flight is prohibited. Airspace restrictions can be found on our interactive map, and temporary flight restrictions can be found here. Drone operators are responsible for ensuring they comply with all airspace restrictions.

8. Never fly near other aircraft, especially near airports.

9. Never fly over groups of people, public events, or stadiums full of people.

10. Never fly near emergencies such as any type of accident response, law enforcement activities, firefighting, or hurricane recovery efforts.

11. Never fly under the influence of drugs or alcohol.

Recreational flyers should know that if they intentionally violate any of these safety requirements, and/or operate in a careless and reckless manner, they could be liable for criminal and/or civil penalties.

Changes Coming in the Future

The FAA is upgrading the online system, known as LAANC (the Low Altitude Authorization and Notification Capability), so that recreational operations can get automated airspace authorizations to fly in controlled airspace.

The new law also requires:

1. Drone operators to pass an online aeronautical knowledge and safety test and carry proof of test passage.

2. The FAA to issue guidance for how it will recognize community based organizations.

The FAA plans to have all of these features and requirements fully implemented by the summer of 2019.

More detailed information about the FAA's plan to fully implement the requirements of Section 349 of the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2018 may be found on the Federal Register.

Where Can I Fly?

Anyone flying a drone is responsible for flying within FAA guidelines and regulations. That means it is up to you as a drone pilot to know the Rules of the Sky, and where it is and is not safe to fly.

Airspace Restrictions

Learn about airspace restrictions, especially around airports, so your drone does not endanger people or other aircraft.

B4UFLY Mobile App

Download the FAA's safety app, which provides real-time information about airspace restrictions and other flying requirements based on your GPS location.

No Drone Zone

FAA provides a free digital toolkit with outreach materials to federal, state, and other partners to educate drone operators that flying in certain areas is prohibited.

- Aircraft
- Airports
- Air Traffic
- Data & Research
- Licenses & Certificates
- Regulations & Policies
- Training & Testing

FAA Home Unmanned Aircraft Systems Certificated Remote Pilots including Commercial Operators

Certificated Remote Pilots including Commercial Operators

If you have a small drone that is less than 55 pounds, you can fly for work or business by following the Part 107 guidelines.

To fly under Part 107 rules, there are 3 main steps:

Step 1: Learn the Rules

1. Make sure you understand what is and is not allowed under Part 107 rules.
2. Some operations are not covered by Part 107 and will require a waiver. Here are some common examples of Part 107 sections that are subject to waiver:
 - Operation from a moving vehicle or aircraft (§ 107.25) *
 - Daylight operation (§ 107.29)
 - Visual line of sight aircraft operation (§ 107.31) *
 - Visual observer (§ 107.33)
 - Operation of multiple small unmanned aircraft systems (§ 107.35)

- Yielding the right of way (§ 107.37(a))
- Operation over people (§ 107.39)
- Operation in certain airspace (§ 107.41)
- Operating limitations for small unmanned aircraft (§ 107.51)

*The FAA will not waive this section to allow the carriage of property of another by aircraft for compensation or hire.

If your operation will require a waiver, read about the Part 107 Waiver application process.

Step 2: Become an FAA-Certified Drone Pilot by Passing the Knowledge Test

1. To be eligible to get your Remote Pilot Certificate, you must be:
 - At least 16 years old
 - Able to read, write, speak, and understand English
 - Be in a physical and mental condition to safely fly a UAS
2. Review the full process to get your Remote Pilot Certificate.
3. Study for the Knowledge Test by reviewing the Test Prep materials provided by the FAA.
4. Schedule an appointment to take the Knowledge Test at an FAA-approved Knowledge Testing Center.
5. Once you've passed your test, complete FAA Form 8710-13 for a remote pilot certificate (FAA Airman Certificate and/or Rating Application) using the electronic FAA Integrated Airman Certificate and/or Rating Application system (IACRA)*

Step 3: Register your Drone with the FAA

- Registration costs \$5 and is valid for 3 years. You'll need a credit or debit card and the make and model of your drone handy in order to register.
- Visit dronezone.faa.gov and select "Fly sUAS under Part 107" to create an account and register your drone.
- Once you've registered, mark your drone (PDF) with your registration number in case it gets lost or stolen.

Remember:

- Always be sure to fly your drone safely and within FAA guidelines and regulations.

- It is up to you as a drone pilot to know the Rules of the Sky, and where it is and is not safe to fly.

Become a Drone Pilot

In order to fly your drone under the FAA's Small UAS Rule (Part 107), you must obtain a Remote Pilot Certificate from the FAA. This certificate demonstrates that you understand the regulations, operating requirements, and procedures for safely flying drones.

Are you a first time pilot or an existing Part 61 Certificate holder?

Do you need to renew your certificate?

First-Time Pilots

Eligibility

To become a pilot you must:

- Be at least 16 years old
- Be able to read, speak, write, and understand English
- Be in a physical and mental condition to safely fly a drone
- Pass the initial aeronautical knowledge exam

Requirements for Remote Pilot Certificate:

- Must be easily accessible by the remote pilot during all UAS operations
- Valid for 2 years. Certificate holders must pass a recurrent knowledge test every two years

Navigating the Process to Become a Drone Pilot:

Step 1: Schedule an appointment with a Knowledge Testing Center which administer initial and recurrent FAA knowledge exams. Be sure to bring a government-issued photo ID to your test.

Step 2: Pass the initial aeronautical knowledge test. Knowledge test topic areas include:

- Applicable regulations relating to small unmanned aircraft system rating privileges, limitations, and flight operation
- Airspace classification and operating requirements, and flight restrictions affecting small unmanned aircraft operation

- Aviation weather sources and effects of weather on small unmanned aircraft performance
- Small unmanned aircraft loading and performance
- Emergency procedures
- Crew resource management
- Radio communication procedures
- Determining the performance of small unmanned aircraft
- Physiological effects of drugs and alcohol
- Aeronautical decision-making and judgment
- Airport operations
- Maintenance and preflight inspection procedures

Step 3: Complete FAA Form 8710-13 for a remote pilot certificate (FAA Airman Certificate and/or Rating Application) using the electronic FAA Integrated Airman Certificate and/or Rating Application system (IACRA)*

1. Register using the FAA IACRA system
2. Login with username and password
3. Click on "Start New Application" and 1) Application Type "Pilot", 2) Certifications "Remote Pilot", 3) Other Path Information, 4) Start Application
4. Follow application prompts
5. When prompted, enter the 17-digit Knowledge Test Exam ID (NOTE: it may take up to 48 hours from the test date for the knowledge test to appear in IACRA)
6. Sign the application electronically and submit for processing.

Step 4: A confirmation email will be sent when an applicant has completed the TSA security background check. This email will provide instructions for printing a copy of the temporary remote pilot certificate from IACRA.

Step 5: A permanent remote pilot certificate will be sent via mail once all other FAA-internal processing is complete.

Step 6: Have your Remote Pilot Certificate available whenever you fly your UAS.

Existing Part 61 Certificate Holders

Eligibility:

- Must hold a pilot certificate issued under 14 CFR part 61
- Must have completed a flight review within the previous 24 months

Requirements for Remote Pilot Certificate:

- Must be easily accessible by the remote pilot during all UAS operations
- Valid for 2 years. Certificate holders must pass a recurrent knowledge test every two years

Navigating the Process to Become a Drone Pilot:

Step 1: Create an account, or log into your existing account, on the FAA FAASTeam website.

Step 2: Complete the online training course on the FAASTeam website: "Part 107 small Unmanned Aircraft Systems ALC-451." The course will cover these areas:

- Applicable regulations relating to small unmanned aircraft system rating privileges, limitations, and flight operation
- Effects of weather on small unmanned aircraft performance
- Small unmanned aircraft loading and performance
- Emergency procedures
- Crew resource management
- Determining the performance of small unmanned aircraft
- Maintenance and preflight inspection procedures

Step 3: Create an account, or log into your existing account, in IACRA.

Step 4: Complete Form 8710-13 in IACRA.

1. Login with your username and password
2. Select "Start New Application"
3. Application Type – "Pilot"
4. Certifications – "Remote Pilot"

5. "Other Path Information"

6. "Start Application"

7. Follow application prompts

8. Sign the application electronically

Step 5: Make an appointment with one of the following entities to validate your identity. Bring your completed Form 8710-13, proof of your current flight review, photo ID, and your online course completion certificate.

- At an FAA Flight Standards District Office (FSDO)
- With an FAA-designated pilot examiner (DPE)
- An airman certification representative (ACR)
- An FAA-certificated flight instructor (CFI)*

Please note: * CFIs cannot issue temporary certificates. They can process applications for applicants who do not want a temporary certificate.

Step 6: The representative will sign your application and issue you a temporary airman certificate.

- You'll receive your permanent certificate via U.S. mail within several weeks.

Step 7: Have your Remote Pilot Certificate available whenever you fly your UAS.

Renewing Your Certificate

It's important for all pilots, including Certified Remote Pilots, to stay current and keep their knowledge up to date. That's why the FAA requires you to renew your Remote Pilot Certificate every 2 years. Learn how to renew your certificate.

- You must take a recurrent knowledge test at a Knowledge Testing Center (PDF) within 24 calendar months of passing the initial knowledge test. After passing the recurrent knowledge test, you must be able to show a copy of your recurrent knowledge test report if asked.

- Part 61 pilot certificate holders with a current flight review (in accordance with 14 CFR part 61.56), must successfully complete this online course to satisfy the part 107 remote pilot with a small UAS rating recurrent training requirement. You must be able to show a copy of your recurrent knowledge training certificate if asked.

- You can read the Airmen Certification Standards for Remote Pilot Certification and Recurrent Knowledge Test can be found here (PDF).

Flying Drones Near Airports (Controlled Airspace) – Part 107

Under part 107, drone pilots planning to fly in controlled airspace must get permission from the FAA. You can submit requests for authorization to fly in controlled airspace near airports via these two systems:

1. Low Altitude Authorization and Notification Capability (LAANC)

2. DroneZone

Using LAANC

LAANC automates the application and approval process for airspace authorizations. Through applications developed by FAA Approved UAS Service Suppliers (USS) of LAANC, drone pilots can request an airspace authorization to fly in controlled airspace around airports.

When a drone pilot submits a request through a LAANC USS, the request is checked against multiple airspace data sources in the FAA UAS Data Exchange. If approved, pilots receive their authorization in near-real time. LAANC also provides FAA's Air Traffic visibility into where and when planned drone operations will take place.

LAANC is available at nearly 300 air traffic facilities covering approximately 500 airports.

Important Limitations

- LAANC only accepts airspace authorization requests that are fully compliant with Part 107.
- Airspace authorizations granted through LAANC are valid for 12 hours.
- LAANC authorizations cannot be combined with Part 107 waivers. For example, if you get permission to fly in Class D airspace through a LAANC application, and you already have a waiver to fly at night, you may not combine the permissions to fly in that Class D airspace at night. In order to fly in controlled airspace using your waiver, you must submit a request for an airspace authorization via the DroneZone.

Part 107 Waivers

What is a Waiver?

A waiver is an official document issued by the FAA which approves certain operations of aircraft outside the limitations of a regulation.

You may request to fly specific drone operations not allowed under part 107 by requesting an operational waiver. These waivers allow drone pilots to deviate from certain rules under part 107 by demonstrating they can still fly safely using alternative methods.

Drone Operations that Require Waivers

You do NOT need a waiver to fly a drone following part 107 rules. You DO need a waiver when you want to operate a drone contrary to the rules in part 107 under the waivable operations listed below:

Drone Operations that Require Waivers

You want to... Part 107 regulation you need a waiver from...

Fly a UAS from a moving aircraft or a vehicle in populated areas § 107.25 – Operation from a Moving Vehicle or Aircraft

Fly a UAS at night § 107.29 – Daylight Operations

Fly a UAS beyond your ability to clearly determine its orientation with unaided vision § 107.31 – Visual Line of Sight Aircraft Operation

User a visual observer without following all visual observer requirements § 107.33 – Visual Observer

Fly multiple UAS with only 1 remote pilot § 107.35 – Operation of Multiple Small UAS

Fly a UAS without having to give way to other aircraft § 107.37(a) – Yielding Right of Way

Fly a UAS over a person/people § 107.39 – Operation Over People

Fly a UAS:

- Over 100 miles per hour groundspeed
- Over 400 feet above ground level (AGL)
- With less than 3 statute miles of visibility
- Within 500 feet vertically or 2000 feet horizontally from clouds § 107.51 – Operating limitations for Small Unmanned Aircraft

In Section 107.39, Operations Over Human Beings, what does "over people" mean?

The term "over" refers to the flight of the small unmanned aircraft directly over any part of a person. For example, a small UAS that hovers directly over a person's head, shoulders, or extended arms or legs would be an operation over people. Similarly, if a person is lying down, for example at a beach, an operation over that person's torso or toes would also constitute an operation over people. An operation during which a small UAS flies over any part of any person, regardless of the dwell time, if any, over the person, would be an operation over people.

In Section 107.39, Operations Over Human Beings, what does "directly participating mean"?

The term "directly participating" refers to specific personnel that the remote pilot in command has deemed to be involved with the flight operation of the small unmanned aircraft. These include the remote pilot in command, the person manipulating the controls of the small UAS (if other than the remote pilot in command), and the visual observer. These personnel also include any person who is necessary for the safety of the small UAS flight operation. For example, if a small UAS operation employs a person whose duties are to maintain a perimeter to ensure that other people do not enter the area of operation, that person would be considered a direct participant in the flight operation of the small UAS.

How to Apply for a Waiver

Step 1: Determine what you need.

Decide what kind of waiver you need. Request a waiver for only what you need to fly your mission.

These documents and webinars can help you learn more about the waiver process and how to fill out the application:

- Waiver Application Instructions
- Waiver Safety Explanation Guidelines
- Sample safety justifications for small unmanned aircraft system (UAS) or drone waivers
- "Where's My Waiver?" – a webinar about the waiver process
- "Just the Facts" – a webinar about how to fill out the waiver application form
- "Risky Business" – a webinar about how to do how to do risk assessments for successful waiver applications

Step 2: Log into FAA's DroneZone.

Create an account, or log into your existing account. Select "Fly a sUAS under Part 107." (Note: You do not need to register a drone to request a waiver. When prompted to input make/model information for your drone, simply keep selecting "next" to bypass the payment forms.)

Submit your application, including all supporting documents and attachments, through your FAA DroneZone account. Select the "Operational Waiver" option.

Step 3: The Decision.

We will do our best to review and approve or disapprove waiver requests within 90 days of submission. Processing times will vary based on the complexity of your request and the completeness of your initial application.

If we need additional information to complete our review, we will contact the Responsible Person listed on your waiver application. Requests for information will be sent to you via DroneZone. If we need to send you a request for information, you will receive a DroneZone status change email and will need to log into your account to view and respond to the request. Requests will include questions to answer, instructions for responding, and a time limit for responses. If you do not respond to a request for information within the time limit, your application will be canceled and you will have to resubmit it.

We publish all operational drone waivers on our website.

Waiver Safety Explanation Guidelines for Part 107 Waiver Applications

The information on this page is intended to be a guide to help you fill out the Waiver Safety Explanation field in the DroneZone operational waiver application. Use this field to:

1. Describe your proposed operation
2. Describe possible operational risks and methods to lessen/mitigate those risks

Depending on how complex your proposed operation is, you may need to provide information that is not addressed below. It is your responsibility as an applicant to identify operational risks and mitigations for those risks to ensure you are flying safely.

If your waiver application does not identify operational hazards and propose risk mitigation strategies, we will not be able to make a complete safety analysis and will disapprove your application based on insufficient information.

•How-To Identify, Assess & Mitigate Risks Posed to Your Drone Operation

Describe Your Proposed Operation(s)

Operational Details

1. Where do you plan to operate?

1. Consider providing latitude/longitude and a detailed map of your planned flight area.

2. How high will you fly your aircraft (maximum altitude above ground level)?

3. Do you want to fly in controlled airspace (Class B, C, D, surface E)?

1. If yes, please see 14 CFR §107.41 and our Flying Drones Near Airports (Controlled Airspace) – Part 107 page

4. Are there any other kinds of airspace within 5 miles of any planned flight area?

5. What kind of area(s) will you fly over?

1. For example: rural, sparsely populated, congested, populated, a neighborhood, within city limits, large outdoor gathering of people, a restricted access site, etc.

Small UAS Details

1. What kind of UAS will you use to fly the operations requested in this application?

1. For example: multi-rotor, fixed wing, hybrid (both multi-rotor and fixed wing), single rotor, lighter than air, etc.

2. What is your UAS's power or energy source in flight?

3. What is your UAS's maximum flight time (in minutes), range (in feet), and speed (in miles per hour)?

4. How big is the aircraft (length/width/height in inches)?

5. How do you ensure the aircraft only flies where it is directed (i.e. ensure containment)?

1. For example: geo-fencing, tether, etc.

6. What kind of termination system, if any, does the UAS have?

1. For example immediate flight termination switch

7. How much will the aircraft and its payload weigh when flying?

8. If the aircraft carries any external or internal load (or object), how is the load secured?

9. What, if any, external or internal load (or object) could be dropped from the aircraft when flying, and how will you assure the safety of people, or other people's property, if it is dropped or detached when flying?

Pilot/Personnel Details

1. What minimum level of experience will the Remote Pilot in Command (Remote PIC) have to fly under this waiver?
2. How many personnel (including the Remote PIC) will you use for operations under this waiver (minimum needed)?
3. What kind of training, if any, will personnel (e.g. visual observer(s)) have prior to flying under the waiver?
 1. How will the personnel be trained?
 2. How will the Responsible Person know the other personnel are competent and have operational knowledge to safely fly the UAS under the waiver conditions?
 3. If personnel will be tested, what kind of testing will be performed, and how will evaluations be conducted and documented?
 4. How will personnel maintain the knowledge/skill to fly under this waiver? Will recurrent training or testing be required?

Describe Operational Risks and Mitigations

Provide, to the greatest extent possible, how you propose to address or lessen the possible risks of your proposed operation. This could include using operating limitations, technology, additional training, equipment, personnel, restricted access areas, etc. When reviewing the questions for each section below, the FAA's primary concerns are:

- How you will ensure your operation(s) remains safe at all times, even in unusual circumstances.
- What kinds of circumstances could arise, and how you plan to handle each.

The following questions are associated with each waivable section of part 107. Only answer the questions for the regulatory section applicable to the application you will submit:

- 107.25 Operations from a moving vehicle or aircraft
- 107.29 Daylight operation

- 107.31 Visual line of sight aircraft operation
- 107.33 Visual observer
- 107.35 Operation of multiple small unmanned aircraft
- 107.37 Operation near aircraft
- 107.39 Operation over people
- 107.51(a) Operating limitations: ground speed
- 107.51(b) Operating limitations: altitude
- 107.51(c) Operating limitations: minimum visibility
- 107.51(d) Operating limitations: minimum distance from clouds

NOTE: The list of questions may not be all-inclusive. You may need to provide additional information based on your specific operation.

Public Safety and Government

Public Safety Agencies, such as Law Enforcement, are in the best position to deter, detect, and investigate unauthorized or unsafe UAS operations. While drones can serve as a useful tool, these agencies also have an important role in protecting the public from unsafe and unauthorized drone operations. This information will help law enforcement and public safety professionals understand safe drone operations and their authority.

Educational Users

Do you use drones in your classroom or do you run a drone training program?

To fly drones for educational or instructional purposes (for example, teaching a STEM class or a drone training program) there are 2 options:

Option 1: Fly under Part 107

Part 107 is the main set of rules for flying small drones (less than 55 lbs.) in the United States.

You can fly under part 107 rules for any reason, including for work or business, for fun in your backyard, to teach, or for public safety missions.

To fly under part 107 rules, there are 3 main steps:

Step 1: Learn the Rules

Make sure you understand what is and is not allowed under Part 107 rules.

Step 2: Become an FAA-Certified Drone Pilot by Passing the Knowledge Test

1. To be eligible to get your Remote Pilot Certificate, you must be:
 - At least 16 years old
 - Able to read, write, speak, and understand English
 - Be in a physical and mental condition to safely fly a UAS
2. Review the full process to get your Remote Pilot Certificate.
3. Study for the Knowledge Test by reviewing the Test Prep materials provided by the FAA.
4. Schedule an appointment to take the Knowledge Test at an FAA-approved Knowledge Testing Center (PDF). You must bring a government issued ID with you to the test.
5. Once you've passed your test, complete FAA Form 8710-13 for a remote pilot certificate (FAA Airman Certificate and/or Rating Application) using the electronic FAA Integrated Airman Certificate and/or Rating Application system (IACRA)*

Step 3: Register your drone with the FAA

- Registration costs \$5 and is valid for 3 years. You'll need a credit or debit card and the make and model of your drone handy in order to register.
- Visit dronezone.faa.gov and select "Fly sUAS under Part 107" to create an account and register your drone.
- Once you've registered, mark your drone with your registration number in case it gets lost or stolen.

Option 2: Fly as a Recreational Fliers or as part of a Modeler Community-Based Organization

Review the rules for flying your drone below to ensure that your operations meet the requirements.

Step 1: Register Your Drone

Even if you're only flying in your backyard, drones that weigh more than 0.55 pounds must be registered.

1. Register your drone with the FAA – Visit faadronezone.faa.gov and select "Fly Model Aircraft under Section 336" to get started.

- You must be at least 13 years old to register your drone. If you are less than 13 years old, a responsible adult must register in your place.

- Registration costs \$5 and is valid for 3 years.

2. Once you've registered, mark your drone (PDF) with your registration number in case it gets lost or stolen.

Step 2: Review the Rules

It is important to review the rules for flying your drone, prior to your first flight.

- Fly only for fun or recreation

- Follow the safety guidelines of a model aircraft community-based organization

- Fly at or below 400 feet when in uncontrolled airspace (Class G)

- Fly within visual line-of-sight, meaning you as the drone operator use your own eyes and needed contacts or glasses (without binoculars), to ensure you can see your drone at all times.

- Never fly near other aircraft.

- Never fly over groups of people, public events, or stadiums full of people.

- Never fly near or over emergency response efforts.

If you want to fly more advanced drone operations, review the Part 107 operational waiver information.

Step 3: Where Can You Fly

Knowing where you can and can't fly your drone will help to maintain a safe airspace for not only you, but others flying as well. You are responsible for flying within FAA guidelines and regulations. That means it is up to you as a drone pilot to know the Rules of the Sky, and where it is and is not safe to fly.

- Where Can I Fly?

- Drone Safety Tips

- Airspace Restrictions

Be sure to download the B4UFLY app on your mobile device. This will assist you in being a responsible drone pilot.