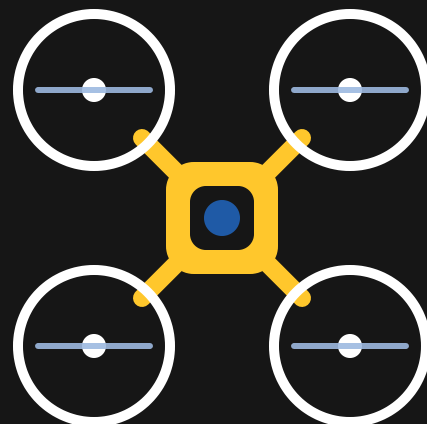


BONUS KIT

FIRST PAID FLIGHT KIT



Five tools for your first paid Part 107 job. Fill them in, follow them, keep them in the flight bag.

1

IACRA, STEP BY STEP

From a passed test to a printed temporary certificate.

PAGE
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2

REGISTER AND REMOTE ID

Register the drone, then meet Remote ID one of three ways.

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3

LAANC HOW-TO

Get airspace authorization near an airport.

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PREFLIGHT CARD

Print it. Keep it in the case. Check every box.

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5

JOB QUOTE SHEET AND LOG

A fill-in quote for a real estate photo job, then a log for after the flight.

PAGE
7 to 8

Companion to the First-Try Pilot FAA Part 107 Study Guide

Checked against FAA sources on October 9, 2026. Rules change: confirm at faa.gov/uas.

Rules are cited by section: 14 CFR is the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 14 (ecfr.gov). AC 107-2A is the FAA Advisory Circular for small drones. ACS is the Remote Pilot Airman Certification Standards. These pages are tools, not legal advice.

TOOL 1 OF 5 · PASSED TEST TO TEMPORARY CERTIFICATE

IACRA, STEP BY STEP

The Integrated Airman Certification and Rating Application (IACRA) is the FAA's online system. You made your FAA Tracking Number (FTN) there before the test. Now you use it to file FAA Form 8710-13.

HAVE THESE IN FRONT OF YOU

- | | |
|---|---|
| ☐ Airman Knowledge Test Report. It holds your 17-digit Exam ID. | ☐ IACRA username and password from when you made your FTN. |
| ☐ Photo ID. A U.S. passport or driver's license is preferred (IACRA). | ☐ Your FTN. It is printed on the report too (AC 107-2A §6.6). |

- 1 Let the test post.** The FAA says it can take up to 48 hours from your test date to show up in IACRA. IACRA's New User Guide says up to 72 hours. Give it that long before you try to finish. **WAIT**
- 2 Log in at iacra.faa.gov.** Use the username and password you made with your FTN. Forgot them? Click **Forgot Username or Password**. Don't call the help desk for that.
- 3 Start a new application.** On the Applicant Console, click **Start New Application**. Then pick, in order: Application Type **Pilot**, Certifications **Remote Pilot**, **Other Path Information**, then **Start Application**.
- 4 Personal Information.** IACRA fills this in from the profile you made when you got your FTN. Check every line, then click the green **Save & Continue**. Use your full legal name, the same as on your knowledge test. Expect birth date and place, addresses, citizenship, sex, height in whole inches, weight in whole pounds, hair and eye color. Your mailing address prints on the permanent certificate (Form 8710-13).
- 5 Supplementary Data.** Answer the English Language and Drug Conviction questions (plain words on the next page). Comments are optional. **Save & Continue**.
- 6 Basis of Issuance.** Enter your photo ID details. Type the 17-digit Exam ID from your report into the **Search** box. When your test shows up, click the green **Associate Test** button. **Save & Continue**.
- 7 Review and Submit.** Answer the Denied Certificate question and read the summary. You must open the Pilot's Bill of Rights and the Privacy Act statement and review your application before IACRA lets you go on.
- 8 Sign and Complete.** Sign the Pilot's Bill of Rights acknowledgement. Then sign and complete the application. It goes to the FAA's Airman Registry electronically. You mail nothing. **DONE**

Screens change. These names come from the FAA's Become a Drone Pilot page (updated June 9, 2026) and IACRA's New User Guide for Remote Pilot with Knowledge Test, both read October 9, 2026. Older FAA text calls step 3 "Initial Remote Pilot." If a label differs, follow the prompts and the Help link in IACRA.

TOOL 1 OF 5 · AFTER YOU SUBMIT

THEN: TSA, PRINT, CARD

- 9 TSA security check.** After you submit, the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) vets you. If the check is not successful, no temporary or permanent certificate is issued, and you can appeal to the TSA (AC 107-2A §6.5).
- 10 Wait for the email, then print.** When the check is complete, the FAA emails you. Log in to IACRA, then print and sign your temporary certificate (FAA; ACS App. 3). IACRA's guide says to expect it about 7 days after you apply.
- 11 Carry it.** It is valid for up to 120 calendar days, or until the permanent certificate arrives (14 CFR 107.64). Carry it with your photo ID whenever you fly (107.7).
- 12 The plastic card comes by mail.** The FAA says this typically takes 6 to 10 weeks from the date of your temporary certificate. Moved? Tell the FAA within 30 days or you can't use the certificate (107.77(c)).

THE YES/NO QUESTIONS (FORM 8710-13)

English	Can you read, speak, write and understand English? (107.61(b))
FAA certificate	Have you ever held one? Most readers: no.
Drug conviction	Yes only for an actual conviction. A charge not yet decided is no (block N).
Denied	Have you ever been denied a remote pilot certificate?
Condition	Do you know, or have reason to know, of a condition that would interfere with safe flying? (107.61(c))

Answer all of them truthfully. A fraudulent or intentionally false statement can get an application denied, a certificate suspended or revoked, or bring a civil penalty (14 CFR 3.403).

IF SOMETHING GOES WRONG

Test or Exam ID not found	Wait the full 48 to 72 hours. Retype all 17 digits. Check that your IACRA name matches the name on your test and your FTN matches the report (IACRA guide; AC 107-2A §6.6). Still missing: call the IACRA help desk.
Lost your report	For tests taken on or after January 13, 2020, reprint it from your account at PSI, the FAA's testing vendor (ACS App. 3).
No email to print	Plan on about 7 days after you apply (IACRA guide). The FAA says applications should be validated within 10 days. After that, call the IACRA help desk.
No card after 8 weeks	Contact the FAA Airmen Certification Branch (FAA FAQ).
Paper application	Don't. A paper Form 8710-13 gets no temporary certificate (AC 107-2A §6.4.1).

IACRA help desk: 1-844-FAA-MYIT (322-6948), all day, every day, or helpdesk@faa.gov. **UAS Support Center:** 844-FLY-MY-UA (844-359-6982). **Airmen Certification Branch:** 866-878-2498, Monday to Friday, 7:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Central. See faa.gov/uas/contact_us.

YOUR DATES

TEST TAKEN	TEST POSTED IN IACRA	APPLICATION SUBMITTED	TSA EMAIL RECEIVED
TEMPORARY PRINTED	VALID UNTIL (120 DAYS)	CARD EXPECTED BY	TRAINING DUE (107.65)

TOOL 2 OF 5 · DO BOTH BEFORE JOB ONE

REGISTER AND REMOTE ID

Registration gives the drone its number. Remote ID is the signal it broadcasts in flight. A Part 107 drone needs both, whatever its weight (14 CFR Parts 48 and 89).

A. REGISTER THE DRONE

- ☐ **Make a FAADroneZone account** at faadronezone.faa.gov. Choose **Fly sUAS under Part 107**. Have ready: your address, email and phone, the drone's make and model, its Remote ID serial number, and a credit or debit card (14 CFR 48.110; FAA).
- ☐ **Pay \$5 per drone** (48.30). Each Part 107 drone gets its own number, good for 3 years from issue (48.100(c); FAA).
- ☐ **Mark the number** on an outside surface of the drone: legible, attached so it stays on for every flight (48.205).
- ☐ **Carry the registration certificate**, paper or digital (107.13; FAA).
- ☐ **Keep it current**. Update within 14 calendar days of a change, or when you sell or destroy the drone (48.115(b)). Renew by verifying in the 6 months before the expiry month (48.100(c)).

MAKE AND MODEL	REGISTRATION NO.	REMOTE ID SERIAL NO.	EXPIRES
MAKE AND MODEL	REGISTRATION NO.	REMOTE ID SERIAL NO.	EXPIRES

B. MEET REMOTE ID: PICK YOUR WAY



STANDARD REMOTE ID DRONE

Built in at the factory. Its serial number is on an FAA-accepted Declaration of Compliance and on your registration (89.110(b)).



BROADCAST MODULE

Bolted on. The module's serial number is on an accepted Declaration and on the drone's registration (89.115(a)(1)). You see the drone at all times and test the module before takeoff (89.115(a)(2), (3)).



FRIA

No Remote ID gear. You and the drone stay inside an FAA-Recognized Identification Area, drone always in sight (89.115(b)). The FAA's [FRIA page](#) has a map.

1

Find the serial number, then check the FAA list. A module: on the device. A standard drone: on the drone, the controller, or a controller start-up menu. Unsure? Ask the maker. Then search the FAA's UAS Declaration of Compliance System (uasdoc.faa.gov) for accepted Remote ID declarations that list your drone or module (FAA).

2

Put the serial on the registration. FAADroneZone, **Launch Drone Owners and Pilots Dashboard**, Part 107 Dashboard, **Manage Device Inventory**. New drone: **Add Device**. Existing drone: the three dots under Actions, then **Edit**. Answer **Yes** to the Remote ID question, choose Standard Remote ID or Remote ID broadcast module, enter the serial number, then **Add Device** or **Save** (FAA).

3

Not on the list? Don't file a Declaration yourself: only manufacturers can (FAA). Use a listed broadcast module or a FRIA (FRIAs are fixed club and school sites; a client's property almost never is one).

SIGNAL LOST IN FLIGHT

Land as soon as practicable (89.110(a)(2), 89.115(a)(4)).

ONE MODULE, ONE REGISTRATION

A module's serial number can be on only one registration at a time (48.110(a)(7)). ADS-B Out can't stand in (89.125).

TOOL 3 OF 5 · PERMISSION NEAR AIRPORTS

LAANC HOW-TO

You need prior authorization from air traffic control (ATC) to fly in Class B, C or D airspace, or inside the surface area of Class E airspace designated for an airport (14 CFR 107.41). The Low Altitude Authorization and Notification Capability (LAANC) is the fast way to get it.

- 1 Find the airspace.** On a current sectional chart: Class B is blue, Class C is magenta, Class D is a dashed blue line, Class E down to the surface is a dashed magenta line (FAA Chart Users' Guide). Your LAANC app shows it too. Inside one? Plan to ask.
- 2 Read the UAS Facility Map value.** It is the highest altitude the FAA may authorize there without more safety analysis. It is not permission (FAA). Your app shows it when you pick the spot.
- 3 Pick an FAA-approved supplier.** Choose one under "Companies Providing Public LAANC Services" on the FAA's LAANC page, faa.gov/uas/getting_started/laanc. The FAA endorses none of them. Install the app and make an account. You need your remote pilot certificate and a registered drone. Check that your airport takes part: faa.gov/uas/programs_partnerships/data_exchange/laanc_facilities.
- 4 Request up to the map value.** Apply on the date you want to fly. Pick the exact time, altitude and location, at or below the facility map altitude. Approval typically comes back in near real time (FAA). **FAST**
- 5 Need more height? Further coordination.** Up to 400 ft. Submit at least 72 hours before your start time, and up to 90 days ahead. An Air Traffic Manager reviews it. If it is denied, the facility may give guidance so you can adjust and resubmit. Part 107 pilots only. A 0 ft grid can use it too, except for flights on the airport (FAA). **SLOW**
- 6 No LAANC at that airport? Use FAADroneZone.** Log in, choose **Create Part 107 Waiver/Authorization**, then **Airspace Authorization**. Fill in the operation title, responsible party, dates and times, location and maximum altitude above ground level (AGL), and submit. Keep the reference number; check status under **Manage Part 107 Waivers/Authorizations**. The FAA says processing historically takes up to eight weeks.

WHAT LAANC DOES NOT COVER

LAANC provides airspace authorizations only. You still check **NOTAMs** (Notices to Airmen), **weather** and all airspace restrictions (FAA). A temporary flight restriction (TFR) is issued by NOTAM and binds you (107.47). Near any airport you still may not interfere with its operations and traffic patterns (107.43).

TOWER CALL?

Not unless the authorization asks for it (FAA).

WORKED EXAMPLE

Saturday, 10:00 a.m. The house is about 2 miles from a towered airport. Your app shows **Class D** and a facility map value of **100 ft**. You need 80 ft, so you request 80 ft for 10:00 to 10:45 at the house. Approval typically comes back in near real time: you may fly at or under 80 ft. You want 150 ft instead? That is above the map value, so it is a further coordination request, in by **Wednesday 10:00 a.m.** (72 hours before the start), and a person answers it. No approval, no launch. (Invented numbers, not an FAA example.)

PREFLIGHT CARD

PRINT IT · KEEP IT IN THE CASE
CHECK EVERY BOX, EVERY FLIGHT

DATE

SITE

PILOT

1 · PAPERS ON YOU

- ☐ Remote pilot certificate (the temporary one counts)
107.7(a), 107.64
- ☐ Photo ID
107.7(a)
- ☐ Registration certificate, paper or digital
107.13; [FAA registration page](#)
- ☐ Registration number marked on the outside, readable
48.205; AC 107-2A §7.3.4 (3)

2 · SKY AND PLACE

- ☐ NOTAMs and TFRs checked
107.47, 107.49(a)(2); AC 107-2A §5.10.3
- ☐ Airspace checked. Authorization in hand if needed (LAANC or DroneZone), and it fits this time, place and altitude
107.41, 107.49(a)(2)
- ☐ Weather checked. Visibility 3 SM or more, measured at the control station
107.49(a)(1), 107.51(c)
- ☐ Clouds: 500 ft below, 2,000 ft away horizontally
107.51(d)
- ☐ At or under 400 ft AGL (within 400 ft of a structure: up to 400 ft above its top)
107.51(b)
- ☐ Daylight, or anti-collision light on in civil twilight and at night
107.29

TODAY'S NUMBERS

AUTHORIZATION NO.

ALTITUDE LIMIT (FT AGL)

VISIBILITY (SM)

SUNSET TIME

3 · PEOPLE AND GROUND

- ☐ No one under the flight path unless participating, covered, in a stationary vehicle, or you meet a category (Ch. 8)
107.39; 107.145 for moving vehicles
- ☐ Ground hazards found: wires, trees, cars
107.49(a)(3), (a)(4)
- ☐ Launch, landing and backup spots chosen
AC 107-2A App. E, item 7

4 · YOU AND THE CREW

- ☐ Crew briefed: conditions, emergency and contingency plans, roles, hazards
107.49(b)
- ☐ You are fit: no condition that interferes, no alcohol within 8 hours
107.17, 107.27, 91.17(a)
- ☐ Someone keeps the drone in sight, unaided, the whole flight
107.31, 107.33

5 · DRONE AND LINKS

- ☐ Airframe, props, motors: no damage
107.15; AC 107-2A §7.3.4 (1, 2, 6)
- ☐ Camera and anything attached are secure
107.49(e); AC 107-2A §7.3.4 (8)
- ☐ Batteries full, drone and controller, enough for the flight
107.49(d); AC 107-2A §7.3.4 (11, 23)
- ☐ Control link works; controls respond
107.49(c); AC 107-2A §5.11.1 (3), §7.3.4 (9, 16)
- ☐ GPS lock; compass calibrated if required
AC 107-2A §7.3.4 (10); App. E, item 28
- ☐ Remote ID on and broadcasting
89.110(a)(1); 89.115(a)(2)(i), (3)
- ☐ Anti-collision light works (twilight, night); props spin clean
107.29; AC 107-2A §7.3.4 (18, 21)

Can't check a box? Fix it, delay or cancel. The remote pilot in command (RPIC) is the final authority (107.19(b)).

Rules are 14 CFR sections; AC = FAA Advisory Circular 107-2A, (n) = its list item. SM: statute miles. AGL: above ground level. NOTAM: Notice to Airmen. TFR: temporary flight restriction.

TOOL 5 OF 5 · FILL IN, THEN SIGN

JOB QUOTE SHEET

Real estate drone photos and video. Your prices, your terms. A business form, not legal advice.

BUSINESS NAME QUOTE DATE QUOTE NO.

CLIENT AND PROPERTY

CLIENT NAME PHONE EMAIL

LISTING AGENT OR ON-SITE CONTACT PHONE

PROPERTY ADDRESS

LATITUDE LONGITUDE SHOOT DATE AND TIME WEATHER BACKUP DATE

DELIVERABLES

PHOTOS (COUNT) VIDEO INCLUDED VIDEO LENGTH TURNAROUND (DAYS) DELIVERY METHOD

AIRSPACE CHECK (DO IT BEFORE YOU QUOTE THE DATE)

AIRSPACE CLASS FACILITY MAP VALUE (FT) LAANC NEEDED (107.41) AUTHORIZATION NUMBER

NOTAMs and TFRs checked on DATE AND TIME PLANNED MAXIMUM ALTITUDE (FT AGL)

LINE ITEMS

ITEM	QTY	PRICE EACH	AMOUNT
TOTAL			

PAYMENT TERMS

Due at delivery Deposit AMOUNT DUE BY Other TERMS AND ACCEPTED PAYMENT METHODS

SCOPE AND SAFETY

The remote pilot in command (RPIC) is directly responsible for, and the final authority as to, the operation of the drone (14 CFR 107.19(b)). The RPIC decides whether a flight is safe and may delay, move or cancel it because of weather, airspace or people on the ground. The RPIC will not fly in controlled airspace without the FAA authorization it requires (107.41). A flight moved for these reasons goes to the backup date above or a new date we agree on. Charges if that happens:

Optional business line: I carry liability insurance. The FAA does not require insurance under Part 107 or Part 48; this is a business choice. Carrier and policy no.

CLIENT SIGNATURE DATE REMOTE PILOT SIGNATURE DATE

TOOL 5 OF 5 · AFTER THE JOB

AFTER-THE-JOB LOG

Fill in a line after every flight. Notes help you quote the next job. The FAA's advisory circular says recordkeeping can help show your drone's condition and history (AC 107-2A §7.3.5).

DATE	LOCATION	AIRSPACE	AUTHORIZATION NO.	FLIGHT TIMES	NOTES

THE REPORT PART 107 REQUIRES: 14 CFR 107.9

Report to the FAA **within 10 calendar days** after a flight in which there was at least:

- ☐ **Serious injury** to any person, or **any loss of consciousness**. The FAA counts a serious injury as level 3 or higher on the Abbreviated Injury Scale: for example, an injury that needs hospitalization, a broken bone, or a cut that needs stitches (AC 107-2A §4.4).
- ☐ **Damage to property other than your drone**, unless the repair cost is \$500 or less, or the property's fair market value is \$500 or less in a total loss. In short: more than \$500, measured by the lower of repair cost or value (AC 107-2A §4.4).

HOW TO REPORT

Report through FAADroneZone, or contact your nearest FAA Flight Standards District Office (FAA FAQ; 14 CFR 107.9 says "in a manner acceptable to the Administrator"). The National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) has its own rules: notify it immediately after a death or serious injury, an in-flight collision, or over \$25,000 of property damage (49 CFR 830.2, 830.5).

HAVE READY (AC 107-2A §4.4.1)

Your name, contact details and certificate number. The drone's registration number. Location, date and local time. Any serious injury or death. Property damaged and the extent. What happened.

IF IT HAPPENS

DATE AND LOCAL TIME OF THE FLIGHT	LOCATION	REPORT DUE (10 CALENDAR DAYS)
WHO WAS HURT, HOW BADLY	PROPERTY DAMAGED AND EXTENT	REPORT FILED (DATE)