How to Become a Sport Pilot

1. Meet Medical and Eligibility
2. Pass a FAA Sport Pilot Knowledge Test
3. Receive flight instruction in an appropriate aircraft.
4. Pass a FAA Sport Pilot Practical Test
5. Sport Pilot Certificate Issued (All Category and Class Privileges Endorsed in Logbook)

If you are a FAA Certificated Pilot and Want to Exercise Sport Pilot Privileges:

1. Hold at Least a Recreational Pilot Certificate (X-C Training if a Rec Pilot 61.101(c))
2. Hold Category and Class Ratings for the LSA Flying (Additional Category and Class Privileges Endorsed in Logbook)
3. U.S Drivers License or FAA Medical
4. Current Flight Review
5. 3 Takeoffs and Landings within 90 days (if carrying a passenger)
6. Operate only FAA Certified LSA
7. Comply with all Sport Pilot Privileges and Limits
8. Exercise Sport Pilot Privileges
DEFINITION OF A LIGHT SPORT AIRCRAFT

14 CFR PART 1.1

Light-sport aircraft means an aircraft, other than a helicopter or powered-lift that, since its original certification, has continued to meet the following:

1. A maximum takeoff weight of not more than--
   (i) 1,320 pounds (600 kilograms) for aircraft not intended for operation on water; or
   (ii) 1,430 pounds (650 kilograms) for an aircraft intended for operation on water.

2. A maximum airspeed in level flight with maximum continuous power (VH) of not more than 120 knots CAS under standard atmospheric conditions at sea level.

3. A maximum never-exceed speed (VNE) of not more than 120 knots CAS for a glider.

4. A maximum stalling speed or minimum steady flight speed without the use of lift-enhancing devices (VS1) at the aircraft’s maximum certificated takeoff weight and most critical center of gravity.

5. A maximum seating capacity of no more than two persons, including the pilot.

6. A single, reciprocating engine, if powered.

7. A fixed or ground-adjustable propeller if a powered aircraft other than a powered glider.

8. A fixed or autofeathering propeller system if a powered glider.

9. A fixed-pitch, semi-rigid, teetering, two-blade rotor system, if a gyroplane.

10. A nonpressurized cabin, if equipped with a cabin.

11. Fixed landing gear, except for an aircraft intended for operation on water or a glider.

12. Fixed or retractable landing gear, or a hull, for an aircraft intended for operation on water.

13. Fixed or retractable landing gear for a glider.

MEDICAL REQUIREMENTS FOR SPORT PILOT

A Medical or U.S. Driver’s License

- A Student Pilot Seeking Sport Pilot Privileges in a Light-Sport Aircraft
- A Pilot Exercising the Privileges of a Sport Pilot Certificate
- A Flight Instructor Acting as PIC of a Light-Sport Aircraft

A Person Using a Current and Valid U.S. Driver’s License Must

- Comply With Each Restriction and Limitation Imposed on Your Driver’s License
- Comply With Any Judicial or Administrative Order Applying to the Operation of a Motor Vehicle
- Not Have Been Denied Your Most Recent Application for a Medical Certificate (If You Have Applied for Medical Certificate)
- Not Have Your Most Recently Issued Medical Certificate Suspended or Revoked (If You Have Been Issued a Medical Certificate)
- Not Had Your Most Recent Authorization for a Special Issuance of a Medical Certificate Withdrawn (A Special Issuance Is Not a Denial)

A Person Using a Valid Medical or Current and Valid U.S. Driver’s License Must

- Not know or have reason to know of any medical condition that would make that person unable to operate a Light-Sport Aircraft in a safe manner

If You Are a Flight Instructor and You Want to Train Sport Pilots and SP CFIs:

1. Hold a Current and Valid CFI (Valid Pilot Certificate, Meet Currency, Hold Appropriate Endorsements)
2. Appropriate Category and Class Ratings in LSA (5 hours PIC make and model within a “set” Additional Category and Class Privileges Endorsed in Logbook)
3. U.S Drivers License or FAA Medical (if acting as PIC)
4. Comply with all Sport Pilot CFI Privileges and Limits
5. Exercise CFI Privileges