



Task A: Pilot Qualifications (FAA-S-ACS-6C)

Task Objective

To determine the applicant demonstrates satisfactory knowledge, risk management, and skills associated with airman and medical certificates, including privileges, limitations, currency, and operating as pilot in command (PIC).

Authoritative References

- 14 CFR Part 61 – Certification, privileges, limitations, and currency
- 14 CFR Part 68 – BasicMed
- 14 CFR Part 91 – PIC authority and post-maintenance test flights
- FAA-H-8083-2 – Pilot’s Handbook of Aeronautical Knowledge (PHAK)
- FAA-H-8083-25 – Aviation Instructor’s Handbook
- AC 68-1 – BasicMed

PA.I.A.K1 – Certification, Recent Flight Experience, and Recordkeeping

To act as PIC, a person must hold a pilot certificate appropriate to the aircraft and operation (14 CFR §61.3(a)).

A flight review is required every 24 calendar months and must include at least 1 hour of flight and 1 hour of ground instruction (14 CFR §61.56(c)).

Under **§61.57(b)**, to carry passengers at night, within the preceding **90 days**, the pilot must have completed:

3 takeoffs

3 landings

To a full stop

During the defined night period, One hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise.

As sole manipulator of the controls

In the same category, class, and type (if required)

Pilots must log training and aeronautical experience used to meet certificate, rating, or currency requirements (14 CFR §61.51).



PA.I.A.K2 – Privileges and Limitations

A private pilot may not act as PIC of an aircraft carrying persons or property for compensation or hire (14 CFR §61.113(a)).

FAA-authorized exceptions include incidental business use (§61.113(b)), pro-rata expense sharing (§61.113(c)), charitable flights (§61.113(d), §91.146), aircraft sales demonstration (§61.113(e)), glider or ultralight towing (§61.113(f), §61.69), post-maintenance test flights (§91.407(b)), and production flight testing of light-sport aircraft (§61.113(h)).

PA.I.A.K3 – Medical Certificates

Medical Eligibility

To act as PIC, a pilot must:

Hold a **valid medical certificate** or

Operate under **BasicMed**, if eligible

■ 14 CFR §61.23

FAA medical certificate classes:

First Class

Second Class

Third Class

■ 14 CFR §61.23(a)

Third-Class Medical Duration (Private Pilot Privileges)

Under age 40: 60 calendar months

Age 40 or older: 24 calendar months

■ 14 CFR §61.23(d)

(First- and Second-Class medicals revert to Third-Class duration when used for private pilot privileges.)



Temporary Medical Disqualification

A pilot may not act as PIC if they:

Know or have reason to know of a medical condition, or

Are taking medication that would make them unable to meet medical standards

📘 14 CFR §61.53

PA.I.A.K4 – Required Documents

A pilot must have in their possession or readily accessible a pilot certificate, government-issued photo identification, and a medical certificate unless operating under BasicMed (14 CFR §61.3).

PA.I.A.K5 – BasicMed Privileges and Limitations

Eligibility

To operate under BasicMed, a pilot must:

Have held an FAA medical certificate **at any time after July 14, 2006**

Complete a **medical exam every 48 months**

Complete a **BasicMed education course every 24 months and perform a self-examination**

📘 14 CFR Part 68; AC 68-1

Operational Limitations

Under BasicMed, a pilot may not:

Operate an aircraft with more than **6 occupants**

Operate an aircraft over **6,000 lbs maximum certificated takeoff weight**

Fly above **18,000 feet MSL**

Fly faster than **250 KIAS**

Operate for **compensation or hire**

📘 14 CFR §68.9