

PART 47--AIRCRAFT REGISTRATION

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Subpart A--General

Sec. 47.1 Applicability.

This part prescribes the requirements for registering aircraft under section 501 of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (49 U.S.C. 1401). Subpart B applies to each applicant for, and holder of, a Certificate of Aircraft Registration. Subpart C applies to each applicant for, and holder of, a Dealers' Aircraft Registration Certificate.

#### Sec. 47.2 Definitions.

The following are definitions of terms used in this part:

"Act" means the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (49 U.S.C. section 1301 et seq.).

"Resident alien" means an individual citizen of a foreign country lawfully admitted for permanent residence in the United States as an immigrant in conformity with the regulations of the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the Department of Justice (8 CFR Chapter 1).

"U.S. citizen" means one of the following:

(1) An individual who is a citizen of the United States or one of its possessions.

(2) A partnership of which each member is such an individual.

(3) A corporation or association created or organized under the laws of the United States or of any State, Territory, or possession of the United States, of which the president and two-thirds or more of the board of directors and other managing officers thereof are such individuals and in which at least 75 percent of the voting interest is owned or controlled by persons who are citizens of the United States or of one of its possessions.

[Amdt. 47-20, 44 FR 61939, Oct. 29, 1979]

#### Sec. 47.3 Registration required.

(a) Section 501(b) of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (49 U.S.C. 1401 (b)) defines eligibility for registration as follows:

(b) An aircraft shall be eligible for registration if, but only if--

(1)(A) it is--

(i) owned by a citizen of the United States or by an individual citizen of a foreign country who has lawfully been admitted for permanent residence in the United States; or

(ii) owned by a corporation (other than a corporation which is a citizen of the United States) lawfully organized and doing business under the laws of the United States or any State thereof so long as such aircraft is based and primarily used in the United States; and

(B) it is not registered under the laws of any foreign country; or

(2) it is an aircraft of the Federal Government, or of a State, territory, or possession of the United States or the District of Columbia or a political subdivision thereof.

(b) No person may operate on aircraft that is eligible for registration under section 501 of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 unless the aircraft--

(1) Has been registered by its owner;

(2) Is carrying aboard the temporary authorization required by Sec. 47.31(b); or

(3) Is an aircraft of the Armed Forces.

(c) Governmental units are those named in paragraph (a) of this section and Puerto Rico.

[Doc. No. 7190, 31 FR 4495, Mar. 17, 1966, as amended by Amdt. 47-20, 44 FR 61939, Oct. 29, 1979]

#### Sec. 47.5 Applicants.

(a) A person who wishes to register an aircraft in the United States must submit an Application for Aircraft Registration under this part.

(b) An aircraft may be registered only by and in the legal name of its owner.

(c) Section 501(f) of the Act (49 U.S.C. 1401(f)), provides that registration is not evidence of ownership of aircraft in any proceeding in which ownership by a particular person is in issue. The FAA does not issue any certificate of ownership or endorse any information with respect to ownership on a Certificate of Aircraft Registration. The FAA issues a Certificate of Aircraft Registration to the person who appears to be the owner on the basis of the evidence of ownership submitted pursuant to Sec. 47.11 with the Application for Aircraft Registration, or recorded at the FAA Aircraft Registry.

(d) In this part, "owner" includes a buyer in possession, a bailee, or a lessee of an aircraft under a contract of conditional sale, and the assignee of that person.

[Amdt. 47-20, 44 FR 61939, Oct. 29, 1979]

#### Sec. 47.7 United States citizens and resident aliens.

(a) U.S. citizens. An applicant for aircraft registration under this part who is a U.S. citizen must certify to this in the application.

(b) Resident aliens. An applicant for aircraft registration under section 501(b)(1)(A)(i) of the Act who is a resident alien must furnish a representation of permanent residence and the applicant's alien registration number issued by the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

(c) Trustees. An applicant for aircraft registration under section 501(b)(1)(A)(i) of the Act that holds legal title to an aircraft in trust must comply with the following requirements:

(1) Each trustee must be either a U.S. citizen or a resident alien.

(2) The applicant must submit with the application--

(i) A copy of each document legally affecting a relationship under the trust;

(ii) If each beneficiary under the trust, including each person whose security interest in the aircraft is incorporated in the trust, is either a U.S. citizen or a resident alien, an affidavit by the applicant to that effect; and

(iii) If any beneficiary under the trust, including any person whose security interest in the aircraft is incorporated in the trust, is not a U.S.

citizen or resident alien, an affidavit from each trustee stating that the trustee is not aware of any reason, situation, or relationship (involving beneficiaries or other persons who are not U.S. citizens or resident aliens) as a result of which those persons together would have more than 25 percent of the aggregate power to influence or limit the exercise of the trustee's authority.

(3) If persons who are neither U.S. citizens nor resident aliens have the power to direct or remove a trustee, either directly or indirectly through the control of another person, the trust instrument must provide that those persons together may not have more than 25 percent of the aggregate power to direct or remove a trustee. Nothing in this paragraph prevents those persons from having more than 25 percent of the beneficial interest in the trust.

(d) Partnerships. A partnership may apply for a Certificate of Aircraft Registration under section 501(b)(1)(A)(i) of the Act only if each partner, whether a general or limited partner, is a citizen of the United States. Nothing in this section makes ineligible for registration an aircraft which is not owned as a partnership asset but is co-owned by--

(1) Resident aliens; or

(2) One or more resident aliens and one or more U.S. citizens.

[Amdt. 47-20, 44 FR 61939, Oct. 29, 1979]

#### Sec. 47.8 Voting trusts.

(a) If a voting trust is used to qualify a domestic corporation as a U.S. citizen, the corporate applicant must submit to the FAA Aircraft Registry--

(1) A true copy of the fully executed voting trust agreement, which must identify each voting interest of the applicant, and which must be binding upon each voting trustee, the applicant corporation, all foreign stockholders, and each other party to the transaction; and

(2) An affidavit executed by each person designated as voting trustee in the voting trust agreement, in which each affiant represents--

(i) That each voting trustee is a citizen of the United States within the meaning of section 101(16) of the Act;

(ii) That each voting trustee is not a past, present, or prospective director, officer, employee, attorney, or agent of any other party to the trust agreement;

(iii) That each voting trustee is not a present or prospective beneficiary, creditor, debtor, supplier or contractor of any other party to the trust agreement;

(iv) That each voting trustee is not aware of any reason, situation, or relationship under which any other party to the agreement might influence the exercise of the voting trustee's totally independent judgment under the voting trust agreement.

(b) Each voting trust agreement submitted under paragraph (a)(1) of this section must provide for the succession of a voting trustee in the event of death, disability, resignation, termination of citizenship, or any other event leading to the replacement of any voting trustee. Upon succession, the replacement voting trustee shall immediately submit to the FAA Aircraft Registry the affidavit required by paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(c) If the voting trust terminates or is modified, and the result is less than 75 percent control of the voting interest in the corporation by citizens of the United States, a loss of citizenship of the holder of the registration certificate occurs, and Sec. 47.41(a)(5) of this part applies.

(d) A voting trust agreement may not empower a trustee to act through a proxy.

[Amdt. 47-20, 44 FR 61939, Oct. 29, 1979]

Sec. 47.9 Corporations not U.S. citizens.

(a) Each corporation applying for registration of an aircraft under section 501(b)(1)(A)(ii) of the Act must submit to the FAA Registry with the application--

(1) A certified copy of its certificate of incorporation;

(2) A certification that it is lawfully qualified to do business in one or more States;

(3) A certification that the aircraft will be based and primarily used in the United States; and

(4) The location where the records required by paragraph (e) of this section will be maintained.

(b) For the purposes of registration, an aircraft is based and primarily used in the United States if the flight hours accumulated within the United States amount to at least 60 percent of the total flight hours of the aircraft during--

(1) For aircraft registered on or before January 1, 1980, the 6-calendar month period beginning on January 1, 1980, and each 6-calendar month period thereafter; and

(2) For aircraft registered after January 1, 1980, the period consisting in the remainder of the registration month and the succeeding 6 calendar months and each 6-calendar month period thereafter.

(c) For the purpose of this section, only those flight hours accumulated during non-stop (except for stops in emergencies or for purposes of refueling) flight between two points in the United States, even if the aircraft is outside of the United States during part of the flight, are considered flight hours accumulated within the United States.

(d) In determining compliance with this section, any periods during which the aircraft is not validly registered in the United States are disregarded.

(e) The corporation that registers an aircraft pursuant to section 501(b)(1)(A)(ii) of the Act shall maintain, and make available for inspection by the Administrator upon request, records containing the total flight hours in the United States of the aircraft for three calendar years after the year in which the flight hours were accumulated.

(f) The corporation that registers an aircraft pursuant to section 501(b)(1)(A)(ii) of the Act shall send to the FAA Aircraft Registry, at the end of each period of time described in paragraphs (b) (1) and (2) of this section, either--

(1) A signed report containing--

(i) The total time in service of the airframe as provided in Sec. 91.417(a)(2)(i), accumulated during that period; and

(ii) The total flight hours in the United States of the aircraft accumulated during that period; or

(2) A signed statement that the total flight hours of the aircraft, while registered in the United States during that period, have been exclusively within the United States.

[Amdt. No. 47-20, 44 FR 61940, Oct. 29, 1979, as amended by Amdt. 47-24, 54 FR 34330, Aug. 18, 1989]

## Sec. 47.11 Evidence of ownership.

Except as provided in Secs. 47.33 and 47.35, each person that submits an Application for Aircraft Registration under this part must also submit the required evidence of ownership, recordable under Secs. 49.13 and 49.17 of this chapter, as follows:

(a) The buyer in possession, the bailee, or the lessee of an aircraft under a contract of conditional sale must submit the contract. The assignee under a contract of conditional sale must submit both the contract (unless it is already recorded at the FAA Aircraft Registry), and his assignment from the original buyer, bailee, lessee, or prior assignee.

(b) The repossessor of an aircraft must submit--

(1) A certificate of repossession on FAA Form 8050-4, or its equivalent, signed by the applicant and stating that the aircraft was repossessed or otherwise seized under the security agreement involved and applicable local law;

(2) The security agreement (unless it is already recorded at the FAA Aircraft Registry), or a copy thereof certified as true under Sec. 49.21 of this chapter; and

(3) When repossession was through foreclosure proceedings resulting in sale, a bill of sale signed by the sheriff, auctioneer, or other authorized person who conducted the sale, and stating that the sale was made under applicable local law.

(c) The buyer of an aircraft at a judicial sale, or at a sale to satisfy a lien or charge, must submit a bill of sale signed by the sheriff, auctioneer, or other authorized person who conducted the sale, and stating that the sale was made under applicable local law.

(d) The owner of an aircraft, the title to which has been in controversy and has been determined by a court, must submit a certified copy of the decision of the court.

(e) The executor or administrator of the estate of the deceased former owner of an aircraft must submit a certified copy of the letters testamentary or letters of administration appointing him executor or administrator. The Certificate of Aircraft Registration is issued to the applicant as executor or administrator.

(f) The buyer of an aircraft from the estate of a deceased former owner must submit both a bill of sale, signed for the estate by the executor or administrator, and a certified copy of the letters testamentary or letters of administration. When no executor or administrator has been or is to be appointed, the applicant must submit both a bill of sale, signed by the heir-at-law of the deceased former owner, and an affidavit of the heir-at-law stating that no application for appointment of an executor or administrator has been made, that so far as he can determine none will be made, and that he is the person entitled to, or having the right to dispose of, the aircraft under applicable local law.

(g) The guardian of another person's property that includes an aircraft must submit a certified copy of the order of the court appointing him guardian. The Certificate of Aircraft Registration is issued to the applicant as guardian.

(h) The trustee of property that includes an aircraft, as described in Sec. 47.7(c), must submit either a certified copy of the order of the court appointing the trustee, or a complete and true copy of the instrument creating the trust. If there is more than one trustee, each trustee must sign the application. The Certificate of Aircraft Registration is issued to a single applicant as trustee, or to several trustees jointly as co-trustees.

[Doc. No. 7190, 31 FR 4495, Mar. 17, 1966, as amended by Amdt. 47-20, 44 FR 61940, Oct. 29, 1979; Amdt. 47-23, 53 FR 1915, Jan. 25, 1988]

Sec. 47.13 Signatures and instruments made by representatives.

(a) Each signature on an Application for Aircraft Registration, on a request for cancellation of a Certificate of Aircraft Registration or on a document submitted as supporting evidence under this part, must be in ink.

(b) When one or more persons doing business under a trade name submits an Application for Aircraft Registration or a request for cancellation of a Certificate of Aircraft Registration, the application or request must be signed by, or in behalf of, each person who shares title to the aircraft.

(c) When an agent submits an Application for Aircraft Registration or a request for cancellation of a Certificate of Aircraft Registration in behalf of the owner, he must--

(1) State the name of the owner on the application or request;

(2) Sign as agent or attorney-in-fact on the application or request; and

(3) Submit a signed power of attorney, or a true copy thereof certified under Sec. 49.21 of this chapter, with the application or request.

(d) When a corporation submits an Application for Aircraft Registration or a request for cancellation of a Certificate of Aircraft Registration, it must--

(1) Have an authorized person sign the application or request;

(2) Show the title of the signer's office on the application or request; and

(3) Submit a copy of the authorization from the board of directors to sign for the corporation, certified as true under Sec. 49.21 of this chapter by a corporate officer or other person in a managerial position therein, with the application or request, unless--

(i) The signer of the application or request is a corporate officer or other person in a managerial position in the corporation and the title of his office is stated in connection with his signature; or

(ii) A valid authorization to sign is on file at the FAA Aircraft Registry.

(e) When a partnership submits an Application for Aircraft Registration or a request for cancellation of a Certificate of Aircraft Registration, it must--

(1) State the full name of the partnership on the application or request;

(2) State the name of each general partner on the application or request; and

(3) Have a general partner sign the application or request.

(f) When co-owners, who are not engaged in business as partners, submit an Application for Aircraft Registration or a request for cancellation of a Certificate of Aircraft Registration, each person who shares title to the aircraft under the arrangement must sign the application or request.

(g) A power of attorney or other evidence of a person's authority to sign for another, submitted under this part, is valid for the purposes of this section, unless sooner revoked, until--

(1) Its expiration date stated therein; or

(2) If an expiration date is not stated therein, for not more than 3 years after the date--

(i) It is signed; or

(ii) The grantor (a corporate officer or other person in a managerial position therein, where the grantor is a corporation) certifies in writing that the authority to sign shown by the power of attorney or other evidence is still in effect.

[Doc. No. 7190, 31 FR 4495, Mar. 17, 1966, as amended by Amdt. 47-2, 31 FR 15349, Dec. 8, 1966; Amdt. 47-3, 32 FR 6554, Apr. 28, 1967; Amdt. 47-12, 36 FR 8661, May 11, 1971]

## Sec. 47.15 Identification number.

(a) Number required. An applicant for Aircraft Registration must place a U.S. identification number (registration mark) on his Aircraft Registration Application, AC Form 8050-1, and on any evidence submitted with the application. There is no charge for the assignment of numbers provided in this paragraph. This paragraph does not apply to an aircraft manufacturer who applies for a group of U.S. identification numbers under paragraph (c) of this section; a person who applies for a special identification number under paragraphs (d) through (g) of this section; or a holder of a Dealer's Aircraft Registration Certificate who applies for a temporary registration number under Sec. 47.16.

(1) Aircraft not previously registered anywhere. The applicant must obtain the U.S. identification number from the FAA Aircraft Registry by request in writing describing the aircraft by make, type, model, and serial number (or, if it is amateur-built, as provided in Sec. 47.33(b)) and stating that the aircraft has not previously been registered anywhere. If the aircraft was brought into the United States from a foreign country, the applicant must submit evidence that the aircraft has never been registered in a foreign country.

(2) Aircraft last previously registered in the United States. Unless he applies for a different number under paragraphs (d) through (g) of this section, the applicant must place the U.S. identification number that is already assigned to the aircraft on his application and the supporting evidence.

(3) Aircraft last previously registered in a foreign country. Whether or not the foreign registration has ended, the applicant must obtain a U.S. identification number from the FAA Aircraft Registry for an aircraft last previously registered in a foreign country, by request in writing describing the aircraft by make, model, and serial number, accompanied by--

(i) Evidence of termination of foreign registration in accordance with Sec. 47.37(b) or the applicant's affidavit showing that foreign registration has ended; or

(ii) If foreign registration has not ended, the applicant's affidavit stating that the number will not be placed on the aircraft until foreign registration has ended.

Authority to use the identification number obtained under paragraph (a)(1) or (3) of this section expires 90 days after the date it is issued unless the applicant submits an Aircraft Registration Application, AC Form 8050-1, and complies with Sec. 47.33 or Sec. 47.37, as applicable, within that period of time. However, the applicant may obtain an extension of this 90-day period from the FAA Aircraft Registry if he shows that his delay in complying with that section is due to circumstances beyond his control.

(b) A U.S. identification number may not exceed five symbols in addition to the prefix letter "N". These symbols may be all numbers (N10000), one to four numbers and one suffix letter (N 1000A), or one to three numbers and two suffix letters (N 100AB). The letters "I" and "O" may not be used. The first zero in a number must always be preceded by at least one of the numbers 1 through 9.

(c) An aircraft manufacturer may apply to the FAA Aircraft Registry for enough U.S. identification numbers to supply his estimated production for the next 18 months. There is no charge for this assignment of numbers.

(d) Any unassigned U.S. identification number may be assigned as a special identification number. An applicant who wants a special identification number

or wants to change the identification number of his aircraft may apply for it to the FAA Aircraft Registry. The fee required by Sec. 47.17 must accompany the application.

(e) [Reserved]

(f) The FAA Aircraft Registry assigns a special identification number on AC Form 8050-64. Within 5 days after he affixes the special identification number to his aircraft, the owner must complete and sign the receipt contained in AC Form 8050-64, state the date he affixed the number to his aircraft, and return the original form to the FAA Aircraft Registry. The owner shall carry the duplicate of AC Form 8050-64 and the present Certificate of Aircraft Registration in the aircraft as temporary authority to operate it. This temporary authority is valid until the date the owner receives the revised Certificate of Aircraft Registration issued by the FAA Aircraft Registry.

(g) [Reserved]

(h) A special identification number may be reserved for no more than 1 year. If a person wishes to renew his reservation from year to year, he must apply to the FAA aircraft Registry for renewal and submit the fee required by Sec. 47.17 for a special identification number.

[Doc. No. 7190, 31 FR 4495, Mar. 17, 1966, as amended by Amdt. 47-1, 31 FR 13314, Oct. 14, 1966; Amdt. 47-5, 32 FR 13505, Sept. 27, 1967; Amdt. 47-7, 34 FR 2480, Feb. 21, 1969; Amdt. 47-13, 36 FR 16187, Aug. 20, 1971; Amdt. 47-15, 37 FR 21528, Oct. 12, 1972; Amdt. 47-16, 37 FR 25487, Dec. 1, 1972; Amdt. 47-17, 39 FR 1353, Jan. 8, 1974; Amdt. 47-22, 47 FR 12153, Mar. 22, 1982]

#### Sec. 47.16 Temporary registration numbers.

(a) Temporary registration numbers are issued by the FAA to manufacturers, distributors, and dealers who are holders of Dealer's Aircraft Registration Certificates for temporary display on aircraft during flight allowed under Subpart C of this part.

(b) The holder of a Dealer's Aircraft Registration Certificate may apply to the FAA Aircraft Registry for as many temporary registration numbers as are necessary for his business. The application must be in writing and include--

(1) Sufficient information to justify the need for the temporary registration numbers requested; and

(2) The number of each Dealer's Aircraft Registration Certificate held by the applicant.

There is no charge for these numbers.

(c) The use of temporary registration numbers is subject to the following conditions:

(1) The numbers may be used and reused--

(i) Only in connection with the holder's Dealer's Aircraft Registration Certificate;

(ii) Within the limitations of Sec. 47.69 where applicable, including the requirements of Sec. 47.67; and

(iii) On aircraft not registered under Subpart B of this part or in a foreign country, and not displaying any other identification markings.

(2) A temporary registration number may not be used on more than one aircraft in flight at the same time.

(3) Temporary registration numbers may not be used to fly aircraft into the United States for the purpose of importation.

(d) The assignment of any temporary registration number to any person lapses upon the expiration of all of his Dealer's Aircraft Registration

Certificates. When a temporary registration number is used on a flight outside the United States for delivery purposes, the holder shall record the assignment of that number to the aircraft and shall keep that record for at least 1 year after the removal of the number from that aircraft. Whenever the owner of an aircraft bearing a temporary registration number applies for an airworthiness certificate under Part 21 of this chapter he shall furnish that number in the application. The temporary registration number must be removed from the aircraft not later than the date on which either title or possession passes to another person.

[Amdt. 47-4, 32 FR 12556, Aug. 30, 1967]

#### Sec. 47.17 Fees.

(a) The fees for applications under this part are as follows:

(1) Certificate of Aircraft Registration (each aircraft)	\$5.00
(2) Dealer's Aircraft Registration Certificate	10.00
(3) Additional Dealer's Aircraft Registration Certificate (issued to same dealer)	2.00
(4) Special identification number (each number)	10.00
(5) Changed, reassigned, or reserved identification number	10.00
(6) Duplicate Certificate of Registration	2.00

(b) Each application must be accompanied by the proper fee, that may be paid by check or money order to the Federal Aviation Administration.

[Doc. No. 7190, 31 FR 4495, Mar. 17, 1966; 31 FR 5483, Apr. 7, 1966, as amended by Doc. No. 8084, 32 FR 5769, Apr. 11, 1967]

#### Sec. 47.19 FAA Aircraft Registry.

Each application, request, notification, or other communication sent to the FAA under this part must be mailed to the FAA Aircraft Registry, Department of Transportation, Post Office Box 25504, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73125, or delivered to the Registry at 6400 South MacArthur Boulevard, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

[Doc. No. 13890, 41 FR 34009, Aug. 12, 1976]

Subpart B--Certificates of Aircraft Registration

## Sec. 47.31 Application.

(a) Each applicant for a Certificate of Aircraft Registration must submit the following to the FAA Aircraft Registry--

- (1) The original (white) and one copy (green) of the Aircraft Registration Application, AC Form 8050-1;
- (2) The original Aircraft Bill of Sale, ACC Form 8050-2, or other evidence of ownership authorized by Secs. 47.33, 47.35, or 47.37 (unless already recorded at the FAA Aircraft Registry); and
- (3) The fee required by Sec. 47.17.

The FAA rejects an application when any form is not completed, or when the name and signature of the applicant are not the same throughout.

(b) After he complies with paragraph (a) of this section, the applicant shall carry the second duplicate copy (pink) of the Aircraft Registration Application, AC Form 8050-1, in the aircraft as temporary authority to operate it without registration. This temporary authority is valid until the date the applicant receives the certificate of the Aircraft Registration, AC Form 8050-3, or until the date the FAA denies the application, but in no case for more than 90 days after the date the applicant signs the application. If by 90 days after the date the applicant signs the application, the FAA has neither issued the Certificate of Aircraft Registration nor denied the application, the FAA aircraft Registry issues a letter of extension that serves as authority to continue to operate the aircraft without registration while it is carried in the aircraft.

(c) Paragraph (b) of this section applies to each application submitted under paragraph (a) of this section, and signed after October 5, 1967. If, after that date, an applicant signs an application and the second duplicate copy (pink) of the Aircraft Registration Application, AC Form 8050-1, bears an obsolete statement limiting its validity to 30 days, the applicant may strike out the number "30" on that form, and insert the number "90" in place thereof.

[Doc. No. 7190, 31 FR 4495, Mar. 17, 1966; 31 FR 5483, Apr. 7, 1966, as amended by Amdt. 47-6, 33 FR 11, Jan. 3, 1968; Amdt. 47-15, 37 FR 21528, Oct. 12, 1972; Amdt. 47-16, 37 FR 25487, Dec. 1, 1972]

## Sec. 47.33 Aircraft not previously registered anywhere.

(a) A person who is the owner of an aircraft that has not been registered under the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, under other law of the United States, or under foreign law, may register it under this part if he--

- (1) Complies with Secs. 47.3, 47.7, 47.8, 47.9, 47.11, 47.13, 47.15, and 47.17, as applicable; and
- (2) Submits with his application an aircraft Bill of Sale, AC Form 8050-2, signed by the seller, an equivalent bill of sale, or other evidence of ownership authorized by Sec. 47.11.

(b) If, for good reason, the applicant cannot produce the evidence of ownership required by paragraph (a) of this section, he must submit other evidence that is satisfactory to the Administrator. This other evidence may be an affidavit stating why he cannot produce the required evidence, accompanied by whatever further evidence is available to prove the transaction.

(c) The owner of an amateur-built aircraft who applies for registration under paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section must describe the aircraft by

class (airplane, rotorcraft, glider, or balloon), serial number, number of seats, type of engine installed, (reciprocating, turbopropeller, turbojet, or other), number of engines installed, and make, model, and serial number of each engine installed; and must state whether the aircraft is built for land or water operation. Also, he must submit as evidence of ownership an affidavit giving the U.S. identification number, and stating that the aircraft was built from parts and that he is the owner. If he built the aircraft from a kit, the applicant must also submit a bill of sale from the manufacturer of the kit.

(d) The owner, other than the holder of the type certificate, of an aircraft that he assembles from parts to conform to the approved type design, must describe the aircraft and engine in the manner required by paragraph (c) of this section, and also submit evidence of ownership satisfactory to the Administrator, such as bills of sale, for all major components of the aircraft.

[Doc. No. 7190, 31 FR 4495, Mar. 17, 1966; 31 FR 5483, Apr. 7, 1966, as amended by Amdt. 47-16, 37 FR 25487, Dec. 1, 1972; Amdt. 47-20, 44 FR 61940, Oct. 29, 1979]

Sec. 47.35 Aircraft last previously registered in the United States.

(a) A person who is the owner of an aircraft last previously registered under the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, or under other law of the United States, may register it under this part if he complies with Secs. 47.3, 47.7, 47.8, 47.9, 47.11, 47.13, 47.15, and 47.17, as applicable and submits with his application an Aircraft Bill of Sale, AC Form 8050-2, signed by the seller or an equivalent conveyance, or other evidence of ownership authorized by Sec. 47.11:

(1) If the applicant bought the aircraft from the last registered owner, the conveyance must be from that owner to the applicant.

(2) If the applicant did not buy the aircraft from the last registered owner, he must submit conveyances or other instruments showing consecutive transactions from the last registered owner through each intervening owner to the applicant.

(b) If, for good reason, the applicant cannot produce the evidence of ownership required by paragraph (a) of this section, he must submit other evidence that is satisfactory to the Administrator. This other evidence may be an affidavit stating why he cannot produce the required evidence, accompanied by whatever further evidence is available to prove the transaction.

[Doc. No. 7190, 31 FR 4495, Mar. 17, 1966, as amended by Amdt. 47-16, 37 FR 25487, Dec. 1, 1972; Amdt. 47-20, 44 FR 61940, Oct. 29, 1979]

Sec. 47.37 Aircraft last previously registered in a foreign country.

(a) A person who is the owner of an aircraft last previously registered under the law of a foreign country may register it under this part if he--

(1) Complies with Secs. 47.3, 47.7, 47.8, 47.9, 47.11, 47.13, 47.15, and 47.17, as applicable;

(2) Submits with his application a bill of sale from the foreign seller or other evidence satisfactory to the Administrator that he owns the aircraft; and

(3) Submits evidence satisfactory to the Administrator that--

(i) If the country in which the aircraft was registered has not ratified the Convention on the International Recognition of Rights in Aircraft (4 U.S.T. 1830), the foreign registration has ended or is invalid; or

(ii) If that country has ratified the convention, the foreign registration has ended or is invalid, and each holder of a recorded right against the aircraft has been satisfied or has consented to the transfer, or ownership in the country of export has been ended by a sale in execution under the terms of the convention.

(b) For the purposes of paragraph (a)(3) of this section, satisfactory evidence of termination of the foreign registration may be--

(1) A statement, by the official having jurisdiction over the national aircraft registry of the foreign country, that the registration has ended or is invalid, and showing the official's name and title and describing the aircraft by make, model, and serial number; or

(2) A final judgment or decree of a court of competent jurisdiction that determines, under the law of the country concerned, that the registration has in fact become invalid.

[Doc. No. 7190, 31 FR 4495, Mar. 17, 1966, as amended by Amdt. 47-20, 44 FR 61940, Oct. 29, 1979]

#### Sec. 47.39 Effective date of registration.

(a) Except for an aircraft last previously registered in a foreign country, an aircraft is registered under this subpart on the date and at the time the FAA Aircraft Registry receives the documents required by Sec. 47.33 or Sec. 47.35.

(b) An aircraft last previously registered in a foreign country is registered under this subpart on the date and at the time the FAA Aircraft Registry issues the Certificate of Aircraft Registration, AC Form 8050-3, after the documents required by Sec. 47.37 have been received and examined.

[Doc. No. 7190, 31 FR 4495, Mar. 17, 1966, as amended by Amdt. 47-16, 37 FR 25487, Dec. 1, 1972]

#### Sec. 47.41 Duration and return of Certificate.

(a) Each Certificate of Aircraft Registration issued by the FAA under this subpart is effective, unless suspended or revoked, until the date upon which--

(1) Subject to the Convention on the International Recognition of Rights in Aircraft when applicable, the aircraft is registered under the laws of a foreign country;

(2) The registration is canceled at the written request of the holder of the certificate;

(3) The aircraft is totally destroyed or scrapped;

(4) Ownership of the aircraft is transferred;

- (5) The holder of the certificate loses his U.S. citizenship;
- (6) 30 days have elapsed since the death of the holder of the certificate;
- (7) The owner, if an individual who is not a citizen of the United States, loses status as a resident alien, unless that person becomes a citizen of the United States at the same time; or
- (8) If the owner is a corporation other than a corporation which is a citizen of the United States--
  - (i) The corporation ceases to be lawfully organized and doing business under the laws of the United States or any State thereof; or
  - (ii) A period described in Sec. 47.9(b) ends and the aircraft was not based and primarily used in the United States during that period.
- (9) If the trustee in whose name the aircraft is registered--
  - (i) Loses U.S. citizenship;
  - (ii) Loses status as a resident alien and does not become a citizen of the United States at the same time; or
  - (iii) In any manner ceases to act as trustee and is not immediately replaced by another who meets the requirements of Sec. 47.7(c).
- (b) The Certificate of Aircraft Registration, with the reverse side completed, must be returned to the FAA Aircraft Registry--
  - (1) In case of registration under the laws of a foreign country, by the person who was the owner of the aircraft before foreign registration;
  - (2) Within 60 days after the death of the holder of the certificate, by the administrator or executor of his estate, or by his heir-at-law if no administrator or executor has been or is to be appointed; or
  - (3) Upon the termination of the registration, by the holder of the Certificate of Aircraft Registration in all other cases mentioned in paragraph (a) of this section.

[Doc. No. 7190, 31 FR 4495, Mar. 17, 1966; 31 FR 5483, Apr. 7, 1966, as amended by Amdt. 47-20, 44 FR 61940, Oct. 29, 1979]

Sec. 47.43 Invalid registration.

- (a) The registration of an aircraft is invalid if, at the time it is made--
  - (1) The aircraft is registered in a foreign country;
  - (2) The applicant is not the owner;
  - (3) The applicant is not qualified to submit an application under this part; or
  - (4) The interest of the applicant in the aircraft was created by a transaction that was not entered into in good faith, but rather was made to avoid (with or without the owner's knowledge) compliance with section 501 of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (49 U.S.C. 1401).
- (b) If the registration of an aircraft is invalid under paragraph (a) of this section, the holder of the invalid Certificate of Aircraft Registration shall return it as soon as possible to the FAA Aircraft Registry.

[Doc. No. 7190, 31 FR 4495, Mar. 17, 1966; 31 FR 5483, Apr. 7, 1966, as amended by Amdt. 47-20, 44 FR 61940, Oct. 29, 1979]

Sec. 47.45 Change of address.

Within 30 days after any change in his permanent mailing address, the holder of a Certificate of Aircraft Registration for an aircraft shall notify the FAA Aircraft Registry of his new address. A revised Certificate of Aircraft Registration is then issued, without charge.

Sec. 47.47 Cancellation of Certificate for export purpose.

(a) The holder of a Certificate of Aircraft Registration who wishes to cancel the Certificate for the purpose of export must submit to the FAA Aircraft Registry--

(1) A written request for cancellation of the Certificate describing the aircraft by make, model, and serial number, stating the U.S. identification number and the country to which the aircraft will be exported; and

(2) Evidence satisfactory to the Administrator that each holder of a recorded right has been satisfied or has consented to the transfer.

(b) The FAA notifies the country to which the aircraft is to be exported of the cancellation by ordinary mail, or by airmail at the owner's request. The owner must arrange and pay for the transmission of this notice by means other than ordinary mail or airmail.

[Amdt. 47-11, 36 FR 8661, May 11, 1971, as amended by Amdt. 47-23, 53 FR 1915, Jan. 25, 1988]

Sec. 47.49 Replacement of Certificate.

(a) If a Certificate of Aircraft Registration is lost, stolen, or mutilated, the holder of the Certificate of Aircraft Registration may apply to the FAA Aircraft Registry for a duplicate certificate, accompanying his application with the fee required by Sec. 47.17.

(b) If the holder has applied and has paid the fee for a duplicate Certificate of Aircraft Registration and needs to operate his aircraft before receiving it, he may request a temporary certificate. The FAA Aircraft Registry issues a temporary certificate, by a collect telegram, to be carried in the aircraft. This temporary certificate is valid until he receives the duplicate Certificate of Aircraft Registration.

Sec. 47.51 Triennial aircraft registration report.

(a) Unless one of the registration activities listed in paragraph (b) of this section has occurred within the preceding 36 calendar months, the holder of each Certificate of Aircraft Registration issued under this subpart shall submit, on the form provided by the FAA Aircraft Registry and in the manner described in paragraph (c) of this section, a Triennial Aircraft Registration Report, certifying--

(1) The current identification number (registration mark) assigned to the aircraft;

- (2) The name and permanent mailing address of the certificate holder;
- (3) The name of the manufacturer of the aircraft and its model and serial number;
- (4) Whether the certificate holder is--
  - (i) A citizen of the United States;
  - (ii) An individual citizen of a foreign country who has lawfully been admitted for permanent residence in the United States; or
  - (iii) A corporation (other than a corporation which is a citizen of the United States) lawfully organized and doing business under the laws of the United States or any State thereof; and
- (5) Whether the aircraft is currently registered under the laws of any foreign country.
  - (b) The FAA Aircraft Registry will forward a Triennial Aircraft Registration Report to each holder of a Certificate of Aircraft Registration whenever 36 months has expired since the latest of the following registration activities occurred with respect to the certificate holder's aircraft:
    - (1) The submission of an Application for Aircraft Registration.
    - (2) The submission of a report or statement required by Sec. 47.9(f).
    - (3) The filing of a notice of change of permanent mailing address.
    - (4) The filing of an application for a duplicate Certificate of Aircraft Registration.
    - (5) The filing of an application for a change of aircraft identification number.
    - (6) The submission of an Aircraft Registration Eligibility, Identification, and Activity Report, Part 1, AC Form 8050-73, under former Sec. 47.44.
    - (7) The submission of a Triennial Aircraft Registration Report under this section.
  - (c) The holder of the Certificate of Aircraft Registration shall return the Triennial Aircraft Registration Report to the FAA Aircraft Registry within 60 days after issuance by the FAA Aircraft Registry. The report must be dated, legibly executed, and signed by the certificate holder in the manner prescribed by Sec. 47.13, except that any co-owner may sign for all co-owners.
  - (d) Refusal or failure to submit the Triennial Aircraft Registration Report with the information required by this section may be cause for suspension or revocation of the Certificate of Aircraft Registration in accordance with Part 13 of this chapter.

[Amdt. 47-21, 45 FR 20773, Mar. 31, 1980]

#### Subpart C--Dealers' Aircraft Registration Certificate

##### Sec. 47.61 Dealers' Aircraft Registration Certificates.

- (a) The FAA issues a Dealers' Aircraft Registration Certificate, AC Form 8050-6, to manufacturers and dealers so as to--
  - (1) Allow manufacturers to make any required flight tests of aircraft.
  - (2) Facilitate operating, demonstrating, and merchandising aircraft by the manufacturer or dealer without the burden of obtaining a Certificate of Aircraft Registration for each aircraft with each transfer of ownership, under Subpart B of this part.

(b) A Dealers' Aircraft Registration Certificate is an alternative for the Certificate of Aircraft Registration issued under Subpart B of this part. A dealer may, under this subpart, obtain one or more Dealers' Aircraft Registration Certificates in addition to his original certificate, and he may use a Dealer's Aircraft Registration Certificate for any aircraft he owns.

[Doc. No. 7190, 31 FR 4495, Mar. 17, 1966; as amended by Amdt. 47-9, 35 FR 802, Jan. 21, 1970; Amdt. 47-16, 37 FR 25487, Dec. 1, 1972]

#### Sec. 47.63 Application.

A manufacturer or dealer that wishes to obtain a Dealer's Aircraft Registration Certificate, AC Form 8050-6, must submit--

(a) An Application for Dealers' Aircraft Registration Certificates, AC Form 8050-5; and

(b) The fee required by Sec. 47.17.

[Doc. No. 7190, 31 FR 4495, Mar. 17, 1966, as amended by Amdt. 47-16, 37 FR 25487, Dec. 1, 1972]

#### Sec. 47.65 Eligibility.

To be eligible for a Dealer's Aircraft Registration Certificate, a person must have an established place of business in the United States, must be substantially engaged in manufacturing or selling aircraft, and must be a citizen of the United States, as defined by section 101(13) of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (49 U.S.C. 1301).

[Amdt. 47-9, 35 FR 802, Jan. 21, 1970]

#### Sec. 47.67 Evidence of ownership.

Before using his Dealer's Aircraft Registration Certificate for operating an aircraft, the holder of the certificate (other than a manufacturer) must send to the FAA Aircraft Registry evidence satisfactory to the Administrator that he is the owner of that aircraft. An Aircraft Bill of Sale, or its equivalent, may be used as evidence of ownership. There is no recording fee.

#### Sec. 47.69 Limitations.

A Dealer's Aircraft Registration Certificate is valid only in connection

with use of aircraft--

(a) By the owner of the aircraft to whom it was issued, his agent or employee, or a prospective buyer, and in the case of a dealer other than a manufacturer, only after he has complied with Sec. 47.67;

(b) Within the United States, except when used to deliver to a foreign purchaser an aircraft displaying a temporary registration number and carrying an airworthiness certificate on which that number is written;

(c) While a certificate is carried within the aircraft; and

(d) On a flight that is--

(1) For required flight testing of aircraft; or

(2) Necessary for, or incident to, sale of the aircraft.

However, a prospective buyer may operate an aircraft for demonstration purposes only while he is under the direct supervision of the holder of the Dealer's Aircraft Registration Certificate or his agent.

[Doc. No. 7190 31 FR 4495, Mar. 17, 1966; 31 FR 5483, Apr. 7, 1966, as amended by Amdt. 47-4, 32 FR 12556, Aug. 30, 1967]

Sec. 47.71 Duration of Certificate; change of status.

(a) A Dealer's Aircraft Registration Certificate expires 1 year after the date it is issued. Each additional certificate expires on the date the original certificate expires.

(b) The holder of a Dealer's Aircraft Registration Certificate shall immediately notify the FAA Aircraft Registry of any of the following--

(1) A change of his name;

(2) A change of his address;

(3) A change that affects his status as a citizen of the United States; or

(4) The discontinuance of his business.

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